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Conventions for the Journal should be sent to
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Guild Sales
As well as Guild publications, the Guild Sales
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The Guild Forum
This discussion forum is open to any member
with access to e-mail.
See page 113.

committee notes
93 From the Editor’s Desk
94 Chairman’s Notes
95 Treasurer’s Notes
95 From the County Representatives Co-ordinator
95 From the Data Processing Manager

who’s who?

Inside Front Cover:
Officers and Committee
Inside Back Cover:
National Representatives
County Representatives

cover illustration

Guild member Charly Jennings displays the To&and Emblem at the Gathering in Northamptonshire in May 1997. Reproduced by permission of the Northampton Evening Telegraph/Northamptonshire Newspapers Ltd.

Journal layout: Mike Spathaky
WHEN I WAS FIRST EDITOR of the Journal, I normally used to write New Year’s resolutions regarding members’ research. However, although I am not returning to this theme, I wish to address some trends which I see in family history research and especially one-name studies which are to a degree predicate upon the rapid growth in technology.

It has always been my opinion that when recording family history research a method should be used with which the one is happy, be that a top of the range computer with access to the Internet or file cards and note books. Both methods are valid, but neither of much value if the basic research is inaccurate. The view that computers are the method of choice of younger people is erroneous and many people in their seventies and eighties are using computers and are on-line. Therefore, I beg any member who has been discouraged from using a computer by reason of age to think again. Most local colleges have courses and/or computing workshops, so one can go along and try. Also within the Guild we have John Witheridge’s scheme matching up members who are proficient in the use of a computer with those who are beginners. The idea that children are very efficient when it comes to using computers is also invalid on examination. The fact that children are willing to explore and experiment and are not worried that they might wipe the hard disc and if something goes wrong, the teacher, or someone else, will put it right - that is the difference. However, to return to the original question, whether or not to use a computer is a matter of personal choice and my present family history students have all chosen not to use computers, although they cover quite a large age range.

Another question which has to be considered is the size of a one-name study - this I am told has been referred to on the Internet. The validity of a study is not controlled by its size and, as pointed out by Eric Banwell, the more usual surnames do not lend themselves to research undertaken by an individual, but need a joint effort, most likely through a one-name society. However, a rare surname can
probably be researched very successfully by one person. However, this does raise the question of how many rare names are names in their own right or are variants of a more numerous name. This may become difficult to assess if the rare name is found in an area far from the area of origin of the similar more numerous name.

A surprise origin for Dawton

Also a name once removed from the area of origin may assume its own variants. My maiden name, Dawton, is in the process of dying out in the male line, but research has led me to believe that it is not a rare name in its own right, but a variant of Dalton. If I had not extended my research outside of family members I probably would have believed that this was a rare name and was to be found mainly in Devon and London. The Dawtons are first recorded in the Exeter region of Devon in the early seventeenth century and have their own variants of the name, Doty, Dotin, Dottin, Daulton, and Dawton. However, a look at the KGI county by county shows the earliest parish register entries for Dawton are in North East England and on the East Coast. It would appear they were making a steady migration southwards. However North East England is the area of origin of Dalton and so I have decided that my rare maiden name is a variant.

The Tombstone Libel case

Finally, in the New Year the Guild will be addressing the question of confidentiality which is a matter of concern to some members. Normally this covers matters relating to the living, although I believe if what is written about the dead, for example, casts doubt on the legitimacy of the living, that is a different matter. In this context I wonder if any members remember the case of "the tombstone libel" in the 1950s. For a civil action it aroused much public interest and when I tried to get into the court on a Friday afternoon I found it full and was told that people had had to turn away when the court opened in the morning!

Thank you for all the articles and letters that you sent for the Journal in 1997 and please keep sending them in the New Year.

Chairman’s Notes
Roger Lovegrove

This issue is being brought out a few weeks earlier than normal so that we can circulate the formal notices concerning the AGM and the Committee elections as laid down by the new Constitution.

Elections are very important. I take the personal view that contested elections are a very healthy thing. No-one likes to see the same old faces being automatically re-elected year after year, and the thought of not being re-elected keeps the Committee members on their toes.

Besides which, unopposed elections usually mean that the resulting Committee is not up to strength, so that those who are elected find themselves overworked as a consequence.

Committee members needed

I would encourage all of you who have even toyed with the idea of standing to now give it serious consideration. Although being on the Committee does require a lot of hard work and commitment, it is actually enjoyable and brings a great deal of "job satisfaction". Please read very carefully the details of what you have to do in order to stand.

A question has arisen concerning the place of abode of Committee members. The Guild is a registered charity - which means that it is registered in England & Wales: does this mean that - regardless of what our Constitution says - Committee members must live in England or Wales? We have approached the Charity Commission for advice about this. Their preliminary response is that they are content with having the majority of Committee members living in England and Wales. This is an immediate relief since it means that we are unlikely to run into difficulties in the near future, especially as we do currently have one Committee member living in Scotland. If the CC confirm their advice there will, though, be a long-term problem to be faced because, being an International organisation, we cannot guarantee that the Committee will always have a majority of England/Wales members: indeed, if we look forward then it can be expected that that would not always be the case.

Changing the subject, members may have noticed that the Guild has started advertising in a small way. The more members we have, the less each of you needs to pay towards the Guild’s overheads: which should help to keep future subscription increases down. In any case, one of our constitutional objectives is education - and it is easier to educate members rather than non-members. We shall be keeping track of the number of responses we receive as a result of the adverts, so that we can decide whether or not to continue doing this.

Continuing with education, the Committee are aware that some members feel in need of guidance from the Guild about the rights and wrongs of publishing personal data, of the type that members routinely collect as part of their One-Name Studies. We have therefore set up a Working Group, under the chairmanship of Jules Gribble, with the instruction to place recommendations before the Committee for eventual publication. I know that Jules would welcome members’ views on this subject: you can write to him at 5 Lower Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe, Victoria, 3079, Australia, or e-mail him at jules.gribble@one-name.org.

Since the last Journal went to press, the Seminars Subcommittee has elected Alec Tritton as its Chairman. This, together with the formal adoption of written Terms of Reference for each subcommittee, marks the final stage in the setting up of a long-overdue subcommittee reform which should result in a Guild administration that is better able to adopt and introduce new ideas in a speedy way.

Our own domain

The Committee have now registered the Guild’s own www domain name. It is one-name.org. This very exciting and important step will enable us to offer new services both to on-line members and to those who are not connected to the Internet. For details, see the notice by the Guild’s Website Manager, Mike Spathaky, on page 114.

Finally, I would like to wish members everywhere a very happy New Year. I hope to see as many of you as possible at the Annual Conference weekend, so please book now and make it an occasion to remember.

The Journal of One-Name Studies, January 1998

94
Treasurer's Notes
David Abbott

This has been a very busy year for me. When I offered myself for Committee election last February, I did not expect that I would be your Committee's choice as Treasurer. I am not an accountant, though I am used to looking at accounts, and so although I have the skills needed for this position, I thought I would probably serve in a less prominent role at first. This was not to be. So, in this my first year I have had to assimilate and familiarise myself with the Guild accounts: look forward a few years at our income and costs; recommend subscription revisions to your Committee; deal with the practicalities of the change in accounting year; and check every member's subscription individually as all payment methods required alteration. Thankfully I have not made many mistakes, other than typing 1988 instead of 1998 a few times, which a number of you brought to my attention! This work is now nearing completion and I am looking forward to a quieter period where I can devote a bit of time to the study I assist with.

Member Only Category
Some members may have noticed that I am one of those who have not registered a name. This is in accordance with our Constitution, and what members have confirmed in the recent ballot the name I assist in, Abbott, is already registered and cannot be registered more than once. Thankfully I am able to work closely with the holder of the registered name and thus can share the burden of research into one of the more prolific names - it is a major task, yet it still is not in any "top 100" list of names. Regrettably, members being able to work together does not happen in every case. I know of one member who has over many years amassed much information about a name. However, on joining the Guild, the member found this name was already registered. The holder of the registration has limited information, but does what the Constitution requires - answers reply-paid letters and agrees to collect worldwide - but will have nothing to do with the other member, even though the other member has much information. I have no answer for this, only sadness.

Mutual Assistance
A member wrote to me when sending in her renewal about replying to enquiries. It seems that though she receives many enquiries and responds, often providing significant portions of her research, in most cases no further contact is to be had from the enquirer. Now, I know there is a knack to getting information from enquirers as well as giving, and I am sure that many members have devised forms of words and responses that get as much information as is given, which is right if we are to remain "experts" on our names. If you have a successful scheme that you operate, it would be great material for the Journal, and of immense practical help to others. Contact our Editor, and don't worry if you are not used to writing articles - help with drafting and layout can be given, along with advice on content.

Credit card payments
The Committee at its "Services to Members" brainstorming in September decided to see whether the Guild could open a merchant credit card account. This would help non-UK members in particular with payment of subscriptions and other items. Previous enquiries have ruled this out due to the substantial bank costs for a small organisation like ourselves, however, several offers from members seem likely to overcome this obstacle. Discussions are under way, including the Charity Commissioners to ensure that such a scheme can satisfy the rightly rigorous audit requirements of the UK Charities Acts.

Thank You
I cannot write notes for this Journal without saying a big Thank You to the many members who have included donations to the Guild in addition to their subscriptions. With the increases this year, I presumed that donations would diminish by a marked amount: this has not happened, so again, thank you. Also, our list of covenanting members has again increased. As I tried to point out in the Renewal Notice, it does not have to be the member who covenants, if another member of your household is the one who pays tax then they can make the covenant. So, to those who noticed this and responded, thank you also.

Renewals
For logistical reasons, this January 1998 Journal is being sent to all 1997 members in the expectation that they will renew. Membership of those who do not renew by 31st January will lapse.

I wish all members a Happy Christmas and Prosperous New Year.

From the Data Processing Manager
The Committee has agreed to include bona fide military and professional titles (e.g. Dr) in entries in the 1998 Register. All members who wish to change their entry in the Register may email or write to me with their proposed change. Please note that the field in the database where this data is held, allows for four characters and I would appreciate any abbreviations to be determined by the member rather than I end up getting it wrong! We have also included a field for members' World Wide Web addresses.

Alec Tritton
(address on inside front cover)

From the County Reps Co-ordinator
On the inside back cover of the Journal is a list of County Representatives, but there are substantial parts of the UK which do not have a representative. If there is nobody covering your area then do think about taking on the role and contact me by letter, phone or fax to discuss what we can do to promote the Guild and encourage Guild members in your area. Some of the County representatives are members of the Guild Committee and so they can present their local views to the Committee. I try to present an overall view and encourage all of them by providing a Newsletter of what, I hope, is useful information.

Graham Tuley
26 Crown Drive, Inverness IV2 3NL Scotland. Tel/Fax: 01463 230446

The Journal of One-Name Studies, January 1988 95
Methods of estimating surname frequency and distribution
Keith Percy

The NAME WHITEHOUSE, being of medium frequency, boring and humdrum, has proved useful for conducting a pilot exercise on methods of estimating surname frequency.

One aim of measuring surname frequency is to advise correspondents about the chances of a suspected relationship being correct. Put simply, as Whitehouse is a very common name in the West Midlands, the degree of proof required to make a connection in those parts is all the more exacting.

Another aim is to ascertain local frequencies and so arrive at some idea of the geographical origins of the name. A third objective is to establish a “fingerprint” of places where the families settled, as a guide to searching for wills, census returns etc. The Whitehouse fingerprint is so distinctive that it is immediately obvious when the eye has fallen accidentally upon Whitehorn in an index.

1. The 1853 BMD method

An immediately attractive starting point was to use the GRO indexes and in particular to count births, deaths and marriages in the year 1853. This is because the Registrar General’s report (dated 1856) relating to that year contains a table of the 50 commonest surnames in England and Wales combined.

A table in that report provides an estimate of the numbers of people in 1853 having these common surnames. This is divided into the total estimated population of 18,403,313 to give a frequency. For example, there were an estimated 253,600 Smiths, which gives a frequency of 1 in 73 or 1.37%. Unfortunately, it is not stated how the Smith population was estimated. It does not seem likely to have been by the same method by which total population was computed. That was done by using the population at the 1851 census of 17,927,609 and then adding a number representing the excess of birth registrations over death registrations.

Looking just at the total birth, marriage and death registrations in 1853, there are 18,775 Smiths, as determined by counting and confirmed by a figure elsewhere in the Registrar General’s Report.

Dividing the Smith registrations into the total of 1,198,008 for all names, gives a frequency of 1 in 64 which is considerably higher than the 1 in 73 based on population estimates. The same order of difference applies to other surnames. Thus, for example, Shaw, which is about the 45th commonest name in England and Wales combined, has a frequency of 1 in 504 based on the population estimate and 1 in 443 based on total birth, marriage and death registrations in 1853.

The population method is of no real use, since the methodology is unstated, while adding up birth, marriage and death registrations is open to the criticism that there is an element of “double counting” the children born early in the year and who died later in the same year. Use of marriages is suspect, because the place of marriage may be biased in favour of brides, thus upsetting distribution information.

