President Derek A. Palgrave MA FRHistS FSG
Vice-Presidents Sydney Brewin FCA, John Hebden, Peter Towey

Guild Officers
Chairman Roger Lovegrove, 0181 888 5609 11 Marlborough Road, Bowes Park, London N22 4NB E-mail: SL_Lovegrove@compuserve.com
Vice-Chairman Alec Tritton 01243 555453 Ingletton, Church Lane, Barnham, W Sussex PO22 0DG E-mail: alectritton@enterprise.net
Secretary James Isard 01293 411136 74 Thornton Place, Horley Surrey RH6 8RN E-mail: isard@clara.net
Registrar Dominic Johnson BSc LHG 0115 926 2085 33 Redhill Lodge Drive, Red Hill, Nottingham NGS 8JH
Treasurer David Abbott 01582 865821 57 Leaf Road, Houghton Regis, Dunstable LU5 5JG
Editor Mary E. Rumsey BA 01420 85061 29 Queens Road, Alton, Hampshire GU34 1JG

Guild Committee
The Committee consists of the Officers together with George Lashbrook, Keith Plant, Geoff Riggs, Mike Spathaky, Chris Swarbrooke, Graham Tuley and John Witheridge.

Other Appointments
Journal Distributors Roy Cox/Peter Prismall
Overseas Liaison Keith Plant
Librarian Kelvin Warth
Marriage Index Graham Tuley
County Reps Co-ordinator Chirs Swarbrooke
Meetings Co-ordinator George Lashbrook
Covenants Secretary Ron Duckett
Sales Manager Mike Spathaky
Website Manager

Ron Duckett is the Guild's Sales Manager. As well as Guild publications, Ron has a supply of ties, lapel badges 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: ronburton@aol.com

The Officers and Committee will serve until the end of the AGM on 4th April 1998. 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 92).

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cover illustration

Settlement Certificate for John and Martha Cree and their son John, an essential document when they migrated the eight miles from Bolsover to Mansfield in 1733. See the article Motives for Migration.

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From the Editor's Desk
Mary Rumsey

Now that members have become accustomed to the new format of the Journal, even more letters are coming from members in its praise. One member visiting from Australia even phoned me to express his views about it which was very encouraging.

This issue is larger as will the January 1998 issue. This means that there will be more room for your articles, hopefully with maps, graphs, illustrations, etc. However, please remember that photocopies of illustrations do not reproduce well, so please send photographs whenever possible.

Once again the subject has been raised concerning the children of partners who have chosen to remain unmarried. This in fact reminds me of a friend at university, who when anyone took a rather naive approach to history said, "They haven't read the chronicles". One of my great joys of being a medievalist was the wonderful realistic approach to life expressed in the chronicles and other writings of the early middle ages. However, hypocrisy began to creep in and in my opinion has only increased with the passage of time.

Nevertheless, hypocrisy as to the marriage state and consequent question of the legitimacy of children seems to have ended. Children in the past were in fact assumed to be legitimate because their birth certificates showed this, the child bearing the surname of a father, whose name was different (normally) from that of the maiden name of the mother. In England the registration of a birth has always involved proof of marriage of the parents, thus if legitimacy is never contested, which is unlikely except in the case of inheritance, the child of unmarried parents was passed off as legitimate. Similarly, prior to civil registration, if the parents were married prior to the date of birth, rather than the date of baptism, the record shows legitimacy. However, to believe that no one was aware of this is untrue. In 1822 the Reverend Monkhouse, Vicar of Bramshott in Hampshire, wrote: "Of 72 marriages in the last ten years ending 1820, not less than 69 brides have been unchaste before marriage. Those who gain husbands are more fortunate than those who bear..."
Chairman's Notes
Roger Lovegrove

THE GUILD is an unique organisation in many ways. As with any other voluntary society, however, everything that your subscription pays for must be done by volunteers: members, just like yourselves, who are willing to give up a bit of their time to help us all.

The Committee has to consider our volunteers just as much as we need to consider those who receive their services. We cannot supply a service if doing so would place unreasonable demands on the time of people who have their own private lives.

Take our journal distributors, Roy Cox and Peter Prissmall. They are responsible for getting together the mailings that you receive every three months and for making sure that they are posted on time. Roy and Peter are crucial to the Guild's operations: without them, you would not receive any journals whatsoever. You could easily manage without a network. These have been achieved

Chairman's Notes
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the implications of any new venture. One extra cost I am pleased to announce is that your committee has approved a budget to both promote the Guild and generate enquiries, and a start has already been made. Many of you already read *Family Tree Magazine*, and it also has a significant worldwide distribution. Keep an eye out in the *One-Name Studies* classified advertisements section. This is an area normally restricted to private individuals, but the Guild has been successful in negotiating a spot at the head of this section.

**Subscription Renewal**

Regrettably, I must also comment on more mundane matters, which I would not normally do in the *Journal*, but what follows is very important. This is my first year as Treasurer, and I really need you to assist me as much as possible. With this journal, primarily of concern to our UK members, is a reminder to cancel Bankers Standing Orders*. There were well over five hundred in operation in January 1997, and all these need to be stopped. I appreciate that some of you will forget, thus I will have to write letters in January, but the fewer the better. Also, a number will be bank errors, and where these occur I shall follow the practice started by Peter Prisnall. Having ensured that you have received a full refund, I then reimburse the Bank - less an administration charge - which becomes a donation to Guild funds. If you are not sure if a mandate was completed, write or telephone your bank anyway, they will then confirm your instructions.

**Email addresses**

Lastly, I have been receiving renewals since July. A particular problem I have noticed is that of new email addresses. A number have not been printed clearly on the form, so a 'best guess' has to be made. May I therefore ask all of you who use electronic services to visit the Guild Website to check your entry? If it is incorrect, contact Alec Tritton, our Data Processing Manager (Email: alec.tritton@compuserve.com). If your details are not listed, then you have not given permission (or it is ambiguous). Again, contact our Data Processing Manager for this to be corrected.

**A Note from the Guild’s Sales Manager**

Ron Duckett

Will members who have written or sent orders and are waiting for a reply, please bear with me until November when I hope to have resolved the problems? If by chance you have not heard by December, write stating the details. Please accept my apologies if you fall into this category.

I am sorry that some members have been disappointed over the delay in receiving their copies of the BIG R. The facts are, that the FFHS who publish the fiches, made a once-only special price for the first order each member Society of FFHS placed for BIG R's. To allow all Guild members around the world to benefit from this, we fixed a deadline date for August 23rd. Extra time was then added for orders to come through Box G, before our first and only order was placed.

All BIG R fiches ordered by the deadline were received from FFHS on 13th September and posted to members on the 15th.

**Monopoly of registration - ballot result**

In the July mailing, members were balloted on a Resolution asking for the Monopoly of Registration to be written into the Guild's Constitution.

By the closing date of 24 August, 378 votes had been received. The voting was FOR 310, AGAINST 68.

Since the number of votes FOR exceeded the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution, the Resolution was CARRIED.

The following sentence is therefore now added at the end of Clause 4.2 of the Constitution, together with a short enabling clause in Section 4.1:

No person may register a standard (or higher) rate taxpayer, you may be billed for part of the relief.

This has happened to some members who pay tax at the lower rate so please be warned. Only covenant your subscription to the Guild if you are a standard (or higher) rate UK taxpayer. Deed of Covenant forms are available from the Treasurer.

**Covenanted subscriptions**

A provision of United Kingdom tax law allows some members who are UK taxpayers to enhance their subscriptions to the Guild by us recovering Income Tax that has been paid. This is by making a promise in advance in a written Deed of Covenant that is capable of lasting for more than three years.

The Guild has been able to claim about £3000 from the Inland Revenue in this way over the last six years.

However a warning in the *Which? Tax Saving Guide 1997* states:

If you're a non-taxpayer, don't use covenants or Gift Aid to make donations to charity. You will be billed for the tax relief which the charity redeems. Similarly if you're a lower-

**Forthcoming Events**

31st - 2nd November 1997. 21st Anniversary of the Cornish Family History Society. (See page 68 of the July *Journal* for details)


Guild Annual Conference 1998

Please see page 79.
READING RECENT ARTICLES in the Journal, I have
started to wonder just how rare a family name

 0

rarest! The following survey records only those persons
who were born with the name Jaunay. While my records
go back to 1700, the research in that century is at an
early stage and only a few isolated references have been
found.

The number of people bearing the name Jaunay has
never been great although they appear throughout the
historical record in France and England. At this point I
have yet to research any other countries. Apart from

early references in London Huguenot records, other Jaun-
neys have been located in Loriet, France. They were
merchants of Rochefort on the River Loire whose records
come to us because they were required to pay taxes. In
the year 1734-1735, Pierre Jaunay dutifully paid his tax,
while an Yvon Jaunay is also recorded as having paid his
dues. The British Library catalogue records two Jaunay
authors:

Isaye Jaunay, Remontrance au roy de France Henri III

sur la reformation nécessaire, 1616

Louis Jaunay, Histoire des évêques et archevêques de

Paris, 1884.

To research outside the period is also compounded by
non-standard spelling and to date I have identified the
following variants and as many misspellings. I have dis-
tinguished as misspellings those which do not fit the
recognised variants, those which on a modified soundex
test (a technique which relates names phonetically) are
not closely related and/or where there are other records
of the same person spelt in the more acceptable forms. (I
have modified the soundex test when applying it to
French names due to the practice in French of not

sounding the last consonant in most words. Thus Jaunet,
which would appear to not be a close match, in fact
scores the same as Jaunay.)

The name Jaunay has many spelling variants.

Jaunal, Jaunais

Jaunet, Jaunez

Jaure, Jaureau

Jaunard, Jaunasse

Jeanais, Jaunay

The forms Jaunay and Jaunal are considered the most
rare. In Dauzat's surnames dictionary we find:

Jaune, surtout dans les diminutifs
Jaunet+ (-nez, Nord et Nord-
Est), pejoratifs Jaunard, Jaunasse, sur-
nom d'après la couleur jaune du teint
(plutôt que d'après la couleur des
cheveux). - Jaunay représente un nom
de localité (Vienne, etc) parfois aussi Jaunet. (+ Indique les noms de
famille très répandus)

[Jaune, especially in the diminutive
forms Jauneau, Jaunet+ (-nez, north and
north-east), pejorative forms jaunard,
jaunasse, nickname according to the
yellow complexion (rather than accord-
ing to the colour of the hair) - Jaunay
represents a name of a locality (Vienne, etc) sometimes also Jaunet. (+ indicates the family name is very wide-
spread)]

The form Jaunal is not recognised by
Dauzat but is identified by Jougla de
Morenas as a rare form.

