The Guild of One-Name Studies

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All positions listed here cease at the end of the AGM on 4th April 1998. See page 139.

Guild Sales
As well as Guild publications, the Guild Sales Manager has a supply of journal folders, ties, lapel badges and back issues of the Journal of One-Name Studies. His address is:
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The Guild Forum
This discussion forum is open to any member with access to e-mail. See page 140.
I THINK IT IS UNFORTUNATE that there will be no election for the Executive Committee as this year, like last, there were insufficient candidates to even fill all the places, there being 14 candidates for 15 places. This past year has run smoothly with some innovative ideas being introduced. However, although I realise some members feel unable to consider a position on the Committee for reasons of distance or family commitments there are others who could offer to help the Guild in this way.

On a more positive note in the last two months I have received two letters, one from the UK and the other from the USA, requesting information on the names Windebank and Rumsey respectively. This is the first time in which it would appear that my one-name studies have been noted by enquirers other than from the GRD and I assume this is through the Guild site on the Internet. An earlier Windebank enquiry in 1997 may possibly come from the Internet, although it seems to have come through personal contact with an earlier enquirer.

I have requested that in the new Register the name RUMSEY no longer be listed. This was originally listed under my name, since my late husband was unable to physically reply to letter because of the arthritis in his hands, but much of the work for this study was undertaken by him. However, I am willing to turn all research over to anyone interested in carrying on this one-name study with the proviso that I give to the Society of Genealogists and the Hampshire County Record Office, who have both accepted this provisionally in a hard copy form, his update of the work of Herbert Rumsey to be found at the Society of Genealogist in the "boxes" on the top floor, as a memorial to him. This hard copy would be available to anyone willing to take over this one-name study.

Personally I cannot understand those who refuse to co-operate with others in researching their one-name studies. The data which we all use, except for personal family records, are within the public domain and anyone is free to undertake this research. All we have done is to access this data and arrange it in a certain way, namely family trees and related data. I realise that if this work had been undertaken by a professional genealogist it would have cost thousands of pounds or dollars. However with medium or high frequency names it is only possible for one person to cover a small fraction of available data in a lifetime. Therefore cooperation with others can only be a bonus. By our research we are not only finding our own and others' roots but also perpetuating the memory of our ancestors.
Chairman’s Notes
Roger Lovegrove

Although the Guild’s formal reporting year is its Financial Year, which runs from November to October, its administrative year runs from one Annual General Meeting to the next: in practice, April to April.

Now is therefore the best time for me to thank all those people who have helped to run the Guild over the past year. Some of them are permanently in your eyes, but the majority work quietly behind the scenes, simply getting on with the job of providing services on behalf of the Guild and helping to keep it going for everyone’s benefit.

I would very much like to thank the following for their efforts over the year:

- David Abbott, Committee member; Treasurer.
- Sydney Brewin, Vice-President.
- Bob Cobbng, Member of the Seminars Subcommittee.
- Roy Cox, UK Journal Distributor.
- Ron Dukett, Sales Manager.
- Jules Griddle, Chairman, Working Group on Privacy.
- Ernest Hamley, Member of the Seminars Subcommittee.
- John Hebdon, Vice-President.
- Jim Isard, Committee member; Secretary.
- Dominic Johnson, Committee member; Registrar.
- Don Knight, Box G coordinator.
- George Lashbrook, Committee member; Covenants Secretary.
- Richard Moore, Member of the Seminars Subcommittee.
- Derek Palgrave, President; Member of the Seminars Subcommittee.
- Keith Plant, Committee member; International Liaison Manager.
- Peter Triswell, Non-UK Journal Distributor.
- Geoff Rigos, Committee member; 1881 Census Project Co-ordinator.
- Mary Rumsey, Committee member; Editor.
- Mike Spathaky, Committee member; Website Manager; Chairman of the Publications Subcommittee; Journal layout/design.
- Chris Swarbrooke, Committee member; Chairman of the 71st Anniversary Subcommittee; AGM & Conference Organiser.
- Brian Teece, Forum Co-ordinator.
- Peter Towey, Vice-President.
- Ken Toll, Member of the Working Group on Privacy.
- Alec Tritton, Committee member; Vice-Chairman; Chairman of the Seminars Subcommittee; Membership Data Manager.
- Graham Tuley, Committee member; County Coordinator; Guild representative on SAFHS.
- Kelvin Warth, Marriage Index Co-ordinator.
- John Witheridge, Committee member; Librarian.

In addition, I would like to thank the County and National Representatives listed on the inside back cover: I’m afraid that there are simply too many of you for me to thank individually here. But rest assured that I would have if I had had the room.

One of the major recent initiatives was the setting up of the Guild E-mail Forum. This was the idea of Alan Tupman, who set it up and then ran it for about half of the year before handing over to Brian Teece.

I would also like to thank Frank Scott for being the independent examiner of the Guild's accounts. I hope that my doing so does not compromise his independence.

I am sometimes asked why the Guild does not do this or that for the members. My answer is always the same. The entity called the Guild of One-Name Studies has no brain, no arms, no legs; so it cannot itself do anything whatsoever. Everything that is done in the Guild’s name is done by people such as the above, volunteers who are working in their spare time. As I have more-or-less said in an earlier Chairman’s Notes, if no-one can do something or is willing to do it then it cannot be done - no matter how much members might want it to be done. It is as simple as that.

The recent increase in subscriptions put the Guild’s finances on a very good path for the future, but money is not everything. The Guild is, in every sense, its members. We rely upon mutual goodwill and tolerance, and depend upon one another for support and help. We are truly a Guild by nature, not just in name.

Secretary’s Notes
Jim Isard

Recently received a letter from a Guild member who is 72 years old. He is worried about what will happen to his research when he dies. Unfortunately this is a subject we all brush under the table and leave for another day. It was Benjamin Franklin, the American statesman, who said only two things in life are certain: death and taxes.

So what can we do to safeguard all our work? First make sure your relatives know about your research, make an entry in your will that you want it left to someone, if you have already made a will then make a codicil. We at the Guild will always accept people’s research. We would try and find someone else to carry on the work and would also ensure that your work was available and listed for search by other members. Too often today when someone dies, their house is cleared by a so called professional who puts everything that appears valueless into the skip. Make sure that your research is safe for the next generation.

From the Guild Librarian
John Witheridge

The centre page pull-out is a complete listing of all journals and newsletters currently held in the Guild’s Library. These are all available to members to read in the comfort of their own home. Additional details will be published in the Journal from time to time.

Journals and newsletters posted and redirected to me during 1997 will be part of the Postal Library.
How rare are surnames?
Trevor Ogden

There has been comment in recent issues of the Journal about how rare surnames can be. In October 1997, Graham Jaunay asked the question, and guessed that his might be one of the rarest. In January, Roger Lovegrove mentioned an acquaintance who seemed to be the only male holder of his name. There is an answer to Graham's question, and it is unexpected. Most surnames are very rare. In any random sample of the population, it seems that more surnames occur only once than occur twice, more occur twice than occur three times, more three times than four, and so on. The biggest class of surnames seems always to be those that occur once. If you doubt it, look at one of the lists you have accumulated in your research (if it is a random sample), or simply open your local telephone directory and do a bit of counting. This seems not to be just a matter of small samples. It seems to apply to national collections of names. If anyone can find a random sample of the population for which it is not true, I would be most interested to hear about it.

Not only that, but Graham’s question is linked with how many people have common names, which has also been commented on in recent issues, and also with the total number of surnames in the population. I hope in this article to show that these and other questions are part of the same problem. The answers are surprising.