Basing a count on a single year is clearly not a good idea, as the Registrar General made counts for Smith and Jones from 1838 to 1854 and found big variations in the Smith to Jones ratio from year to year, varying from about 0.95:1 to 1.05:1.

Nevertheless, at least the “1853 BMD” method gives a crude idea of the commonness of a name. The Whitehouse frequency came out at 1 in 3309, which is a long way out of the top 50. On the other hand, in the Penkridge (Staffs) registration district, the frequency was 1 in 74 (not much rarer than Smith in all England & Wales) and in Dudley it was 1 in 101, which is on a par with Williams in all England & Wales.

2. The 1861 to 1880 births method

One year of GRO indexes can have no statistical validity, but 20 years might. Whitehouse and variants were counted in the GRO birth indexes for 1861 to 1880, totalling 5246 and the frequency calculated for each individual year by reference to total registrations in all England & Wales. This varied between a low of 1 in 3442 and a high of 1 in 2786, with a standard deviation of 174, which is 5.6% of the mean of 1 in 3085.

The West Midlands bias of the name was shown clearly in the following breakdown by registration district:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reg. Dist.</th>
<th>% total Whitehouses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dudley</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bromwich</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverhampton</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aston</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsall</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penkridge (=Cannock)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stourbridge</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings Norton</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoke on Trent</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidderminster</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other districts</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further analysis by county can be misleading, because registration districts are not always what they seem. Dudley is a town in Worcestershire and therefore its registration district falls within group 6c. However, it includes the Staffordshire towns of Rowley Regis, Tipton and Sedgley and is in fact listed under Staffordshire in the Registrar General’s reports, doubtless because the combined population of these places exceeds that of Dudley. This kind of confusion reaches a climax in Kings Norton (Worce, 6c) which includes Edgbaston (Warwicks) and Harborne (Staffs). Again, frequencies can be calculated for individual registration districts, giving 1 in 85 in Penkridge and 1 in 103 in Dudley.

Taking a 20 year period starting in 1861 enables a comparison to be made between districts in England and Scotland, remembering that Scottish registration did not start until 1855. However, for detecting the place of ori-
gin of the name, this is an undesirably late period. Population migration was growing apace, as can be seen by comparing the percentages of Whitehouses found in "All other districts" in the four quinquennial periods:

1861-65: 22.0%;
1866-70: 24.7%;
1871-75: 30.0%;
1876-80: 32.3%.

It is suggested that it would be better to abandon comparison with Scotland (which, anyway, has a completely different spectrum of surnames) and perform a 20 year count for, say 1841 to 1860. Waiting four years, from 1837 to 1841, allows time for the registration system to settle down.

3. The 1881 census

As ably pointed out by Eric Banwell in a recent Journal, the transcript of the 1881 census provides an attractive alternative method. This was undertaken for Whitehouse and variants, yielding a count of 7772. This exercise is less arduous than may appear at first thought because of the consistent 51 names per microfiche frame (whereas the number of entries per page of the GRO indexes is not consistent).

However, variants were a greater problem, a total of 97 having been found in the census (GRO indexes: only 3 over 20 years). To illustrate the variants problem more vividly, note that in several Welsh counties of the 1881 transcript, Williams was rendered as "Wms", thus occurring in an unexpected place.

Applying the headline official figure for the population of England & Wales in the 1881 census, which is 25,974,939, gave a Whitehouse frequency of 1 in 3342, which is considerably lower than the mean of 1 in 3085 from the 20 year GRO indexes. There is no obvious reason for the divergence. However, as the 1881 census is a one timepoint sample, it is likely to be less accurate.

The 1881 census method really comes into its own for assessing distribution. Populations for individual towns are available from the Official Report. After introducing a qualification that each place must contain at least 25 Whitehouses, the following frequency table shown in the next column was drawn up.

Ranks | Place | Frequency |
--- | --- | --- |
1. | Cheslyn Hay | 1 in 13 |
2. | Great Wyrley | 1 in 41 |
3. | Tipton | 1 in 48 |
4. | West Bromwich | 1 in 79 |
5. | Pelsall | 1 in 89 |
6. | Sedgley | 1 in 123 |
7. | Upper Swinford | 1 in 123 |
8. | Wednesfield | 1 in 129 |
9. | Darlaston | 1 in 129 |
10. | Oldbury | 1 in 131 |
11. | Willenhall | 1 in 174 |
12. | Dudley | 1 in 178 |
13. | Cannock | 1 in 196 |
14. | Wednesbury | 1 in 221 |
15. | Stourbridge | 1 in 232 |
16. | Rowley Regis | 1 in 261 |
17. | Harborne | 1 in 274 |
18. | Walsall | 1 in 285 |
19. | Kingswinford | 1 in 301 |
20. | Wolverhampton | 1 in 311 |
21. | Handsworth | 1 in 385 |
22. | Aston | 1 in 404 |
23. | Kidderminster | 1 in 533 |
24. | Kings Norton | 1 in 568 |
25. | Birmingham | 1 in 592 |

* This figure is suspect, as there are 3758 fiche entries under Wednesfield which appear to belong to Bilston and these include some Whitehouses.

Tricket, which came out as the one of highest frequency of Whitehouses.

Tipton, which came third, is in Dudley registration district, as are Sedgley and Rowley Regis. These four places contained 1282 Whitehouses in a population of 142,733, a frequency of 1 in 111, which compares with 1 in 103 for Dudley registration district by the 20-year GRO index method. The comparisons for Birmingham and Aston are 1 in 592 vs. 1 in 616 and 1 in 404 vs. 1 in 368.

4. Conclusions

The genealogical conclusion is that the Whitehouse name probably arose in several places at once.

The conclusion for surname frequency studies is that the 1881 census is of great interest for distribution, but whether it represents a typical overall frequency is doubtful in view of the divergence from the mean of the GRO birth figures for Whitehouse by some 8%. Further studies using other names are required.

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Renewal of subscriptions.

Guild subscriptions were due on 1st November 1997 and a Renewal Notice was sent to all members. Membership of those who do not renew by 31st January 1998 will lapse in accordance with the three-month rule in the Constitution. This means that their details will not appear in the Register of One-Name Studies 1998 and they will need to re-join and re-register any Registered Names.

The Register of One-Name Studies 1998 (printed and microfiche editions) will be prepared on the basis of membership as at 1st February 1998 and will be published on 1st April 1998.
When undertaking a one-name study, one of the most assured ways of proving to consider the concentration of a name is to conduct a survey of the incidence of the name in telephone directories. These days, of course, it is much more likely - and a hundred times easier! - that for "directories", one will read "CD-ROM phone discs". Another, long-established method is to consider the concentration of a name on the IGI.

After twenty years of research, I have never had the slightest doubt that the name STOCKDALE, of which my name STOCKDILL is a fairly rare variant, is overwhelmingly a Yorkshire surname. Official name dictionaries give it as deriving from both Yorkshire and Cumberland, but there are far more entries on the IGI for the name in Yorkshire than for any other county, running to over a hundred sheets. By comparison, though there are as many places in Cumberland bearing the name Stockdale as in Yorkshire - five in each county - the number of IGI entries is only around one-fifth. This possibly reflects the overall population of the respective counties, Yorkshire being by far the larger.

British Telecom Phone Disc

I decided to conduct a demographic survey of the distribution of the surname throughout the whole country, using the BT CD-ROM phone disc, and this positively confirmed my view. The surname STOCKDALE, with variants STOCKDILL, STOGLDILL and STOGDALE, has a total of 1,127 entries in the whole of Great Britain. Of this figure 363 are in Yorkshire, almost one-third of the overall total, a remarkably high proportion. No other county even begins to approach this figure, the combined figures for Lancashire and Merseyside being the next most frequent with 86 listings of the name.

This survey was compiled from the British Telecom Phone Disc, which covers the whole of the United Kingdom except the Channel Isles and the city of Kingston upon Hull. Hull has a separate phone company, so the figures for that city were gained from the local directory and added to the Yorkshire total.

There were 1,096 listings for Stockdale, 18 for Stogdale, 11 for Stockdill and two for Stogsdill.

As closely as possible, this breakdown is based on the original county boundaries that existed for centuries. However, it was not possible to be precise in all areas.

My copy of the phone disc still refers to the area formerly called North Humberside, now back in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The figures for that area have, of course, been included in the overall total for the complete county of Yorkshire, as have also the entries for those areas of Cleveland formerly in Yorkshire, plus the areas of Sedbergh and Barnoldswick - also formerly part of Yorkshire.

There may be one or two minor omissions in fringe areas but they in no way alter the overall findings.

As someone who ever accepted the nonsense of the 1974 local government re-organisation, it seemed to me perfectly reasonable to base my survey as far as possible on the old, original county boundaries which equate to the coverage of the IGI.
An interesting thought arises from the survey - could these results suggest that perhaps the movement and migration of families from their areas of origin has not been as great over several centuries as is often assumed? In fact, the theory seems to be firmly established when we consider the overall picture, which suggests that if people did move away from their place of origin they did not move very far. After the overwhelming predominance of the name STOCKDALE and variants in Yorkshire, it is interesting to note that the surname is next most frequently found in those areas which have a common boundary with the county, i.e. Lancashire, Cleveland/County Durham, Nottinghamshire, Cumbria and Lincolnshire/South Humberside (see table).

In general, the farther away from Yorkshire one travels, the less the incidence of the name. In twelve counties there are less than half a dozen entries on the phone disc and in three areas - Worcestershire, the Isles of Scilly and the Scottish Isles - not a single entry for the surname.

Medieval Origins

According to A Dictionary of English Surnames, by P. H. Reaney and R. M. Wilson, the earliest recorded mention of the name STOCKDALE occurred in 1332. STOCKDILL is a principal variant and others include STODGILL, STOGDALE, STOCKSDILL and STOCKSDALE (though the versions with an "s" in the middle are very rare indeed and so far I have found them only in America). The name derives from the Old English word stocc, meaning a stock or tree stump, and dale, a valley - thus, a "tree-stump valley". This probably derived from a place where the trees had been cut down, either to make a clearing for dwellings or to graze livestock.

When I joined the Guild, I decided to register only my own variant surname, rather than the principal name. I thought I might be biting off more than I could chew if I took on board STOCKDALE, which is much the more common name - rather cowardly of me, perhaps! In fact, I swiftly realised that the two versions, STOCKDALE and STOCKDILL are inextricably intertwined, as most families of the name, including my own, seem to have cheerfully swapped back and forth between the two over the centuries.

The STOCKDILL version is very rare in the UK, there being fewer than forty of us with the surname in the whole of Britain. The name has crossed the Atlantic, though, to America and Canada and is also found in Australia and New Zealand. However, it is my conclusion that there are probably no more than 500 people with the variant STOCKDILL in the entire world. There are, of course, far, far more STOCKDALES.

I believe I am one of those fortunate people who can pinpoint the place of derivation of my surname fairly precisely. I have located the principal sources to places called Stockdale Moor and to a couple of minor rivers both called Stockdale Beck, one in the Cleveland Hills of the North York Moors and the other in the Yorkshire Dales near Settle. The IGI for Yorkshire reveals concentrations of families of the surname around these two areas.

I have reason to believe that the Stockdale Moor in the North York Moors is the ancestral home of my forebears, as they were living not far away in the Hambleton Hills during the 18th century. I was delighted to find on a

large scale Ordnance Survey map a remote dale actually called Stock Dale, buried deep in the moors, with a stream called Stockdale Beck running through it and Stockdale Moor nearby. Probably my remote medieval ancestors were moor dwellers and wandering herdsmen. The other Stockdale Beck in the Dales is also undoubtedly a source of the name, as there were families of the name in the villages around Grassington, Linton-in-Craven and Burnsall.

There are two Stockdale Moors and a village called Stockdalewath in Cumberland - a wath was a ford - which are very probably also a source of the surname. However, as I mentioned earlier, all my researches have led me to conclude that the name is overwhelmingly a Yorkshire one.

An early migration

At some stage the surname crossed the Irish Sea because STOCKDALES and STOCKDILLS appear on the IGI in Dublin from 1635. Later, they moved northwards to Counties Monaghan, Armagh and Tyrone, where there are still STOCKDALES today. However, there are no STOCKDILLS now in Ireland.

I am convinced that at some time in the last four hundred years, someone of the name left Yorkshire and went to Ireland, possibly as a soldier or as a retainer to some great English landlord, and settled there. However because of the well known problem with Irish records, it is highly debatable as to whether I shall ever be able to prove this! Some members of this branch migrated to New Zealand during the 1870s and others went to America - and interestingly, in both these countries the name survives today as STOCKDILL. Another branch went to Scotland, the only other STOCKDILLS in the UK who are not, as far as I can yet tell, directly related to myself.

The Author:
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E-mail: stockdill@one-name.org

THE GUILD FORUM

If you've got a computer, then get a modem, connect to the Internet and join the Guild Forum - there are daily discussions on everything to do with surnames, one-name studies, the Guild, the Committee...