The forms Jeanais and Jaunay are
not recognised by either authority but at
least one Jaunay family used these forms
prior to 1830. Soundex rules indicate a close relation-

shop.

Added to this confusion is the wide range of spelling

forms found in English records which may be considered
variants if the form persists through several generations.
It has to be understood that not only is the standardising
of spelling a relatively recent development, but that
many errors occurred in transcribing names or recording
them phonetically from the spoken word, especially
when the speaker may have been illiterate! Thus the fol-

lowing forms have been located:

- de Jaunay (this form has persisted in a family branch)
- Jaune
- Jane, Jané, Jannay, Janne, January
- Jauné, Jaunay, Jauney, Jaunay
- Joanay, Joane
- Jounay, Journay.

1 Albert Dauzat, Dictionnaire éymologique des noms de fa-
mille et prénoms de France, Libraire Larousse, Paris, 1980, p
342.

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As my research continues I may recognise some of these forms as variants. However, the variants Jaunay/Jaunet are clearly identified as possibly having a differing source from the other forms and at this stage I am only collecting these forms along with any others I know to have evolved into these forms. At this stage this means Jaunay, Jeanay, Jeanais and Jaunet which are located in ancient records from the central west of France.

Such a range of spellings makes the task of tracing family lines more difficult as the researcher travels back in time. However, by 1750 my own ancestors had at least standardised their version of the spelling to the current form. Thus the entry in the Parish Register of Cranbrook:

John Jaunay (physician) of Ashford married Mrs Mary Holden of Cranbrook on 5 Oct 1714 at Cranbrook, Kent

may result from a misspelling of Jaunay or one of its recognised variants or may not even relate to our family.

While:

Francis Jaunay (hotel keeper) of 25 Leicester Square London died on January 15th, 1838 from an abscess on the bladder,

is a known misspelling or an error in transcription because the entry relates to François Marie Jaunay. An examination of the various London poor rate books for the period 1800-1839 shows François as Jaunny, Jaunayan, and Jounnay.

A place called Jaunay

Travelling on the main A10 highway to Poitiers from Paris, one comes across a small community named Jaunay-Clan. It would seem that the name does originate from this area. The local archive has several pre-Revolution Jaunay references in its card index. The Director of the Vienne archives suggests that the place name Jaunay is very ancient. He believes it has existed since the times of Saint Leger who is purported to have lived from 616-678AD during the times of the Merovingian kings who ruled from the fall of Roman Empire until 750AD. The earliest written reference approximating the current form occurs in 1162 as Jaunilcum.

A Jaunay coat of arms does exist. There is no evidence in my research that the Jaunay family would ever have considered themselves as members of the noble class! In pre-Revolutionary France, any family who was able to trace their descent to 1400 or earlier was entitled to consider themselves as peers. Families able to prove descent together with ownership of any land subject to feudal obligations, commonly called a fief or feufof, from before 1560 were called gentlemen of rank and could assume titles at will. Moreover, unlike the English system, the rank of peerage was tied to the size of property owned. It was the land which was deemed to be a Barony, Comité or Marquisat, not the individual who owned it. In 1696 Louis XIV, King of France established a tax on coats of arms and then arranged to issue arms to all those who did not have them! As a result achievements are common amongst the middle classes with about 90% of the registry listing being commoners. Armarial General lists some 90,000 arms belonging to commoners whose only distinction was that they were not to include helmets and crests in their arms. The arms listed for Jaunay were granted in 1726 at the lowest rank of nobility and it would appear that they were the same version issued previously in 1574.

The Treaty of La Jaunaye was signed by Vendéan General, F-A Charette de la Contrie on the 17 February 1795. In 1793 many regions in France rose up against the newly installed republican government as a result of a decree on 24 February requiring all young men to undertake armed service. Four departments to the south of the River Loire, collectively known as the Vendée, declared and maintained their independence of the central government. The region was bounded by the Loire on the north and Fontenay-le-Comte in the south. By early April the leaders had control of all towns in the area and had formed a Catholic and Royal Army with the insignia of a cross mounted on a Sacred Heart. Emissaries were sent to England for help. A series of compromise edicts, an amnesty and the movement of significant numbers of troops by the central government forced Charette to sign the treaty. He was eventually overwhelmed, captured and executed. I do not know how the treaty gained its name. However, the town of Jaunay-Clan bordered the territory controlled by the Vendéans.

Three Jaunay lines

For the period under examination I have located three distinct Jaunay families. Family I, my own family, is represented by fifty-four people living during the period under research. It includes one family who styled themselves de Jaunay after World War II. Family II as represented by seven individuals, used the forms Jeunay, Jeunais and Jaunay and has now died out. Family III is represented by three people and is the result of a man taking the Jaunay name by deed-poll after his mother married into the family. There are ten other Jaunays who have yet to be linked to any family. No Jaunets fall within the period of the study. A total of seventy-four people!

A decade by decade examination of numbers of living people born with the name reveals the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year(s)</th>
<th>Jaunay Count</th>
<th>Jaunay Count</th>
<th>Jaunay Count</th>
<th>Jaunay Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1800s</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1870s</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1940s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810s</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1880s</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1950s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820s</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1890s</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1960s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830s</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1900s</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1970s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840s</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1910s</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1980s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850s</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1920s</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860s</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1930s</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the seventy-four people under study, fifty-one were male, twenty-two were female and the gender of one cannot be determined.

The individuals were represented by first given names totalling forty-five for the males and eighteen for females. The most popular names represent French heritage although only a minority of individuals were born in France. Each of the following names was represented

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more than once:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>François/François</td>
<td>Anne/Ann/Annie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis</td>
<td>Louise/Louise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre/Peter</td>
<td>Auguste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur</td>
<td>Robert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathieu/Matthew</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew/André</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A second or subsequent name:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>François/François</td>
<td>Louise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre</td>
<td>Marguerite/Margaret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David</td>
<td>Yvonne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis</td>
<td>Mary/Mane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew/André</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table represents addresses where Jaunays were resident for more than five years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Chapman Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1800-1850</td>
<td>ENG-MDX: FRA-CHA RPA AQU PL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851-1900</td>
<td>FRA-CHA RPA PL: AUS-SA VIC QLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901-1950</td>
<td>FRA-RPA: AUS-NSW SA QLD: NZ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapman Codes are used for this table.

The English interlude results from one family fleeing the French Revolution and descendants of that family migrated to Australasia. I do not have enough information to chart theEighteenth Century.

Data on significant life events has been collated but the reader needs to be aware that the sample is very small and so they must treat the result with some caution. Nonetheless some significant indicators have arisen. Age at marriage has been ascertained for some thirty-five individuals and the average is a high 27.8 years. The youngest was 16.4 years while the oldest first marriage occurred at 62.2 years.

The Jaunay marriages do take into account the seasons with fewer marriages in the dead of winter. Autumn and spring are the most popular times for weddings although the southern hemisphere summer is also popular.

Family size can be determined for 32 individuals, all of whom had legitimate children. The average number of children is 2.5 per family. The largest number of children in any family was only seven. No men became parents again in a subsequent marriage but two women did.

The following table shows the average age at first marriage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Males [no]</th>
<th>Females [no]</th>
<th>Both [no]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1851-1900</td>
<td>21.9 [4]</td>
<td>0.0 [0]</td>
<td>21.9 [4]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Journal of One-Name Studies, October 1997
Life and death

Longevity has also been examined and can be determined for twenty individuals. Of the total sample, thirty-nine persons were still living at 31 Dec 1990 but two of these have since died [they are not included in the table]. The longest life for a male was 86.6 years and for a female was 97.7 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average age at death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males [no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800-1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851-1900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* three of these four deaths were infants

The high mortality rate for infant boys in the latter half of last century drags down the males' average age at death. If these are ignored the overall average rises to 69.6 years.

Death in the last century was still very much a seasonal thing with the elderly tending to die of respiratory disorders in the colder months of winter while the summer epidemics took the young. This would not appear to be the pattern in the family. The sample is small due not only to the factors already mentioned but because French death certificates do not include cause of death and the IGI does not include deaths and thus this material is a little more elusive! The cause of death in the sample has not been ascertained for most as the cost of obtaining the certificates is large.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Northern</th>
<th>Southern</th>
<th>All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several issues need to be noted in analysing these figures. Firstly, females appear to be under-represented. This may be because, in following name-trails from the present back in time, one follows the male line. Although French records are very detailed, they can be inaccessible to the remote researcher in that the flow of information depends very much on the workload and commitment of the local archivist! Unless you can be quite specific the data will not be forthcoming! Thus to seek siblings of a known person can prove difficult! The French embargo on records less than 100 years old is also a significant barrier.

Apart from my own family, most other Jaunays have been initially located by systematic searching through telephone directories and archival indexes. Once a person is discovered I attempt to ascertain the person's relatives from my own database and by seeking birth, death and marriage records for the individual. This has limited success depending on the mobility of the person but usually once I can locate one of the major life events things unfold quite rapidly, especially in France with the comprehensive records available.

The research has been undertaken using a software program called FileMaker Pro. I use this database to maintain all family records and have customised the fields to suit my needs as I have yet to find a commercial genealogical program which will do this.

Bibliography


Footnote

This article was written in my pre-Internet days. Access to records via the Internet has opened up a new dimension of family research. Previously, although French telephone directories were available to me, the subscribers were listed by city, town and village, making it an impossible task to locate individuals. Now the directory is on-line and can be searched region by region [called départements] by family name. Such a search has revealed no less than 159 individuals and ten businesses bearing the Jaunay name! Moreover the search revealed three streets and one bridge bearing the name. With the help of guild colleague John Blencowe, again via the Internet, I intend to contact every family by letter over the next weeks and maybe the results of such an exercise will be the material for a subsequent article on one-name research.

The Author:  
Graham Jaunay  
Member no. 1955  
7 East Terrace, South Plympton  
South Australia 5038, Australia  
Email: A.proformat@adelaide.on.net
The 1881 Project - British Surname Distribution
Geoff Riggs

Part 2: What happens to the data?

Part one of this paper outlined the basis of this Project which has been endorsed by the Guild Committee. It described the data that members who participate should collect and submit and how the information would be analysed. It then described the benchmarks that were to be adopted to enable comparisons to be made between different areas and different one-name studies.

This Part looks at how distribution maps will be produced from the data submitted and incorporated into a Guild publication that will make a major contribution to the study of British surname distribution. It goes on to look at other ways of analysing the data, for example using registration districts and parish.