Most people have rare names

Not only are there more surnames which occur once, there seem to be more people with singly-occurring surnames than in any other group. I apologise if this statement is confusing - much of this subject is. Perhaps another cup of coffee is called for. I hope that it is clarified by Fig. 1. Fig 1a shows how surnames might be distributed amongst an imaginary group of 128 people, who have 56 surnames between them. There are twenty surnames which occur only once, but nine surnames which each occur three times. As illustrated in Fig 1b, there are therefore 27 owners of surnames which occur three times - more than the owners of solitary surnames. In this imaginary group, therefore, the largest sub-group of surnames does not correspond with the largest sub-group of people. However, it turns out that in real life, at least in England and Wales, the number of rare names is so overwhelming that there are more people with one-off names than people with names occurring twice and so on. In the London telephone directory, about 60% of names occur only once, accounting for about 10% of the population. In the Mid-Lincolnshire directory, which we can take to represent a rural area, the proportions are very similar. Telephone directories have well-known shortcomings as population samples, but other sources give similar results. For example, a count by Gabriell Lasker of all of the marriages registered in England and Wales from January to March 1975 (inclusive), found that about 61% of the 32,457 names occurred only once, representing about 11% of the 165,510 people.

Comparing these two groups raises the question of what I mean by 'occurring once'. In telephone directories, each entry in general represents one household, which is likely to have more than one adult of the same name (let alone children). However, other studies, such as Lasker's, suggest that the dominance of one-off names applies to individuals also, and I hope that this article will stimulate GOONS members who are working on other sources to see if this is right.

The genetics link

Most studies of surname frequencies have been done by people interested in human genetics. This is because the relative frequencies of surnames are thought to indicate the relative frequencies of genes in the population. The idea is as follows. Siblings have all the same surname (if we make certain obvious assumptions), and have on average half their genes in common; first cousins have on average half their surnames and one quarter their genes in common; second cousins have on average one quarter their surnames and one-eighth their genes in common, and so on. It can be shown that the 'commonality' of surnames in such a population is twice
the 'commonality' of genes, and there have been many published papers from various parts of the world using studies of surname frequency to estimate the degree of inbreeding of populations.

Unfortunately, a fairly recent study has thrown doubt on the idea in its simple form, by showing that it depends on all the people with the same surname being descendants of one person, and moreover on all of these founder ancestors being alive in the same generation. The problems with this assumption will be clear to all GOONS researchers. However, surname studies from a genetics angle continue to be published, and this has certainly provided a lot of the data on surname frequency.

Simons's solution

But the most helpful article on relative surname numbers does not mention surnames at all. It was published over 40 years ago by Herbert Simon, who later won a Nobel Prize for Economics. The application of his paper to surnames was noticed later. Simon started from two very simple assumptions, which I will illustrate for the surname case. Suppose you are so enthused by this article that you decide to investigate surname frequencies locally. You go out onto the street, and you stop everyone who comes along and ask them their surname. People are cooperative, because GOONS members are known to be friendly, with peculiar but harmless interests. When you start, every surname is new, of course, but you soon start to get dupclicates, and you keep a table of how many times you have met each name. After a while, you have interviewed several thousand people, and you begin to realise two things.

(1) You realise that the chance that the next name is one that you have already met x times is proportional to the number of people whose surnames occur x times. For example, if you already have 100 Smiths and 20 Thompsons, the chance that the next name is a Smith is five times the chance that it is a Thompson. More subtly, you realise that if you have 100 Smiths and 100 Browns and only 20 Thompsons, then the chance that the next name is either a Smith or a Brown is ten times the chance that it is a Thompson.

(2) You realise that the chance that the next name is 'new' - one that hasn't before cropped up in your survey - has not changed for quite a while. In other words, if ten percent of the names are unique, there is a one in ten chance that the next person you interview will have a 'new' name, however many people you have interviewed before. At first sight, you might expect that the number of 'new' names might begin to dry up as you interviewed more and more people. However, you can see that this is not so by considering the people coming down the street as being in groups of a hundred. If 10% of people have unique names, then in each group approaching you, ten people would be expected to have unique names, however many groups have gone before. Clearly, this does not apply right at the start, when every name is new, but this initial phase does not last long.

What Simon did was to take these two points I have numbered (1) and (2) (which I will refer to as Simon's assumptions) and consider what distribution of frequencies is necessary to make them true. The mathematical derivation is not particularly difficult, but it is fairly long, so I will not reproduce it here. I am happy to supply a copy, as it applies to surnames, to any reader who wants one. The derivation leads to the following relationship:

\[ n = bN \quad \text{for } x = 1 \quad (\text{i.e. names that occur once}) \]

\[ n = bN \left( \frac{x-1}{x+c} \right) \left( \frac{x+c-1}{x+c-2} \right) \cdots \left( \frac{x+c-[x-2]}{x+c-[x-1]} \right) \quad \text{for } x > 1 \]

where \( N \) = total number of people in the population;
\( n \) = the number of names which occur \( x \) times;
\( b \) = the fraction of the population with unique names;
\( c = \frac{1}{(1-b)} \) (c therefore is calculated directly from \( b \), but using it makes the equation simpler to write).

Readers unfamiliar with the notation may find the box on Simon's relationship helpful.

Simons's equation

For those unfamiliar with the terminology, 5! (pronounced 'five factorial') means 5 times 4 times 3 times 2 times 1 (= 120). 100! similarly means 100 times 99 times 98, and so on down to 1. There is an \( x! \) key on any scientific calculator (but you will probably find that \( 100! \) is too large a number for it to handle, and you get an error message if you try to calculate it). So in Simon's equation, \((x-1)!\) means \((x-1)\) times \((x-2)\) times \((x-3)\) and so on down to 1.

The value of \( n \) given by Simon's equation for a particular \( x \) can be calculated simply from the value at \((x-1)\) using a computer spreadsheet. For \( x \) greater than a few thousand, however, this is impracticable, so for the values on Fig. 5 an approximation was used, taken from Simon's paper, and based on the properties of the gamma function. For a population of 43 million and 4.3 million single-occurrence surnames, as assumed for Fig. 5, the approximate formula is

\[ n = 9.500 \times 10^{4} \times x^{3.111} \]

For \( x > 3000 \), this gives results within a fraction of a percent of the true value. This is obviously similar to the \( x^{3} \) relationship (see separate box) but the value of \( a \) is different, and the above approximate formula does not match the data at low values of \( x \).

The predicted relationship is shown on Fig. 2, with Lacker's data. It can be seen that it gives a good fit to the data from the large number of names which occur once right through to the few names which occur commonly. Smith, Jones, Brown, etc. I shall return later to the implications for these few common names.

Some GOONS members may already have returned with glazed eyes to their archives. I hope that some are as excited as I am by this. We have started from Simon's two simple - almost self-evident - assumptions, and the fraction of names which occur once. The shape of the rest of the distribution shown in Fig. 2 - the fractions of names which occur twice, three times, etc. - follows automatically. In other words, the only point which we have fixed on Fig. 2 for the line of the Simon equation is the point where it intersects the left-hand axis. The slope of the line follows from the two assumptions, and the way in which it then runs close to the points on the rest.

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The $x^a$ relationship

Most of us will remember that $x^2$ means $x$ times $x$, and that $x^3$ means $x$ times $x$ times $x$, etc. For example, $3^2 = 9$, and $3^3 = 27$. The $2$ and $3$ are called powers of $x$. It is also possible, by mathematics we won't go into here, to define non-integer powers. It turns out that $x^{1/k}$, for example, is equal to about $7.22$ - a bit less than $3^2$, as would be expected. Scientific calculators usually have an $x^k$ key which gives this figures. Negative powers are defined as the reciprocals of the positive ones, so $3^{-2} = 1/3^2 = 1/27 = 0.03704$.