Turn to page 113 to see what it's about. Ask the Secretary for a fact sheet on how to get on-line.
Update on the 1881 Project
Geoff Riggs

The latest news from our Surname Distribution Project using the 1881 Census Index

1. Input forms

Mapping the distribution of your registered surnames, as shown in the 1881 census indexes, has obviously caught your imagination, as it did mine when I first thought of it. My copy of the October Journal, with the project's special input form enclosed, came through my letter-box on October 14th. The very next day, the completed forms started arriving and I've received over a hundred in the intervening three weeks. I was especially pleased to see amongst them forms from members in Germany, Canada, Australia and the United States.

Unfortunately, I wasn't able to start dealing with the forms immediately. I've been auditing, editing and formatting an index of the 1861 census for Monmouthshire, which one of our Gwent FHS members has been transcribing single-handedly. I had hoped to have completed this by mid-October, to clear the decks for the Guild Project, but because of unforeseen delays I was still in the middle of handling the final volumes in the 36 volume series.

By the time you read this update, however, the production line will have started. Some of you will have received the resultant spreadsheet, together with the maps(s) and/or disc(s) you ordered and I hope you are pleased with the end-product. If you're still waiting, please bear with me - apart from the initial delay, the sheer volume of forms being received daily has made the Project a victim of its own success.

2. Transcription errors and duplicated entries

Some members enclosed with their input forms details of transcription errors that they've found. This is in response to my request in Part I of my article to be added in the next issue of the Journal. They have also advised me that they have completed the Scottish national index, and that, as at the time of writing this update (early November), the England & Wales national index should be available early in 1998. It is hoped that all Family History Centres will receive a copy of the national index fiche, but this hasn't yet been decided and it may be that individual FHCs must use their own funds if they wish to purchase their own copy.

They also hope to have the England and Wales national index available on CD-ROM next year, but this will be a "stand-alone" disc. There are currently no plans to add it to the Family Search package of facilities, covering the IGI, Scottish Church Records and other indexes, which is available on computer at the FHCs.

4. Questions and answers

Finally, those of you who haven't yet submitted your forms may be interested in some of the questions that members have been asking, together with the answers they've received.

Q I haven't finished extracting all my details yet, so what is the latest date I can send in the form?
A Although no closing date was published in the article, we hope to have all the forms in by the end of 1998. This should give ample time for:

- those members who are waiting for the national indexes,
- those who hadn't made a start before reading the article,
- those who are researching the higher frequency surnames, and
- those who may be having difficulty locating the indexes for the Scottish counties.

Q I've extracted details for the counties in England and Wales but not Scotland, as yet. Should I send you what I've got so far, or wait until it's complete?
A Please wait until you have complete all the details for England, Wales and Scotland before sending in your form. I can't process it in an incomplete state because the relative percentages and densities figures wouldn't be correct. All LDS FH Centres have the Scottish indexes.

Q Who should I make my cheque payable to - it didn't say on the input form?
A You should make your cheque payable to Guild of One-Name Studies. I will pay it into the Guild's account and will account separately for all income and expenses associated with the 1881 Project. If you've already sent in your cheque and made it payable to me, don't worry - I will have endorsed the back in favour of the Guild before banking it.
Your marriages are wanted
Kelvin Warth

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES MARRIAGE INDEX was started in 1987. Since then I have been slowly inputting marriages contributed by Guild members. Currently the index holds 83,111 marriages. The third printout of the index is available to members at most local area meetings and the Guild's Annual Conference.

For those members who would like to add their own marriages to the index, the following information is required:

Day of Marriage (2 characters) optional
Month of Marriage (3 characters) optional
Year of Marriage (4 characters)
Groom's name (25 characters)
Bride's name (25 characters)
Place of Marriage (50 characters) including church if known
County of Marriage (3 characters) Please use the Chapman Code
Country of Marriage (3 characters) Please use the Chapman Code
Source of Marriage (3 characters) Please use the abbreviations below

The box shows a sample listing from the index showing the format used, which may be sent in any order you desire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<td>1836</td>
<td>HIGINTON Thomas</td>
<td>INCH Eliza</td>
<td>Advent</td>
<td>CON</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>MC</td>
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<td>INCH Elizabeth Ann</td>
<td>Bodmin</td>
<td>CON</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>PR</td>
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<tr>
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<td>INCH Harriet</td>
<td>St Germans</td>
<td>CON</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>PR</td>
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<tr>
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<td>HOSKIN Jonas</td>
<td>INCH Elizabeth</td>
<td>Holsworthy</td>
<td>DEV</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1735</td>
<td>HULL John</td>
<td>INCH Martha</td>
<td>Nottingham, St Nicholas</td>
<td>NTT</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>PR</td>
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<tr>
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<td>HUNT Charles John</td>
<td>INCH Ann</td>
<td>Bethnal Green</td>
<td>MDX</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>IG</td>
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<tr>
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<td>HUNT Cornelius</td>
<td>INCH Elizabeth</td>
<td>Torrington</td>
<td>DEV</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>GRO</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>HYNES Thomasine</td>
<td>INCH William West</td>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>KEN</td>
<td>ENG</td>
<td>GRO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source abbreviations:

- **ALL** The Allen Index, Hertfordshire County Record Office
- **AMB** A. M. Burke's M. I. Biography
- **ASI** Australian States Marriage Index
- **AT** Archdeacons Transcripts
- **BAN** Marriage Banns
- **BC** Baines Collection (Hastings)
- **BDE** Bedfordshire Times
- **BFW** The Bewleys of Cumberland (1902) Book
- **BI** The Berkshire Marriage Index
- **BLI** Boyd's London Inhabitants
- **BMI** Boyd's Marriage Index
- **BMS** Birmingham & Midlands Society for Genealogy
- **BRS** British Record Society
- **BT** Bishop's Transcripts
- **CEN** Census Returns
- **CIP** Cambridge Independent Press
- **CML** Canterbury Marriage Licence
- **CPI** Cambridge Independent Press
- **CRO** County Record Office
- **CRS** Catholic Record Society
- **DAB** Dictionary of American Biography
- **DC** Dublin Castle
- **DCP** Derbyshire Courier Paper
- **DHL** Derby Local History Library
- **DMI** Devon Marriage Index
- **DNB** Dictionary of National Biography
- **DOE** Marriage Licences Diocese of Exeter
- **EAM** East Anglia Marriages
- **ERO** Exeter Record Office
- **EWS** Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames by C.W. Bardsley
- **FB** Family Bible
- **FHS** Family History Society
- **FMG** Fan Min Gen
- **GCI** Great Card Index SoG
- **GHM** Guild Hall Library, London
- **GLM** The Genealogist Magazine
- **GLR** Greater London Record Office
- **GM** Grange Museum Neasden

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Using the Internet for Research
Brad Scott

Over the past few years the amount of information available for research on the Internet has grown enormously. However, it can be a bit overwhelming to begin with since finding aids are imprecise and the user may not know exactly where to look. This article reviews some possible strategies for more effective information-gathering for a one name study, focusing on work I have carried out for the Northmore Newsletter. At present, material on the Internet lends itself best to one name studies, since looking for information for a specific individual is still largely impossible.

The Northmore Newsletter was started by Doreen Heaton in 1989. Since then, work has revealed that the family originates in Devon. Around the seventeenth century, the spellings of the name changed considerably to include Naramore and many other minor variants, probably reflecting the pronunciation of the name in the local dialect.

On the face of it, a good place to start might be one of a range of Internet search engines that roam the web and index it. Though some useful results can be obtained this way, much of the information that is generated is rather low grade and these searches can entirely miss some of the most useful sites, as we shall see below. The results of such searches also depend on when you search. For instance, conducting an enquiry on 19th December on the Altavista search engine, I received the following number of hits: Northmore, 156; Narramore, 148; Naramore, 67; Naremore, 56. These included such details as the existence of a Naremore Drive in Spring, Texas from an estate agent’s catalogue, and a soil classification scheme called Northmore. Though this may cite us to find out more about street naming practice in the southern USA, or about the practitioners of soil science, these are not the most valuable results.

Using telephone directories

A more practical solution is to target one’s enquiries geographically. As the Internet develops, the range of tools that can potentially allow us to do this are growing apace. Some of the best places to start are the range of telephone directories that are increasingly available online. Though they vary in quality, content and reliability,
they can all give useful pointers for other research. Indeed, directories for the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand all exist, which can give a large number of starting points for those names originating in the UK. In addition, directories exist for a range of other countries around the world.

Most of my recent researches have been directed towards the USA, which is the main focus of what follows, though the principles apply to other areas. Searching in the US phone book revealed 16 Northmore households and 253 Narramores. This is precisely the opposite of the situation in England, where the predominant form of the name is Northmore. If we include the other spelling variants in the search as well, some of the forms that are rare in the UK are in fact quite common in North America; in particular, there were even more Naramores than Narramores. After removing address duplicates and plotting location by state, I found an interesting result. The majority of all hits were in southern states, with the greatest number of Narramores being in Texas (22 per cent), and of Naramores in Alabama (20 per cent), though few Narramores were found in the latter and few Naramores in the former. The above chart shows the distribution of each of these names by state, for comparison.

The US Censuses

Where the telephone directory shows the distribution of a family in the late twentieth century, there are other sources that can help you chart the historical distribution. One such site contains data from the US census as well as marriage information. The data is searchable through the FamilyFinder Index, and the company who run this site sell the data on CD-ROM but let you search the name indexes on the web. Though you do not get access to the full details, even this partial data sample tells us much about the distribution of the family over time. Figure 2 plots the occurrence of all spelling variants of Narramore by state. However, not all counties or even states are included in the database, so such results can only really be used as pointers, which give you a flavour of where to concentrate future research.

In addition to the census details, a site hosted by a company called Ancestry includes indexes to various early US marriage records, including Massachusetts, though I could not find any relevant names in it, despite the indications from the census that Narramores were there. However, searching in the database of Early Connecticut Marriages Prior to 1800 (since Connecticut is not included in the census database described above), did reveal evidence of the family. An additional database on the Ancestry site, is the US Social Security Index. Set up by Roosevelt in 1935, the Social Security databases now contains over 370 million Americans. The death index from about 1962 is in computerised form, contains about 50 million names and is available to researchers.

Once a suitable target has been identified for detailed research, other archive sites on the Internet can be targeted. To begin with, my efforts were focussed on Texas, on the grounds that, to achieve such a high incidence in the population today, the Narramore family has probably been in the state for a reasonably long time. From using a range of the standard web search engines and some of the general genealogy sites, I soon found two archives that looked promising. The first was the Texas State Archives and Library, which had a searchable index of its Confederate pension records from the Civil War and which revealed that a J.K. Naremore had re-

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2 A selection of indexes to these sites can be found at:
<http://www.infobel.be/infobel/infobelworld.html> or

*<http://www.switchboard.com/>

*<http://www.familytreemaker.com/>*

*<http://www.ancestry.com/ssdi/main.htm>*

*<http://www.personal.umich.edu/~cgstant/gen1_int1.html>*
received a pension. Document requests can be submitted by email, and a photocopy of the complete file was posted to me with an invoice in under two weeks. The second archive was the Texas General Land Office. This detailed the sorts of documents it holds and included an email address for enquiries. A request for someone at the Office to search the indexes resulted in a reply outlining the Narramore-related files in the archive within two hours. Then, once they had my credit card details, I was told that the photocopies of the documents would be despatched the next day.

Once I had the documents I was able to put together a brief article for the *Northmore Newsletter* detailing the fruits of the research. All the general historical context for this article was also gleaned from various sources on the Internet that specialise in such things as the history of Texas or of the Civil War. In addition, I was able to get in touch with other people by email with a particular interest in the regiment that J.K. Naremore had served in and so learn more about the campaigns relatively quickly.

Since a large portion of the family are now in Texas or Alabama, I sent general enquiries to the family history email lists Deep-South-Roots and Texahoma-Roots, which put me in touch with a few more people interested in the name. Whereas only 9 per cent of Narramores were found in Alabama, the greatest proportion of Narromores were in that state. This led me to the various genealogical sites for Alabama on the Internet. Particularly useful were the pages of Genweb that are being set up for each US county. Though this project is still in its infancy, some of these sites are remarkable in that they can contain searchable lists of census, probate and vital records for a county. Others include indexes of local newspapers and much more. Though such records for many Alabama counties are available, in only one did I find any related hits, Autauga county in the centre of the state.

Other useful sites on the Internet containing genealogical information include the 1 per cent sample of the 1880 US census. This contains information on over half a million individuals and can be examined in small chunks rather than necessitating downloading 73 megabytes of files.

As well as US data sources there are several similar resources for many other countries. One Australian database currently available contains information on over 600,000 individuals in Victoria prior to about 1860. This is a digital version of a database that has previously been available in microfilm, but what is particularly useful about this version of the source is that it collates data into families. Also available are indexes of passenger lists and the occupants of convict ships, though no Northmores were in the ones I examined.