C: PRODUCING THE END-PRODUCT

1. Mapping the Data

Lotus 1-2-3 for Windows, which I used to produce the skeleton spreadsheet, has a Maps facility that will generate a map automatically from the data which you submit, which you can then resize, alter the value bands and/or colours used. As part of my One-Name Study of RIGGS, I have used this to produce surname distributions for the U.S.A., Canada, Australia and South Africa by states/provinces. Members who own that program could use it to map their surname distributions in those countries and to plot non-British censuses. Naturally, however, you cannot use Lotus Maps to produce a map of British pre-1974 counties.

When I first wanted to plot my 1881 census data, GenMap UK had not been written - this is a program by Stephen Archer who wrote iGifRead and which was reviewed by Guild member Robert Clayton in the May issue of Family Tree Magazine (and on page 91 of this issue of the Journal - Ed.). Birdie, reviewed in its June issue, had not been written then either. I had tried Trackback, another genealogical mapping program but found that, though you could use that to map events at parish level, you lost the low-level detail as you "zoomed" out to cover a wider area.

So I produced my maps using a program which, if you have a computer and use the Windows operating system, you already own Paintbrush (renamed Paint in Windows 95). Because it is included in the standard Windows package at no extra cost, it is sometimes ignored or certainly under-estimated. Yet it is a fairly powerful program which is easy to use and very suitable for this purpose.

Using Paintbrush, I scanned a map of England and Wales showing the pre-1974 county boundaries, and a similar map of Scotland, re-sized them to a common scale and matched them up to create a map of Great Britain. The program's "zoom" facility enables editing to be done at pixel level (pixels are the individual dots making up the image on the computer screen). With this facility, I edited the coastlines and national and county boundary lines to standardise their width and removed the surplus and extraneous detail from the scanning process.

As part of the editing carried out at pixel level, I checked and "repaired" as necessary every boundary line, to ensure that each county is delimited by an unbroken perimeter. In other words, its boundary is marked by strings of pixels of the same colour, each of which touches the one next to it without leaving any gap. This safeguard enables you to flood-fill completely any one county on the map, with pixels of the colour appropriate to the value of a benchmark. You do this by simply clicking the mouse on the program's "paint roller" facility and clicking it again with the mouse pointing to the county concerned. If there were a gap in the perimeter, however, the colour would "bleed" through that gap and completely fill the adjacent county area as well.
The screenshot reproduced here shows a zoomed-in view on the boundaries of Kinross, Clackmannan and Fife (also shown at normal scale in the box at its top left). The double-thickness line (2 pixels wide) represents the coastline and the "paint roller" tool is the one with the black background, which denotes it is in use.

The result of this extensive editing is a template, which you can use like a "painting by numbers" canvas to map the distribution benchmark values by county of any surname. The spreadsheet data for a particular surname can then be expressed graphically, as Maps 1 and 2 have shown (pages 56 and 57).

2. The format of the new Guild publication

I proposed that the resultant Guild publication should be a paperback book of standard A5 size, each page containing a single (black and white) map for each surname showing its county densities, and identifying its Main Counties. Because of the anomalies caused by counties with low populations, the table giving the key to the higher density counties must also include the corresponding numbers, percentages and frequencies, as shown in the specimen map for the surname RIGGS.

The RD. template used for this map is one I created originally to illustrate statistics for the St Catherine's House indexes. I built it up in a similar manner to the "landscape" orientation, making the book far less easy to read.

3. Added value services for members

The total number of pages will depend upon your response and I hope that a large number of members will wish to see the results of their work in print. Everyone will be actively encouraged to contribute, and those participating will be able to subscribe to the completed book at a special pre-publication price.

After each member's data has been input to the central spreadsheet and the resultant map generated, a computer-printed copy of both will be returned to the member. Members will also have the opportunity to purchase a floppy disk containing the same data, together with instructions as to how to adapt the spreadsheet and map to reflect other data.

Furthermore, each contributor will also have the option of purchasing a disc containing the blank "template" of the Registration District map described in the next section, details of how to identify the R.D.s on the map, a schedule of piece numbers relating to the various R.D.s for the 19th century censuses, and the changes in R.D.s that took place prior to 1900. You can also use this template for civil registration data as well as other censuses.

I know members will appreciate that it would be wrong for me to respond to requests from any member for any of this information other than as part of the Project. Otherwise, the attractiveness of such a package of services would be devalued. As a package, these "added-value" services provide extra incentive for members to take part in what I hope all agree will be an exciting and challenging Guild project.

Its overall timescale depends on the number of surnames to be mapped, and the length of time you need to compile the appropriate data (if you have not already done so). But I would like to see the Guild publication of the results being available in 1999, since this would be an admirable way of commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Guild's foundation.

D: OTHER WAYS TO ANALYSE 1881 DATA

1. Distribution within Registration Districts

The maps of the pre-1974 counties are a good framework to demonstrate 1881 surname distribution in graphic format to the public at large. However, you can gain a more accurate picture if you analyse the distribution at Registration District level. There is an invaluable Index to Census Registration Districts, compiled by M. E. Briant Rosier and published by the FFHS, which lists the PRO piece numbers for each district in the 19th century censuses for England & Wales. Thus it can be used to translate the piece number of every entry for a specific surname to identify the R.D. where it occurs. You can then construct a spreadsheet to calculate occurrences, percentages, frequencies and densities for these R.D.s, in the same way as for counties. The results can also be illustrated in a similar way, as in Map 4.

The R.D. template used for this map is one I created originally to illustrate statistics for the St Catherine's House indexes. I built it up in a similar manner to the
I have not managed to obtain a similar map of Scottish R.D.s., and so I have confined my analysis at district level to England and Wales, and I used the combined totals for these two countries as the basis for calculating the percentages/frequencies. I obtained the total population for each district for input into the underlying separate spreadsheet from the figures included in the official 1881 Population Tables.

The problems caused by the fluctuations in population size, which I met when analysing by density within a county, apply also to district analysis. For instance, 4 persons with the surname RIGGS in Bellingham R.D., Northumberland (population 6,000 plus) produce a density of 17.2, but in Islington R.D. (280,000 plus) they produce a density of only 0.4. Because of this, I have included the number of occurrences on the Densities maps against the R.D.s listed (those having a density greater than 20).

If you compare Map 4 against Map 2 (the corresponding map at county level), you will see immediately the different impression that an R.D. map gives. Map 2 (on the cover of the July Journal) suggests extensive distribution since it shows RIGGS in 31 of the 39 English counties. But Map 4 reflects more accurately the fact that in some cases the surname occurs in only one R.D. in a county and therefore its distribution is more scattered.

The R.D. maps also narrow down more precisely a surname's epicentre(s).

In the case of RIGGS, you can see that by far the highest number of occurrences is in Rochdale, Lancashire. You can also see that Todmorden, with the highest density in Yorkshire, is on the Lancashire border adjacent to Rochdale. But the district with the greatest density and the second highest number is Ulverstone. Although part of Lancashire, it is actually situated in the Lake District and is adjacent to Kendal in Westmorland, which had the second highest density and the third highest number of occurrences. All the R.D.s in that north-west corner of England have consistently high densities, reflecting Westmorland and Cumberland's rankings on the county map.

In the case of RIGGS (included in my original paper but omitted here through lack of space) there are consistently high densities in all of the Dorset R.D.s and in Christchurch (which later became part of Dorset). The extraordinarily high densities in Blandford and Dorchester districts (174 and 168) confirm without doubt that this was the epicentre of the surname at the time of the 1881 census.

2. Distribution within Parishes of a county

Once the Primary County has been established for a surname, you can construct a third type of template, to represent surname distribution by parish within that Primary County. Maps showing the parish boundaries within counties are available from County Record Offices and other sources.

If you have a computer but do not have a scanner, you could take the appropriate map to a computer bureau; for a fee of a few pounds, they will probably agree to scan it for you (possibly while you wait) and copy the image onto a floppy disk for you to take away and input to your own computer (both Paintbrush and Paint accept files in .BMP or .PCX formats).

For distribution by parish, I converted the numbers within each parish as percentages of the total occurrences in the county, rather than of the national total (e.g. "15% of the occurrences within the county are in parish A"). Similarly, I calculated parish densities relative to the total population of the county, since the densities relative to the national population are astronomically high. You should be able to obtain the parish populations from the "Table of Population, 1801-1901" in the appropriate volume of the Victoria County History.

Map 5 is an example of a Parish Distribution Map, showing the relative densities of the surname RIGGS within Dorset in the 1871 census. Cheshelbourne is clearly identified as the Primary parish, with 72 of its 408 inhabitants having the surname (almost 17% of all the RIGGS in Great Britain). Similarly, I calculated parish densities relative to the total population of the county, since the densities relative to the national population are astronomically high. You should be able to obtain the parish populations from the "Table of Population, 1801-1901" in the appropriate volume of the Victoria County History.

As you can see, a Parish Distribution Map enables you to show an epicentre with pinpoint accuracy.

But bear in mind, as with all your analyses, these are the epicentres as at that point in time only, not necessarily the original epicentres for that surname.

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The Journal of One-Name Studies, October 1997
3. Birthplaces of “head of family”

Bear in mind ZJ so that by 1881, the migration from agricultural occupations and villages to industrial occupations and towns was well advanced. As a result, surname distribution patterns will not be so clear-cut as they were a generation or more earlier.

But you can re-create these earlier patterns to a certain degree, if you analyse your surname against the parameter of birthplace rather than current residence. The head of the household, or of the “senior” person with that surname if he or she is in lodgings, or in service, etc.

The results of such analysis is not statistically reliable because
1. Where there is more than one surname present in a household, that household will be counted for each surname analysed. Correlation with the total number of households in a county or country to calculate density is thus impracticable.
2. The time elapsed since birth can vary from a few months, in the case of a baby “visitor”, to almost a century (although in practice it normally averages out at between one and two generations).
3. No account is taken of the size of each household. A number of children from one family may all have dispersed into service in separate households, in which case each will be counted, but another large family may have remained intact and thus be counted as a single household.

Nevertheless you can glean extra insight into surname distribution from such an analysis. With the surname RIGGS, Dorset is the Primary County with 394 of the 1,041 persons in Britain (37.8%). Analysing by household shows that Dorset contained 33 of the 400 RIGGS “households” (8.3%), but it was the county of birth for the “head” person with that surname in the case of 213 of these 400 (53.3%). Expressed another way, 80 of the 267 “households” outside Dorset had migrated from Dorset, strongly confirming its claim as Primary County.

4. Disproving common origins of surnames

My own One-Name Study is of the surname RIGGS (with its variants RICS and RIGLS) but not the surname RIGGS(E). Yet some of the recognised textbooks on surnames group RIGGS with RIGGS(E): Reaney in his Dictionary of British Surnames has a single entry for “RIGG, RIGGS, RIGGS(E);” whilst Hanks and Hodge link “RIGG(E), RIGGS” together as variants of RIDGE and claim they are both northern.

