The Officers and Committee will serve until the end of the AGM on 19th April 1997 (see page 47). Whilst enquiries specific to individual officers may be directed to them at their home addresses, all other correspondence should be sent to the Box G address above. Contributions for this Journal should be sent to the Editor (see page 48).

The Guild's County Representatives are shown on the Inside Back Cover.

The Guild has Representatives in Canada, New Zealand, Republic of South Africa and USA.

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cover illustration

In 1861 Jessie Cree embarked on this clipper The Young America at Greenock, Scotland for the three-month long voyage to join her husband for a new life in New Zealand. Jessie’s Sea Diary 1861-2 is published by the Cree Family History Society.

Guild Sales

Ron Duckett has now taken over as Sales Officer. As well as Guild publications, Ron also has a supply of ties, brooches and back issues of the Journal of One-Name Studies. His address is:
Outwood Hills Farm
Lower Outwoods Rd
Burton-on-Trent
DE13 0QX
England
Email: guildsales@aol.com

The Guild Committee consists of the Officers together with George Lashbrook, Roger Lovegrove, Keith Plant, Chris Swarbrooke and Kelvin Warth.

Other Appointments

Journal Distributor Ray Cox
Overseas Liaison Keith Plant
Marriage Index Kelvin Warth
County Representatives Co-ordinator Roger Lovegrove
Meetings Co-ordinator Chris Swarbrooke
Covenants Secretary George Lashbrook
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From the Editor’s Desk
Mary Rumsey

I HAVE RECEIVED a number of letters either praising or criticising the new format of the Journal, which I brought to the attention of the other Committee Members at our February Meeting, where the Journal was a special item on the Agenda. Over half the letters were in favour of the new format which is encouraging, especially in light of the fact that owing to constraints of time coupled with bad weather, the January issue went out without my seeing the final result until it arrived in the post. I must say it remained unopened for several days until I could summon up the courage to look at it.

In this issue I have published letters which address ideas for future articles. In the July issue, I will publish a list of sources, compiled by my late husband and myself, for researching a one-name study in the medieval period without a knowledge of Latin, as it has been indicated that this is a topic that is of interest to members.

Unfortunately it is not possible for a small society such as ours to pay for commissioned articles and for articles written by specialists we must rely on our own members or those who would be willing to write an article gratuitously. My own view has always been that this is primarily the members’ Journal in which they should have the opportunity to write the articles and express their views in the “Letters to the Editor”.

Please keep on sending in articles especially now that the Journal can accommodate charts, maps, graphs and photographs, etc. You may have to wait a little while before you see your article in print, but rest assured that it will be published unless I inform you to the contrary, when it has always been my policy to state the reasons for non-publication.

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Chairman's Notes
Peter Goodall

THIS WILL BE MY LAST contribution as Chairman. The Chairman's Report usually given at the Annual General Meeting is now replaced by the Committee's Report, believed to be more in line with the Charity Commissioners requirements. However, it does not allow for thanks to be expressed to those members who freely give of their time and expertise in advising or running the Guild, and supplying suggestions for its future: nor can it give any indication how such ideas might be brought to fruition. Over the past five years we have achieved a more reliable Journal distribution system, established an ever-growing network of County Representatives, have instituted Seminar meetings and have a place on the Internet: not to mention a "New Constitution". More recently we have had a restyled Journal and a range of Guild pamphlets in place of the old Prospectus. All of this has been achieved by the dedication of a few members, not all necessarily serving on the old Executive Committee.

Preservation of research data

The Guild last year reached a crossroads in Family History circles and I sincerely hope the new Committee will be free to continue the pursuit of provisions, in particular for the Guild's second objective (Constitution 2.1.b) - "to promote the preservation and publication of the resultant data, and to maximise its accessibility to interested members of the public" - for as long as we have no better facilities than those in the Members' Room at the Society of Genealogists. (for which we are very grateful - they are bursting at the gunnels), most members' research will be lost to succeeding generations.

It is due to wishing to devote more time to my own research having such a "high frequency name" that I have not sought re-election, but am saddened by the fact only eleven members have come forward and of those only two are new members to the Committee.

My grateful thanks go to all members on and off the old committee for their work and support given to me throughout my term.

Secretary's Notes
Mike Spathaky

Following my commitment to keep members informed of committee matters, I will report briefly a fairly routine February committee meeting. We agreed the final arrangements for the AGM and Conference at Northampton and the Guild Elections. Our Journal Editor led a discussion on the varied reactions to the new Journal layout and we discussed the new leaflets which replace the prospectus. This led to agreement on the need to develop a house style for all our publications, so that is now being worked on. This issue of the Journal incorporates that thinking into the continuing experiments with layout. Your reactions will again be welcome.

The Guild on the Internet

A letter received from a member today reminds me that I have not reported on the progress of the Guild's on-line presence.

We have moved a long way since my first proposals in the April and July 1995 issues of the Journal. With the growth in popularity of the Internet our efforts have been concentrated there rather than on the CompuServe Information Service where we started. The On-line List of One-Name Studies which contains the full contact details (e-mail or postal address) of any member who asked to be included has now reached 250 members, and is being replaced by an online version of the full Register of One-Name Studies.

We now have an extensive Guild site on the World Wide Web. The address is www.leicester.co.uk/guild/ and it contains information about one-name studies and about the Guild, pages of Guild news and forthcoming events, the Constitution, a list of links to members' own websites and a membership application form. Alan Tupman is developing a page with links to genealogical resources on the Web generally. The Guild website consistently records over 300 visits a week, partly because it has links from the United Kingdom and Ireland Genealogical Service site (Genuki). Our site is officially part of the Genuki network.

Initially the Committee was unwilling to have even the full surname list (without contact details) put on-line. I was therefore receiving a dozen or more e-mails a day asking if such-and-such a surname was registered. I think it's fair to say that the Committee's initial caution has been dispelled by greater knowledge. Now there is a full list of all registered surnames and variants (updated monthly), so my Guild e-mail is reduced considerably. I still receive requests for contact details, but only relating to surnames actually registered. That runs at about four per day and must be resulting in increased contacts for members.

The on-line Register

Even that little daily chore will be unnecessary when the Register of One-Name Studies goes on-line. We have overcome the technical problems of making the Register easily searchable on the web, but are held up somewhat by the fact that we have decided to ask the permission of each member. It was on the green renewal form that came with the October Journal, but the permissions are rather slow coming in.

There may be members who are still uncertain about what is involved. The on-line version of the Register will be simply another format alongside the printed and microfiche versions. In order to obtain your address, people will still have to make a conscious effort to locate the Guild website, find the Register and search for your registered surname. But because the Web is accessible as quickly and cheaply from New Zealand or Nebraska as from Luton or Liverpool, it is likely to increase the number of contacts each member receives. Certainly when I first joined the Guild, members were saying they had hardly any contacts through the Register compared to, say, the GRD and adverts in Family Tree Magazine.

That's because of the limited circulation of the printed Register - most copies go to existing members. The on-line version offers the opportunity that most of us probably joined the Guild for in the first place - to get our one-name studies publicised much more widely.

If you have not yet given your permission, (or if you're not sure whether you have) please copy the following sentence and post it straight to Alec Tritton (address on inside front cover).

I hereby agree to my name, address and registered surnames being included in the Guild's on-line edition of the Register of One-Name Studies on the World Wide Web.

The Journal of One-Name Studies, April 1997
Add your name, membership number and signature – we’ll take the other details from the membership records. (Please remember that any changes to your membership details, including your email address should go to the Registrar.) The details on the website will be updated monthly.

Registrar’s Notes
Dominic Johnson

As this issue of the Journal is to be accompanied by a new edition of the Register of One-Name Studies, no membership details are being reported here. The Committee has decided that details of new members and changes of membership will be published as a separate supplement (A5 size to fit in the Journal) and not in the Journal.