The Canadian telephone directory revealed that there are 30 Northmores in that country, of whom 28 are in Ontario and the other two in British Columbia. In addition, while there are no NARRAMORES of any of the spellings that we find in the USA, there are seven Narrowmores in New Brunswick. As with the Texas research, since the majority of Northmores in Canada are in Ontario, I checked to see which Ontario archives were available. The Index to the 1871 Ontario Census is one of two Canadian databases on the Internet and lists all heads of households. It also provides full reference details to point you to the correct page on the microfilm for the complete census entry. In addition, the census enumerator recorded paternal origin.

The second Canadian database is that of the personnel files of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF). Over 600,000 Canadians joined this force during the First World War and their records are now held by the Cana-

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10 By ftp from genealogy.eance.com/pub/1880/.
PRESENT: 43 members of the Guild, including the President, together with Stephen Farrer.

In the Chair: Derek Palgrave (President of the Guild)

81 Apologies for absence were presented on behalf of Mike Breward, John Titterton, John Hebden, Penny Pattinson, Ray Anstis, Cliff Debney, Jean Debney, Ernest Hamley, Denise Rason, Anthony Martin, Colonel Iain Swinnerton.

Procedure: Malcolm Hickling proposed and Dorothy Spottiswoode seconded THAT the meeting take item 10 of the agenda as soon as possible. This was put to the vote and carried by 12 votes to eight.

82 Resolution: THAT the Guild ratifies the decision of its Committee to expel Stephen Farrer.

Alec Tritton spoke on behalf of the Committee reviewing the behaviour of Stephen Farrer and detailing why, in the words of the Constitution, his conduct had been “judged by the Committee to be such as gravely to damage the interests of the Guild.”

Stephen Farrer was invited to speak. He denied ever wanting to see the demise of the Guild and claimed he had never attacked the Guild, “only individuals who have been in control of the Guild.”

Questions were invited from the floor. Several members asked questions to which Stephen Farrer replied.

After further discussion, Eric Banwell proposed that the motion be put. After more discussion it was agreed that the motion be put. The Resolution was then carried by 36 votes to 4 with three abstentions. The President declared that this constituted the required two-thirds majority and that the expulsion was therefore ratified. Stephen Farrer left the meeting.

83 Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 30th March 1996. Mike Spathaky pointed out a number of corrections to the version circulated. In the apologies (Minute 1) the spelling of Penny Pattinson’s surname was corrected. The minutes as corrected were then agreed and signed by the President.

84 Minutes of the Special General Meeting held on 30th November 1996. These were agreed and signed by the President.

85 Minutes of the Special General Meeting held on 7th December 1996. These were agreed and signed by the President.

86 Matters arising from any of the above minutes. Polly Lawrence raised the matter of the Resolution at the 1996 AGM allowing only one registrant for each surname. It appeared that the Constitution had not been reprinted to incorporate this change and the SGM of 7th December 1996 had subsequently replaced the Clause which would have included the change. Eric Banwell suggested that it was open to anyone to propose this under the new provisions for changing the Constitution. It was then proposed that the Committee should organise a ballot of the membership to determine the issue. This was agreed. Meanwhile it was agreed that the statement remained Guild policy, even though it was not in the Constitution.

Geoff Riggs asked if the Committee had considered the matter of the FH News and Digest. The cost to each member was now £2.60. Under the new FFHS scheme it would cost £3.40 for UK members and £4.10 for overseas members. He proposed the matter be put to the membership. Hilary Gardener said
she did not value discussion of such a small sum. It was agreed that the Committee should look into the matter.

Relating to the 7th December SGM, Roy Cox proposed a vote of thanks to the Constitution Working Group for their work in bringing the new Constitution to fruition. This was agreed.

87 Results of the Guild Elections 1997. The Guild Secretary, Mike Spathaky, reported that as there were only eleven nominations received by the closing date, those eleven people were declared elected. They were (with membership numbers):

- David Abbott 2005
- Dominic Johnson 2392
- George Lashbrook 1454
- Roger Lovegrove 0628
- Keith Plant 0402
- Mary Rumsey 0796
- Mike Spathaky 1785
- Christopher Swarbrooke 2293
- Alec Tritton 2415
- Graham Tulcy 0437
- John Witheridge 1778

88 The Committee's report on the activities of the Guild over the preceding year. John Laws asked to what extent members had so far given permission for their contact details to be included in the Internet version of the Register of One-Name Studies. Mike Spathaky replied that it was nearly half the membership. JL suggested that the Guild should move to an opt-out rather than an opt-in procedure. Mike Spathaky agreed this might be preferable. George Lashbrook said he had received four contacts resulting from the on-line Register.

John Witheridge asked about non-renewals and suggested that the new Journal format might have contributed to non-renewals. Dominic Johnson endorsed this view and said that e-mail was too easy. There was discussion about junk mail.

Peter Towey asked if members could opt to receive the microfiche edition of the Journal instead of the printed one. The meeting agreed that the Committee should consider this.

89 Guild accounts for the year ending 31st December 1996 and report of the independent examiner. Peter Prismall presented the accounts and report, mentioning the reasons for additional expenditure as higher committee expenses, the postal ballot for Guild Elections in February 1996 and the cost of circulating members about the SGM on 30th November.

90 Election of honorary appointees for the following year:

- **Patron:** There was no proposal
- **President:** Derek Palgrave was proposed by Peter Goodall and seconded by George Lashbrook. This was agreed overwhelmingly.
- **Vice-Presidents:** Eric Banwell proposed and Polly Lawrence seconded that the following three members be appointed: Sydney Brown, John Hebdon, Peter Towey. This was agreed by acclamation.

91 Any other business. Graham Tulcy proposed a vote of thanks to Derek Palgrave for his chairmanship of the meeting. Agreed. Geoff Riggs proposed a vote of thanks to Mary Rumsey for the great improvement in the April issue of the *Journal of One-Name Studies*. Agreed.

It was suggested that the Committee reconsider its decision not to have a stall at the SoG May Fair. It was suggested that the Guild build up its library.

The meeting closed at 12.38 pm.
CONSTITUTION

1 NAME

This association of individuals shall be called the Guild of One-Name Studies.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the Guild are:

a) to advance the education of the public in one-name studies, this being defined for purpose of this Constitution as research into the genealogy and family history of all persons with the same surname and its variants;

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

2.2 In furtherance of the above objectives but not further or otherwise the Guild shall have the following powers:

2.2.1 To provide a forum for individuals and groups of people who are engaged in one-name studies and other interested persons.

2.2.2 To promote lectures, courses, discussions, meetings, and similar activities for Guild members and other interested persons.

2.2.3 To promote research on topics relevant to one-name studies and publish or assist in the publication of the useful results of such research.

2.2.4 To provide and support library services for the use of Guild members and other interested persons.

2.2.5 To prepare, produce and publish and sell or otherwise distribute in any appropriate format a journal and other literature relevant to one-name studies.

2.2.6 To maintain and publish a Register of the one-name studies registered by members and through close association with the Federation of Family History Societies, the Society of Genealogists and similar organisations in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, to secure the widest possible public awareness of one-name studies.

2.2.7 To ensure, by encouragement and the use of a members undertaking, that members will deal with all reply paid enquiries about their registered surnames.

2.2.8 To do such other lawful things as are necessary for the attainment of the said objectives.

3 MEMBERSHIP

3.1 Membership shall be open to any individual with a declared interest in one-name studies on payment of a subscription, the amount to be determined by the Committee.

3.2 Subscriptions will fall due on 1st November in advance for the following twelve months.

3.3 Any member who has not paid his or her subscription three months after the due date shall cease to be a member.

4 REGISTRATION OF SURNAMES

4.1 Existing members and individuals applying for membership may register the surnames and variants which are the subjects of their one-name studies. Subject to any restrictions appearing elsewhere in this Constitution, each registration will be accepted on completion of a signed undertaking to comply with such conditions as may be specified elsewhere in this Constitution or may currently be in force by Resolution of the Guild and on payment of an initial and non-refundable fee. The surname registration fee will be determined by the Committee.

4.2 A maximum number of registrations per member and a maximum number of spelling variants per registration may be set by Resolution of the membership, or in the absence of such Resolution, by the Committee. No person may register an already-registered surname or variant.

4.3 The Guild will decide on categories of registration. It will be the responsibility of the Register maintained under the provisions of 2.2.6. These categories may be varied from time to time by Resolution of the Guild. A note of the corresponding category will be shown against each of the entries in the Register.

4.4 All surnames and variants registered by current members shall be published in the Register in such a way that reference may be made to the members who have registered them. The corresponding categories shall be shown against each of the listed surnames in the Register.

5 THE MANAGEMENT OF THE GUILD

5.1 The actions of the Guild shall be governed by this Constitution and by Resolutions of the membership decided in accordance with Section 7 of this Constitution.

5.2 All members will have equal status and a single vote in Guild affairs.

5.3 The affairs of the Guild shall be managed by a Committee consisting of no more than fifteen Guild members, of whom six shall be designated Officers, namely Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar and Editor.

5.4 SUB-COMMITTEES

5.4.1 A body of members set up by Resolution of the or decision of the Committee shall be deemed to be a sub-committee if it has the authority to make decisions on behalf of the Guild.

5.4.2 Members of each sub-committee need not be members of the Committee, provided that the majority of members of each sub-committee shall be members of the Committee and that all acts and proceedings shall be reported back to the Committee as soon as possible.

5.4.3 The Officers of the Guild shall be ex-officio members of all sub-committees. All such sub-committees not already disbanded by decision of the Committee shall be automatically disbanded at the AGM unless the meeting decides otherwise. If any sub-committee so continues, its membership shall be decided at the first meeting of the Committee after the AGM.

5.5 MINUTES

The Committee, or the Secretary on its behalf, shall cause to be kept minutes of all General and Committee Meetings, which shall include a record of those present and of all Resolutions put and the decisions made, these minutes to be kept in a Minute Book which shall be available at all General and Committee Meetings.

5.6 FINANCE

5.6.1 All income and property of the Guild shall be applied solely to the objects of the Guild as defined in Section 2 above, and no portion of it shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly in any manner by way of profit to any member of the Committee or Guild, providing that nothing herein shall prevent the payment of reasonable and proper out-of-pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the Guild by agreement of the Committee.

5.6.2 The Committee, or the Treasurer on its behalf, shall cause proper books of account to be kept with respect to all sums of money received and expended by the Guild and the moneys in respect of which such receipts and expenditure take place. The annual report and accounts shall be prepared in accordance with the statutory requirements for charities and shall be submitted to the Annual General Meeting of the Guild for approval. The Committee shall on or before 31st October, submit to the AGM a report on the financial position of the Guild for the year ending as at 31st October.

5.6.4 The financial year of the Guild shall end on 31st October.

5.6.5 At least once every year the Guild's accounts shall be independently examined by a qualified accountant or similar competent person whose report shall be presented to the Guild at the AGM following such examination.

5.7 QUORUM

5.7.1 A quorum for General Meetings shall be thirty members or one third of the Guild membership whichever is the less.

5.7.2 A quorum for Committee Meetings shall be five of its members or one third of its actual membership, whichever is the less, provided that at any Committee Meeting to be held during the period of thirty minutes after a meeting has been opened a quorum is not present, then the meeting shall be closed, except that:

a) if it is a meeting of the Committee then the remaining Committee members may fix the date and place for the next Committee meeting;

b) if it is an AGM and the provisions of Clause 4.2 have not been fully met then the Meeting shall instead stand adjourned to a date and time to be fixed by the newly elected Committee who shall take their positions on the Committee immediately after the adjournment.

5.7.4 Other business conducted when a Quorum is not present shall not be valid.

5.8 POSTAL BALLOTS AND NOTICES OF MEETINGS

5.8.1 In any postal ballot, every vote received on or before the closing date for receipt of completed ballot papers shall be counted provided it is made on an original ballot paper as issued by the Guild in accordance with Section 6 or 7. Any vote received after that date shall not be counted.

5.8.2 The result of a postal ballot or the calling of a General Meeting shall not be invalidated by the accidental failure of the Guild to send the necessary documents, provided no more than 30 members are affected by the failure.

6 ELECTIONS

6.1 Except as provided for in Clauses 6.6 and 6.13 the Committee shall be elected annually by postal ballot of the Guild members.

6.2 The Committee shall decide measures in advance to protect the fairness and integrity of the
election procedure.

6.3 No later than three calendar months before each AGM the Secretary shall post to every member of the Guild a notice of election containing:

(a) the date, time and place of that AGM
(b) the requirements of Clauses 6.4 and 6.5
(c) the actual date by which nominations are to be received by the Secretary
(d) the name and address of the Secretary to which nominations are to be sent.

6.4 For a nomination for the Guild elections to be valid it shall be received in writing by the Secretary no later than two calendar months before the date of the AGM, and shall contain the names, signatures and membership numbers of the Guild member being nominated, and of two other Guild members as proposer and seconder.

6.5 Each validly nominated candidate shall be entitled to have circulated with the ballot papers one election statement of not more than 200 words of his or her own choosing, provided that such statement shall be received by the Secretary no later than the closing date for nominations. The Secretary shall add to such statement the name and membership number of the candidate and of his or her proposer and seconder. Statements over 200 words shall be truncated to the first 200 words.