This is why I extended my studies of the 1881 surname distributions to cover RIGG, to prove that it was being linked with RIGGS mistakenly (i.e. it was a “pseudo-variant” and not a true variant). My findings confirmed that RIGGS and RIGG are distinctly separate (other than where mutually confused when wrongly transcribed). The maps clearly illustrate this and also that, whilst RIGG is northern, RIGGS is definitely southern.

As you can see, the 1881 Census indexes are a rich source of information on surname distribution. I hope that, in describing the uses that I have made of the data, I may have stimulated you to think of further possibilities in your own One-Name Study and, above all, persuaded you to contribute to our new Guild Project.

The Author:
Geoff Riggs, Member No. 2408
Peacehaven, Badgers Meadow, Pwllmeyric, Chepstow, Monmouthshire NP6 6UE, United Kingdom

GUILD ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND AGM

3rd-5th April 1998 is a weekend to enter in your diary now. It’s the Guild Annual Conference which, after the success of 1997, will again be held at the Lime Trees Hotel, Northampton. The Annual General Meeting of the Guild will be on Saturday, 4th April 1998.
Motives for Migration
Mike Spathaky

LISTENING TO THE SPEAKERS at the Guild's Annual Conference at Northampton, I was reminded of the wealth of material about migration collected in the Cree One-Name Study. The talk on Liverpool brought back memories of my own family's migration through that great migration port to Ireland. I still have a vivid impression of a thriving port with huge dock buildings, ships, cranes and dock workers (I was eight years old).

I starting musing on why our family moved to Ireland and later back to England, and why people migrate in general. The conference speakers were good on collecting the facts but rarely spoke of the motives. Some suggested that we would be tracing only the migrations of our ancestors. As one-namers we research a broader field than our own ancestors (including those who are now no-one's ancestors) so we should be in a good position to come up with some insights on why people move. I don't claim to have discovered all the answers, but can hopefully point to some questions.

Motives for staying put - merchants and copyholders

It may seem perverse but the motives for staying put should also help us understand why people have moved away. Cree researches led us fairly quickly to merchant burgesses in Perth in the eighteenth century. We then worked out a number of genealogies back to around 1600 when Crees were already Deacons of Trade Guilds in Perth. We located influential families in state documents of the mid-sixteenth century and more recently found a John of Cre recorded as a member of the Perth Guildry Incorporation in 1459 and 1462. It now seems that Cree merchants were burgesses of Perth for 400 years.

The clue to this continuity lies in the monopolies gained in the Middle Ages by the merchant families in the Burgh Incorporations. To gain admission to the Guild you either had to be the son of a burgess or marry a burgess's daughter. Admission by purchase was allowed at certain periods but was strictly controlled and only those already well connected could normally afford it. With prospects at home well protected there was little incentive to move away.

Away from the urban scene the inheritance of land was in most areas by primogeniture - the eldest son took all - and so estates were rarely divided. It is often thought that this only affected wealthy landowners, but even a humble copyholder was governed by the same rule of inheritance. Copyholders had held their tenancy of land as of right from time immemorial. Rents were originally by service, working so many days a year for the lord of the manor, and providing so many chickens or pigs per year, but later became commuted to fixed money rents which inflation gradually decreased in value. No-one could turn a copyholder out of his land and his eldest son could inherit by right.

So the same few acres of land that James Cree had gained in Bolsover at his marriage to Elinor Edson in 1687 were still held by his great-grandson John Cree and his wife Mary Anne Edson 300 years later. At each generation the eldest son had gone to the Bolsover Manor Court at the Swan Inn (publican Joseph Cree in 1863) to be "granted seisin thereof by a rod according to the custom of the said Manor to have and to hold to him and his assigns, heirs... and he gave to the Lord for such Estate and Entry Five Shillings and Fourpence." James had been a simple copyholder: John was proud to describe himself as a yeoman.

Early Cree migrations from Perth

While there were some who had every incentive to stay put, others found it better to move. An early Cree migration from Scotland was to County Down in Ireland where many Cree families are found today. As we have not found the original Cree migrants we can only guess that they were part of the Ulster Plantation of the early 17th Century. This has been described as "one of the most politically significant mass migrations to have taken place in Western Europe since medieval times" in which the native population was entirely removed from the area of County Down where the earliest Cree occurrences are found 1. While James I and his government had political motives, the migrants were undoubtedly seeking land. A century later when rack rents, poor harvests and subdivision of holdings rendered the land incapable of supporting the population, another major migration took place from there to America, where several Cree families can be identified amongst the "Scotch-Irish" of Pennsylvania in the 1770s.

The hope of owning land of their own is a persistent feature of transatlantic migrants. But the migration bug would not leave them. They would settle in one place and then move again in search of better land until they reached the frontier of settled land. The history of Cree families in the USA shows that some of the next generation would stay while some would move on again - always "out west".

Meanwhile back in Perth we have noted a period of dispersal of families after the political upheavals of 1688-90. While two sons of the first Cree Provost of Perth stayed and themselves became Provosts, several other sons moved, not far at first, just down the Tay to Abernethy. Other Cree cousins also left Perth at this time, such as Patrick Cree who became a merchant in Glasgow and was followed by a nephew who founded another Cree dynasty which is still represented in Glasgow. We suspect the motive for these moves from Perth could have been religious oppression. The next generation of the Abernethy families are suspected of being the Cree that turn up in Fife, in Biggar (Lanarkshire) and possibly in South Yorkshire where stable lines continued for many

1 Robinson, Philip, Plantation of Ulster, Dublin 1984
generations, although a few stayed on to fish salmon and sell beer - there is still a Cree's Inn at Abermethy.

**A migration culture**

We have seen how migration, once started, can become a habit; perhaps the option of upping sticks becomes part of a family's culture. Over five generations a Cree family from County Down moved to Cork, then to Pembroke in Wales, to Sussex and to New Zealand where Alec Cree is the FHS representative. Alec's brother Trevor of Sussex tells of the family memory of a village name that enabled him to trace the tortuous route back to County Down.

The Cree merchants of Glasgow have sent family members to the four corners of the world, although there are still family members in that great city. The Guild Conference speaker on New Zealand archives brought to mind Jessie Cree who married William Brown in Glasgow in 1861. Although both their fathers had died, they were still comfortably off, as the fathers had been merchant burgesses of Glasgow. Jessie and William sailed to New Zealand separately, accompanying two shipments of sheep that formed the foundation of present South Island sheep stocks. From Jessie's letters it is clear they had planned a life of rural happiness sheep-farming. The reality of bearing and rearing children in isolation may have been the reason for early moves, first into a small town, where William became a shopkeeper, and then to Dunedin where he founded an accountancy practice. The letters give a clear indication that cheap land was a major reason for their migration. Their descendants in New Zealand have kept the Cree name alive as first or middle names.

**From country to town**

In moving to a town William and Jessie were following a well-trodden road. John Cree of Bolsover was a younger son so was unlikely to inherit his father's land. He may also have blotted his copybook by having two illegitimate children. In 1733 he migrated to Mansfield just eight miles away, though in the next county. The parish authorities there insisted he bring a Settlement Certificate [see front cover] for himself, his wife Martha and their son John. Twenty-six years later the son came back to Bolsover, but only to claim his “Settlement” and a Certificate for “John Cree, Dorothy his wife and James his son.” It is relevant to note that James Cree, who was five years old at that time, was to spend most of his life in Mansfield as a framework knitter, but returned to Bolsover in his seventies to farm within half a mile of his grandfather's birthplace, now held by his Cree second cousin. James also came to describe himself as a yeoman.

Another wave of Cree migration to Mansfield came in the 1830s when John and Jane Cree settled there after periods as textile workers in Worktop and Southwell. The census records show many of their descendants living in the crowded terraces and both men and women working in the cotton mills. In 1861 their granddaughter Jane Cree aged 15 was a “winder of cops” and a lodger in her aunt’s house. Another lodger in the house was James Brown aged 32 an American “Visitor”, whose occupation was “Preacher (Saints)”. In 1864 we find immigration records in New York of Jane and her mother, and there are later adult christening and marriage records for Jane Cree in Salt Lake City, while her father seems to have died in Philadelphia on the journey. It seems clear that James Brown was a Mormon missionary and that it was his influence that inspired this Cree migration.

Joshua Cree was a third-generation youngest son from Bolsover and he too moved from country to town when he married and settled in Newark on Trent in 1796. His descendants found employment as foundry workers.
maltsters and watermen on the Trent sailing barges, occupations of England's fledgling industrial revolution. Most of them stayed in Newark to form the greatest concentration of Cree families in England today.

Back to the land

Meanwhile Joseph Cree, a great-grandson of that first migrant to Mansfield, was struggling to support his young family in Swanwick, one of the nearby industrial villages that was suffering the effects of economic depression. In 1843 the whole family set sail from Liverpool for New York, leaving Joe's parents in Derbyshire. Their poverty is all too clear in the letters his mother and sister wrote to him in ensuing years.

It was Joseph's children who made the next step from New York State "out west" to their own farms. Joseph only made the trip in his last months taking the oak chest that he had brought from Swanwick and, fortunately for us, his letters, to join his daughter Mary and to die in Clarkesville, Iowa in 1870.

Migration does not always arise out of economic necessity. In 1880 James Cree, an Edinburgh wine merchant bought land in New Mexico, presumably from the profits of the wine trade, and became a rancher. James's great-grandson Charles Cree (USA Representative of the Cree FHS) still owns a part of that land.

My own first cousin Martin Cree made a similar move with his wife Erica in the 1970's from Brighton, Sussex, to become a sheep rancher in the wilds of Alberta, Canada. It's been a hard life but they have no regrets. They wanted to escape from England and had the courage to do so.

Conclusion

We have noted the stability of merchant families and even quite humble farmers tied to the land. We have looked at some possible motivations in the many movements of Cree families and seen evidence of these in letters and documents, notably an almost obsessive preoccupation with land. We see younger sons and those unhappy under economic or religious oppression driven to move away from home, but also wealthier people seeking a change of view or an opportunity to live a better life elsewhere. We have noted a drift from countryside to town, but also some "escapes" from town to frontier lands.

Migration seems usually to be a staged process. One person will travel to a new country or a neighbouring county. They will stay in touch with those left behind. Occasionally they may return but more often relatives will follow the pioneer migrant. The process, once started, may continue with the next generation, moving on within the new country or district, until roots are put down once more.

With each individual who moves their home or who stays where they were born, it adds interest to our one-name research to ask the question, Why?