Deaths

It is with great sadness that we report the deaths of the following members:

Mrs Marie Davies 1993-1996
Rev Roland Hirst 1993-1996
Mr Jeremy Kerly 1993-1997
Mrs Joan Marker 1979-1996

An apology

I am happy to announce that the report of the death of Kathleen Benny in the January Journal was a mistake: Kathleen’s letter of resignation had been misfiled hence the error. I am most sorry for the distress that I may have caused for her family and friends.

Dominic Johnson, Honorary Registrar.

From the Seminar Subcommittee

On the 1995 Accounts there was an item stating “A societies committee expenses”. Well for those of you who don’t know, this is not exactly correct and is in fact the expenses of the Seminar Sub Committee. (The income that they generate is actually included in the Conference & Meetings Receipts.) Well what do they do? - This is the sub committee appointed by the Committee to plan and organise the regional seminars. Currently it has as its members Derek Palgrave, Peter Goodall, Bob Cobbing, Richard Moore, Chris Swarbrooke and Alec Tritton. The committee meets 3 to 4 times a year on a Sunday afternoon at one of the member’s houses to plan the program of forthcoming events. The last meeting was on 2nd March and apart from final discussions about the York seminar on 17th May, we also discussed the Needham Market event for later in the year and sorted the program for 1998. It is anticipated that the following events will occur:

January 1998 - At Hastings, East Sussex - a day given over to computers, with workshops and lectures as well as our usual Q&A session. There will be something there for all whether beginner, boffin or ‘nerd’! Watch this space.

May 1998 - In the Stafford area - program and venue still to be decided

October 1998 - At the Cotswold Wild Life Park, Burford, Oxfordshire - program still to be decided.

Any member with ideas for the programs and for future venues should contact the Conference Organiser - Chris Swarbrooke or feel free to chat to any of the committee.

Alec Tritton, Vice Chairman.

Reminder

Guild Seminar at York
Sat 17th May 1997

Members and non-members alike are welcome to the next in our successful series of Regional Seminars.

The programme includes:

- Publishing for One-Name Studies
- Bob Goodall
- Terminology in Family History
- Bob Blatchford
- Using Railway Staff Records
- Richard Moore
- Open session on your problems
- led by Roger Lovegrove

It’s not far ahead so book now!

Full details and booking form available from:
Richard Moore, 1 Cambridge Close, Lawn, Swindon, Wilts SN3 1JQ

From the Overseas Liaison Officer
Keith Plant

WANTED - Overseas correspondent, Australia.

THERE ARE NOW 43 MEMBERS of the Guild resident in Australia, but unfortunately no correspondent. The duties of the correspondent are not arduous and only encompass the following.

1. To act as the Guild Correspondent liaising with the Overseas Liaison Officer of the Guild on all matters relating to it.

2. To promote the Guild and its aims and whenever possible to act as the Guild Representative at meetings, family history fairs, etc.

3. To distribute to prospective members an application or, as appropriate, the Introductory Pack describing the operation and function of the Guild.

4. To forward on to the Overseas Liaison Officer of the Guild any letters relating to complaints about the Guild and/or any suggestions to improve its operation.

5. To encourage members in the country of responsibility to submit articles for inclusion in the Journal, including information on possible sources of information in their respective State/Country.

6. To act as a link between members and the Committee.

7. To be responsible, by prior arrangement with the Guild Treasurer, for the collection and forwarding of membership renewal fees.

If anyone in Australia is prepared to undertake the above tasks or requires more information please contact me:

Keith Plant
22 Chapel Croft
Chelford
Cheshire SK11 9SU
England.
Tel: (International) +44 1625-800074.
Manor of Wadenhoe, August, the 34th year of the Henry VIII. [Page 3]

John Holdich holds freely one tenement in which John Weldon lives (3d).
One cottage with the appurtenances now in the tenure of Joan Jasper (2s).
One cottage with appurtenances in which William Kempford lives (1 hen 5 eggs).
One cottage with appurtenances in which William Strickland lives (1 hen 5 eggs).
One tenement formerly Thomas Starby (1 hen 5 eggs and 12d).
One cottage with appurtenances in which John Holdich lives. Giving thence per year 3s 4d three hens fifteen eggs and suit of court.

The excitement of a tax return

I have forgotten just which parishes in Northamptonshire it refers to, but there is one particular nominal roll which will always stay in my memory. It is dated early in the 16th century and consists of a handful of small leaves of parchment, all sewn together at one end. The writing is in a difficult, crabbed hand, but that roll is enclosed in a small, carefully sewn, drawstring bag of white leather. Holding that, I visualised the lady, possibly the wife of a Justice of the Peace, waiting for her husband to return after collecting the taxes due from the local manors. She knew that the money and lists of taxpayers were to be sent to the Exchequer in London and was determined that her husband's returns would not be just thrown anyhow into a saddlebag with all the others, to arrive at Court part of an anonymous grubby collection. Absolute magic!

I was even more excited when I found one leaf for Wadenhoe, dating from the 1525 lay subsidy (so called because it did not apply to clerics). This taxed all those over the age of sixteen, who earned one pound or more in yearly wages (yes, yearly), on which they paid tax of a fourpenny piece (one groat) in the pound, or they paid tax on the value of their goods at the rate of sixpence in the pound.

As a man's goods included harvested crops, taxes were usually assessed in the autumn and as well as his belongings, a taxpayer assessed on goods was supposed to include "all sums of money that to him is owing whereof he trusteth in his conscience surely to be paid". I found that John was paying tax of twelve pence on goods valued at forty shillings.

Another nominal roll, dated 1545, showed that John had moved up in the world. Somehow in the intervening years he had acquired property for which he paid tax of eight shillings on land valued at four pounds. I have since learned that for tax purposes land was assessed at its annual rental, not capital value.

Two year earlier in 1543, King Henry VIII had become lord of the manor of Wadenhoe. I knew this from the Victoria County History for Northamptonshire, although it meant nothing to me at that time. From this there was no way of knowing that he had arranged to have the manor surveyed almost immediately, so that he would have a record of who owned the lands and how much they paid in dues to the lord. The manor later changed hands quite frequently, being held by Princess Elizabeth (later Elizabeth I) for a few years, but in the 17th century it had been held by the Westmoreland family for over fifty years.

A lucky break

Out of the blue in December of last year, I heard from a friend who works in the Northamptonshire Record Office. She had been listing the Apethorpe papers of the Westmoreland family and there, quite unexpectedly, was a copy of the survey made at the order of Henry VIII. Another magic moment, although it took several months before it could be transcribed and translated from the Latin. I still have no idea how John made the transition from being an entrepreneur in a very small way of business in 1525 to owning the properties shown above eighteen years later.

As a matter of interest, if one adds up the lord of the manor's dues, the cash payment John had to pay each year actually amounted to 3s. 3d., one penny less than quoted in the survey, I wonder if he ever complained to the bailiff.

In between times, I had written to the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts asking if the Manorial Documents Register had references for the court rolls for the Manor of Wadenhoe. Their answer both excited and worried me. They knew of one court roll in existence. It was dated 28 April 1545 and was held at the PRO. Out of all the hundreds of
court rolls created down thorough the centuries, just this one still survived, but would it mention John.

When a photocopy arrived, I was able to see that his name was there, but because it was in Latin I had to wait for it to be translated before I could learn why. However, when I was finally able to read this thrilling document it conjured up a wonderful scene. The morning of the 28th April 1545 must have been one of excitement for the inhabitants of Wadenhoe. They probably all came out to see the arrival of a still survived, but would it mention John.

There were also an old woman with a basket came on board the King's steward. Sir William Parr, along with a group of mounted soldiers as a bodyguard. I think John must have watched with a very nervous feeling in his stomach.

He attended the court, as he was obliged to do, although he was not called as a member of the grand jury. About halfway through the proceedings, John was presented by the Constable, as follows: “And that John Holdyche has placed a certain hedge upon the ground of the lord King next to the garden of the aforesaid John, therefore he is ordered to move and reform the said hedge before the feast of St John the Baptist (June 24th) next coming under penalty of 6s 8d”. John, ever the entrepreneur, had moved his hedge outwards, trying to enlarge his holding, but had been caught. I found it surprising that he got away with it, the penalty was only payable if he did not get the hedge moved before June 24th.