6.6 If there are no more than 15 validly nominated candidates for election, then all such candidates shall be declared elected unopposed and no ballot shall be held.

6.7 If there are more than 15 validly nominated candidates for election, then a postal ballot of all members shall be held. No later than one calendar month before the closing date for receipt of ballot paper as determined by Clause 6.5 the Secretary shall send to each member:

(a) ballot papers for voting for the Committee,
(b) copies of the election statements of all the candidates,
(c) instructions on the voting procedure, including the maximum number of votes to be cast in the ballot,
(d) the address to which completed ballot papers should be returned, and
(e) the closing date for receipt of completed ballot papers.

6.8 Each member of the Guild may vote for no more than fifteen candidates in the ballot.

6.9 The closing date for receipt of completed ballot papers shall be 2 weeks before the date of the AGM.

6.10 The results of the elections shall be announced at the AGM of the Guild. This Clause is not intended to prevent earlier notification to all candidates.

6.11 Membership of the Committee shall be effective from the end of the AGM at which the election result is announced except that, where a member is co-opted under Clause 6.13, his or her tenure shall be effective immediately.

6.12 The Committee shall hold its first meeting no later than ten days after the AGM, and at that first meeting it shall elect the Officers from amongst its own members in accordance with Clause 2.5.3.

6.13 The Committee shall have power, in the event of vacancies occurring on the Committee to co-opt other Guild members to fill those vacancies.

6.14 Should an Officer post fall vacant then the Committee shall have power to appoint any Committee member to that post, if necessary and possible after co-optation to the Committee.

6.15 The Committee shall have power to remove any Officer from his or her post, but not from the Committee except as a consequence of expulsion of that Officer from the Guild under Section 10.

6.16 Except as allowed under Clause 6.15, each member's membership of the Committee and tenure of Office shall cease upon receipt by the Secretary or Chairman of their written resignation or at the end of the AGM following their appointment or the announcement of their election.

7 RESOLUTIONS

7.1 A Resolution for action by the Guild may be put:

(a) by any member in writing to the Secretary and accompanied by the names, signatures and membership numbers of at least twenty members or at least one third of the membership, whichever is the less, or
(b) by recommendation of the Committee, provided in all cases that the action proposed shall be within the powers of the Guild as defined in this Constitution.

7.2 If the action proposed by a Resolution is under Sections 10, 11 or 12 of this Constitution, then the Secretary shall hold a postal ballot of all members. No later than fifteen weeks after receipt of such a Resolution, the Secretary shall send one ballot paper to each member. The ballot paper shall specify a closing date for receipt of completed ballot papers which shall be at least four weeks and no more than six weeks after the date of posting of ballot papers to members.

7.3 If the action proposed by a Resolution is not an action covered under Sections 10, 11 or 12, the Resolution shall be put to a Special General Meeting in accordance with Section 9 of this Constitution or to an AGM.

7.4 Except where otherwise specified in this Constitution, decisions shall be by a simple majority of those voting and in the event of a tied vote the matter shall be decided in favour of the situation remaining as if the Resolution had not been put.

7.5 The Secretary shall notify the result of all postal ballots and all votes on Resolutions at General Meetings to all members as soon as practicable and normally by a notice in or with the Journal.

8 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS

8.1 An Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Guild shall be held each year no later than 30th April at a time and place determined by the Committee. Notice of the AGM shall be posted to all members of the Guild not less than four weeks in advance specifying the business of the Meeting.

8.2 The business of the AGM shall include:

(a) a statement of the results of the postal ballot for Committee members for the ensuing year,
(b) receipt of the Committee's report on the activities of the Guild during the preceding year,
(c) receipt of the Guild's accounts for the year together with a report of the independent examination of the Accounts required under 5.6.5.

8.3 The AGM shall be empowered to elect a Patron, President and a maximum of four Vice-presidents until the next AGM. Such honorary appointments, if not already members of the Guild, shall be deemed to become members, but shall not thereby be deemed to become members of the Committee.

8.4 The business of the AGM may also include Resolution of completed ballot papers put in accordance with Section 7 except those requiring a postal ballot under Sections 10, 11 and 12.

9 SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS

9.1 The Committee shall have power to call a Special General Meeting.

9.2 The Committee shall be bound to call a Special General Meeting to be held within fifteen weeks of the Secretary receiving notice in writing specifying a valid Resolution or Resolutions in accordance with Section 7, provided the Resolution is not one requiring a postal ballot under Clause 7.2.

9.3 The Secretary shall post a notice of any Special General Meeting to all members of the Guild at least four weeks in advance, which notice shall specify the Resolutions to be considered at the Meeting.

10 EXPULSION OF MEMBERS

10.1 If the conduct of a member is judged by the Committee to be such as gravely to damage the interests of the Guild, then the Committee may expel the member concerned.

10.2 If the Committee expels a member, it shall within 14 days post to the member a written statement of the reason or reasons for such expulsion, such statement being no more than 500 words in length.

10.3 The expelled member shall be informed of his or her right to appeal against the expulsion, such appeal to be conducted by postal ballot held under Section 7, the Resolution being put by the Committee in the form, "THAT the Guild ratifies the decision of its Committee to expel X."

10.4 The Secretary shall circulate with the ballot paper the same written statement of the reasons for expulsion as provided in Section 7, the Resolution being put by the Committee in the from, "THAT the Guild ratifies the decision of its Committee to expel X."

10.5 An appeal shall succeed unless the Resolution is agreed by at least two-thirds of the members voting.

10.6 Re-admission to membership of an expelled member shall be at the discretion of the Committee.

10.7 Where an expulsion was decided by the Committee before 7th December 1996, any appeal against that expulsion shall be decided according to the procedures of the Constitution as it was before 7th December 1996 and Clauses 10.2 to 10.5 inclusive of this Constitution shall not apply.

11 DISSOLUTION OF THE GUILD

11.1 The Guild may be dissolved by Resolution agreed by at least two-thirds of the members voting in a postal ballot of all members of the Guild.

11.2 Such Resolution may give instruction for the disposal of any assets held by or in the name of the Guild, provided that if any property remains after the satisfaction of all debts and liabilities, such property shall not be paid or distributed amongst the members of the Guild but shall be given or transferred to such other charitable institution or institutions having objectives similar to some or all of the objectives of the Guild as the Guild may determine, and if and insofar as effect cannot be given to this provision then to some other charitable purpose.

12 AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

This Constitution may be amended only by a Resolution put to a postal ballot of all members of the Guild and then only if the proposed amendment is agreed by at least two-thirds of the members voting, provided that no alteration shall be made to Section 2 (Objectives), Section 11 (Dissolution) or this Clause, without the prior approval in writing of the Charity Commissioners and no alterations shall be made which would have the effect of causing the Guild to cease to be a charity in law.

This Constitution was agreed by a Special General Meeting of the Guild, held in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution then in force, on 7th December 1996. It was further amended by postal ballot in August 1997.
The sites mentioned above contain their data in a form that would be 'hit' by any of the general Internet search engines described in the opening paragraphs; to find the most valuable nuggets one needs to approach one's search from other angles, as suggested above. However, even though it is possible to find out some incredibly useful details, it must not be forgotten that the data that is available on the net is extremely patchy, both in terms of its coverage and its accuracy. Whereas it is easy to be systematic in going through a traditional archive, if only certain categories of records are available for one or two counties in a US state, one will not only have to keep revisiting the Internet sites over the years to see what else gets added, but also accept that the results obtained are fragmentary at best. Still, as I have illustrated above, the data that is already on the Internet can give key pointers for future work.

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My experiences in the Confederacy
by Samuel Vance Warth

[The following is from an original handwritten manuscript owned by John Thornton Warth 1875 - 1949, the son of Samuel Vance Warth 1837 - 1928 and has been submitted by Kelvin E. Warth, with the permission of the transcriber, Mrs E. James Gambaro.]

At the Beginning of the Civil War I was living in Dover, Lafayette Co., Missouri, a village, where I was clerk for the drug firm of Watson and Baer. Mr Watson was married to my "Aunt Sue" - she never went by any other name; and Dr. Baer, his partner, was married to my cousin, Priscilla Warth Lewis.

I joined the Army of the Confederacy in August 1862. Our first night's camp was not far from Columbus, Johnson County. Leaving here, we were twenty-two hours daily in the saddle for five or six days, when we reached Rutledge, McDonald County, on the Arkansas line. There we had our first night's rest. Some of the men were so sleepy they fell from their horses and did not wake when they struck the ground.

From this place we went to Elm Springs, Arkansas. There we organised. Until that time we had only been a band of horsemen hurrying South. Joe Shelby, who lived in Lafayette County, had been commissioned a Colonel at Corinth, Mississippi, and had returned to his home county to get soldiers at the time I joined the Army.

The Battle of Lone Jack had just been fought. In our advance south we had followed in the wake of Federals who were pursuing Confederates; and, in turn, we were pursued by other Union troops.

On our way down we had a skirmish at Coon Creek, Jasper Co., and lost several men in this encounter. Here we were ordered to lie down. The Federals came through a cornfield to attack us. While lying with my chin in my hand, a bullet hit a sapling directly in front of my face. This small tree saved my life. So far as I know, this is the nearest I ever came to being killed. Had the bullets then used been of the kind now used, this story would not have been written.

At Elm Spring we organised by electing Frank Gordon Lt. Colonel; Kertley, who was afterward killed at Hartville, Major; and John Boorman, Captain - all of Company B. He was wounded at the Battle of Newtonia and was disqualified. We then elected Ben Neale Captain and he served during the remainder of the War. John Dyport served during the remainder of the War. Charles O'Hara, Second Lt., was killed in Lafayette County. Lt Wyatt Webb served during the War and now -1910 - is a resident, as I
After our organisation we returned to Missouri and went into camp six or eight miles from Newtonia. One morning when we were ready to drill, we heard a cannon shot. The Federals had attacked Colonel Cooper at Newtonia, where he was in command of some Choctaws. As soon as firing was heard, Col. Shelby ordered us into line of battle and started on the gallop to the town. As we neared the place, the Federals saw us and began withdrawing their troops.

Gordon took us through a cornfield and drew us up in line of battle on the west side of the field. The horses’ heads were against the fence. He ordered us to stay on our mounts, not to throw down the rail fence, and not to shoot. The Federals marched up the road parallel to us. They had four guns and were not more than 150 yards away.

They opened with grape shot, we stamped, and lost several men. The Federals came on us again in the evening and we had an artillery duel lasting several hours.

The Federals fell back on Mount Vernon, we remaining. In a week they had returned. Shelby had been expecting them that night and day. We were awakened in whispers. We saddled our horses and moved out in line of battle east of town, where we remained until daylight. The Federals north of town drove in our pickets. We started a retreat to Pineville, Missouri.

Returning to Newtonia, Colonel Upton Hayes was killed by a Federal picket. Shelby, at that time a Colonel, sent him and - I believe - Gordon to capture a squad of Federals stationed there. Hays left the regiment on the prairie, and went with one companion to the north of town. The Federal pickets were not doing duty, but were off their horses, playing cards in a fence corner. Hays and his companion rode up to them and, without ordering them to surrender, drew their pistols and attempted to fire. Strange to relate - both pistols failed to go off. The pickets then drew their guns and killed Hays, ran to Newtonia, gave the alarm and the Federals got away.

We remained here only a few days when the Federals returned, and we fell back into Arkansas.

Our Hardships

After the first three months Shelby’s men abandoned all company wagons except ammunition wagons and brigade headquarters wagons. We carried everything on horseback - blankets, clothing and ammunition.

For cooking we used “Shelby skillets”. There were clapboards taken from farm houses near our camps. On these we baked corn bread when we could secure meal. We made it into cakes and set it on the board before the fire - it baking nicely in that way. We cooked our meat on sticks - first driving a forked stick into the ground and putting the meat on another and broiling it over the fire. We also baked wheat bread in the same manner, making it in long strips, winding it around the stick, and thus baking it before the fire.

We occasionally camped near a cornfield where corn could be readily procured. When camp was several miles away, we made sacks of our blankets and carried a supply with us.

We had not tents. When raining, if it was light enough to see when we went into camp, we got two forked sticks, put a ridge-pole between, stretched a blanket over this and crawled beneath to a wet bed. This was our only shelter, and at times it was lacking.

I was not in the Battles of Springfield and Hartville, being at that time clerk of Wyatt Webb, commissary sergeant - at that time being located at Frog Bayou on the Arkansas River below Van Buren. There were six hundred or eight hundred men here, the sick and disabled. I was also at this place during the Prairie Grove fight.

After the last-mentioned fight, the army fell back to Van Buren and attempted to save Arkansas Post of which Churchill was in command. We made forced marches, but the post had capitulated before we reached it.

We remained at Frog Bayou for several weeks. We then went with the command after the Prairie Grove fight, as far as Louisburg, Arkansas. The sick and disabled were left here while Shelby made his Springfield raid, during which he captured a brass gun.