If the number of unique surnames in a population is $10,000$, then the equation quoted in the article predicts that the number of surnames which occur $x$ times is given by $10,000$ times $x^a$. If $a = 1.8$, then the number of surnames which occur three times is given by $10,000$ times $1/3^3$ or $10,000$ divided by $7.22$, which equals about $1384$.

If we plot a graph of $n$ against $x$ on ordinary axes, then the $x^a$ equation will give a curve. But we can instead use logarithmic axes, such as those used in Figs 2 to 5. On an ordinary (linear) axis, each centimetre represents a change of so many units in n or x. On logarithmic axes, each centimetre represents a change by a certain factor, for example a doubling or ten-fold change, as seen in the Figures. If such axes are used, then a power law such as $n = bnx^a$ will appear as a straight line with a downward gradient numerically equal to $a$.

of the graph reflects how well it represents reality.

Although the fit is impressive, it is not perfect. Compared with Lasker's data, Simon's equation seems to give high values of $n$ for $x < 10$ (although limitation of scale prevent this being seen on Fig 2), and high values for the commonest names, at the right hand end, and perhaps rather low in the middle. However, the fit is excellent considering the simplicity of the assumptions.

Taking the fraction of the population with unique names to be 0.1 (ie, 10%), Simon's expression predicts that for 100,000 people, the occurrence of surnames will be:

- 1\,000 surnames occur once
  - 3214 times
  - 1564 times
  - 601 times
  - 154 times
  - 9 times
- 1 surname occurs 114 times

The $x^a$ relationship

There is a simpler relationship which has often been observed to fit the surname frequency distribution, provided $x$ is not too large. This is that the number $n$ of surnames which occur $x$ times is given by

$$n = bnx^a$$

where, as before, $N$ is the total number of people in the group studied, and $b$ is the fraction of them which have surnames which occur once (so $bN$ is the number of surnames which occur once only). $a$ is almost always found to be between 1.7 and 1.9. (If this notation is unfamiliar, see the box on the $x^a$ relationship.) Fig. 2 shows, for example, the line $n = 17169x^{-1.875}$ compared with the Lasker data. It will be seen that the $x^a$ expression overestimates $n$ for large $x$ (common names). At low $x$, it is so close to Simon's equation that it would be impossible to distinguish the two on this figure. A more important objection is that whereas Simon's expression can be derived from the two fundamental assumptions given earlier, the $x^a$ expression is simply 'pulled out of the air' because it seems to fit the data over a limited range, and there is no reason why a should be about 1.8. I think that the fit is incidental, and occurs because the $x^a$ relationship happens to approximate to Simon's equation when $a$ is about 1.8.

Life, death, Ulysses and Sydney street names.

It is surprising that the relative frequencies of surnames should derive from Simon's two simple assumptions. Surely the relative numbers of rare and common names must have some underlying explanation in terms of how names were formed. This does not seem to be the case. I think that perhaps after the initial phase of names becoming hereditary, the pattern was established that the chance that a person would be born with a particular surname would be proportional to the number of people with that name already alive, and the chance that a new name would be formed (by migration, change of spelling, or some other cause) would be roughly the same each year. These two assumptions would correspond to those illustrated above for the street survey, and I think that they would lead to the establishment of Simon's distribution of names in the whole population. The same distribution would apply in each area of the country, although which names were the most common and which were rare could (and does) vary from place to place.

There is a problem with this explanation, and that is that people are not only born - they die, and rare names can consequently die out, and so any complete model of what is happening must take into account the impact of this on the frequency distribution. I have tried and failed to explain...
to show that Simon's 
distribution can account for this as well. I would be very interested if anyone else can succeed. There have been completely different approaches to this problem, but none are very satisfactory. One modelled the creation and death of surnames using a theory developed on the number of mutant genes in a population, but the predictions of theory do not seem to fit the frequencies very well. Another used much more complicated assumptions than Simon.

I have looked at frequencies in different parts of the country, using a telephone directory set from around 1980 - when the directories did not generally overlap in their coverage. I have not yet found any frequency distribution which is different from this pattern. As an example, Fig. 3 shows the relative frequencies of names selected at random from the London directory. The Lincolnshire study mentioned above gave similar results, as did one from the Reading area. Which particular names are rare and which are common vary from one part of the country to another, as is well known, but the frequencies always seem to follow the Simon distribution. I have also looked at all the directories for England and Wales from about 1980 for the 120 names which begin came- or fem-. These prefixes were chosen for no particular reason, but the purpose was to see if taking a national sample would finally remove the preponderance of one-off names. The pattern was as usual at the rare end, with 57 (48%) names occurring once, but a difference was that a much larger proportion of the population was in a few common names - but for reasons given below I think that this was an accident of sampling. There has also been a study of the frequencies of surnames amongst 1.7 million telephone subscribers in Switzerland. This has shown the same pattern, with the largest group once again being surnames which occurred only once.

Simon's original paper did not mention surnames. It took as its main example the counts of words used by particular authors. This situation is analogous to the hypothetical street survey I mentioned above, and the same shape of distribution is obtained. The assumption here is that as you plough through a book like James Joyce's Ulysses counting how many times he had used 122.

The analogy also been a study of the frequencies of surnames (or more frequent) names. Jess Lep Bott reported the fifty commonest in the April 1997 issue of the Journal. mainly using information from Martin Eccleston, John Wynn, of UK People Finders, kindly gave me the number of occurrences of the 147 commonest names on the compact disc of the 1997 Electoral Roll of the UK plus the Isle of Man and Jersey. Fig. 5 shows the plot of these, compared with the predictions of Simon's equation. For this Figure, I assumed that the population on the Electoral Roll was 43 million, and that b in Simon's equation was equal to 0.1. Although other reasonable assumptions give similar predictions for the common names. It can be seen that Simon's equation gives a pretty good description of the oc-
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How many surnames are there?

The mention of over 4 million names occurring once only will raise some eyebrows. Are there really that many names? Further work suggested below may elucidate this, but the distributions shown in Figs. 2 and 3 give us an idea of how many surnames there are in the population. Lasker found 32,457 names in his population of 165,510 (one name per 5.1 people). The much smaller London survey shown in Fig. 3 gave 1018 names for 5527 telephone subscribers (1 name per 5.4). The mid-Lincolnshire survey gave 1182 names for 6482 people (1 name per 5.5), and the Reading area gave 959 names for 4829 subscribers (1 name per 5.0 people). However, the Came- and Fern-surveys I mentioned above gave only 120 names for 5255 people (1 name per 44 people). As already mentioned, this group was different not at the rare end, but because it seemed to catch an unusual number of fairly common names, so that a few names added a lot of people.

Surnames in other countries might be different, but it is interesting that the Swiss survey I mentioned earlier found 1 name per 5.4 people in French-speaking areas, 1 per 10.6 in German-speaking areas, 1 per 3.1 in Italian-speaking areas, and 1 per 2.4 in Romanisch-speaking areas.

The implications of these figures are that there are at least several hundred thousand and probably eight or nine million surnames in England and Wales alone. If this is right, then GOONS still has a lot of scope!

What now?