I really feel that I know John a great deal better than I did at the beginning of this research. I hope that he was a good landlord. Also I realise just how lucky I have been, long may it continue.

The Author:
Mr R. J. Holdich, Member no. 1002
21 Great Hales Street
Market Drayton
Shropshire TF9 1JW

An account of James Plant’s voyage to Australia 1854
Kathy Compagno

James Plant was born at Sibsey in Lincolnshire on 24 March 1835 and travelled to Australia age 19 together with his mother, five sisters, two brothers and a brother-in-law, William Knight.

His account of the voyage, the wording and spelling which has not been changed in any way is as follows:

On October 10th 1854 I started from Tattershall to Australia arrived at Liverpool on 11th and went on board ship ‘Golconda’ on the 12th. Left the River Mersey on the 14th. We had a steam packet to tow us two days and then left us. There were also an old woman with a basket came on board to sell brushes and they took her away unawares and she was sailing with us until the steamer returned back. She was very much weakened because she had nothing to eat and no bed to sleep on but some of the passengers gave her something to eat.

When we came to the Bay of Biscay, we then began to roll, the waves were mountainous high, one wave came with such force it knocked the ship right on her side. The water came over the decks which almost drowned some people. There was a very smart young girl was sat against one of the hatchways at the time. the water came pouring down on her which gave her a regular ducking. Some of the girls began to shout out, “Oh dear we shall all be drowned”. The doors clapped too, the dishes rattled and there was such an uproar for a short time. Some rolling about, some pumping, while people could scarce get their meals. There was a pretty set out. I thought. I, myself was as bad as the rest for about three days, but when we got over the Bay of Biscay it was not so bad. The sea was swollen a great deal.

Those islands we saw before we crossed the line were Madeira islands, Sicilli islands, Canary islands, Cape Deverd islands or the Green islands on the coast of Africa.

On the 5th November, we came alongside of a French ship and spoke to the captain. Nomanda was the name of her, No. 3026. They inquired the name of our ship, the number and weather we were alright and well. It was on the western coast of Africa. The captain was a black man.

We had very good winds to cross the line with then, so that we did not feel the heat so bad as if we had a calm.

We are 22 days going from Liverpool to the Line, where we say several curious things such as flying fish, porpoises, wales and a quantity of fishing boats. they was made of nothing but a few pieces of poles tied together. With the sail up, with two men on each of them, they had to stand up all the while on account of the water coming over it, the men were copper colour, natives of 5th. America They appeared to be very shy of us and kept at a safe distance as if they was afraid of us. The captain of our ship beckoned to one and he was bold enough to come to us. The captain bought all the fish they had caught after we cast a rope and tied it to their boat. Some of them was large ones and some was small. Two of them was red ones looked like goldfish. The captain kept the two red ones and the rest divided amongst the passengers for breakfast next morning. Which we thought was very kind of him. One of the fishermen came to our ship and went into the captain's house. They gave him about 17 shillings. He did not know what to do with it, so they tied it up in one corner of his neck handkerchief and gave it him two bottles of wiskey. He like that very much, he popped them under his arm and every now and then he kept pulling out the cork and supping. He minded not to set his bottles down. Several of the passengers gave biscuits to him in the boat which he put into a wooden bottle and some he packed in the ropes. Some gave him some beef, then they gave him a penny, he looked very earnest at it and then put it among the biscuits. They remained with us about hour and a half and then left us, which we gave them a good hurragh.

The Journal of One-Name Studies, April 1997
Spice up the look of your family newsletter!
Roy Stockdill

FIRSTLY, could I commend the new format of the Journal (curry favour, grovel, grovel)? In my view, A4 size is the only sensible format for any family history publication. It enables one, as the Editor has said, to give greater depth to articles and to include visual material, like pictures, maps and charts. The A5 format is very restricting from this point of view.

Just as importantly, it also enables a designer of a journal or newsletter to pay more attention to an aspect of production which is usually sadly lacking, at least in the publications I have seen - namely, presentation. I am going to make a statement here which will no doubt make me unpopular in certain quarters, but I am prepared to risk controversy if it gets a useful debate going. It is this...

The general standard of family history publications is pretty low. I am afraid I am not over-fond of those titchy little A5 publications with a coloured hard cover, a title and sometimes an antique line drawing on the front which most family history societies seem to publish. The instant impression one gets is "BORING!" And matters don't improve much when you turn to the inside pages... page after page of...
close-typed copy rambling across a whole page, with little space between the lines and nary a crosshead or illustration to break the monotony. They look and are amateurish.

When I joined the Guild last year and decided to launch a twice-yearly family newsletter, I determined that it would be different. Thus, the approach I adopted was to aim partly for the look of a tabloid newspaper - and that meant properly organised columns, decent-sized headlines, scanned pictures, white-on-black and black-on-tint boxes, crossheads and newspaper-type fonts.

Grabbing attention

The overall object was to grab the reader's attention, for that is what the art of communication is all about. You may have the Sermon on the Mount or the Gettysburg Address somewhere in your message but if the presentation is dreary, no-one's going to bother to read it.

Yes, I am well aware that most people putting together family history newsletters are amateurs and do it for love. I realise also that most don't have expensive DTP (Desktop Publishing) equipment at their disposal. But, whether you are producing a newsletter on a high-tech DTP system or a simple word processor, there are things that anyone can do to make the product look more appealing to the eye.

It's only fair before I share with you the benefit of my own approach to publishing a family newsletter that I should first make a small confession. It's simply this - yes, I do start off with a couple of in-built advantages...

1) I am by occupation a professional journalist, with thirty years' experience in national newspapers. Although I have always been on the writing/reporting side and have never worked on the designing of pages for a newspaper (I am self-taught in the matter of design), one doesn't work in Fleet Street for thirty years without picking up a few things along the way.

2) I have a £6,000 computer setup and desktop publishing system in my office at home.

But, having made that clear, I want to tell you that the basic principles of design are the same whatever your skills or equipment. And they are not complicated... in fact, the less complicated a publication is, the better it should look. Clean-cut lines, simple elegance and clarity of visual presentation are what we should be aiming for.

Use plenty of white space

Most people make two major mistakes, in my experience, when designing a newsletter: 1) They try to cram far too much copy into the available space. The results are usually awful - cramped and congested, rambling, ugly on the eye and sometimes near-impossible to read; 2) If they do have lots of fonts and fancy effects on their computer, they attempt to use them all at the same time!

Both of these basic errors inevitably produce a publication that is bitty, messy, a hodgepodge and a visual nightmare.

Golden Rule Number One of good design is this - always make judicious use of white space. It may seem like a contradiction in terms, but white space is the most valuable design tool you have at your disposal. Look at any well-designed newspaper or magazine and you will see lots of white space. This means plenty of space around headlines and pictures, nice wide gutters between columns and decent spacing between the lines of body type. There is nothing more infuriating than trying to read an article in which there is too little space between the lines and the descendents of the letters of one line are running into the ascenders of the letters on the line below.

White space around a feature, cleverly used, draws attention to the feature itself. If there is too little space between the lines and the descendents of the letters of one line are running into the ascenders of the letters on the line below, it is too long for the eye-span. The reader may well lose concentration. Divide your pages into columns - two or three, but no more - with a maximum of ten words in a column. Do ensure, though, that you have a decent gutter between the columns, otherwise if they are placed too tightly together the eye will tend to run straight on across the page from one column to the next.

Another common falling in newsletters is that you often see lines rambling twenty words or more in length right across a whole page. This is too long for the eye-span. The eye wearies of following such a long line across the page and loses concentration. Divide your pages into columns - two or three, but no more - with a maximum of ten to twelve words in a column. Do ensure, though, that you have a decent gutter between the columns, otherwise if they are placed too tightly together the eye will tend to run straight on across the page from one column to the next.

If you have the facility on your computer to place type on a coloured background, a headline or even a whole story set in this way can be quite effective. A white headline in a black box - known in the newspaper world as a WOB - can look very striking and assist in drawing attention to a story.