They then marched to Hartville, where an engagement took place; Shelby falling back to Batesville where he ordered the sick and disabled - still at Louisburg - to join him. We started on this march in January 1863. Many of our men had no shoes and, rolling up their breeches, they marched, barefoot, through fourteen inches of snow! We lost no men while on this march, but a very good many were taken ill, and after reaching Batesville some died - as a result of their exposure.

We remained in the Batesville neighbourhood until April 1, 1863, when we started on a raid in S. E. Missouri with the view of capturing Gen. McNeill - the Palmyra butcher. At that time he was stationed at Bloomsfield, Stoddard County.

Before starting on this raid we were ordered to take as much shelled corn as possible - for horse feed, as we were going through a desolate country and it would be needed. Those who were fortunate enough to possess an extra pair of breeches tied strings around the bottoms of the legs and filled them with shelled corn and set them aside their horses. Those who did not have an extra pair tied the corners of their blankets together, thus forming sacks, which they filled.

On one occasion during this raid, we had nothing to eat for three days - an empty time!

We heard of a force of Federals at Patterson, Missouri, Gen. Marmaduke divided our command, and sent Col. Carter, with the Texas Brigade, to come in on the south of Patterson, ordering them to be in position at 4 P.M. He, with Shelby’s Brigade, intended to attack the town from the north at the same time. Instead of obeying orders, Carter made a forced march that night and flushed the Federals at sunrise next morning.

The Federals had large quantities of commissary and quartermaster stores at that place, which they fired on evacuating. By quick work, however, Carter succeeded in saving the most of these stores.

We reached town at 4 P.M. the time appointed, but the enemy was gone. We remained a few days and lived finely off the captured supplies.

Marmaduke again divided his command and sent Carter to attack McNeill from the south. He, with Shelby’s Brigade, marched to Fredericktown where we surprised the Federals.

The first move was to capture the telegraph operator. Company B - ours - was detailed to pass on the west side of town and cut the telegraph wires, in order to prevent messages from getting to the Federal forces at Ironton.
Marmaduke, having taken possession of the line, telegraphed McNeill, at Bloomfield, that Marmaduke and Shelby were in S.E. Missouri and for him to fall back on Pilot Knob - the dispatch being sent in the name of the Federal commander in Saint Louis.

Colonel Carter then opened fire on McNeill's pickets and ran them in, verifying to the general that the Confederate forces were indeed in S.E. Missouri.

McNeill started to fall back on Pilot Knob. When he came within three miles of Fredericktown, Marmaduke ordered Shelby's Brigade to form in line of battle to receive him - he was coming into the trap set for him. Unfortunately for us, some of the men had gotten away at Patterson, and had reached him and informed him of his danger.

The general instantly changed his course of march and turned to Cape Girardeau. Every wagon he ran across he pressed into service to haul his troops. He also cut every tree that would fall across the road and impede the progress of Marmaduke's men. Thus he got away from us!

In the afternoon on which he started in pursuit of McNeill, Lt. Wyatt Webb of our company was ordered to take a detail of twenty-five or thirty men - I being one of the number - to go in a N.E. direction on the Ferryville road, to see if any Federals were coming from Saint Louis and to report to him.

We marched until four o'clock when Webb detailed me to return and report we had seen no Federals so far. I think it was the darkest night in which I ever attempted to travel. I reached the road that the retreating army had used on the way to Cape Girardeau. It was so obstructed with trees that they had cut, as before mentioned, that I could not get through: so I got off my horse, tied him, and lay down, sleeping until daylight. I then started to follow the command.

When I reached Jackson I heard the first boom of artillery at Cape Girardeau, for Shelby was attacking the town. When I reached there he had withdrawn.

Then we began our retreat into Arkansas. We remained in the vicinity of Batesville until some time in June. When we started for Helena, the infantry joined us, having been at Little Rock.

With a number of others, as a pioneer corps, I was detailed to help build a pontoon bridge across the Cash River, below Augusta. This was a difficult undertaking. We did not have a dry thread on us for a week.

The water of the swamp - for such it was - was covered with green scum, and when this was taken off the water was the color of brandy. This was the only water we had to drink during that time.

After the completion of the bridge we marched on to Helena, where we fought the battle of that name July 4, 1863. It began before sunrise and lasted until 1:30 P.M. - when the Confederate forces withdrew, with many killed and wounded. We fell back north of Batesville on a stream called the Strawberry, which contained fine water as was ever seen.

In August we were ordered to fall back on Little Rock. On this trip the orderly sergeant, Ed McCausland, was taken sick and I was detailed to remain with him. We joined the command at Little Rock the day after the Bayou Metre fight.

[To be continued...]

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Dugdale, Harleian, Surtees etc. Part 2
John Hitchon

Besides the Societies, named after local historians, that I mentioned in my previous article (Vol 6, No 1, p 13) and the various Family History Societies there is another group of Societies which publish information of help to One-Namers. They are the various Record Societies.

Bedfordshire Historical Record Society. The 74 volumes published to date include Bedfordshire wills. The address of the Society is Hon. Secretary, 50 Shefford Road, Meppershall, Shefford, Beds. SG17 5LL.

Buckingham Record Society has published nearly 50 books amongst which there are wills and much relating to the merchants and trade through the port of Bristol. The society can be contacted through the University of Bristol School of History, 13-15 Woodland Road, Bristol BS8 ITB.

Buckinghamshire Record Society has since 1937 published nearly thirty volumes relating to the County's historical records, many of which contain genealogical information. The Society can be contacted through the County Record Office, County Hall, Aylesbury, Bucks BP20 IUA. Buckinghamshire Record Society was formerly Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society, Records Branch when in 1938 it published its first volume. Since then it has produced 28 volumes, including the 1524 Subsidy Roll.

Cambridgeshire Records Society at County Record Office, Shire Hall, Cambridge CB3 OAP was formerly the Cambridge Antiquarian Records Society and was founded in 1972 as the result of the Antiquarian Society forming a separate society for publishing documentary sources relating to the history of Cambridgeshire and neighbouring areas. The nine books published include a Cambridgeshire Gaol Delivery Roll 1332-1334. Other volumes are planned which may contain names of Cambridgeshire folk from the past.

Catholic Record Society, as its name implies, was
founded in 1904 to advance education in connection with the history of Roman Catholicism in England and Wales since the Reformation. In some 75 volumes, the Society has published the registers of old Catholic missions, diaries, letters, legal, court and official papers etc. The Society may be contacted at 12 Melbourne Place, Wolsingham, Co. Durham DL3 3EH.

Church of England Record Society c/o Lambeth Palace. I have been unable to contact this society.

Derbyshire Record Society was established in 1977 to publish texts, monographs and pamphlets relating to the history of the county of Derbyshire. Several volumes will be of particular interest to members, namely those concerning wills and inventories, hearth tax assessments and parish registers. The Society can be contacted through the treasurer, Mrs D. Riden, 9 Caernarvon Close, Chesterfield, S40 3DY.

Devon and Cornwall Record Society was founded in 1904 to publish local records and to promote local historical studies and genealogical research. Contact via The Assistant Secretary, Devon & Cornwall Record Society, 7 The Close, Exeter EX1 1EZ.

Dorset Record Society is an unknown entity as contact has not been possible with this society.

Hampshire Record Society is a series published by Hampshire Record Society Office very similarly organised to the Portsmouth Record Series. q.v. Its nine books and seven Hampshire Papers are not specifically genealogical in nature.

Records of Huntingdonshire is another publisher which has been impossible to contact.

Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society or, more correctly, Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire was formed in 1878 as an offshoot of the Chetham Society for the transcription and publishing of Original Documents relating to the counties of Lancaster and Chester. Its volumes are particularly rich in wills and probate records and the society can be contacted through Hon. Membership Secretary, Miss M. Patch, Greater Manchester County Record Office, 56 Marshall Street, New Cross, Manchester M4 5FU.

Lincolnshire Record Society was founded in 1910, with the object of printing records and documents relating to church, parochial, manorial and family history. Enquiries should be addressed to the Hon. Treasurer, Lincoln Record Society, Lincoln Cathedral Library, The Cathedral, Lincoln, LN2 1P7.

London Record Society was founded in December 1964 to publish transcripts, abstracts and lists of primary sources for the history of London, and generally to stimulate interest in archives relating to London. All officers can be contacted at the Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU.

The Navy Records Society was founded in 1893 by a distinguished group of historians and naval officers, with the object of publishing documents relating to the naval history of Britain. Since that date the Society has issued to its members one hundred and thirty five volumes. They are not of direct use to genealogists but can add to your background knowledge of naval activities in the past. The present secretary is A.D. Lambert, Department of War Studies, Kings College, Strand, London WC2R 2LF.

Norfolk Record Society has been publishing since 1931 amongst which are the 1664 Visitation of Norfolk (vols. 4 & 5) and Index to Wills (vols. 16 & 21).

Northamptonshire Record Society started publishing in 1924 a variety of historical documents, many of which include lists of Northampton folk.

Oxfordshire Record Society has produced 59 volumes of which the Hearth Tax and Oxfordshire Wills are of greatest genealogical interest. The Society can be contacted at the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Pembrokeshire Record Society is a relatively new society.

Portsmouth Record Series are produced by Hampshire Record Office; so far there are nine in the series, none of which immediately appears to be of genealogical interest unless your family is from Portsmouth. This society is a little different from most in that it has no annual subscription. subscribers undertake to purchase any book published when it appears in print.

Rutland Record Society has only produced one volume on the county community under Henry VIII: the military survey 1522. Published in 1980 by the society at Oakham.

Scottish Record Society is one of the oldest existing historical societies in Scotland. It was founded in 1897 as the Scottish Section of the British Record Society and issued its first volumes as part of that body's Index Library series. In 1898, however, it became fully independent and since then it has published numerous volumes of calendars and indices of public records and private muniments relating to Scotland which are of particular value to historians and genealogists. The secretary is Dr James Kirk, Department of Scottish History, University of Glasgow G12 8QO.

Somerset Record Society exists to make record sources for the study of Somerset history available in printed form, and has issued 83 volumes since 1886. Like many record societies it is found c/o Somerset Studies Library, Paul Street, Taunton, Somerset TA1 3XZ.

South Wales Record Society was set up in 1982 with the main object of publishing a regular series of texts and other works relating to the history of South Wales. The twelve volumes published to date are varied and include the Glamorgan Hearth Tax Assessment of 1670. Located at 12 The Green, Radcly, Cardiff CF4 8BR, the society includes Monmouthshire in its area.

Southampton Records Series were published by the University College, subsequently to become the University of Southampton commencing in 1951. There are now 21 volumes in the series.

Staffordshire Record Society, formerly the William Salt Archaeological Society, is based at the William Salt Library, Stafford. Now publishing its fourth series, there was no third series, various volumes have a genealogical content; for example Classified advertisements of births, marriages and deaths in the Staffordshire Advertiser 1821-1840.

Suffolk Record Society began publishing historical documents relating to the county in 1958. Amongst them, those of most interest to genealogists are the volumes concerning Wills of the Archdeaconries of Suffolk and Sudbury. The secretary, Cliff Evans, may be contacted through Libraries & Heritage, St Andrew House, County Hall, Ipswich IP4 2IS.

Surrey Record Society can be contacted c/o Surrey Record Office, County Hall, Kingston upon Thames. Surrey KT1 2DN. The Society exists to publish records relating to the historic county of Surrey, which includes the par-
The Toseland Clan Society

The weekend went well and in fact was the best weekend since starting the Society. Everyone seemed to have their heads down most of the time browsing through documents and the wide variety of information that was on display. On seeing this, I feel that it was well worth the time and effort to put them together in the first place.

Apart from already preparing for next year's AGM, we are in the process of getting the millennium off the ground, with TOSELANDS and all variations from around the globe. We have decided to have a five-day conference at the University of Leicester; arrangements for this are well under way and with the membership growing as it is, it should be a wonderful time for everyone involved.

We have over the past twelve months gained 18 new members. Some may say that isn't all that many, but to us it is a great deal. The name is not a common one.

Mrs F. C. Jennings, Member No. 2651
40 Moresdale Lane, Seacroft, Leeds LS14 6SY England

This extract from the Northampton Evening Telegraph is reprinted with the kind permission of the Editor. See also the cover picture.

Reports of One-Name Meetings

The clan's all here!

Distant cousins' surprise meeting

It proved to be a real family affair for George Lawrence when he traced two relatives he never knew he had.

The 74-year-old of Oxford Street, Wellingborough, turned detective to trace his family back to William Toseland of Naseby in the 13th century.

As a member of the Toseland Clan Society, Mr Lawrence, a former teacher at Sir Christopher Hatton School, Wellingborough, attended the group's annual meeting in the Little Harrowden Village Hall.

As he and others with a Toseland connection poured over documents tracing back their line-age he discovered two unknown distant cousins, David Toseland, of Leicester and Terry Toseland, of Loughborough, were all amazed to find they descended from the same William Toseland of Naseby, who lived from 1759 to 1827.

Mr Lawrence, who is married with two children and four grandchildren, said: "We were carrying out our research when we found the same connection."

"We certainly plan to keep in touch."

"It seems the Toselands mainly descended from agricultural labourers and the ladies were lacemakers."