The Author:
Mike Spathaky
Member No. 1785
9 Faiestone Hill, Oadby
Leicester LE2 5RL England
E-mail: mike@leic.u-net.com

Darlington
Robert A. Darlington

When I first started my family history research I recognised that the Darlington name would most likely be traced to the city of Darlington in County Durham. I wrote to the curator of the museum there and he very kindly provided me with excerpts from History of Darlington by Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, 1854. That book is my etymological source from which I quote the following:

Lambard, in his Dictionary, page 91, mentions Dam-tun, Dearuntun, antquitus, and Dearington as a market town in the diocese of Durham, which one Sty, by lycence of King Ethelred gave to Aethhun, Bishop of Durham, immediately after that he came to settle the sea [pee] at Durham.

The book further considers the variation from which the name was constructed. Tongue in cheek it quotes the
circumstances of there being only three farm houses on the site called Dar, Ling, and Ton. More seriously it provides:

1) Deor or deorling, dilectus, and tun, or ton, villa, the chosen town, built on holy land.

2) Quoting Harrison’s Description of England 1577 there is reference to the “Dare of Dere” running by Darlington. The Dare was created in the winter when the Skerne river overflowed creating a stream called the Dare which created a quantity of wet land known in Darlington as “ing”. Hence the ton on the ings of the Dare. These also give “the town on the watery meadows” and “the town on the small stream.

3) Another version is “The town of Deom’s son”, “ing” in Saxon being equivalent to son in modern times.

One must also give attention to The Dictionary of Surnames by Hanks and Hedges, from which I quote recorded in 1066 as Darlington from the old English Darlington -ington, a personal name associated with “ton”, a settlement.

Some Thirteenth Century Darlingtons

Identifying the earliest use of the name Darlington for any individual, certainly takes us to Durham and Northumberland. The Fawcett Index of Clergy and North Country families in the library of the Society of Genealogists has provided some thirteenth and fourteenth century examples. These include “Peter De Darlington, Vicar of Pittington, Durham, 1230-1235”; “Nicholas Darlington, Vicar of Morton, Durham, 1283-1310”; “Simon De Darlington, Vicar of Bedlington, Northumberland -1315”, as well as a few others, all clergymen.

Other references have turned up Ada de Derlington, who was “precentor of Ross” in 1281 and “Johan de Darlingtonton, parson of church of Dunlopy in Forfar, renders homage in 1296”. However, it is really in Cheshire where the family seems to have taken root and flourished. Margaret Phillips (née Darlington) of St. Margaret’s at Cliffe, Kent, has probably done more early research than anyone. In Norris Deeds, Volume 93, she found John Darlington born circa 1310, whose name appears as witness to a deed of 1349, and a John Darlington became a Freeman of the City of Chester in 1397. Most of the earliest parish records show that most present day Darlingtons will eventually be traced to the villages of Cheshire with Whitegate as the predominant one. From the earliest findings they gradually spread to Frodsham, Great Budworth, Northwich, Nantwich, Audley, and in the 18th century to Liverpool and Manchester. Although there are variants such as Darrington and Daranton, the Darlington version has been quite consistent from its beginning.

To assist my support of our one-name group, I put all the Darlingsons of England and Wales on the 1881 Census Index into a database. This exercise certainly confirmed that for many years the name has Mersey River roots rather than Durham. The only Darlington in County Durham in 1881 was a “visitor”. Of the 2018 names found (2,014 if the numbers are corrected for John and Susan and their children, Edwin and Lillian, who were enumerated twice, once in Kent and once in Surrey) over 1,200 were in Cheshire and Lancashire. Staffordshire and Shropshire added another 350. While of the remaining counties were beginning to see a few names as people began to move from traditional areas.

Today the name is abundant in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Early emigrants from the UK brought familiar names from “home” to their new lands. In Canada two places, one in Prince Edward Island and one in Ontario were originally called Darlington. Both no longer exist on the maps, although the Darlington nuclear power plant in Ontario still receives much press coverage. In the United States I have found eleven communities bearing the name and two more in Australia.

Starting in 1722 Darlington was found in the peerage when Sophia von Platen, mistress of George I, was created Countess of Darlington to “reward her merit in her respective department” to quote Sir Philip Francis in “Historical Questions” 1818. She was followed by the Vane family, who were the Earls of Darlington from 1705 through 1891. When the title became extinct.

The list of notable Dallingtons is extensive and covers a wide range of scientific, literary, military and governmental areas. For the genealogist, Dr. Colin Darlington Rogers is well known through his writings. His most recent The Surname Detective, (Manchester University Press, 1995) includes Darlington as one of the hundred names used in a study of surname distribution. In the United States the family has grown from Abraham Darlington, who came from Damhall, Cheshire, to Pennsylvania in 1711, and now is numbered in the thousands. One such was Major General Smedley Darlington Butler, US Marine Corps, twice winner of the Medal of Honour. When Abraham’s descendants met in 1853 to celebrate the sesqui centennial of his landing, it led to a Clan Book. That book was subsequently used to produce a genealogical record of the family. This record was printed in 1900 and contains 2,756 names. Fortunately, the book is still available as a reprint from the Higginson Company.

Naval Darlingtons

My favourite Darlington was found in Naval Surgeon by Dr. Edward Cree, Royal Navy, (E.P. Dutton, New York, 1982) [Published in England as The Cree journals ed. M. Leviens, pub. Webb & Bower, Exeter 1981 - Ed.]. Dr. Cree reports operating on Able Seaman Joshua Darlington to remove his right arm. As part of the landing party to put down a notorious pirate in the middle of the last century on Bomboy, poor Darlington had shot himself in the elbow while loading his musket. He finished out his life as a pensioner at Greenwich.

My family research started when I retired from the Royal Canadian Navy after 37 years. My maternal grandmother’s bible dated 1872 led to a search for grandfather, Joseph, who came to Canada in 1870. I found his birth in Liverpool in 1849 and eventually traced back three more generations in Liverpool. My wife and I try to visit England every second year to combine research with touring and pub lunches.

Mr. Robert A. Darlington
Member No. 2776
1820 Merida Place, Victoria B.C.
Canada V8N 5C9

The Journal of One-Name Studies, October 1997
Genealogical research in the state of New Hampshire

Peter Fifield Wells

ALL RESEARCHERS in the six New England states should be aware of an excellent publication by the New England Historic and Genealogical Society called the Genealogist's Handbook for New England Research, available from the Society at 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116 for $15 plus shipping. It contains complete contact information for all facilities in the region. The Society itself is well worth a visit for any genealogist in the area for its extensive collection of materials of all types. While the materials are certainly concentrated on New England they actually cover the entire country plus some from Canada and England.

With this in mind, my comments will be directed at those who are able to visit the state in person. A one-name study in the state is best conducted on site.

The state capital of Concord is the best place to start any research, with four facilities being especially noteworthy for their genealogical resources.

State vital records

Early state vital records are readily available to the public. The Bureau of Vital Records at the Department of Health and Human Services at Hazen Drive toward the east outskirts of the city, has birth records prior to 1901, deaths, marriages and divorces prior to 1933, and marriages by surname of the bride into the 1940s. These are filed, roughly speaking, by surname and split into categories and time periods: quite convenient for one-name research. Copies may be obtained. However, these are secondary records copied by the town clerks and sent to this central location. For a few localities, including most notably the largest city of Manchester, the records are incomplete. Later records are available only on an individual basis with the payment of a fee.

The vital records are by no means complete, and the amount of information on an individual record varies from the minimum (typical of records prior to 1800) to very complete for the later records. Other records talked about here will sometimes fill in the gaps, and genealogies in early town histories can be invaluable. However, since many of them were based on oral history, they must always be verified where possible.

The state library in downtown Concord on Park Street, across from the capital buildings, has microfilm copies of newspapers, the federal census for New Hampshire, early town records, and a fairly complete collection of town histories. The town records have a card file index by surname plus given name.

In the next block on Park Street, the New Hampshire Historical Society also has the town histories, and a large collection of surname genealogies, and many other items including, for example, cemetery records, family bible records, a transcript of New Hampshire Revolutionary War pension papers, and early church records. A small booklet published by the head librarian has a surname index to genealogies in the town histories. There is a $5 fee for non-members to use the library. In addition the state archives on 71 Fruit Street has various war records and copies of early state documents.

Original vital records are most often with the towns, unless the town has turned them over to the state. Most clerks are co-operative with again the notable exception being the city of Manchester. Many towns in the past from about 1887 published their vital records in the annual town reports. Some, but not all, discontinued this practice starting in the 1940s. The city of Manchester never handed over all its records to the State.

Probate and land transfer records are held at the ten county seats. One should never overlook the value of these, as information on lines of descent turns up in them that is otherwise not recorded. Early land transfer records are in transcript form and therefore subject to possible errors. All records are indexed, but the quality of the indexing varies with the county. Some, but not all counties, will sell you appropriate index pages by time period and surname. You may always purchase copies of individual records.

Changes of place-names

When doing your early New England research, always be aware that county as well as town names, were not stable. For example Concord, the state capital, was originally named Rumford and some vital records are recorded under the old name. Counties and towns were often formed from various combinations of existing counties and towns. This is still happening today at the town level. The state library has a copy of a book giving the changes and dates of change. Town changes are also in the Genealogist's Handbook, first mentioned.

There are also genealogical collections in various additional libraries across the state. While many of them duplicate what is in the repositories already mentioned, there always seems to be something in each library that does not appear anywhere else. A list of primary libraries may be found in the Handbook.

Finally, the New Hampshire Society of Genealogists has a quarterly publication plus a newsletter devoted to New Hampshire genealogy. They are also issuing a series of special publications, such as genealogical data compiled from state newspapers. Copies of these are to be found at the New Hampshire Historical Society and are available through the Society of Genealogists at PO Box 2316, Concord, New Hampshire 03302-2316, USA.

Mr Peter Fifield Wells
Member No. 2599
PO Box 132, Rindge
NH 03461-0152
USA

The Journal of One-Name Studies, October 1997
A voyage in the Mediterranean Sea 1878
from the diary of Richard Gillett of Hull (1839 - 1935)
Sheila Weston

The SS Dido arrived in Hull on Thursday, 28th March according to the Port "Bills of Entry". She came from the port of Trieste and had a "general cargo" of 1062 tons. The Master's name was Bond. (Hull Daily News, 30 March 1878, under "Bills of Entry")

Richard's mother was Sarah Ann Bond and his maternal grandfather was William Bond, a mariner. It seems probable that the Captain was a relative.


[March]

Customs officers leave the ship and we get under way. Out on the briny once again. Off Cartagena. Pass through a shoal of turtles. Some of them as large as a dining table. Streaming all we know in order to pass the signal station before sunset.

Hurrah! Gibraltar! in sight! Up goes the ship's number. The message will be in England before we pass the rock.