Come to the Party of the Year!

The Newsletter of the Stockdill Family History Society

Issue No. 2 Winter 1997

STOCKDILL NEWS

COME TO THE PARTY OF THE YEAR!

Make A Yorkshire Date In May

T
come cupboarding-ever, the people of Yorkshire will be held in

the Journal of One-Name Studies, April 1997

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However, a word of warning - if you are going to place a lot of body type on to a coloured frame, make sure the background is a light one (light grey is best, obviously, if you are going to print in mono) and don't use too faint a typeface, otherwise the words will tend to disappear.

**Typefaces**

Earlier, I mentioned people who make the mistake of “showing off” the fact that they have a lot of fancy typefaces and effects. Overdoing the use of these results in just as messy a publication as trying to cram too much material into it. Frankly, if you try to show how clever you are by using too many fancy touches the end effect will be a dog's breakfast.

Elegance and simplicity are the keywords. I have over 250 fonts on my computer but I hardly ever use more than two or three in any one document. Within these two or three basic typefaces, you can ring the changes by using them in different sizes, weights and effects, i.e. light, medium, bold, roman and italics. Choose a nice, clean serif font for your main body type (for those not familiar with typography, a serif font is one with the little ticks or extensions). Times Roman is the classic newspaper typeface used by many of our national papers. I see many newsletters with body type printed in a sans serif typeface (a font without the extensions) but these are not the easiest to read.

Sans serif fonts should normally be reserved for headlines and crossheads. The most popular one is Helvetica. You can easily make headlines look interesting by having a main heading in roman (upright) and a smaller one in italics beneath or as a “strap-line” above it. Another point I would watch also is the excessive use of underlining. Personally, I don't think underlining looks very good in headlines. Much better to emphasise your point by using a bold typeface.

**Break up the text with crossheads**

When designing a page which consists entirely of type without any illustrations, break up the “grey mass” look with a few crossheads here and there. A crosshead is a miniature headline in a larger type than the body type, consisting usually of only one or two words referring to something immediately in the following paragraph. In my newsletter, I had such a page I was not happy with - three columns comprising nothing but type which, even with crossheads, looked a bit boring. I decided to take out five paragraphs on one aspect of the story which could be adapted into a separate little piece on its own and I set this in bold italics with its own headline across the bottom of two of the three columns to break up the page. In newspapers this, in fact, is called a “breakout.”

What are referred to as “feature” typefaces, fancy fonts used for headlines on features, should be used very sparingly. No more than one or two examples in any one publication - and definitely not half a dozen different ones on every page. The same applies to borders around stories - keep them fairly simple and stick to a basic two or three.

Family history publications often use antique typefaces for effect and those are fine in context for the odd shortish headline, but don't overdo their use - and never use them for body type because it will annoy people when they can't read it! Avoid also fonts of the brushscript type - those resembling handwriting - except for maybe very occasionally making a name look like a signature. I once saw the newsletter of a major charity (not a family history one, I hasten to add) which had thirty lines of a typeface that looked like handwriting rambling right across a whole page of A4 landscape format (sideways)! It looked unbelievable and was virtually impossible to read.

If you read many newspapers and magazines, you will note that some prefer to fully justify their body type, i.e. full out on the line with appropriate spacing inserted between the words, whilst others prefer a style of “set left-ragged right”. There is no hard and fast rule on this - do whatever is your personal preference. I prefer justified lines, though just occasionally I might have a story set left for variety.

The same applies to headlines - you can have them either centred on the line above the story or set to the left of the column, and with the initial letters of each word either capped or in lower case. Normally in my newsletter, I prefer centred headlines. However, when I recently designed an annual report for a company I set all the headlines to the left, as it seemed more appropriate and elegant in the context of a formal document. As I said, there are no hard and fast rules about this.

**Illustrations**

Finally (otherwise the Editor will think this article is going on forever), a word about illustrations. If you have a collection of clipart or access to pictures, it makes sense to use them. An old picture, cartoon, reproduction of an old newspaper clipping, family heirlooms, etc, help to break up the copy and improve the overall presentation. Again, however, the same caution as before applies - use them sparingly and wisely and not just for the sake of using them. And do remember to caption any pictures properly.

If you are lucky enough to have an A4 flatbed scanner, be careful about the size of the files it produces. If you scan at a high resolution, especially with colour pictures, you can produce some very large-memory files indeed, perhaps bigger than your DTP program can handle. I only acquired my scanner very recently and inevitably was like a kid with a new toy for a while. When producing my newsletter, my powerful Postscript printer flatly refused to print out one particular page which contained three pictures. Then I realised that I had foolishly left them in the on-screen frames as full colour files, scanned at a resolution of 600 dots per inch. One file alone was about eight or nine megabytes in size! When I had transformed them to grey-scale and re-sampled at 300 dots per inch, reducing them to under one megabyte each, the printer was happy to reproduce the page.

Just a quick final point. I am not for one moment suggesting that you should make your family newsletter look like the Sun. But there is much you can do to make it look more interesting, grab your relatives’ attention and make them read it. And that’s what you want, isn’t it?

---

**The Author:**
Roy Stockdill, Member No. 2534,
G First Avenue, Garston, Watford
Hertfordshire WD2 6PZ
How common is your surname?
Jess Jephcott

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This table shows the fifty most common surnames in England and Wales, taken from the General Register Office (GRO) at St. Catherine's House, London, from 1838 to 1851, as detailed. These are then compared with a study made of 1992 London telephone directories, together with a movement figure.

Of course, there will be an element of regional variation, the further away from London one takes the sample, but it is put forward here as an example of how surname frequency has changed over the 150 year period.

**abc** Fifty of the most common surnames in England and Wales with the aggregate number of each entered in the indexes of births, marriages and deaths at the GRO, London, in the year ending 30th June 1838, of births in the quarter ending 31st March 1851 and of births marriages and deaths in the year 1853.

**d** Calculated frequency of the fifty most common surnames based on a total population covered by the registers of 2,140,000 persons (per 10,000).

**e** Those same most common surnames based on the 1992 telephone directories for London (per 10,000).

**f** Movement of surname occurrence from the period 1838/1853 in England and Wales to the 1992 period in London (i.e. the number of places moved).

A total of 440,911 records out of a population estimated at 2,140,000. This represents 20.6% of the total population leaving the remainder covered by less common surnames, from which the majority of one-name studies are based. The telephone directories revealed the following additions to the modern day list, with their frequency per 10,000.

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There have been at least two of these fifty names registered with the Guild as a one-name study and the amount of work involved must be immense compared with the average. In the light of this, should the Guild be changing its ideas about limiting the registration of these names to a single person? Will we ever see Smith or Jones registered with the Guild?

(Most of this information was taken from notes circulated by Martin Eccleston during the Guild 1994 AGM at Bath.)

The Author:
Jess Jephcott, Member No. 469
73 All Saints Avenue
Colchester
Essex CO3 4PA
The surname Royall and its variants

Arthur Royall

My research of the surname ROYALL began in Norfolk, the county in which my family has its roots. I quickly realised that in the early registers the spelling RYAL(L) was as common as ROYAL(L). It was not long before I discovered other variant spellings of the name, not only in Norfolk but elsewhere in the country.

At the present time I have 1300 entries in my Norfolk index. Using only those entries that are to be found in the IGI as a sample I have found thirteen variants of the name within the county. The IGI references number 624; of these, 315 are what I would call RYAL(L), RIAL(L) spellings and 309 are of the ROYAL(L) variety.

It is interesting to note that of the 315 RYAL/RIAL entries only 39 appear after 1700. The evidence seems to suggest that, in the majority of cases, the spelling RYAL(L)/RIAL(L) developed into ROYAL(L) in Norfolk. However, not all ROYAL(L) spellings are a development for there are sixty examples of it before 1700, the earliest at Bacton in 1587.

The current telephone directories covering Norfolk yield 65 ROYAL(L)s and 3 RIAL(L)/RYAL(L)s. There are also eight ROYLES, a rare spelling in this part of England before modern times.