The Toseland clan meet annually at the village hall as many Toselands are based in the Wellingborough area.

But they are already planning a five-day conference at Leicester University to celebrate the millennium.

The new family link has delighted society organiser Charly Jennings, of Leeds. She said: "We set up the society three years ago to help those researching their family trees on this island alone. We collect data and just about everything that has a link with the name Toseland."

Stockdill Family History Society Reunion - May 1997

The first ever family reunion of the Stockdill Family History Society, founded by myself in 1996, was held in Yorkshire over the weekend of May 17/18 1997. Relatives came from around the world to celebrate their Yorkshire ancestry and to meet many new found cousins for the first time.

There were sixteen people from America, two from Canada, two from Western Australia, four from Scotland, three from Hertfordshire and forty-one from Leeds, Bradford and Halifax - a total of 68 people in all at the reunion dinner on Saturday night. The great majority of those present had never met each other before but all got on extremely well, swapping life stories and reminiscences. All ages were represented from children of 6 or 7 up to our oldest attender, Connie Ambler Reister, all the way from Virginia at 94.

An amazing lady

Connie, my third cousin, is a wonderful lady and amazingly sprightly for her age. She was born in Southsea, Hampshire, but left England for America when her parents emigrated in 1907. This was, thus, her first return trip to the land of her birth in 90 years, a fact which attracted much attention in the media. She is almost pure Yorkshire by birth - three of her four grandparents having been born...
The family tree

We had a large family tree pinned to a board and everyone was given a copy of my latest newsletter, which included pictures and names of everyone present. Some people had brought old family photos and went round showing them to cousins they had not met before. We then dined together, occupying seven large circular tables in the Victorian Room. The menu included Yorkshire pudding served the traditional way with gravy flavoured with Tetley Bitter beer and oyster pie with rich stout sauce and treacle sponge pudding. After dinner we had an hour's entertainment of the Victorian music hall variety performed by two MCs/actors who, as part of their act, read some of my poems on a genealogical theme in melodramatic style.

Coach tour of the Dales

On Sunday we had a coach tour of the Dales and spent some time in York, visited the grave of one of our ancestors, my great-great-grandfather, Robert Stockdill, at Eastingwold and then proceeded to the lovely village of Husthwaite where our earliest known Stockdill ancestors, Robert's parents, George and Susannah Stockdill, lived in the 18th century. We had a special service of 20 minutes duration in the 12th century Norman church, during which one of my American girl cousins read the lesson.

Afterwards, we presented to the church a large inscribed flower vase that we had commissioned from a local potter. We also gave the vicar and his wife a framed painting of the church which we had painted by an artist friend of mine from photographs. We then went into the churchyard to see a memorial stone to George and Susannah Stockdill, who were buried there but had no grave, as they had paupers' funerals.

Media interest in our reunion was strong. I did a phone interview for BBC Radio York on the Thursday before the Reunion. On the Saturday morning, Connie Ambler Keister, her granddaughter Linda Bender from Washington and myself were all interviewed on BBC Radio Leeds. Then on Sunday, a TV crew from the Yorkshire Television Regional News programme Calendar came with us for part of the day, shooting us in Eastingwold at the graveside of our ancestor and in York. We had a two minute spot on the programme on Sunday evening. A reporter from BBC Radio York turned up at the church at Husthwaite and interviewed a number of us for another feature, so in all we had three radio spots and a TV spot. We also had news stories in the Yorkshire Evening Post and Bradford Telegraph & Argus.

For several of my American cousins it was their first time outside the USA (a couple of them had never even flown before) and I think I can truly say that they thoroughly enjoyed their first taste of Yorkshire hospitality.

Mr Roy Stockdill,
Member no. 2534 6 First Avenue, Garston, Watford, Hertfordshire WD2 6PZ England
E-mail: stockdill@one-name.org
How rare can a surname be?

In the October *Journal*, Graham Jau-

nary wondered how rare a family
name could be. I suppose that, to
make continuation possible, the an-
wser is two: mother and child.

It so happens that, a few days be-
fore receiving the *Journal*, I had been
having lunch with an ex-boss of
mine. The only people with his sur-
name are him and his family of wife
and three daughters. I jokingly suggest
that he be interested to see if other
families have unusual forenames in the same
category.

The names listed are of children of
English parentage and do not related
to ancestral surnames on either side
of the families. These are Alexan-
drina, Athelin, Benen Nadalek, Bru-
denell, Damaris, Dysart, Euphrasia,
Kezia, Lorimer, Othniell and Peter-

nella.

Mr Alan Whitworth
Member no. 2390
Secretary of the Whitworth One-
Name Study Group,
Linden, 10 The Carts, Sleight,
Whitby, North Yorkshire YO21 1RR
England

Long live the Chapman
Code!

I was interested to see the corre-
spondence on the above in the Oc-
tober issue.

While David Abbott, writing in the
July issue, took an unduly cynical
view of the Code developed by Colin
Chapman, the latter is a little dising-

genious in advocating that family
historians should purchase copies of
BS 6879 and BS:EN23001. Out of
curiosity, I rang the British Standards
Institution to enquire how much
these would cost. The answer:
£33.70 and £75.00 respectively.

It is hard to believe that any family
historian will think these prices worth
paying for something which, though
it may have official blessing, differs
little from the original, is subject to
copyright, and serves the purpose
no better. And this is to say nothing
of the effort involved in altering ex-
isting records, mentioned by Mrs
Kent.

No wonder the original Chapman
Code, far from being "obsolete" con-
tinues to be used by family his-
torians - and is likely to do so for
many years to come!

Graham Bird
Member no. 714,
44 Ravensmede Way,
London W4 1TF, England

The Journal

Congratulations on the July issue of
JOONS, which was a great im-
provement on the previous two, and
the content of which I enjoyed even
more so than usual due to the article
by Geoff Riggs re the distribution of
surnames in the 1881 Census. For
the first time since I joined the Guild
I feel that it is actually going to do
something to aid my own ONS!

Just one small niggle re the *Journal*,
is it possible to get the pages
trimmed after they have been folded
and stapled? [It is - the last two is-

sues have been trimmed. -Ed.]

Polly Lawrence
Member no. 278
7 St Nicholas Road, Newbury
Berkshire, RG14 5PR England
E-mail: rowberry@one-name.org

Useful inaccuracies

While birth, marriage and death
records are invaluable primary
documents in the study of a family,
we always need to keep in mind that
they are not necessarily accurate.
Later records often include even
more information than just the event
itself, but more information is also an
opportunity for more errors. As a
personal example, I was born in a
neighborhood city to the one in which
my parents lived at the time. The
result was confusion on my part, and
in my early years I gave the wrong
city for my birth on some records,
such as those for the births of my
children.

In the case of obviously wrong
information the question to be asked
is "Why is it wrong?" and the possi-
ble answers lead to additional infor-
mation. In my personal example
above, the additional information
would be the city in which my par-
ents were living when I was young.

How Wrong Can a Record Be?

My experience has been that the
least accurate of the vital records are
the death records. My standard
comment on them, only somewhat
tongue-in-cheek, is to always keep in
mind that the information was sel-
An International Guild!

[The following e-mail was received from John Snelson (Guild Representative in Australia). 'Ron' is Ron Duckett, the Guild Sales Manager and County Representative for Derbyshire/East Staffs.]

Just been invaded by the Ron and Ritas! They pass on their best wishes... Ron is driving a ten ton truck with living accommodation, Sky Channel and gourmet kitchen with inground spa and pool, helicopter pad, chiropractor, cocktail bar, wall to wall velvet, kangaroo bars, sound proofing, in-house massage parlour (ask Rita) and rice steak knives. I think they are enjoying exploring the antipodes, and poppin in to see their GOON pals.

Unfortunately, Ron has brought his camera... so you may have to put up with hours of pictures of "Ron and John", "John and Rita" and "Rita, John and Ron"... etc...

It was really nice for them to pop in... I wish I had known that they were going to do so today! We could have been better prepared, could have shaved the cat and hosed down the children... Never mind. It was terrific anyway.

John

...and his purported parents were unique in the area. His age indicates a birth over three years before the marriage of Reuben and Mary. Mary would have been about 13 years old when he was born. There is no indication that they were ever in Dorchester, his given town of birth. A guardianship record for Eliphalet in 1832 from Dorchester states that his fifield father, no given name stated, died there in that year. Reuben's death is documented in 1841 in Salisbury, a town 30 miles away; he left a will naming his four well-documented children with no mention of any Eliphalet.

A study of the matter indicates that Eliphalet was a member of an undocumented and likely very poor family in Dorchester that would have made him a fourth cousin to Reuben. The 1830 census, giving only name of the head of household plus number of members of the household by age category, does show a male in Reuben's house in Salisbury in the proper age category for Eliphalet. Therefore we have reason to believe that Reuben could have been a mentor for Eliphalet in his early years. However, no Fifield was named on the guardianship papers.

The above examples show just how wrong a record can be. More useful cases of wrong information tend to appear with the more peripheral items on a record. For an example, I present the case of Richard Fifield of Piermont NH USA, estimated birth year about 1773, again no birth record. The History of Hampton Falls, NH, claims that Richard was the son of George of Hampton Falls. No dates are given in the History. My observation is that a lack of dates indicates oral history and possible errors. Therefore I set out to attempt to prove or disprove the parentage of Richard.

After studying records of Richard in the town of Hampton Falls, my conclusion was that he was likely too old to be a son of George. The naming pattern of the sons of Richard give the possibility that he was the son of George's older brother Jonathan. Based on a land transfer deed Jonathan had been quite close to a sister who married Richard Sleeper, thereby providing a possible explanation for naming a son Richard. Jonathan had an undocumented family of which only two children were known, David and Hannah. Absolutely nothing was known about Jonathan's wife or wives. He was known to have lived in Epping, some 15 miles from Hampton Falls.

The next step was to study the records of the children of Richard for further clues. A daughter Elizabeth Fifield Bixby died in 1892 age 86, and her death record was full of detail. One of the pieces of information stated that her father Richard was born in Northfield NH, some 40 miles from Epping and 55 miles from Hampton Falls. Given all of the other information accumulated, this location was highly unlikely. However, the 1790 census did clearly indicate the presence of a heretofore unidentified Jonathan Fifield there!

A further study of the town records of both Epping and Northfield showed that Jonathan disappeared from the Epping records after 1780 when he was elected tyringham, and first appeared in the Northfield records somewhat later. All the evidence pointed to Jonathan in Northfield having had a son named Benjamin, who in turn married and had a family. Both this Benjamin and Richard in Piermont had daughters named Hulda, the only appearance of this name among the USA Fifield descendants.

My surmise is that the descendants of Elizabeth (Fifield) Bixby knew that she had a grandfather in Northfield, and therefore assumed her father's birth there. The preponderance of the evidence suggests that Jonathan in Northfield was indeed the same as Jonathan in Epping; he was the father of Richard as well as of Benjamin, David, and Hannah, and likely had a wife named Hulda for whom two grandchildren were named. The inaccurate information in Elizabeth's death record was invaluable in leading to these conclusions.

Peter Fifield Wells
Member no. 2599
PO Box 152, Rindge, NH 03461-1052, USA
Email: fifield@one-name.org

Oops!

Robert Alexander's e-mail address is ralexand@singnet.com.sg and not as shown in Register Supplement 3. Sorry Robert!

(New member no. 2819.)
News and Items of Interest
Services to Members

The Guild
E-mail Forum
Brian Teece

If you have access to a computer which can receive e-mail, you may be interested in joining the Guild’s E-mail Forum. This is a lively discussion group where members on a mailing list keep in touch by e-mail and discuss the Guild, one-name studies and other genealogical matters. It is only open to Guild members at present.

What is an E-mail Mailing List?

For those who haven’t met one before, an e-mail Mailing List is a list of people who share a common interest and who wish to be part of a friendly self-help group. By joining the group, you will have ready access to help and advice from other members, and you will also be able to participate in discussions, (or simply be a bystander). Above all, the List (or Forum) provides a fast, convenient and inexpensive means of keeping in touch, all communications being conducted via e-mail.

Look-Up list

Members are encouraged to participate in the group’s activities and a significant development is the creation of a Look-Up List which is circulated regularly. This list gives details of indexes and similar research material held by individual members who are willing to ‘look-up’ such sources on behalf of other members. This will enable you to consult many more resources than would otherwise be possible and avoids the annoyance of buying a publication only to find that it is of little or no interest.

Forum Guidelines

- Membership of the Forum is restricted to members of the Guild of One-Name Studies.
- There is no charge to subscribe to the Forum.
- The purpose of the Forum is to promote discussion of matters concerned with the Guild, one-name studies and other genealogical matters.
- Subscribers should bear in mind that, unless a message is addressed to an individual, it will be automatically distributed to all subscribers.

Management

The list is managed by Brian Teece (Member no. 909). Technical questions or problems connected with the operation of the List should be addressed to Brian and not to the List.

To join the Forum

Send an e-mail to Brian with the heading ‘Subscription’ and be sure to include your full name and membership number. After your request has been processed you will receive a Welcome message, and shortly thereafter a copy of any new messages posted to the Forum.