The very surprising conclusion about the number of names needs confirmation, although it looks inevitable from the frequency distributions I have cited, which without exception show a preponderance of very rare names. One purpose of this article is to see if anyone can come up with data which contradict this conclusion, or support it. It would be good to count how many single-occurrence names there are on the Electoral Roll compact disc used by John Wynn, but I am not sure if this is possible. Philip Dance made the very important observation to me that this large number of surnames implies more surnames in the Middle Ages than there were people to hold them. We know that more than half of single occurrence names eventually become extinct, so the implication is that since the Middle Ages surname creation, by international migration and spelling variation, has much exceeded surname extinction. This is an interesting thought, and confirmation would be useful. If creation rate has much exceeded extinction rate, it would explain why Simon's equation seems to apply even though surname extinction should upset it. But this moves us into a different and larger field of enquiry.

There are a couple of theoretical points in the distributions which need clearing up for those that are that way inclined. I mentioned the problem of building surname extinction into the model, either to show that Simon's equation can have a respectable theoretical basis taking this into account, or to derive some different model which still manages to fit the data. With Simon's equa-
tion, I have in this article written in terms of calculating the whole distribution from the fraction of names which occur once ($= b$). Really, it would be better and should be possible to calculate it from the total number of people in the distribution, but the data we have are probably not yet sufficient to see how well this would work.

Meanwhile, I hope that this goes some way towards answering Graham Jaunay’s questions which I quoted at the beginning. I think that we are all surprised at the answer.

Acknowledgements

Philip Dance has provided some stimulating discussion on this and other topics over recent months, and made very helpful comments on the first draft of this article. Amongst other things, Phil put me on to John Wynn’s data. Many thanks to John for the figures he freely gave on common names. John is not yet in GOONS, but his activities are described on his Web page at http://www.ibmpcug.co.uk/sumame.htm. Phil also pointed out the relevance of ref. 9. Thanks also to David Hawgood for help with access to it.

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My experiences in the Confederacy - Part 2
by Samuel Vance Warth

WHILE McCausland and I were out of the command, Holmes - I believe it was he - transferred Marmaduke from Shelby, giving the command to Walker. Shelby had been wounded at Helena and the command devolved on Colonel Thompson. When Marmaduke was taken away and the bridge was assigned to Walker, a mutiny took place. About half the command saddled their horses and were going to charge the ammunition wagons and return to Missouri - saying they would not fight under Walker's conduct. It is presumed that Price, or Holmes, took Walker to task for his action on that day.

Within a day or two a statement was presented to the commanding general was on the field of battle. Walker returned the message that he knew his duty. Marmaduke returned the message, drove the Federals back and made a report of the fight. In this he stated to Price the facts regarding Walker's conduct on the day of battle. This Mannaduke and the command to Walker. Shelby had been transferred Marmaduke from Shelby, giving the command to Walker. Shelby had been wounded at Helena and the command devolved on Colonel Thompson. When Marmaduke was taken away and the bridge was assigned to Walker, a mutiny took place. About half the command saddled their horses and were going to charge the ammunition wagons and return to Missouri - saying they would not fight under Walker. They thought he had shown cowardice at Helena.

On this, Thompson ordered out the balance of the brigade and notified the mutineers he would defend the ammunition wagons. He said if they would unsaddle their horses and lay down their arms, he would see Gen. Price and try to have Mannaduke reinstated. They replied that they stay provided he was reinstated. So Shelby's Brigade was put under Marmaduke, and Walker was appointed General of Cavalry.

After a few days after this occurred the Bayou Metre fight a feint on the part of the Federals to feel out our position. As soon as the first gun was fired, Walker mounted his horse and rode halfway to Little Rock, leaving Marmaduke in command.

Marmaduke sent him word that the place for the commanding general was on the field of battle. Walker returned the message that he knew his duty. Marmaduke took charge, drove the Federals back and made a report of the fight. In this he stated to Price the facts regarding Walker's conduct. It is presumed that Price, or Holmes, took Walker to task for his action on that day.

Within a day or two a statement was presented to the commanding general was on the field of battle. Walker returned the message that he knew his duty. Marmaduke returned the message, drove the Federals back and made a report of the fight. In this he stated to Price the facts regarding Walker's conduct on the day of battle. This Mannaduke refused to do; he had made his report to the commanding general, and if he signed this he would stultify himself.

Thereupon, Walker challenged him to fight a duel. Being near-sighted, a close distance was fixed and Marmaduke's first shot killed Walker. The duel was fought at sunrise. Marmaduke was ordered under arrest.

We had been withdrawn to Little Rock on an old military road, expecting the Federals to come in from the north. About 8 A.M. the news of the result of the duel reached us. I never heard such a yell as went up from the whole distribution from the fraction of names which occur once ($= b$). Really, it would be better and should be possible to calculate it from the total number of people in the distribution, but the data we have are probably not yet sufficient to see how well this would work.
bride at this news!

On that same evening I had a congestive chill and was unconscious for 48 hours. The Federals came down on the south side of the river - we being on the north - I was hauled away in the ambulance.

When the Confederates crossed the river the Infantry fell back to Arkadelphia, the cavalry being used to cover the retreat. Thompson was in command of Shelby's Brigade. While he could handle a regiment, he could not handle a brigade. Price - or Holmes - seeing this, sent for Marmaduke, handed him his sword, and told him to take charge of the cavalry and cover the retreat.

In a day or two I was able to ride a horse, but was weak from the effects of the chill. We were, I think, four days on the road to Arkadelphia.

From this place we started on a raid into Missouri, going as far as Boonville. At Neosho we captured 250 Federals and burned the courthouse in which they were. Had we known it, we could have captured a large quantity of stores at Carthage. Not being aware of that fact, however, we went to Greenfield where there was a small Federal force, but these also got away. We also burned the courthouse here as well as a block house.

From here we went to Stockton, and then to Warsaw at which place we burned the courthouse and captured many stores. It was being used as a block house, as were the others. When used for their proper purposes, we did not disturb courthouses. The next point we made was Tipton, where we tried to capture Colonel Crittenden, but he escaped. After this we went to Boonville. By this time the Federals were gathering from all quarters. General B. Gratz Brown began harrying our rear. Our company lost three men here - Plattenberg captured. Will Buford killed and Tom Young badly wounded. He recovered eventually.

We then went to Marshall. The Federals kept pretty close after us, until we crossed a stream a mile or two from town. Shank's regiment was ordered to hold Brown while we attacked the town. He succeeded in holding Brown several hours, but we were whipped.

We tried to get away by the north, but our command was cut in two. We went into camp at Malta Bend. Here forty rounds of ammunition were issued to each man and our artillery wagon was thrown into the river. We had lost one piece at Marshall, and Colonel Hunter had taken the other with him, so we had none. The next morning at dawn we passed through Waverly. As our rear guard left town the Federal advance guard came in.

I was weak and sick. At this point I dropped out of the command, going to the home of my uncle, William L. Lewis. I had been there only two days when captured by Federals.

I was first taken to Masonic College, Lexington. Here we were treated royally. Ladies were allowed to visit us and we were fed bountifully. The boys, accompanied by guards, were allowed to call on the young ladies of the town.

I was imprisoned here for two or three weeks. Then with about fifteen others, I was sent to Jefferson City, where we were kept in a house on High Street. This house was within a stockade. After fifty years, I have seen this house again, and except for the stockade it remains unchanged!

In December 1863 I was sent to Gratiot Street Prison, Saint Louis. This had formerly been McDowell College.
lowed to see me in the prison. This time it was not to be a case of "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick".

On the morning of February 11, 1864, I was standing in the prison door, much depressed in spirit. An officer stepped into the room, drew a paper from his pocket, and called: "S. V. Warth!"