In the Gut of Gib, here we had a narrow squeak of running down a sailing ship, owing to ship tacking a little in front of us. Clear of the channel and out into the broad Atlantic. Find the weather growing colder. All day sailing along the coast of Spain. Glass going down. Sail inside the Burlings, that is a rock about 14 miles off the coast. Pass a large steamer on the rocks, at the foot of cliffs at least 300 ft high. Wind freshening to half a gale. Ship making heavy weather. The light at Finisterre in sight. Put some canvas on the ship to steady her. Glass going lower. The ship makes all snug for the night. Retreat for the night and am rocked to sleep.

About 4 am awakened from my slumber by the noise on deck. Oh what a pandemonium. Wind yelling. Blocks hitting the deck. Men running overhead. Bosun whistling his orders. Tons of water falling on deck. Ship rolling. Everything thrown about the cabin and above all, the angry swirl of the sea. I tell you - my hair stood on end. I thought my last day had come. The captain came down to see if I was alright. He said we had lost every rag of canvas. That we were in a "snorter" from the Northwest. But if the engines kept at work we should pull through all right. But if they stopped throbbing I was to hurry up on deck. I at once got up and put my boots on in case of a run. I was sleeping in my clothes. Of course, sleep was out of the question, so I lighted a cigar and found a book by Plimsoll, called "Coffin Ships", and the worst of it was, I was fascinated with the beastly book.

But the longest night has an ending so, when daylight broke, I scrambled on deck. I shall remember to my dying day the sight which greeted me. Huge mountains of sea running at us, on the tops of which were great breakers. The wind cut the tops off, making it fine as mist. We shipped green sea after green sea. Now mounting a wave, then rushing down into the maelstrom, like burying ourselves up to the waist in the oncoming monster rolling wave. This we kept up for two awful days. Towards night it moderated somewhat. On the following morning the sight was sublime. We were truly rolling in the Bay of Biscay.

Thank God - Ushant in sight. Water smoother. We are under the lee of Scilly Isles. Set course to Start Point. Weather cold. Wind strong.

Off Beafy Head. Here there has been a terrible wreck. The Eurydice training ship, caught by a squall capsized on the same day we caught it in the Bay and over three hundred poor youths were drowned.

Fair weather all the rest of the way.

[Thursday, March 28th]

Enter the turbit water of Father Humber. Land on shore. found all well at home.

Thus ends a voyage of two months. I have only one wish and that is that more people who seek rest and change would take advantage of the opportunity presented at their own door of visiting Italy.

Richard Gillett

Notes:

The HMS Eurydice was a training ship. It overturned and sank in a squall off the Isle of Wight on March 24th, 1878, with the loss of 300 lives. It was returning from Bermuda. It was later refloated. Source: Book of Shipwrecks by Kenneth Hudson & Ann Nichols (Macmillan, London 1979.)

The incident was fully reported in The Times, including a letter from an eye witness who was walking on the cliffs near Ventnor, when the squall hit him.

The Times - Thursday, March 28th, 1878, page 7. Kew Meteorological Report for the neighbourhood of London during the week ending March 27th. This week's weather will be memorable for the remarkably sudden squall which passed over on Sunday, as well as for the succession of severe frosts since the 23rd... Barometric pressure gave way uniformly until 3.35 on Sunday afternoon, when the heavy masses of cloud quickly gathered, the direction of the wind shifted to NNW and the velocity suddenly rose to half a gale. Simultaneously there was a slight rise in the barometer and the thermometer fell very rapidly.

The contributor Sheila Weston, a great grand-daughter of Richard Gillett, has made a few amendments to spelling, punctuation and layout of this extract, which is from the last few days of a voyage that included visits to various ports in Sardinia, the Adriatic and Spain.

The original diary is the property of Jack Todd who has given permission to the extract contributed for this article to be published.
A family party recalled
Tony Pomeroy

RECENTLY I WAS INVITED to a family twenty-first birthday party. It was a part of the family with which I have only distant connections. I had been to a previous function they had organised some years before and that had been very enjoyable. This time it was suggested that I got together with several others from our particular limb which has been growing over recent years. We were perhaps a bit unknown to each other because we were very scattered, having only been able to get together occasionally as a group. Therefore, it seemed like a good opportunity on two counts. Add to that the fact that the date was a holiday weekend, the venue a pleasant seaside location in the far west and it became an even better invitation.

When we looked at the map and saw just how far away it was, we did begin to wonder how many would come. As we drove down it seemed almost improbable that many would make the journey. However, at one location some thirty-five miles from the destination and strategically placed beside a slow piece of road, was a large banner welcoming us all to the party. This we thought represented a very serious effort to have a successful event and so it proved!

As you may have guessed, the family was the Cornwall Family History Society (CFHS) and its Birthday Fair. The venue was the Princess Pavilion at Falmouth on the May Bank Holiday weekend which proved warm and sunny. I went as a member of the CFHS and particularly as a Guild member.

The general impression of the weekend was terrific. It is a good venue and, to accommodate all the stands, had to be doubled in area by a marquee as big as the hall itself. Just as well, for over seven hundred guests came each day. There seemed to be legions of members helping with the event which was remarkable considering that because of emigration over many generations, CFHS has few of its large membership in Cornwall. All the neighbouring societies were represented and there were trade stands galore. They ranged from the Federation to publishers large and small via a multiplicity of related subjects. It meant that there was something for everybody and in a very friendly and relaxed environment.

As Guild members, I think, we all had two "benefits". All of us did some "business". Indeed one member was almost overwhelmed by the totally unexpected arrival of someone who brought in exhaustive details of a large branch of his family of whose existence he was almost unaware.

Secondly, it was the chance to meet other Guild members. Even though we have grown as a group over recent years, the tyranny of distance does make it less easy for us to get together when compared with a geographically based society. The common link between us was that we all had some connection with Cornish names and we were not all living in Cornwall. Some had come a very long way indeed. As several of us stayed in the same hotel, we organised dinner together on Saturday night which was both an enjoyable social event and the chance to talk shop. It could be worth while to try to repeat such an event again, attaching it to a similar county fair or conference. Perhaps that is a role for the county representatives to undertake.

So, happy birthday and coming of age to the Cornwall FHS. May you have a long and happy maturity. To my fellow Guild members, see you at the next one.

Notice to members - the Guild website

The Guild is registered under the UK Data Protection Act. Membership details are stored in a computer database.

The contact details (postal address and, if they have one, e-mail address) of about half of the Guild membership have been included for some months in the online edition of the Register of One-Name Studies which attracts many hundreds of searches each week. All the membership have made many more contacts in general, and have reported no problems such as unwanted or intrusive emails.

For the other half, the details are available via e-mail. It’s just the procedure that’s different. Their details are not available on the website because they have withheld their permission. In their cases members of the public are invited to request the details by e-mail. This involves the Website Manager (and others who lend a hand) in a daily chore of answering those requests. It is now proposed that we discontinue this personal reply service. Inclusion in the online Register of one-Name Studies involves "opting out" instead of "opting in". Once members have had a chance to register their wish to opt out, all contact details except those of opted out members will be published in the online version of the Register of One-Name Studies. Any member wishing to be so excluded should tick the relevant box on Form A of the Renewal Notice enclosed with this Journal.

Mike Spathaky, Guild Website Manager
Marsden Marsden - an unusual naming practice

We are all familiar with a mother's maiden surname or the surname of an earlier family member being handed down as a second (and occasionally a first) given name within the family. My own middle name came down through a variation of this process. My one-name study of MARSDEN families, however, turned up the name Marsden MARSDEN which I can only assume arose as the result of a marriage (or marriages) where both bride and groom had the Marsden surname.

I first came across a reference to the name Marsden MARSDEN when transcribing the GRO birth index and wrote it off as a Registrar's error or a mistake in indexing. As further references to the name appeared in other sources, I came to realise that this was a genuine name. To date, I have collected references to at least eight separate MARSDENS with the given name Marsden. The earliest of these seems to be the son of Peter and Betty MARSDEN, who was baptised at Flixton, Lancashire, on 25 April 1790. The most recent appearance is the son of Lawrence and Anne MARSDEN, who appears in the 1881 Census at Darwen, Lancashire, aged 6 months. All of the references appear in Lancashire and over half in the vicinity of Darwen. I suspect a family connection between most, if not all, of them but have yet to prove this.

I have never encountered this naming practice with any other surnames and will be very interested to hear if other members of the Guild have come across similar names in the course of their studies.

Mr John Burrell Marsden
Member no. 2359
3 Hesketh Road, Sale
Cheshire, M33 5AA England

The Chapman County Code

I am disappointed that I was not given the opportunity to comment on David Abbott's article in the July 1997 issue of the Journal before it was printed. Otherwise, I could have made him, and the readers, aware of some vital issues regarding the work on coding of names of counties and similar areas in the British Isles.

Besides originating the Chapman County Code, I am Chairman of the British Standards Institution (BSI) panel IDT/2/11/1, responsible for the British Standard BS 6879 for the coding of names of counties and similar areas (within the present United Kingdom). I also Chair the parent Committee IDT/2/11 which, in conjunction with the International Standards Organisation (ISO), looks after the international coding of names of countries, current and historic and their states, provinces, counties and similar areas; the relevant International Standard is ISO 3166. The panel has been working on a revised edition of the British Standard for some two years: the Department of the Environment no longer uses its code as submitted in the 1980s, and the creation of numerous new "counties" and other administrative areas since 1996 has rendered a further edition of the Standard necessary.

The work of the BSI committees and panels is funded, to a great extent, from the sale of published Standards, which are, accordingly copyrighted. Mr Abbott's offer to freely supply a copy of the British Standard code elements, is certainly denying potential income to BSI and hence undermining further work on the very Standard that he and his fellow genealogists are surely anxious to see published soon, and he is also infringing copyright. I strongly urge anyone who wishes to see the 1987 edition of BS 6879 or ISO 3166:1993 (now termed BS EN 23166:1994) and use the appropriate code elements to purchase copies from BSI, Linford Wood, Milton Keynes, MK14 6LE.

On account of the fact that some individuals and organisations did not wish to purchase the British Standard, which is based on the Chapman County Code anyway, and which is freely available, many genealogists who were already using my system decided to continue with it rather than kill it off. Some background on that may be useful for newer members to the Guild.

In the mid-1970s I was assisting the Schools Council in introducing the use of computers into the curriculum of English state schools in non-scientific subjects, including history. Computer memory was then limited and it was difficult to enter vast amounts of data. I evolved a coding system to enable English schools to analyse census returns and include individuals' birthplaces. I later offered my code to the Federation of Family History Societies, when it became known as the Chapman County Code. My introductory comments, written in 1979, point out that until then there were several systems of abbreviations and codes in use (including those of the English Place Names Society and the Society of Genealogists, overlooked by Mr Abbott) and my system sought to rationalise those for all of the British Isles, particularly for genealogical purposes.