Elsewhere in England the situation is different. In some areas where ROYALL/RYALL are to be found in any numbers RYAL did not develop into ROYAL. In Lincolnshire the IGI provides 317 RIAL/RYAL entries and 121 other spellings of the name, most of these are ROYAL or ROYLE. In this part of England the RYAL type spelling held its own. The spelling ROYLE is not infrequent in Lincolnshire whilst the IGI sample for Norfolk provides only four examples.

Surprisingly few examples of the surname are to be found in the adjoining county of Suffolk. The IGI lists only 39 examples; all but ten are ROYALLs and most of them in the border parishes. To the west, neighbouring Cambridgeshire provides even fewer examples of the name.

At the present time I have a list of seventy-five possible variants. By and large the variants, or some of them, can be found wherever the name ROYALL/RYALL occurs. In some parts of the country a particular spelling predominates, but elsewhere it may occur much less frequently. In Lancashire, Cheshire and the North West Midlands ROYAL is the most common form of the name; indeed in Lancashire/Cheshire it occurs to the almost total exclusion of all other spellings.

The spelling of the name with a final “s” occurs frequently in the Sheffield area of South Yorkshire and in the northerly parts of the adjoining counties of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. In these districts RYAL(L)/RIAL(L) are more common spellings than ROYAL(L) or ROYEL(L) and all these can be found with a final “s”. The earliest examples known to me are of ROYALLs in Thorpe Salvin, Yorkshire in 1676 and ROYLES in Hathersage, Derbyshire in the same year.

Causes of spelling variations

As is well known, the spelling of the name in registers and on documents in earlier times was largely dependent upon the competence, whim or perhaps the hearing of the Parish Priest or Clerk concerned; the vagaries of the local dialects and the idiosyncrasies of individuals will no doubt have added to the number of variant spellings. In any case exactitude in spelling was not highly valued or particularly sought after even in the 18th century. The diaries of those who would be considered to be educated people yield a variety of spellings of what might be termed common words.

In passing it might be worth noting the following spellings. Gerard’s Herbal published in 1597 contains the following: “The White Lily (which in beauty and bravurie excelled Solomon in his greatest roattle)”. In Shakespeare we have “This royall throne of Kings” and “A Royall train beleeve me”. Richard Crawshaw (1613-1649) writes of “Rich Royall food”. A gold coin first issued by Edward IV in 1465 could be either a Riall or Ryall. The Acts of the Privy Council for the period 1552-54 referring to Royal plate (Treasure from Spain) gives examples of Royal used as a descriptive being spelt both as Royall and Riall.

The actual change in spelling of a name can sometimes be clearly seen in a single page of parish registers. The Acle, Norfolk, registers show that Thomas and Mary who are ROYAL in 1672 have become ROYALL in entries made in 1678 and 1681, and ROYAL in 1682. The variant ROYALL originates as far as I can tell at Acle but it is also found at nearby Ludham. This variant would seem to have a phonetic origin and did not continue for long: however, I am informed that the spelling ROYALL is to be found in the earliest census in Western Canada where the enumerators spelt phonetically.

In the registers of Trimingham, Norfolk, we find spellings ROYAL, ROYALL, ROYELL, RIAL and RYALL. Such a variety of spellings within a short space of time can be found in registers elsewhere in the country.

The county of Dorset, together with parts of Somerset and Devon, is another area in which the surname is frequently found; here it is the RYALL spelling which predominates. Here as elsewhere the spelling RYAL and ROYAL are used for different entries relating to the same person.

ROYALL/RYALLS can also be found in significant numbers in Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. The name ROYALL is found at Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, in 1596, ROYAL at Tamworth, Staffordshire, in 1549, whilst ROYELL appears in Hartshorne, Derbyshire in 1466.

In addition to the areas already mentioned the surname occurs frequently in Worcestershire and to a more limited extent in Hampshire, Sussex, Northumberland, Durham and Gloucestershire.

London, as one would expect, provides the largest number of ROYALL/ROYAL, etc. entries in parish registers. All the main variants are included from an early date: RYAL 1549, RYALL 1544, ROYALL 1589 and ROYAL 1592. Earlier a Richard RYELLE was a juror at a Possessor Assizes in 1406 and a William RYELL was rector of St. Andrews, Hubbard, in 1394.

Surnames are often derived from place names, indeed place names themselves are used as surnames and a very high proportion of English surnames have such an origin. There is no doubt at all in my mind that in a number of instances ROYALL/ROYAL is derived from a particular place
name.

In Worcestershire the manor of RYALL was RUYHALE in 1162, RYHALE or RIHALE in 1239 and RYALL in 1456. In the 16th century it is variously ROYALL, ROYALLES and RYOLLES Court. In 1249 the Bishop of Worcester gave land in RYALL to John de RUYHOLLE, in 1332 the 'de' has been dropped and we have a Joan RUYHALE. A named former RYALLS Court still exists.

RYAL in Northumberland forms part of the moorland parish of Stamfordham and in the 13th century there are references to William of RYAL and Dame Joan de RIAL. In a Hearth Tax document of 1675 the reference is to ROYALL TOWN.

RYALL in the Dorset parish of Whitechurch Canonicrocum was RINHUL in 1240 and later versions were ROHUL and RYLE.

RYHALL a parish on the Lincolnshire border, between the 7th and 16th centuries produced the variants RIHALE, RIEHALE, RYALE, REAL, RYHALL, RYALL and RIAL.

All these place names are probably derived from 'rye hill', from the Old English ryge and hyll, and the name refers to a corner of a field or hill where rye was grown. There would seem to be good reason for thinking that the origin of the surname is linked with places where rye was grown.

The examples given do not exhaust the list of RYALL/ROYALL place names; others can be found indifferent parts of the country. RYALL, a hamlet or farm at Bradworthy, North Devon; RYHILL, a hamlet in the parish of Burstwick in Yorkshire and RIEHULL. Peppernarrow in Surrey, called at different times RIHILL, RUYHILL and RIALL.

It is thought that the names RYLE and ROYLE, common in Cheshire and Lancashire, are a local derivation from RUYHULL, a hamlet in the village of Erchells in Northenden parish. This hamlet/manor was held in 1318 by Richard le RUYHILL.

In the City of London there was at one time a ROYAL Lane traceable to RYHILL referred to in a document of 1484. There is also a reference to La RIOULLE, later referred to as The RYALL, which is the present day College Hill.

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

One thing that cannot be established on present evidence is the notion of hope, fondly held by some of a connection, even if only through service, with the Royal Household or the Monarch. It has been suggested by the compilers of some pedigrees that some members of the Royal Household were, for services rendered, allowed to take ROYAL as a surname, but by kingly decree they were required to spell the name differently, hence the second 'L'.

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

Distribution through 19th Century migration

The existence of the surname in some parts of the country today is due to the movement of individuals and families in the last century. There was a great deal more social mobility in the early 19th century than many people realise. Not all of this population movement was due to farm labourers moving from the countryside into new industrial centres within reach of their old homes. The name ROYAL, is not uncommon around Sunderland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. One line of ROYALS in that locality owes its origin to a ROYAL who moved from Brandon, on the Norfolk/Suffolk border, to Northumberland to work as a plate layer on the North British Railway. Brandon is very close to Northwold and Methwold in Norfolk, the parish registers of which contain a sizeable number of ROYAL references from 1718 onwards. Service in the Army and Navy could result in a discharged soldier or sailor settling down in his place of discharge instead of returning to his native heath.

In July 1622 Joseph ROYALL aged 20 arrived in Virginia aboard the ship 'Chastife', and in 1629 a William RYALL or ROYALL settled at Salem, New England. The compiler of a substantial genealogy of the descendants of Joseph writes 'As you may have observed, the name ROYAL as passed down to our generation, has been spelled and recorded in various records as ROYAL, ROYALL, ROYALLS, RYLE, ROYALS and RYALL'.