I answered: "Here."

He told me to get my clothes, that I was wanted at Headquarters. This did not take long - a prisoner's wardrobe always being scanty. The boys called out: "How are you, Alton? We'll be with you in a few days!"

I was taken to the prison office and my baggage was searched for contraband articles. A guard was told I was wanted at Headquarters. I followed him, wondering what might be in store for me. The soldier rode some distance ahead of me. I knew, of course, that nothing very bad could be awaiting me, or a stricter watch would have been kept over me. The soldier, at times, was so far ahead of me that I easily could have made my escape were it not for my great weakness.

He reached Headquarters a block ahead of me, and awaited my coming. We went upstairs, he opened a door, set my grip inside, and told me to take a seat.

There was only one other person in the room, a man at a desk, busily engaged in writing. He looked up presently and enquired my name. When told this, he shoved a paper before me and told me to sign. I did so, not reading the document. He then asked me to sign another. When I had done so, he told me to take one of them home. I was once more a free man!

However, I was not to remain in Missouri, but was to go to Illinois. Had they but known it, this suited me exactly for my people were no longer in Missouri, conditions having become so unpleasant they could not remain. They had gone to Jacksonville, Illinois.

We had formerly lived at Clinton, Missouri and when the war ceased, we returned there.

On leaving Headquarters I enquired when I could get a train to Jacksonville. The train did not leave until afternoon. In the meantime I went to an Olive Street hotel and registered - after my name I wrote "just out of Gratiot Street Prison". The clerk looked at me closely, also a Federal officer who chanced to be there, and many guests examined the register.

That dinner was the first square meal I had had in a long time and I overate myself. I took the train for Springfield that afternoon and reached Jacksonville next morning.

The prisoner's return was a season of rejoicing to my father, my mother, my youngest brother and to my sisters, and most of all to my self.

Satisfaction guaranteed!
Alan Kent

E MEMBERS OF THE CORNISH TRETHEWY family included several important local administrators of the 14th and 15th centuries. Records show that in the 13th century they held a manor called Trethewy (Davy's Dwelling). There are several places in Cornwall with this name and its variant Trethwy, but the one in question is in the parish of Lannily and is doubtless the source of the family name. The importance of the family in the period suggests that it may have been of Norman origin, so that it may have originally had a Norman surname. One of the objectives of the Trethewy Society is to discover its Norman origin and surname, if any.

When searching the World Wide Web for references to the name I discovered an advertisement at www.infokey.com by a Canadian firm Hall of Names International which told me that it had studied the history of the family and had found it to be of Norman origin. I was invited to order a copy of the history for $US 14.96 and given the assurance of "Satisfaction Guaranteed". As I felt that I should leave no avenue pointing in the right direction unexplored, and as its cost was modest, I or-
tered a copy. I appreciated that the guarantee was of little value for I saw at the same time an advertisement with a similar guarantee for my wife's maiden name, Dalley. This name is widespread in the West Country where her ancestors of that name lived, and appears to be made up of normal English place-name elements, perhaps denoting some long forgotten glade or field in a valley. However, the advertisement assured me that the name originated in Cork in Ireland before 1100. Clearly the firm is incapable of distinguishing between Dalley and Daly.

The Trethewy "history" was headed by a coat of arms purporting to be "the most ancient recorded for the family surname Trethewy", in fact these arms were those of a family called Trethwey of which no individual has been identified. They lived at Eglosheaye and probably took their name from a nearby place called Trethewy. The Trethewys themselves had two coats of arms. All Trethewys of the modern era are descended from people entitled to use a particular one of these. It would have been the appropriate one to show.

The history starts, "The ancient chronicles of England reveal the early records of the name Trethewy as a Norman surname which ranks as one of the oldest". They do not and the name itself is manifestly Cornish and in the old Cornish Language. Its first known use as a surname dates from well over a century after the Conquest.

The history notes that according to the Domesday Book there was a place in Cornwall called Tewardevi. "For this reason there is sufficient evidence to believe that they [the Trethewys] were descended from Richard de Trethewey, a Norman knight, who held the village from the Count of Mortaine."

A sprinkling of truth

Here we have elements of truth which show that some research was done and that a Norman origin might have been found had one been recorded.

A better form of Tewardevi was Trewardevy, latterly shortened to Trethewy. It was held by a Norman called Richard from the Count. However, if the "in-depth research by skilled analysts" had gone a little deeper they would have found that Trewardevy was only one of the 29 manors of Cornwall so held by Richard. Furthermore it was the meaneast and cheapest, and so was unlikely to have been Richard's seat.

If their in-depth research had gone deeper still the skilled analysts would have found that there is a second and more detailed version of Domesday, the Exon, or Exeter version, that covers parts of the West Country. This shows Richard was Richard FitzTurold, a known figure in Cornish history, The Count of Mortaine, who was the Conqueror's half brother, held land in various parts of the country and Richard was the steward of his Cornish manors, being known on that account as Richard Dapifer (the medieval Latin equivalent of "steward"). In that capacity he lived at a castle called Cardinham in a place called Dinan, anglicised as Dynham. Originally his family did not have a surname and so used the Norman "fitz" convention, but after a few generations it adopted the name Dynham and became one of the leading medieval Cornish families.

"By the 14th century they [the Trethewys] had branched to the manors of Eglosheaye and Brannel.....

However, their main interests lay around Trethewey in the parish of South Petherwin. They later branched to Somerset where they called the village Trethewy." A somewhat untrustworthy local historian, Boase, supposed that the important mid-14th century Henry Trethewy lived at Eglosheaye, presumably because of the Trethewy arms, though his seal bore the ancestral arms already mentioned. Boase supposed also that Henry had a second home in the parish of St Stephen's-in-Brannel.

Research based on dubious sources

In fact various residences of the family in the 14th and 15th centuries are known. They settled in St Stephen's which became the main Trethewey centre, but well over a century after the time of Henry. Part of the above quotation is evidently based on Boase, though it is influenced by Burke's General Armory which, where it gives the arms of Trethewy, incorrectly states that the family was of Brannel. There was a manor in St Stephen's called Brannel but the Trethewys never lived there. None of my extensive records show any Trethewy as being connected with South Petherwin. One of the many places called Trethewy is in that parish which is presumably why the skilled analysts selected it. An item in the Fine Rolls for 1461 records a Thomas Trethewy as being in Somerset. He was probably a known Crown agent who was occasionally given temporary jobs in nearby counties. A Royalist Trethewy inherited manors in Somerset from a benefactor in the mid-17th century as a reward for his services. He left no children and the name disappeared from Somerset with him. The idea of a village in Somerset called Trethewey is preposterous.

This supposed information about the Trethewys is interspersed with historical statements of limited relevance. One such statement is designed to flatter American self esteem: "The democratic attitudes of the New World spread like wildfire" - presumably people emigrated to get the vote and not merely to enjoy the services of black slaves. It is noted sadly, but truthfully, that the Trethewys did not help to meet the American desire to have Irish ancestors: "There is no evidence that this distinguished family migrated to Ireland". The standard of writing is appalling, the parts of sentences not fitting together: "In North America migrants which could be considered a kinsman of the family name Trethewy, or variable spellings of the same family name included S. Trethwy arrived in America in 1755".

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Contributions are urgently sought for the July issue of the Journal of One-Name Studies. Please post to the Editor by 1st May 1998. A leaflet of Guidance for Contributors is available from the Editor and also from the Guild Secretary. See also the inside back cover of this Journal.
In this article I wish to introduce a third group of miscellaneous societies whose publications I commend to one-namers. They do not have Parish Register or Record in their Society's name.