In those days the BSI saw no need to code the names of British counties. However, I lodged a copy with the BSI as, like Mr Abbott, I am a trained engineer accustomed to standards, and I was anxious to prevent the proliferation of further conflicting and diverse systems.

In 1984, through the Federation of Family History Societies, I and other parties including the Post Office, Ordnance Survey, Department of the Environment and Society of Genealogists, persuaded the BSI there was a need for a British Standard for code elements of names for counties. Having been instrumental in advocating a standard and having proposed a system, I was asked to chair the panel within the BSI which eventually saw the publication of BS 6879 in 1987. The panel was, in essence, a sub-committee of a Committee, then DOT/11, already long established (not set up to prepare this Standard, as stated by Mr Abbott). The Post Office was anxious that the British Standard three-letter (alpha-three) code elements did not end with the letters I or O so avoiding confusion with one or zero which its system employed for coding postal centres - not counties; hence
LET became LEC, and so on, within BS 6879. Counties currently in the Republic of Ireland could not appear in a British Standard, apart from the historic section, as prior to 1922 they were in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr Abbott’s article was intended to be an obituary notice, I was saddened to find only dismissive, even offensive, comments on the Chapman County Code; there was, as normal in obituaries, no note of appreciation. After all, it does form the basis of both the British and International Standard.

Furthermore, whilst encouraging readers to promote standardisation by purchasing the British Standard, I would advise them to proceed with some caution before jeopardising the work of the BSI, as advocated by Mr Abbott.

Dr Colin Chapman
The New Drovers, Holywell Road
Dursley, Gloucestershire GL11 5RS

Consistency in the use of the Chapman Code

With reference to the article by David Abbott on the Chapman County Code, I feel I must point out one problem he missed. When I started entering my Wagstaffs on computer I had to decide then (ten years ago) on a code. The Chapman was the best available and I have continued to use it. The task of altering all my entries would be enormous and I would consider it a waste of valuable time. Also as consistency is important I wish to continue using the same code.

I would also like to say that for consistency I decided to adopt parish names and their counties as shown in a Gazetteer of 1856 and I continue to use this in spite of several alterations even in the last few years. Consistency is more important than modernity.

Mrs Barbara Kent
Member no. 1062
17 Red Hill, Stourbridge
West Midlands DY8 1NA England

Commercial Activities

In the July Journal the Chairman’s Notes referred to the passing on of information to a commercial organisation. What does one do about the following?

For seven years or so, I have researched the name DUNCE (not a large family) and I have become known to the most of the living members, or they at least have known about me. On account of this rapport, I have accumulated a good deal of information.

Some months ago, one of my correspondents (there may have been more) received a letter from Burke’s Peerage, making the usual offer of the World Book of Dunces. The offer was taken up and subsequently I saw the volume. I would have been very disappointed if I had paid for it, for I had previously passed on to the purchaser much more family information.

I am gratified that I apparently know more about DUNCES than Burkes do. However, the point is: how many of those I have been in contact with would suspect because of this that I have passed or sold on to a commercial organisation information which normally is freely given?

We all know how important relationships are in every sense of the word, and a commercial mail shot such as this could cause a lot of suspicion.

Mr R G. Haman
Member no. 2663
62 Tredegar Road, Wilmington
Kent DA2 7AZ, England

Individual research methods

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 Iain Swinerton that we are all at the outset 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 our boundaries or 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 compiled 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 point 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 go 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 England

Certificate and will collection

Entering some new birth, marriage and death certificates on my computer recently, it struck me that my co-researcher, Sue Kirby, and I, had acquired by donation and purchase,
a large number of them over the years, so I decided to do a count, and came up with the following for the period 1837-1996.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1025</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I then decided to have a look at the Wills Collection (1559-1996), and came up with the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>466</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These totals took me aback, as on the 14 different lines being researched, there are less than 2,000 worldwide who are living.

In view of what must have been spent, even allowing for donations, we are hoping that our spouses don't read this letter.

Stan Verrinder
Member no. 1813
19 Hazeldene, Seaford, East Sussex BN25 4NQ England
Telephone: 01323 891760

Obtaining co-operation in research

I started my one-name study of SHILLABEER some fifteen years ago, lapsing for a while during my relocation from Yorkshire to Dorset and rejoining the Guild in time to acquire my original membership number. We SHILLABEERS are a small tribe numbering (I estimate) some 600 living souls worldwide. During my study I have collected some 1,400 birth, 1,000 marriage and 950 death registrations from the GRO plus, of course, numerous parish register and census entries. With the information from all of these, I have been able to put together some 50 family trees.

From time to time I have contacted others with the surname and have also had enquiries from people who have seen my name in the Journal and other genealogical publications, thus making many acquaintances along the way.

However, I do seem to have a problem that I suspect many fellow one-namers share. How does one seek to contact holders of one's particular surname and elicit their co-operation in researching their branch of the family tree. I have occasionally mailshot SHILLABEERS found in phone books, with a less than successful result - my last letter to ten holders of the name resulted in only three replies. Do I now telephone them or am I invading their privacy even more? Having said that, the replies I have received have been very fruitful enabling me to trace back to Devon - the county of origin of the surname - even the most far flung family member.

I would welcome fellow one-namers ideas - in fact give me a call, I am in the phone book!

Mr Clive Shillabeer
Member no. 565
16 Femside Rd, Talbot Park, Bournemouth, Dorset BH9 2LA
England

More information on funeral silks

In my letter describing Funeral Silks in the July 1997 issue of the Journal, I gave the opinion that this custom appeared to have been local to some villages in the East Midlands, etc.

I have now been corrected on this assumption, having received a letter from Rex Watson, Member No. 2333, in which he states, I quote you suggest that this custom may have been local to parts of the East Midlands. However I have three from my family in Bumley, Lancs; dated 1916, 1925 and 1928 all having been handed down wrapped as yours in tissue paper and of different colours one lilac, one purple and one light brown, all I think original colours and all having 'fronds' [perhaps he means a silken fringe] top and bottom. [Incidentally mine have these too, but they did not show on the photocopies.]

It would appear from this that the custom was more widespread than I inferred. Also the reference to different colours makes one wonder if these were indicative of the year or area?

Perhaps some other members might enlighten us on this intriguing custom.

Mr. Sidney Smith
Member no. 2354
93 Coniston Avenue
Knott End on Sea, Poulton-Le-Fylde
Lancashire FY6 0DR England

How common is your surname?

Mr David Morgan commenting in the July 1997 edition of the Journal on the increasing number of "Top 50" surnames registered with the Guild (now five) makes the comments that only two of the five have formed one-name societies. He recalls, in connection with his own work, that there have been only six applications for information "which surely indicates that the Guild has failed to deliver objective No. 6". He asks that our Treasurer be persuaded "to spend money on advertising the registered names - Internet is not enough".

I run the Thompson one-name study which is surely a labour of love because of its magnitude and an impossible task in reality for one person to do. I have not formed a society which perhaps I should, but time is against me until I eventually retire, perhaps in another 10 years. However, I believe that I do secure the widest possible public awareness. Why? Because I am on the Internet. Whereas I might receive many more applications for information if I were more widely known through other means, my Web pages attract some 800 to 1,000 enquiries a year (that is a guess, but it must be of that order). I run a Can You Help? service which allows correspondents to have their enquiries posted on the Internet for an unlimited period at no cost, so all who have Internet access can read them. I know that there have been some successes as a result, though I do not know how many. The enquiries come from all over the world, although about 50% seem to be from the United States where there seems to have been just as many Thompsons and variations as in the United Kingdom.

My point is that as more people have access to the Internet, it is a very useful and cheap way of securing the widest possible public awareness, though I am sure that some other form of advertising as
The obvious places are where the researchers go. The Libraries, the Record Offices, the Family History Societies and the like, but is this not already happening?

Mr Michael Thompson
Member no. 2590
19 Rectory Terrace, Gosforth
Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 1YB
Web site: www.geocities.com/athens/2249/ Email: mthompson@compuserve.com

Problems for future genealogists

Whilst most people view delving into family histories as little more than a subject of general interest, genealogy does have a more serious side. It is of considerable interest to social historians, and in recent times it has become the subject of intense study by geneticists.

Accordingly, we are faced with something of a dilemma in our modern society. What do we do about recording the births where the parents are not "married" in the legal sense? Clearly, genetics does not stop because there is the lack of legal and irrefutable documentation, and yet such documentation has always been seen as essential for the exact and proper construction of family histories.

On several occasions the author has come across partnerships and births that would not, normally, figure in the assembly of family histories. There is little doubt that such incidences also happened in the past, but they would probably have been exceptional and, as such, can be largely discounted. However, times are changing, and there are now greater and greater numbers of people who form lasting partnerships without feeling the need or necessity to legalise them by ceremony. Indeed, the prevalence is such that even bodies responsible for government legislation are having to acknowledge them.

In part, the increased emancipation of women may be responsible for the change, but there is also the greater freedom demanded and granted to people as a whole. Whatever the reason, the genealogist has the problem of dealing with the results. Often children of such partnerships will retain the surname of their mother, but this is by no means certain. Sometimes the woman in such a partnership will change her own name by deed poll or simply by common usage. The future confusion over these issues will, inevitably, weave itself into a complexity that may almost impossible to unravel. Added to this, there are an increasing number of marriages in which the wife decides to retain her own surname, rather than take up that of her husband.

The problem for the family historian is how to deal with these matters. Often partnership relations only come to light because we know of the family and are made party to its more intimate details. Should they be recorded? Have we, indeed, the right to record them? That which is public knowledge and record pose no problems. That which is a private arrangement between two people, almost certainly needs to be left as such, unless we first seek their permission to include the details within the family history. If they refuse, then there is little that can be done, it is their privilege.

In the future, family names could become totally chaotic. If the trend continues, and I think there is every reason to believe that it will, then it may become virtually impossible to determine what relationships exist between people. This could be exacerbated by the greater trend towards population movement and the breaking down of the cellular family structures. No doubt geneticists will see the danger of interbreeding being a logical outcome, people being quite unaware of whom their cousins, aunts, and uncles are. I do not see this as an argument to retain traditional ways of doing things. Society evolves, and it is incumbent upon us to evolve with it; or at least to understand that it is happening and adapt ourselves. It may mean that future family historians will need to sharpen their detective skills. Certainly, they will need to be more and more circumspect about the information that they have, until now, published with such freedom.