David Mills of the Department of English at Queen Mary College, University of London, a specialist on English Place Names, wrote on 12th November 1984 "It is certainly possible for any of the ROYALL/ROYAL/RIALL etc. surnames to have originated in any of the place names called ROYALL/RYLE/RHILL etc. which like RYALL in Dorset usually means "hill where rye was grown" (it's quite a common place name type)".

The Author:
The Reverend Prebendary Arthur R. Royall
Member No. 605
Carmelite House, 10 Pit Lane
Swaffham, Norfolk PE37 7DA.

Forthcoming Events

19 April 1997 Wagslaff Society Meeting
to celebrate the Society's Tenth Anniversary. Details from Mrs B. Kent, 17 Red Hill, Stourbridge. West Midlands DY8 1NA.

17 May 1997 Guild Seminar at York. This seminar will be at the Quaker Meeting House, New Eatswick, York, from 10 am to 430 pm. Full details and Booking Form are available from the Seminar Organiser: Richard Moore, 1 Cambridge Close, Lawn, Swindon. Wilts SN3 1JQ. Regional Seminars are open to members and non-members alike. (See also page 35)

29 May 1997 Ulph Families Gathering at
Great Yarmouth from 10.30am to
5.00pm. Details from Colin Ulph,
Member No. 501, 1281 Upper
Shoreham Road, Shoreham-by-Sea
West Sussex BN43 6BB.

3-5 October 1997 Fifth Hodgson Family
Gathering. See News and Items of
Interest on page 43 for details.

7 June 1997 The 1997 Phillimore
Lecture The Local History of Family
Names given by Dr David Hey Profes-
sof Local and Family History at the
University of Sheffield. Stationers' Hall
London. Details from British Associa-
tion for Local History, PO Box 1576,
Salisbury SP2 8SY.
Letters

Nobody wants to play!

In my one-name study of the Grier surname worldwide, I have been looking at lists of people researching other surnames that I know are connected to Griers by marriage.

Where these researchers express their surname interest as worldwide I find I am reluctant to contact them since I feel that the chance of them knowing about the person of their surname that was married to my Grier is very remote.

This makes me wonder whether my practice over many years of stating my Grier interest as worldwide and in all time periods has similarly deterred others from contacting me and may explain the very few contacts I have had from other surname researchers looking for Grier connections.

Would a stated Grier interest in a specific location and short time period be likely to raise the response level? I would be interested to know what the experience of others has been.

I have a great deal of Grier and connected surname data that I am happy to share but at the moment I feel like the lady who took her harp to a party and nobody asked her to play!

Mr J. C. Grier
Member No. 504
10a Gurneyhill Road
Crossford, Dunfermline KY12 8NZ

I did it my way

I noted with interest all the comments on the types of Guild membership in the April 1996 Journal. The comments were made a long time ago now, but I believe that views expressed then regarding how we each go about our own study will always be a pertinent topic.

I have to agree with lain Swinnerton that we are all at the point set individuals with our own individual ideas and views on how we should go about our chosen study. All we need to do is make it clear what restrictions we place on the study. These restrictions can be amended as the study progresses.

When I started the GILLARD study in May 1984, I had no real idea where it would lead. I complied with the basic aims of registration and continued on from there. I took note of suggestions from other members who wrote in the Journal, but really I did it my own way and at my own pace. I regard it as a life long study.

My particular aim is to make contact with as many people as possible who have connections with the GILLARD surname. In the early days I advertised in genealogical publications which had a wide readership. I also joined the Devon Family History Society as many GILLARDS originate in the West country including my own family.

I now receive letters from across the globe including of course the British Isles. I encourage my contacts whom I regard as friends to pass my name on to anyone who has GILLARD interests and to provide me with a copy of any GILLARD information that they find in their searches, making the pointing that it may help another researcher.

In some cases I have been able to put people with a common ancestry in touch with each other. For others I can provide information, pointers and ideas. This seems to have worked well for me. The important thing is that they have found a point of contact. Some write just once, but many stay in contact as they continue their searches.

Not long ago I was invited to a family get together by one family group whom I have known since I started the study.

To get back to my original comments, I am conducting the study in a way that fits in with my other commitments, work, family and life in general, but at the same time making myself and the collection of information freely available in return for an SAE.

The collection of data continues to grow with inputs from myself and others. The method that I have adopted works well for me and I hope the same is true for my friends, the other GILLARD researchers.

Mr Peter Gillard
Member No. 593
47 Stewart Road
Chelmsford
Essex CM2 9BB

What is expected of the one-namer?

Having been involved with genealogy for ten years and been the one-name researcher for Burrells, Burrills, Borrells, etc. for the past few years, I feel I should put my oar in concerning the use of computers, particularly after reading Mr. Tatchell’s letter in Vol. 5, No. 1.

What is really expected of us as one-name researchers? Many answers have appeared over the years, and before the question is answered I say we must ask ourselves what data is easily accessible, because I see no point in spending a lot of money in travelling or paying someone else for the data. Researchers must do what they can economically to provide as much data and information as they can about the name and if unable to do so should hand over to someone who can and is willing to take over.

My experience is as follows and I would welcome constructive criticism. Also if my methods are unsatisfactory, I would welcome a replacement with a request that I could continue to keep in touch.

To date I have restricted myself to data from St Catherine’s giving all the births, marriages and deaths of all Burrells, Burrills, Borrells, Borreils, and even more variations of the name, in England since 1837, census data from the PRO from 1841 to 1891, and finally Croydon Library for GIl data.

Since my mother’s ancestors (she was called Blanche Marguerite Borrell) came from Lincolshire, I began in that county encouraged to do so by a relative, after I retired ten or more years ago. I became interested in two or three trees as well as my own and this determined my procedure and method of portraying the data. At that time I had a Spectrum home computer, and this was followed by the next in “the breed” the SAM coupe. I used Master file database and a simple word processor, the latter to show my preferred method of portraying trees. Now that I have a PC I have continued with the same type of programmes - the data on Buttonfile and the trees as well as census data on Glite Elite word processor.
I have tried various genealogical programmes for the PC, for example Brother’s Keeper, Genealogy (Parents for Windows), Family Tree, Trees II, Treebase, but still prefer the Buttonfile and Gite, although I am still evaluating them. For St. Catheriné’s data, I store the YEAR (+quarter), EVENT (birth, marriage or death), SURNAME, FORENAME(S), MOTHER’S NAME (really only available since the early 1900s), PARISH and CHART (my tree reference). Using this programme, one can search, say for ARTHUR born between two dates, or BURRELLs born in Pieswick between certain dates. Those male BURRELLs who married REBEC- CAs, etc.

My Buttonfile is also used for storing IGI data with separate tables for each county. The BURRELLs etc. embrace 34 IGI pages, and this has produced 1484 rows in the IGI for the Lincolnshire chart, with columns, YEAR, DATE, SURNAME, FORENAME(S), PARLNIS/SPOUSE, PARISH, CHART (my tree reference). After inserting all the entries, I prepared a trace of the maps of Lincolnshire on which I inserted the parishes taken from the IGI table. The map was divided into districts, each district being the preponderant town of BURRELLs, for example, Lincoln, Boston, Grimsby, Spalding, etc, and each of the remaining parishes was allocated to the nearest district name geographically. The computer was used to search out the rows by parishes and printed out as a report. In this way trees were built up as far as possible, for example for parents like WILLIAM BURRELL/KATHERINE all children within a similar period as 1807 to 1821 in the parish of Bardney in the Horncastle district were considered as WILLIAM’s tree. Having the tree displayed as shown here and displaying other neighbouring parish trees chronologically one can attempt to surmise relationships. I have completed the whole of Lincolnshire this way with the IGI information; following that with the 1903 Burrells in Yorkshire, the 1007 names in Northumberland, and 275 in Lancashire. I am now starting Co Durham. It takes quite some months to complete just one county - being now 74 I am hoping others have completed or will offer to do some other counties so that at least we can get that job completed before my days come to an end!

As for census data, I have only completed part of Lincolnshire for all the censuses. The original references came from the Lincolnshire Family History Society, from books and fiche, and read painstakingly from the microfiche at the PRO. Again the data has been placed in the Gite word processor, displayed as far as possible so that the “trees” can be compared with those from the IGI. Data such as date of birth, marriage dates, places, etc. added to the main trees when available.