The Banbury Historical Society was founded in 1957 to encourage interest in the history of the town of Banbury and neighbouring parts of Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire and Warwickshire. It has produced about 20 publications on various subjects including Transportees from Gloucestershire to Australia, Bristol Marriage Bonds 1637-1800 and Registers of St Augustine the Less, Bristol 1577-1700. The Society's Secretary is at Goddard's Wharf, 10 Alney Terrace, Alney Island, Gloucester GL1 2RZ.

The British Association for Cemeteries in South Asia exists for the Preservation, Conversion and Registration of former European Cemeteries. The Association has published some 26 indexes to MLS in Asian cemeteries. The Hon Secretary is at 761 12 Chatfield Avenue, London SW15 6HQ.

Ancient cathedral archives

The Canterbury and York Society has been publishing documents connected with the ancient Cathedrals, including Hereford and Lincoln, since 1909.

The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society has been publishing three series since 1877, the Extra Series, the Tract Series and the Record or Cartulary Series. Each series may contain snippets of genealogical interest. The Denbighshire Historical Society, the Derbyshire Archaeological Society Record Series, the Early English Text Society, and the Essex Archaeological Society are societies I have tried to contact without success. They have all published useful volumes for one-namers in the past.

The Flintshire Historical Society began their Record Series in 1924 and by 1958 had produced only two volumes.

The Halifax Antiquarian Society I have not managed to contact either.

The Huguenot Society is a society dedicated to publishing records pertaining to Huguenot families. Properly called the Huguenot Society of London it began publishing in 1887 and has published many registers of churches with Huguenot congregations.

The Index Society - see List and Index Society below.

The Kent Archaeological Society Records Branch publications, which commenced in 1912, include several volumes of indexes to wills and a volume of MLS for Lydd.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society Transactions should be found in larger libraries but whether the society is still publishing I do not know.

The List and Index Society was established in 1965 to make the Public Record Office's unpublished records available to scholars working away from London. In its first three decades it published 256 volumes of lists and calendars of manuscripts in the national archives. Its supplementary series has 26 volumes of lists from other repositories in the United Kingdom and North America. Enquiries about the work of the Society and its forthcoming publications should be directed to the Secretary, c/o Department of Historical and Critical Studies, University of Central Lancashire, Preston PR1 2HE. Applications for membership and purchase of volumes should be directed to the PRO at Kew.

The Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, the Oxfordshire Historical Society New Series and the Pipe Roll Society are all past publishers of material useful to one-namers but cannot be contacted.

Britain's premier historical society

The Royal Historical Society was founded in 1868 and is the premier society in Great Britain which promotes and defends the scholarly study of the past. The Society is based at the University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT.

The Worcestershire Historical Society has not been traced recently.

The Yorkshire Archaeological Society has a section devoted to parish registers and has published over 150, but the other publishing sections are worthy of genealogists' study. Its headquarters and extensive archives and library are at Claremont, 23 Clarendon Road, Leeds LS2 9NZ.

There still remains a very mixed assortment of published series which one-namers may find helpful. Those not included in Brian Christmas's Sources for One-Name Studies (published 1992, Guild of One-Name Studies) include:

- The Victoria County Histories
- University Alumni Lists
- The PRO: Calendars of Charter Rolls, Close Rolls, Miscellaneous Inquisitions, Patent Rolls, Rotuli Cartularium, State Papers Domestic, State Papers Foreign, Schools Alumni Lists
- Salisbury (Cecil) Manuscripts at Hatfield, Herts

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Below is a complete listing of all journals and newsletters currently held in the Guild’s Library. It is divided into three parts:

1. Members’ Journals and Newsletters
2. County Family History Societies and other Genealogical Journals
3. Fiches collected by the Guild, and posted to the Guild from other organisations

These are available to members to read in the comfort of their own home. Simply send £1 per item (£2 for non-UK residents) to cover postage and package, either as a cheque/PO in Sterling, payable to the Guild, or in UK postage stamps. Additional details will be published in the Guild’s Journal from time to time.

Journals and newsletters posted and redirected to me during 1997 are part of the Postal Library. However, I have had to enforce a cut-off date (Sunday 25th January 1998) so that these items could be listed and printed in the April Journal. Nevertheless if further items from 1997 are received I will include them in the 1998 list, but they will be shown as normal throughout the coming year with all items that I am taking to various meetings and other venues that I attend. I sincerely hope that you have all gained from this initiative.

In the interests of saving on Guild expenses may I ask you to post all magazines and newsletters directly to me, as this will save the cost of redirection? An exception to this is when a member wishes a journal or newsletter to be reviewed, when they should be sent to the Editor. Please keep sending your journals and newsletters, I find them extremely fascinating and I am certain that those who see them at meetings I attend will agree. Also, if you are able, please encourage your local and county family history societies to send me their journals and members’ interests.

Thank you for an extremely interesting year.

John Witheridge
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Staffordshire
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*The Journal of One-Name Studies, April 1998*
A list of fiches collected by the Guild, and also posted to the Guild from other organisations. These cover all years and are not limited to 1997.

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The Journal of One-Name Studies, April 1998
1. Processing the Input forms

The gremlins have struck again. Having changed my computer system ready to start the new project, I have had to learn to use Windows 95 and have been beset with problems. I've found that Paintbrush (Windows 3.1) isn't "upwards compatible" with MSPaint (Windows 95) even though they're both Microsoft products and MSPaint appears on the surface to be Paintbrush with a facelift. Images on files I'd created in Paintbrush using its .PCX format became vertical bands of black and white when I read them with MSPaint. At least I was able to overcome that by saving them as .BMP files instead, even if they take up more disk space.

More frustratingly, MSPaint does not allow you to produce your output at printer resolution (300 dpi on a Laserjet, or 360 dpi or 720 dpi on an Epson Stylus colour inkjet, for example). Neither can you specify a magnification factor. I relied on both these features to restrict my county and R.D. maps to a manageable size on disk and still print them as full-page output on A4 sheets.

As well as wrestling with those issues, I took out insurance in the form of Norton Anti-virus protection, to make sure the discs I send out to you are "clean" - only to find that my brand-new computer had a memory virus. I discovered it had been on my old computer and was "piggy-backed" across when I transferred my files. For a long time, this resisted all attempts to remove it, even after contacting Norton's Technical Support unit for help.

So, output has had to be sent out in two stages, spreadsheets and maps in the first stage and, if you ordered them, discs will be despatched in stage two.

On account of these delays, I held on to your cheques initially, taking the moral stance that we wouldn't bank them until I was in a position to send you something in return. However, a few members saw their cheques hadn't been banked and wrote to check whether they had arrived safely. So we altered the original policy, banking the original backlog of cheques and now bank them until I was in a position to send you something in return. However, a few members saw their cheques hadn't been banked and wrote to check whether they had arrived safely. So we altered the original policy, banking the original backlog of cheques, and now bank the subsequent cheques received on a weekly basis.

2. Response in the first three months

By the end of January, I had received 192 forms from 162 members. 180 maps were ordered, 41 in black and white and 139 in colour, and members have asked for 93 copies of the map on disc and 82 copies of the R.D. template on disc.

Most of the forms received in the first month or two were for the rarer surnames (less than 300 occurrences), and low frequency surnames, but we're now receiving forms for the medium frequency surnames (more than 3,000) and even the high frequency surnames (the highest so far is almost 45,000 in England & Wales alone, with Scotland still to be sent in).