In the first instance you will be subscribed to the regular list whereby you receive each individual message shortly after it has been posted. If this should prove inconvenient, you will be able to request a Digest whereby the messages are sent to you as a parcel every day or so.

Brian V. Teece, Member no. 909
4 Eastville Avenue, Rhyll
North Wales, LL18 3TH
United Kingdom
brian.teece@one-name.org

The Biography
Database 1680-1830
David Abbott

Now that the full revision to subscriptions has taken place, another service that the Guild can look at is the obtaining of specialist publications that will benefit members. A number of these are becoming available, including the database above. These are in some cases available for most members though, as they are generally too expensive to purchase on an individual basis. The Guild intends to accumulate these sources of data in a systematic way where it is possible with regard to copyright.

As a start, we have just purchased a Corporate Licence to provide members with information from this database. One member has already purchased this item (Letters, Journal Vol. 6.3) which has an individual restricted licence, thus information cannot be systematically extracted for others. Even this personal copy entitled an outlay of £91.

This database, on CD-Rom holds over 900,000 records, giving names and other details extracted from various directories, subscription lists and Gentleman’s Magazine. Our licence allows us to print to paper or disc (ASCII files), information contained within it that is relevant to your research, provided you are a member.

As we have no premises, operation of this service is only possible by post. Obviously, a nominal charge will need to be made to cover: cost of this and any media used, but I think this is a significant resource for members to make use of, and will grow in importance as our collection grows.

The main problem I will have is if a significant number of members want an extract and reply at once. There may be delays if this is the case.

So how do you get the information? Initially, if you simply want confirmation whether your name is listed and how many times, an e-mail or SAE sent to me will suffice. If you want an extract, then this will cost £2 for a paper report or 3.5" disc (which you supply), or £3, disc supplied. The cost of postage is included. Payment can be by cheque (made out to the Guild, not me) or mint UK postage stamps (available in most countries).
use both, but we request that to start with you choose one or the other until you are used to the facility and we are used to operating it. To use my own situation as an example, the two formats are:

Membership Format:
mike.spathaky@one-name.org OR
jm.spathaky@one-name.org

Registered Name:
cree@one-name.org

Note that with the Membership Format just one dot is allowed before the @ sign. With the Registered Name Format only a registered surname appears before the @ sign.

To join the Guild E-mail Addresses scheme go to the website www.one-name.org. Enter the details requested including your current e-mail address and the address you would like with the Guild’s “@one-name.org” ending. We will confirm your new permanent address within a day or so and then it’s up to you to tell all your contacts about what will hopefully be your last ever change of e-mail address!

This scheme is possible because the Guild now has its own Internet domain one-name.org. The Guild’s website address is now www.one-name.org (although the old address still works). Incidentally the site is now receiving over 64,000 hits, representing some 3000 separate visitors every week.

While wishing to make full use of information technology, the Guild is committed to seeing that, wherever possible, non-wired members also benefit from such developments. The improvements in the layout would not have been possible without the use of modern PCs and software. The Web edition of the Register of One-Name Studies provides many more contacts for all members, and is updated about every six weeks. The Biography Database scheme is further evidence of this commitment.

Keep your Journals in order!

Glossy card folder with Guild logo etc. to hold a year’s Journals plus Register, Supplements and sundry leaflets. Available now from the Sales Manager:

Price for: 1 £1.20 3 (for a Volume) £3.50
at meetings £1.10 £3.00
by post, UK £1.50 £4.00
Europe £1.80 £4.40
elsewhere £2.40 £5.60

The Journal of One-Name Studies, January 1998
It was generally felt that the exercise was very worthwhile, as well as being very enjoyable, and that we should continue participating in such events in future, as we indeed have just done for the CFHS Annual General Meeting last November.

Under the Guild Committee's new scheme for Interest Groups, we are now being recognised as a Cornwall Surnames Group. Our objective is educational: we aim to bring together members with a common interest in Cornish surnames for the mutual exchange of information, and to make the results of our research more readily available to others.

Anyone who is interested in joining this group would be more than welcome to get in touch with me:

Chris Barrett,
Memb no. 257
Flat 3, 44 Earls Avenue
Folkestone CT20 2HD, England

Guild Working Group on Privacy and Confidentiality
Jules Gribble and Ken Toll

There are many issues to be considered when a person, professional or amateur genealogist alike, places data and conclusions in published information in a public domain, providing widespread access for anyone interested in viewing or collecting the data. Corresponding to the many considerations involved there is a range of opinions held, frequently strongly. With the advent of the Internet in particular, the debate and discussion of these issues has become more pertinent.

Setting up the Group

The Guild and many of its members are aware of these debates, some of which have taken place through its electronic Forum, and recognises there are varying views held. As a consequence the Guild has set up a Working Group on Privacy and Confidentiality under the chairmanship of Jules Gribble to consider the ethical and legal implications of publishing genealogical information. This has already been announced in a 29 September posting to the Guild's E-mail Forum, and a few responses have already been made. It clearly would not be appropriate for the Working Group to take a position at this stage, but the Group would welcome constructive comment and views so that consensus and balanced conclusions are reached.

Most genealogists have at some stage come across "facts" which, if openly published, may cause unnecessary distress to the individuals and their families. The collection of data with reference to some or all holders of a surname of interest, does not impose a necessity, genealogical or other, to publish personal information, sensitive or unsensitive, on the living or the recently deceased.

Difficult choices

There may be difficult choices in balancing the need for historical accuracy with the need for respect for our ancestors and sensitivity for the recently bereaved. Colin Buck's article, Many Years Too Late, Family Tree Magazine, Sept 97, p 35, is a case in point.

The Working Group is charged with presenting recommendations that give advice and guidelines on matters concerning the publication of personal data by genealogists. It is deliberately broad in scope, with the intent of being widely - internationally - applicable. Such a set of guidelines is hoped to provide a voluntary "Code of Conduct" for genealogists to assist them in making better informed and educated decisions regarding the Information they make public.

Timescale

The plan is for the Working Group to complete its work by the middle of 1998, and recommendations endorsed by the Guild of One Name Studies will be made available through the Guild, both to its members and as widely as possible, soon after that.

Constructive comment and opinion is welcomed, and should be sent to either:

Jules Gribble
Member no. 2758
5 Lower Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe, Victoria, 3079, Australia
E-mail: jules.gribble@one-name.org

Ken Toll
Member no. 1331
20 North Road, Three Bridges, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1JX, England
E-mail: kentoll@pnci.co.uk

In the interests of economy, comments will only be acknowledged via email (if an email address is provided) or by post if accompanied by SAE/IRC's.

Reports from County Representatives

A Year in Berkshire
Polly Lawrence
Berkshire Representative

A busy year has passed since my last report, both within the Guild and in my own life, including visits from and to various researchers of my ONS. The visitors came from Canada and Tasmania, and meeting them and introducing them to previously unknown relations is for me the ultimate joy of the ONS. I have continued to send out a quarterly, single-sided newsletter to all COONS members living in Berkshire, and we have also continued to meet on a quarterly basis, usually at a member's house by their kind invitation.

Required - National Representative for Canada

A National Representative is required for the promotion of the Guild in Canada. The requirements are as follows:

- An ability to organise and encourage members to become involved in the activities of the Guild.
- The ability to attend local meetings for the promotion of the Guild.
- A telephone and word processor

The position is voluntary and indefinite, but can be rescinded at any time by writing to the Guild's International Liaison Manager.

The duties are not onerous and would only take a few hours a week occasionally.

If you are interested please contact Keith Plant, International Liaison Manager, 22 Chapel Croft, Chelford, near Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK11 9SU, England.
County meetings

In September 1996 this was at John Titterton’s and on 29th November 1996 at Jean and Cliff Debney’s. These meetings were rather pre-dominated by Guild matters, and at the latter we were pleased to welcome Roger Lovegrove (bribed by an offer of supper by Jean!) who came to explain the proposed changes to the Constitution to us and seek our views.

On March 20th 1997 we again met at John Titterton’s when we were able to extract entries of our names from the UK phone discs, which linked nicely with the lists which Roy Stockdill had extracted for me from the USA phone discs after the Dartford Seminar in January.

Our summer meeting (June 12th) took place at Reading University Library when we were privileged to receive a very interesting introductory talk and guided tour by Jean Debney. Afterwards members who did not have to leave straight away like myself (due to work commitments unfortunately) were able to do some research. However even during the course of the tour I was able to locate references to three bearers of my name.

The September meeting was held at Bray, by kind invitation of Ray Anstis. We discussed various queries about the Guild which had been raised by Graham Tuley, and our comments were relayed back for presentation at the following Committee meeting.

Our next meetings will be 8th December at John Titterton’s and 12th March at Margaret Young’s, where her son has promised to tell us about their Breadmore Web Site. In June we have an exclusive evening at the Berkshire FHS Research Centre.

Please contact me for further details (01635-44836)

Trials and tribulations of a CR

In the last Journal Chris Swarbrook, CR for Sussex, wrote a thought provoking article describing his “trials and tribulations” as a CR. This actually prompted me to sit down and write to Roger Lovegrove and Graham Tuley with some comments of my own which I would like to repeat here.

I certainly agree with Chris Swarbrook’s comment that CRs should get some sort of allowance per head, £1 as he suggests being about right. This would help to defray the costs of writing to all the members within the county. I have about 40, which makes the postage alone £32 a year, let alone the envelopes and photocopying, as not every one is lucky enough to have access to free photocopying. I had not thought of Chris’s trick of asking for a SAE, but really don’t think it correct. If the idea of the CRs is to act as a liaison between the members and the committee then the Guild should support them so that they can do this properly. As Chris says how can he be a true CR if he only writes to those that send him a SAE?

Communications with members

Finally I too have had a varied response from my members, a continuing entry in the Register being in some cases the only sign of life! However this does not necessarily mean that my letters are not serving their original intended purpose, that is, to serve as a link between the membership and the committee.

Members are very often busy with their own work and family and the time available for their ONS at a premium and therefore little time to demonstrate their interest. A letter from my members, who finally did find time to write, shows this. I quote:

"Thank you for the latest letter with news of the Guild, and indeed for the several other letters before that. I have not acknowledged any of [them] and feel that I am well overdue in responding to you. The letters are appreciated, even if it may not be apparent to you! My interest in an ONS began some 10-15 years ago... now that we have three children it has become much more difficult to find the time to spend on it. While I continue to take an interest in the Guild... my own activities are currently at a very low level but as time goes on I will be able to spend more time on the hobby again and become more involved... Thank you for keeping me in touch..."

County meetings worthwhile

So my advice to Chris is to keep up the good work, and not to expect replies from all or any of your members to your newsletters. The idea of co-operation in information and archive sharing is something that I have also been keen to do, and we have been able to consult various sources at our house meetings. As about a third to a quarter of Berkshire members attend these meetings I feel that they are worthwhile organising.

Mrs Polly Lawrence, Member No. 278
7 St Nicholas Road, Newbury
Berkshire, RG14 5PR England
E-mail: rowberry@one-name.org

Bequest of research papers to the Guild

W. Keith Plant
Cheshire Representative

Former member Mrs D. M. Brocklehurst, who died earlier in the year, has left her research papers to the Guild for safe keeping.

Her research dealing with local history matters, principally in connection with Frodham, Cheshire, will be forwarded to one of the local libraries. The remaining papers covering her family history research have been forwarded to The Guild Librarian, John Witheridge, whilst a decision is made regarding a permanent home.

The main research appears to have been related to three names: The Warburton Family of Cheshire; The Bushell Family of Glocoustar, Cheshire (mainly Frodham), Middlesex and Ireland; and The Brocklehurst Family of Cheshire.

Included in the Bushell papers are copies of the following wills:
Elizabeth Bushell of Micklede, Cheshire, Widow, 1624
Edward Bushell of Hackney, Middlesex, Merchant, 1693
Thomas Bushell of London, Merchant, 1649
John Bushell of Woodhouses, Cheshire, Yeoman 1613

The Brocklehurst deposits include a number of journals relating to the Brocklehurst Revival Society.

If any member has a specific interest in any of the above names please contact John Witheridge, Guild Librarian, 6 Prestbury Avenue, Clayton, Newcastle, Staffordshire ST5 4QY, England.

E-mail: rowberry@one-name.org
National representatives
as at 1 December 1997

AUSTRALIA
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SOUTH AFRICA
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CANADA:
(to be appointed - see page 114)

NEW ZEALAND
Mrs Lil Baker
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UNITED STATES (West)
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THE JOURNAL OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

Contributions to the Journal

Articles, letters and other contributions to the Journal are welcomed from Guild members, especially if they are accompanied by illustrations such as photographs, line drawings, charts or photocopies of original documents. A leaflet of Guidance to Contributors is available from the Editor.

Publication dates will normally be the first day of January, April, July and October. The corresponding deadlines are the first day of November, February, May and August.

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

The views expressed in the Journal are not necessarily those of the Committee of the Guild unless expressly stated or implied as in reports to members by the Committee.

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