Travelling to counties to research local early data is out of the question, and seeking help from each county for other than specific name searches is again far too expensive. To answer the question I put at the beginning, what is expected of us one-namers - well can I do more than I am doing? I find it fascinating attempting to combine the various trees. The number of enquiries are few and far between. Any comments will be gratefully received, and I hope they will be constructive. One or two have led to fairly extensive trees in some districts, one in particular being Spalding. Maybe many will think what I am doing about the research in the wrong way; all right tell us your way.

Dr E. J. Wilson
Member No. 1041
Lindisfame
43 Shelton Avenue
Wallingham, Surrey, CR6 9NF

Comments on the new-style Journal

I am not keen on the new enlarged format of the magazine, particularly as it gives rise to more space for people bickering and back-biting which seems to be the way the Guild is going recently. I do not know who the people are or what the squabbles are all about within the Guild and I do not wish to know. I am just an individual family historian with a one-name study interest and this is my hobby. I do not like the dictatorial manner in which some people write ... we must use the term “high frequency”. Well according to my dictionary this is a “radio frequency lying between 30 and 3 megahertz”; whereas the definition of “common”, amongst other things, means “belonging to two or more people, widespread among people in general, frequently encountered”. There is nothing wrong with the word “common”. Don’t let us try to enforce political correctness into what is, after all, our hobby.

Perhaps with the new format some experts within the Guild could write some informative articles instead of using us with statistics. Give some of the beginners encouragement and help, pointers to where to look next.

Is it possible to approach record offices around the country to make a contribution on their records which could be of use? Perhaps a different record office could make a contribution to each edition. Or what about a series of articles on the parish chest giving details of the poor rate books and how they were arrived at, as well as the people who kept these books? What does “Visitation” mean and what could be found out from looking at them?

These are just a few suggestions. But I am sure there must be many helpful aspects which could be published in the new format together with illustrations of these documents which would give an idea of what to expect from these records for those who have not used them.

If we want to encourage new members and retain the current ones, let us give the Guild a boost and have a brighter more interesting and positive journal.

Mrs Sue Pezman Stroud
Member No. 1741
15 The Grovelands
Lancing
West Sussex BN15 8HY

The Journal of One-Name Studies, April 1997
Reviews

Ancestral Anomalies

ISBN 0 9624750 0
Can be obtained from 21 Meldon Way, Hanover Estate, Winlaton, Tyne and Wear NE21 6JH.
Published by Kingpin, First Edn. 1996.
Price £5.50 including postage and packing from the above address.
Cheques made payable to M Southwick
10% of all profits to Cancer Research.

After reading just one chapter, I began to ask myself how this review was ever going to do this book justice? I continued to enjoy every page. It is an extremely informative, well written book. The layout is excellent, making it easy to read. There are no illustrations, but each page is crammed full of interesting articles, that had winged their way to Michael from various family historians, after they had seen his numerous advertisements asking for interesting "genealogical titbits". The result is superb.

The source of each entry is given and Michael will answer enquiries from any reader concerning the publication. There are extracts from Parish Records, Wills, M.I.s, and Newspapers, to name but a few. also there are complete articles, including one from Mrs Susan Miller, ASGRA, and a member of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Family History Society. The article is on the "Pitfall's of Ancestor Hunting", it is not only entertaining, but very informative on searching in Scotland. Mrs D. Taylor of the Holdrich Family History Society has also written some interesting articles on her research. There are also numerous articles from other family historians.

Not only is the book informative, it is also very amusing. I would certainly give it space on my bookshelf.

Michael is intending to compile another volume and would welcome contributions. He can be contacted at the above address.

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Jane Morson

Computer Genealogy Update 1997
by D Hawgood 32 pp
ISBN 0 948151 14 5 £2.65

Genealogy for the Macintosh
by David Tippey 48 pp
ISBN 0 948151 13 7 £3.50

Internet for Genealogy
by D Hawgood 24 pp
ISBN 0 948151 12 9 £1.60

Web Publishing for Genealogy
by Peter Christian 52 pp
ISBN 0 948151 15 3 £4.00

All published by David Hawgood, 26 Cloister Road, Acton, London W3 0DE

These four booklets published by Guild member David Hawgood provide excellent introductions to different aspects of the use of computers in family history. They are of particular interest to one-namers, whose volume of data almost demands computer methods for its efficient organisation. The booklets are written in a straightforward style and jargon is only used when it becomes essential, always after explanation.

*Computer Genealogy Update 1997* actually stands on its own, in spite of its title, and is mainly a comprehensive list of computer programmes designed for genealogists using a range of different computers. The programmes have not been thoroughly reviewed but each has a brief comment, price and details of where it can be bought.

*Books on computers for genealogy* are also listed as are CD-ROM discs that are now being published containing genealogical data, often of particular interest for one-name studies.

David Tippey's booklet *Genealogy on the Macintosh* starts right at the beginning with advice for the first time computer buyer. His enthusiasm for the Apple Mac is infectious as he describes the rather sparse selection of genealogy software available for Apple Mac computers. There's a good summary on the Internet too.

*Internet for Genealogy* covers e-mail, conferences and newsgroups, the World Wide Web, surname searching and finding your way around the Internet.

In *Web Publishing for Genealogy*, Peter Christian provides a clear general introduction to the World Wide Web. He explains why the Web as a publishing medium is particularly suited to genealogy (but omits to mention that it's even more suited for one-namers) and gives clear practical guidance on what you need to know and do in order to create your own genealogy website.

Mike Spathaky

The House of Pollickott

Compiled by Edward Charles Pollickott. A thesis registered with the Guild of One-Name Studies, 30th May 1996.
A4 typed paper format, loose leaf, 40 pages.
Contact: E. C. Pollickott, 42 Beresford Road, Chandlers Ford, Hampshire.
No price given.

Not only would this publication be of interest to persons with connections to this family name, but to anyone wishing to get ideas on how to write a thesis. Mr Pollickett has been researching this name for twenty-one years and has managed to take his direct line back to Geoffrey Polecot first mentioned in 1383. He has also found earlier instances of this name, but has yet to tie them into his direct line. The easiest being, John Polecot in 1286.

The cover is of the Pollickott Family Crest and Motto. The frontispiece is a colour picture of Mr Eddie Pollickott, himself. The first seven pages include a brief theory of the origin of the family name and biographies on some of the earlier members of this family from Buckinghamshire from where the information has been obtained. The last four pages give statistics on wages and employment covering the periods 1300 to 1993.

Even though I have no connection with this family name, I enjoyed reading this and found it very informative. Personally I would have liked to have seen a family tree.

Jane Morson
Meeting Report
Vice-Chairman Alec Tritton was in Kent for a well-attended Guild Seminar

ON SATURDAY 26TH JANUARY the Guild held a one day seminar at Dartford with over eighty people in attendance including many non-members, some of whom have already joined our ranks.

David Cuffley gave us a short talk on the history of Dartford and the surrounding area followed by Marjorie Moore who filled us with new ideas in her talk on military sources for one-name studies. Certainly in the short break afterwards there were many asking for her lecture notes, filled with enthusiasm for their next visit to Kew!

Before lunch, our President Derek Palgrave led a discussion session on funding one-name studies and showed us the many "artefacts" that the Palgrave Society have produced including mugs, plates, badges and pens.

At lunchtime there were many stands around the hall including displays from the Bunting Society, North West Kent family History Society, Donavan Murrells and Sue Lawn (Hurcum Study).

The Guild had its bookstall and the microfiche reader for the Big R together with a table displaying many of the latest publications produced by one-namers. This was obviously a very enjoyable and important part of the day as we had some difficulty persuading everyone to take their seats for the afternoon session!

After lunch Peter Goodall led the discussion on surname variants with a very humorous input from Valda Shrimpton. This session led to some particularly amusing anecdotes from the floor which kept us all entertained.