As a result of their findings, a number of members have decided to apply to the Registrar for further variants to be added to the Register. Others, possibly prompted in some cases by my article, are going on to analyse the occurrences by birthplace, or by occupation. And yet others have written that their systematic search has been invaluable in detecting strays. So it's proving a very useful exercise all round.

3. Scottish counties

One or two members have written and pointed out that the Scottish counties as they appear on the input form don't all tally with the sections of the index for Scotland. This is because I stuck to the original county names, as used by the Chapman County Code, Phillimore's Atlas, and the textbooks for Scottish family history. The Index however used hybrid names to head up the sections in the following cases:

- Angus is headed Tofar/Angeus
- East Lothian is headed Haddington/East Lothian
- Midlothian is headed Edinburgh/Midlothian
- Moray is headed Elgin/Moray
- Shetland Isles is headed Zetland/Shetland Isles
- West Lothian is headed Linlithgow/West Lothian

Finally, how many members knew that Scotland had a Royal Navy in 1881 (devolution arriving more than a century early)? Graham Tuley pointed this out to me (I believe it relates to Royal Navy ships stationed in Scottish waters). Another member, Richard Sowter, also kindly gave me a copy of a schedule of statistics for the sections as used by the 1881 Project Team, of which he had been part, and this included a Royal Navy section under Scotland as well as one under England & Wales.

Don't worry if, like me, you didn't find this section at your LDS Family History Centre. I'm obtaining a copy of the fiche and I'll search it for each of the surnames on all the forms I receive; where I find any occurrences of them, I'll add them to the main Royal Navy section and let the member concerned know. In the meantime, I've already combined the "population" totals for the two Royal Navy sections, to ensure that all frequencies and densities are calculated accurately.

Footnote: Any member who has not yet collected and submitted their 1881 surname data for the project is urged to do so. The data required is the number of persons bearing your registered surname (including variants) in each county in England, Wales, Scotland (plus Isle of Man, Guernsey, Jersey and Royal Navy). The census indexes are available on microfiches in all Family History Centres of the Church of Latter-Day Saints. Spare input forms can be obtained from the Project Leader or by emailing Mike Spathaky on cre@one-name.org.

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

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Trip of a lifetime
Ron Duckett

THE FOLLOWING is an attempt to correct an over-colourful description in the last Journal (An International Guild, p 112), and to satisfy those who have inquired about our Australian walkabout.

The number of invitations that arrived after we suggested the trip down-under, should have alerted us to the type of reception we were about to receive. This began in Brisbane at 5.30am, when a contact of many years who has no real connection with our lines, was waiting to whisk us the 80 odd kilometres to her home for a quick shower and some sleep.

To help us over jet-lag, she and one of our Warwickshire DUCKETT contacts took it in turns to accommodate and drive us to places of interest for the first week. As the husband of one worked in agriculture, we mixed family history with Australian farming methods. On one location, out in a pineapple plantation we partook of a freshly sliced one. As the juices ran off our elbows, they remarked that these are winter fruit and not very sweet - we never tasted better in our lives.

At the weekend a meeting was arranged so that other contacts from this part of Queensland, could come and meet us. By this time we began to realise just how Royalty must feel.

On the Monday they reluctantly took us into Brisbane to pick up a companion. With it now being school holidays, the firm had over-booked on the Reliant Robin we had ordered. So an upgrade to a slightly larger model had to be provided. After kitting it out with our luggage, we set out for Coolumb Beach for a quick visit to a third cousin on my mother's TRUEMAN side. Three days later, and the van beds still not slept in, the long journey North really began.

Early planning: the Barrier Reef or family history?

From early planning, this part of the journey had only been sketched in to allow for any tailoring needed to fit our time or cash resources. Only with the Barrier Reef high on our list to see, we added visits to a Shropshire DUCKETT researcher living near Mackay and, going inland, to a descendant of the DUCKETT boat people who appeared in the Guild's Journal Volume five Number six. It made the trip more of a proposition.

Even restricting the amount of sight-seeing, it took best part of three days to get to Proserpine, where we met an agricultural contact of our man in Brisbane. He sorted out for us the best Reef and Whitsunday Islands trip, and where to stay at Airlie Beach. This was a wonderful experience and more than compensated for the travelling, which can be described by quoting the many big signs displayed along the roads, "Passengers, is your driver still alert?"

Not having had a lot of dealings with our Shropshire contact and as it was Sunday afternoon, we decided to just make ourselves known, drink some tea and go on our way. The door opened: "You are earlier than we expected, but everything is arranged for you." This included visits to beaches and other islands in the group, seeing sugar cane planted in one field, harvested in another, a trip with hospitality round the sugar refinery and presiding over meetings with her fellow family history researchers, who all presented us with more books than our excess baggage would stand. By the Friday, we just had to upset them by saying our farewells. A selection of the books did come home, and the remainder were distributed around the different FH Groups and Societies on our travels.

Going inland for the outback

To save exchange rate charges on small purchases, we set off for Clermont with just over half a tank of fuel, but this was nearly our undoing as the places on our map turned out to be small with no fuel outlets, or not now a location. The straight roads allowed you to see what lay ahead, nothing between ridge after ridge. The fuel gauge needle had passed the empty mark and was now bouncing off the bottom pin, when a building came up on the next skyline. Travelling at a slower speed with the air-conditioning turned off to conserve fuel, it took an age to get there. A board on the gates read "we have no fuel, please don't ask". Then a couple of ridges further, we spotted a car coming towards us which suddenly turned off. Approaching the spot, we saw a usual sign "Rest and survive to stay alive" and the car parked in the rest area. It was an American tourist, who when asked how far to the next town replied, about thirty to forty miles. Our hearts sank as we asked if he had passed anywhere to phone from. "Yes, there's one over the next ridge at a gas station!"

Sure enough a Shell station appeared looking like a mirage, offering free ad-lib tea and coffee, twenty-four hours a day. We don't think they had to bribe many to stop, certainly not us.

Happily motoring on, we found our Clermont researchers extending their house (bungalows as we know them). Having just completed the slab, the main and most expensive part of the job, a celebration barbecue was held in the garden that night. Plenty of food, and the drinks flowed. When told that Fosters is also brewed in Burton, England, they replied that it could not taste the same without the Brisbane mud in it.

The building turmoil allowed us to keep the visit down to two days, giving us the chance to slip away and visit the Rubyvale Gem fields. These are situated right on the Tropic of Capricorn, and are now operated as a tourist attraction. Not having the time to get involved in digging, they let us walk round the mine, to watch and even help others sort their finds. We left in time to comply with our four-o'clock rule, which is to be off the road before dark at five. This happens quickly with very little twilight, a time when headlight's attract kangaroos to dent your "no damage bond" more than a rabbit would at home.

Keeping inland for the journey back south, we travelled...
through miles of orange groves, peanut plantations, Macadamia orchards and large wheat-growing plains, a more pleasant run than the coast road that took us north.

We now had to make up time, so restricted our calls to one, a descendant of the Berkshire DUCKETTs living at Ipswich. This left quite a lot of unfinished business in the Brisbane area.

Our plans to start in the north and travel south ahead of the very hot weather, seemed to be working, except the different States applied this rule to their holiday arrangements, with New South Wales just starting theirs as we crossed the border. With this in mind, we continued south on inland roads, through Warwick and Killarney to see the Queen Mary Falls, before going through very attractive but rather slow going, sections of rain forests. This broke our four-o’clock rule, as it was almost dark when we arrived at Grafton.