Mr Peter Amsden
Member no. 1053
Oak Bank, Southwaite
Cumbria, CA4 0EW, England
Email: amsden@btinternet.com

Reports of One-Name Meetings

Pomeroy Gathering

ANYONE WHO SAW the national press on Monday, 30 June 1997, will have seen the climax of our one name event. A quarter page in The Times had a picture of nearly 200 of us, with an inset of Alf Pomeroy from Totnes, in his ninetieth year, the oldest, and my grand-daughter, Lara at 18 months, the youngest. This was matched by a similar portrayal of family historic characters in The Mail. The west country press spread even more.

The concept of a Pomeroy one name gathering had evolved over the years. As our ancestors did come over with the Conqueror, did build Berry Pomeroy Castle in Devon and did live there for nearly 400 years, it seemed the sensible place to meet. True the castle had been a ruin since 1700 but the village is round the corner with a hall and a church and very friendly people. In late 1995 we fixed the date for 28/29 June 1997 to give a long lead time for overseas family to plan travel. In the event a couple of long distance travellers from Australia and from New Zealand only decided to come within the month beforehand!

Late in 1996, a mail shot around Pomeroy addresses collected over several years indicated that there was an adequate level of interest. A more detailed mailing in January asked for a small deposit and by mid May the numbers were confirmed at about 75. In the last six weeks the total doubled. To alert any local Poms, we sent a press release to all the west country papers and BBC Radio Devon. They all gave us coverage and there were two broadcasts. The second was from the radio

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car at 8.30 on the Saturday, which included visitors from New Zealand and the United States. That brought yet more family along and the numbers swelled even more. The power of publicity!

What did we do? First, English Heritage were tremendously helpful. They had been renovating the castle for years. The work was finished just before we got there and they also produced a revised and updated guide book. Their Keeper of Historic Buildings and the archaeologist gave conducted tours, showing us round the parts that had been under scaffolding for years. The tea rooms did a roaring trade.

On the Friday evening we laid out most of the resource material in the village hall. There were wallets holding specific information such as the extracts from the GRO and there was more local material in folders by county and country. There were pedigrees, maps and items of interest on the walls. We had put together a pack for each family made up with a programme, attendance lists and most importantly a blank pedigree chart for them to complete.

In theory we were opening the doors at 1000 hrs, but by 0930 the first families had arrived and fell to work devouring information. By 1030 the place was bulging and so it went on all day and throughout Sunday morning. Everyone joined in.

One New Zealand family ran the reception desk. American cousins were selling photographs and sweat shirts, while relays from all over made tea and coffee and washed up in the kitchen. A couple of Americans with their penchant for psychoanalysis reckoned that green eyed Pomeroy males married strong women as they wanted a quiet life with arguments waged on their behalf! Long standing correspondents who had been but signatures on a page became real people. Friendships were made and at least one long lost family were reunited.

We had laid on a photographer for the group picture at the Castle but the local paparazzi all came so there were six long lenses draped over the battlements, snapping furiously. Hence the reportage to the national press. After the photo session, we had a talk in the church followed by a formal meeting to set up the Pomeroy Family Association, complete with area representatives for Canada, USA, Australia and New Zealand.

That evening, the Seven Stars Hotel in Totnes provided a buffet dinner where 85 of us enjoyed a good meal and joined in more chatter and discovery. Serendipitously, there was one American Pomm staying in the hotel, blissfully unaware of the event until, chatting in the bar he learned about the dinner and asked if he could join us.

Sunday was a bit quieter, for some family had only been able to come for Saturday. There was a very enjoyable morning service at the end of which we presented a cheque to St Mary's Church. In Berry Pomeroy forward the purchase of some new altar linens. Then it was back to the hall to pack up and lunch before a performance of A Midsummer Nights Dream in the Castle.

Homecoming after all that was a bit flat. Was it all worth it? Yes it was. As far as I was concerned, it was the culmination of ideas that had been evolving for years. Friendships have been made. The volume and warmth of the letters I have received since from those who were there make it clear that many other Poms thought the same. There has been a flood of further calls and letters from family who had read the papers and many more have joined the Family Association. By popular demand, the next Gathering will be in the year 2000. Oh, and Madam Registrar, can we change our registration to Grade A please?

Tony Pomeroy
Member no. 616
The Keep, 3 Stonehouse Street
Poundbury, Dorchester
Dorset, DT1 3GP England
Tel/Fax: 01305 257 570 Email: 101775.2462@compuserve.com

Reviews

GENMAP UK

A windows computer programme mapping system for historic and genealogical data, written by Stephen Archer with maps by Harold Mills. Available from Stephen Archer 90 St Albans Road, Dartford, Kent DA1 1TY. Email 100142.2542@compuserve.com

For information and update see Internet Web site http://ourworld.compuserve.com/ homepages/steven_archer/

Most family historians produce maps to illustrate their family history. All one-name study researchers produce maps for either surname distribution purposes or to record the movements or spread of a name. This program saves hours of marking and colouring blank maps of the UK. The finished maps can then be revised and modified as information changes.

The program uses data from the IGI (converted by IGIREAD) or your own database (imported into GENMAP using dBASE format or gedcom) by recognising the county, parish and event year fields. From the information it can produce either county fill maps or dot distribution maps. The map can be a full coastline map with or without Ireland. You can use a number of pre-programmed geographical starting points or by zooming into specific areas you can alter the view you want to select.

Both county names or parish names can be included in the map as can the count of the number of occurrences. The information can be separated into periods elected by the user. Full titling and selection of the fonts you wish to use are easily chosen.

The colours used for both the screen and the printed version of the map are also selectable and if you do not have a colour printer you will soon learn the colours that give the variety of grey scales to suit you.

GENMAP uses normal Window functions and techniques which shorten the learning period. A simple users guide will give you all the
answers you need it the on-line help does not.

The place-name gazetteer uses parish names found in Phillimore's plus variations in spelling that are common. Each place is plotted using the Ordnance Survey National Grid reference. GENMAP also gives you the opportunity to edit and add new entries to this gazetteer.

My enthusiasm for this program is limitless. From sight of one of the early development versions to the latest very professional editions, I have found a tool that I consider will become essential not only to family historians, but also to other historians. Why a program of this type has not been available before I cannot imagine. Stephen and Harold deserve our thanks for producing this software.

The cost is £24.95 which makes it fantastic value for money. Whatever value you place on your leisure time, this program will soon repay the time saved producing and revising maps for you research.

If you do not use a computer for your family history this program alone should persuade you to invest in computer lessons and a machine of your own.

David Cuffey

The Wheatsheaf

The Journal of the Whitworth One Name Study Group.
Volume 1, Number 1, 1997.
Newsletter, folded A3 format, 4 pages. Edited and Published by Alan Whitworth, 10 The Carrs, Sleights, Whitby, North Yorkshire YO21 1RR.

This is a gallant first attempt at a Newsletter by this Guild registered group. The Newsletter contains some interesting articles even a couple of illustrations. Anybody with a connection to this name should be encouraged to support this venture and contribute to the next edition. My only criticism is that the layout could be improved.

Jane Morson

The Greenwood Family, formerly of Hadden, England, by Arthur Alexander Greenwood, Ph.D.

A4, soft cover, stapled spine, 40 pages. Price $10.00 or £5.00 from Mr A. A. Greenwood, RR1. Box 40, Madrona Drive, Nanoose Bay, B.C., V0R 2R0, Canada. Telephone: 001-604-468-9770. Fax: 001-604-468-7476.

This book is an appendix to the Greenwood Tree in Three Continents, which was published in 1988 and is an update to the information in Burke's Landed Gentry 18th edition, Volume 1, 1965, pages 338 to 343.

The information brings the pedigree records of 695 Greenwoods up to date. It is well produced and Mr Greenwood is to be congratulated. However, there is no index.

Any person with connections to this family will find the book invaluable.

Jane Morson

News and Items of Interest

Names Statistics in UK Phone Books - Lookup Offer

I have access to the BT disk of UK phone numbers, which provides search statistics. For example, a 30-second search tells me there are 189,149 subscribers named SMITH in the UK phone books, and 6,640 of them are in London, (and two with my postcode, W3 ODE). I will let members of the Guild know the number of entries for any names of interest (registered or not, and I am very happy to try obscure variants), and the number in up to five counties or post-town areas.

Note that these are modern counties, as of 1974 to 1996, i.e. Avon, South Yorkshire and Cleveland are there. (If you don't specify counties I will give you London, and possibly one or two others that I notice are frequent). Also note that it is the county of the postal address: the village of Palgrave comes in searches for Norfolk (for its post-town of Diss), not for its actual location, which Derek Palgrave assures me is Suffolk.

Please give the full spelling of each name of interest. Hyphenated names are included with the first part, so "Wallace" would find Wallace and Wallace-Hadrill, but "Hadrill" would not find Wallace-Hadrill.

I will normally search residential subscribers only, tell me if you would like business entries included (or separately).

Members in the UK, please send an sae. Overseas members, no sae or IRCs are necessary. I will reply on an air letter form. Email enquiries are welcome too:

David_Hawgood@Compuserve.com.

Replies may take some time - please be patient. This is a pilot scheme - I may wish to modify it in the light of experience.

David Hawgood, Member no.193
26 Cloister Road. Acton
London W3 ODE England

Journal Deadlines

For constitutional reasons connected with the Notice of the AGM, the January 1998 issue of the Journal will be posted early. The deadline for that issue is therefore Monday 13 October 1997. This date will already have passed as you read this but it may be possible to accept later submissions.

The deadline for the April issue is Monday 9 February 1998.

Illustrations

Will all authors give some thought to possible Illustrations for their articles - photographs, drawings, maps, photocopies of original documents, etc. - and enclose details (but not necessarily the originals at that stage)?

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<th>National representatives as at 1 September 1997</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AUSTRALIA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr John Snelson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Tennyson Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Brian Spurr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 Hunters Way</td>
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<tr>
<td>Durban North</td>
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<tr>
<td>KwaZulu-Natal 4051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:jsnelson@ozemail.com.au">jsnelson@ozemail.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BERKSHIRE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs Polly Lawrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 St. Nicholas Rd., Newbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berks RG14 5PR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel: 01635-44836</td>
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<td>Mrs E Kilduff</td>
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<td>Cheshire SK11 3SU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul Gooden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Cranemoor Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hightcliffe, Christchurch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dorset BH23 5AN</td>
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<td>Robert Clayton</td>
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<td>Basingstoke</td>
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<td>David Cuffley, 55</td>
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<td>Broomhill Rd., Dartford</td>
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<td>Kent DA1 4HT</td>
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<td>1 Park Avenue, Markfield</td>
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<td>Leicester LE67 9WA</td>
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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.

In the majority of cases this activity is carried out 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. Anyone with an interest in this type of research is welcome to join, membership not being restricted to those who register specific surnames.