The seminar finished with a discussion led by Bob Cobbing on general problems and comments on the previous sessions. The subjects covered led me to believe that we have a vibrant society full of enthusiasm for our own particular one-name studies with a good interchange of ideas which were certainly of benefit to me and I hope to the many others in attendance.

I look forward to meeting many of you again at York in May and hopefully a number of new faces also.

News and Items of Interest

Guild Elections 1997

As only eleven nominations were received for the fifteen committee places, there was no postal ballot and at the AGM the following members will be declared elected:

David Abbott 2405
Dominic Johnson 2392
George Lashbrook 1454
Roger Lovegrove 0628
Keith Plant 0492
Mary Rumsey 0796
Mike Spathaky 1785
Christopher Swarbrooke 2293

Alec Tritton 2415
Graham Tuley 0437
John Witheridge 1778

The Guild Officers will be elected at the first Committee meeting after the AGM.

Computer instruction for members

Mike Spathaky writes:

Over the past few months through the goodwill of members who have offered their services as instructors, I have been able to match up beginners and improvers with instructors in some locations. However, as always there are some who wish to learn more, and without more instructors, I am finding it difficult to place the learner or improver in some areas. Therefore, with this in mind, I propose to publish a list in the Journal of both instructors and students and the area in which they live, so that each will have an opportunity to make contact and arrange a meeting. This will obviate the need for a s.a.e. when writing to me. I will compile a quarterly or biannual list for publication depending on the availability of space in the Journal.
These have all been non-Guild events and thus have made them accessible to a larger number of people. I hope to be able to continue it for many years to come, if members so wish. 

John’s address for contact in connection with the above two items is:
6 Nore Close, Gillingham Kent ME7 3DG

Free US patent searches

Jonathan Brind, Member No. 2443, writes:

IBM, the computer giant known as Big Blue, is offering a free US patent search facility on the Internet.

At present details of patents going back to 1971 are available, though some earlier patents are referenced. For example I found evidence of US Patent 2149687 filed by someone called Brind on September 1, 1948.

It is possible to search on a number of fields including the names of inventors. The service is available at http://www.ibm.com/patents

The Fifth Hodgson Gathering

The Fifth Hodgson Gathering will take place from Friday dinner on 3 October to Sunday lunch 5 October 1997 at the Three Tuns Hotel, New Elvet, Durham, England. The cost is Twin £60 or Single £80 per day including three meals. The gathering will include sharing, a special speaker, a database demonstration, a book sales table, a banquet and outing. For bookings contact:

David Hodgson
20 Beach Road, Tynemouth
Tyne and Wear NE30 2NS.
Tel: 0191-2570313.

York Minster name index

Norma Neill, Member No. 849, brings to our notice the existence of a new Biographical Database of 250,000 names compiled by Professor Stell at York Minster Library.

It has cost several thousand pounds to set up mainly for historical researchers and covers the period approximately 1200 to 1550. Printed sources at the library and some manuscript sources covering all the area in the York Diocese at that time have been combed for surnames using the latest technology. Examples are printed sources from the Yorkshire Record Society, and manuscript sources such as the York City Freemen’s list and the Subsidy Rolls.

A fee of £12.50 is charged for a one-name search, including variants at no extra charge, but the fee is returned if no entry is found. All profits will be ploughed back into the purchase of biographical books for the Library. The print-out gives you each person’s name, sex, place, occupation, the source and a reference number. Norma has herself spoken to Professor Stell and used the database which she found well worth consulting.

Sterling cheques should be made payable to “The Dean and Chapter of York” and requests addressed to: The Biographical Database, Minster Library, Dean’s Park York.

If you wish to be included in the list, please send me your name (see address at the end of the next article) and the area in which you live stating whether you are volunteering as an instructor or wish to receive help. There is no need for those who have already contacted me, but have not yet been matched up, to write again. Here is the first list.

**Students requiring assistance:**
- Margaret Fairburn 1719
- Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire.
- Brenda Beaumont 0966
- Reading, Berkshire.
- Tom Kelley 1313
- New Malden, Surrey.
- Dennis Ivory 0076
- Bristol, Avon.

**Instructors offering assistance:**
- Roy Newton 1261
- John Byfield 2238
- Richard Kefford 2347
- Alan Bardsley 1769
- Simon Martin 2045
- Ralph Wigginton 1207
- Gerald D. Lawson 2178
- Peter Goodall 0295

John Witheridge (basics only) 1778

**Members’ journals and newsletters**

John Witheridge writes again:

Since last April members’ journals and newsletters have been to thirty different venues, where I have either attended a meeting or given a lecture. These have all been non-Guild events and thus have made them accessible to a larger number of people. I hope, as a result, some of you have received correspondence pertaining to your one-name studies and/or requests for membership. I can assure you that people have shown great interest in your efforts.

Recently your magazines and newsletters have been on display at the Dartford One-Day Conference and the two Special General Meetings held at Dartford and Tamworth - they will also be at the Guild AGM. After the AGM all journals and newsletters which I received prior to January 1997 will be deposited in the Guild’s archives.

So far this year I have managed to write a letter of receipt to every participant, who has entrusted their efforts to my safe keeping. I am truly honoured to be able to read such great research notes and family news and would like to express my thanks to all members who have written encouragement and thanks for this relatively new venture. I hope to be able to continue it for many years to come, if members so wish.

The deadline for the July 1997 issue of the Journal is Monday 5 May and for the October issue is Monday 4 August. Remember please, send lots of articles with photographs etc. (but not photocopies as these do not reproduce well).

Copyright

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The Guild of One-Name Studies

was formed in September 1970 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.

In the majority of cases this activity is carried on by one individual, in some cases by a number of people working as a team and in others by a group of people who may be formally constituted as a one-name society. A one-name group may become associated with the Guild through an individual member or with an interest in this type of research is welcome to join, membership not being restricted to those who register specific surnames.

The objectives of the Guild are:
a) to advance the education of the public in one-name studies, this being defined for purpose of this Constitution as research into the genealogy and family history of all persons with the same surname 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 the above objectives but not further or otherwise the Guild shall have the following powers:
1. To provide a forum for individuals and groups of people who are engaged in one-name studies.
2. To provide lectures, courses, discussions, meetings, and similar activities for Guild members and other interested persons.
3. To promote research on topics relevant to one-name studies and to publish or assist in the publication of the useful results of such research.
4. To provide and support library services for the use of Guild members and other interested persons.
5. To prepare, produce and publish and sell or otherwise distribute in any appropriate format a journal and other literature relevant to one-name studies.
6. To maintain and publish a Register of the one-name studies registered by members and through close association with the Federation of Family History Societies, the Society of Genealogists' and similar organisations in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, to secure the widest possible public awareness of one-name studies. (The Guild is also a member society of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies)
7. To ensure, by encouragement and the use of a written undertaking, that members will deal with all reply paid enquiries about their registered surnames.
8. To do such other lawful things as are necessary for the attainment of the said objectives.

New applicants for membership of the Guild should send a reply-paid envelope (or two International Reply Coupons) to the Registrar, requesting an application form. The Registration Fee is £4 for each name registered (together with up to five variants). The Annual Subscription, payable 1st November, is £8 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 published.

BEDFORDSHIRE: Aldermaston
Berkshire: Berks RG7 4PU
Tel: 01734-815976
HEREFORDSHIRE: Hereford
Telford Shropshire

DERBYSHIRE: Derby
DORSET: Poole
DEVON: St Marychurch

DURHAM: Durham
ESSEX: Waltham Abbey

HAMPSHIRE: Hampshire

KENT: Ashford
Lancashire: Lancaster

LAUNCHES: Lancashire
Leicestershire: Leicestershire

BREXHAMSHIRE: Northants

WEST MIDLANDS: Birmingham

SUFFOLK: Suffolk

SURREY: Guildford

TAMWORTH: Staffordshire

WILTSHIRE: Wiltshire

Worcestershire: Worcestershire

WORCESTERSHIRE: Worcestershire

YORKSHIRE (EAST): Harrogate
Yorkshire (West): Sheffield

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COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES

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