**Name variation: Ducat**

Here we stayed at the home of a Scottish DUCAT researcher, where arrangements had been made for our UK post and belated research material from earlier visits to be directed to. Our hosts lived and ran a farm that matched our own for size and products, which doubled our common interest.

One day was spent exploring the wilds and partaking of our first bush barbecue. This involved driving more than ninety kilometres, with the last thirty climbing steadily through rain forest before descending steeply into a valley. After parking, we still had quite a walk to the clearing with brick built barbecues. Our hosts had everything in hand, and had even brought their own dry wood to get the fire going. With this being a regular food area, it encouraged lots of birds and animals such as wallabies to scavenge. The keen eyes of our guides also spotted one of the country’s most deadly animals, a Red Bellied snake, which we were able to observe before it slid off into the undergrowth.

Although it was another action-packed visit, we found time to get our breath back and catch up with the chores of life. The only disappointment was being about a week early to see the famous Grafton avenues of Jacaranda trees in full bloom.

The next stage took us back on the Pacific Highway (Highway One) that runs the full length of the East coast. Our last encounter was up at Mackay. Although this section carried far more traffic, we made good time and the next day were able to call on DUCKETT researchers at Maitland and Hornsby Northgate before dropping in on the character in the photograph, John Snelson, on free transfer from Liverpool to act as the Guild’s National Representative in Australia. Yes, those are a type of orange growing in his garden (or backyards, as they are known there) on the outskirts of Sydney in the last months of winter.

After partaking of John’s hospitality and exchanging family history, he used his car to pilot us to a caravan park. It was quite a distance from his home, could that have been his plan? It all worked out very well, so many thanks John. With the site situated near the coast, it allowed us next day to take a leisurely run along the north beaches on our way into Sydney. Crossing the famous Harbour Bridge was disappointing, as even from our higher seating position we could not see any view.

The next week was spent exploring this city, ferry tours and dropping in on other DUCAT descendants. Our base was with a HADLEY researcher, whose line almost links to that of my grandmother, which gave us a great deal to ponder on.

The grey skies as we set out from Sydney could have been back in the UK. It was pouring with rain. Approaching the Freeway to the Blue Mountains we were warned of a toll, so made sure we had the correct fee handy. It was raining hard and the Freeway was still only partly built. We stopped at the electronic toll to throw the money into a basket. Nothing happened, so we opened the steam up the window again to find the van had been recognised as a Semi (name given to large wagons). More cash was wanted, and not small change, so a search was made through other pockets. By the time the barrier let us through a long line of vehicles had formed. What would it have been like on a UK motorway?

At the Northamptonshire DUCKETT’s house in Tooma, we searched our luggage to find enough warm clothes for the drastic climate change. The rain had stopped by the next day and by the following we were back in shorts. This improvement in the weather allowed us to enjoy the magnificent views of this wonderful spot—well worth the extra toll, and we now know why they are called The Blue Mountains.

Back down to a lower level with a visit to Canberra to see an Irish DUCAT researcher, and have at least one day’s sight-seeing. This started quite early with a drive into the City to park in one of the main car parks and go round the Floride Exhibition for a low key visit. Not so, as a wind got up and blew my hat off into the lake, which was followed by a great cheer from the crowd. I was just about to walk away when the wind turned and floated it back to where we stood. Following the instructions the crowd gave, it was fished out and carried around still dripping. People coming the other way, stopped to inform us, they had seen it happen.

Returning to our mobile kitchen, we had lunch and changed hats, before going to the War Memorial, which we found very impressive. A tour round part of the Botanical Gardens, took care of the rest of the day, a remarkable one, as we did not have to pay any car park or entrance fees at any of the venues. In the UK, these would have restricted the day to a single event.

Our next port of call was to be at Shepparton, Victoria, a town that has DUCAT signs on almost every corner,
Some of the "Yorkshire" Ducketts at their Melbourne meeting and the home of our next host, a dynamic person whose life is his business, which he runs at a terrific pace. In true Australian fashion for distances he took us 340 kilometres between 10.30 am and 4.00 pm appointments, to purchase bread and cakes from a bakery at Beachworth, a town run as it was in Ned Kelly's day. His wife used a much steadier pace for the rest of our sight-seeing.

A warning from a UK cousin of our next host, that a red carpet was being laid for our visit to Melbourne, proved to be not far off the mark with a timetable of arrangements that included meetings with two authors of genealogy books (one is researching VISE, my mother-in-law's name). We were guests of honour at a meeting of about thirty descendants of Edward and Ellen DUCHEIT who emigrated from Settle, Yorkshire, in 1849. We visited a French-owned vineyard whose wines are considered to be better than those they produce in Champagne and then, accompanying our hosts to the National Gallery of Victoria, we viewed the largest collection of Rembrandts ever assembled in one exhibition.

On leaving the goldmines, we did put extra kilometres on our journey so as to take in the full length of the Great Ocean Road - worth doing, but rather hair-raising, with young drivers travelling from all parts to be on a road that dips and bends. The road does straighten out after crossing into South Australia, where the top speed on derestricted roads goes up to 110 km per hour. Keeping to the coast road enabled us to visit two listed tourist attractions, the Blue Lake at Mount Gambier, and the Twelve Apostles just further along the coast.

On now to our final destination, Adelaide, where other TRUEMAN descendants were waiting to take us in hand. Especially after our van went back off hire, happily without incurring any penalties. Driving had been no problem, with the road rules being much the same as ours. One exception is that on roads (other than Freeways) with marked lanes, you can overtake using either lane. As speeding fines are quite high, most motorists observe and keep to them. They range from 25 km by schools to 110 km on some open roads. If you ask for the distances to places, they give it as time with one hour = 100 kms.

We used public transport to visit a friend, who is now living in Australia. It was brilliant and very reasonably priced, even though no concessions were given. The city of Adelaide was laid out on a flat plain, that is surrounded by the sea and its range of hills. When viewed from one of the vantage points, you can understand why the site was chosen, although, they are only just starting to make an easy approach through the hills.

Another one-name gathering

Our Australian holiday ended with a dinner, arranged by about twenty-five TRUEMAN cousins - a wonderful occasion, which allowed us to meet and chat with most of them for the first time. It rounded off a holiday that could never have been bought, and one that it would be hard to repeat. Having said all that, the views while travelling home to Burton from Manchester airport, through Leek and Ashbourne, more than made up for the climate change.

Reviews

A CORNISH INHERITANCE - The Harveys of Chacewater by David Gore
Quarto, soft cover, 88 pages, ISBN 0 9530912 0 1, David Gore, The Red House, Lower Basildon, Berkshire RG8 9NG. Published after November 1997. Price £5.95 (UK postage and packing add £1.30, Europe £2.00, USA/Canada/South Africa £3.50, Australia/New Zealand £4.00. The front cover of this book immediately catches the eye, it is a first class colour photograph of the ruined engine house of Carn Galver Mine, silhouetted against a glowing Cornish sunset. The author has succeeded in capturing your interest in his book. The back cover is an equally interesting coloured photograph of the "Harvey" stained glass window at St. Paul's Church, Chacewater. A brief synopsis of the book is also included.
The contents of this book are of a very high standard. The quality and layout is superb, it is easy to read and very informative. Finding your way through the book has been made extremely easy. The author has given an index of illustrations, a pedigree index, a bibliography and a very in-depth general index. There are 30 black and white half tones, 3 line drawings and 12 pedigree charts.

The opening chapter gives a brief history of Cornwall, setting a good background to the following chapters. We are then introduced to the Harvey family, their history, starting about 1710; we follow their lives and fortunes through the mining industry; then the great exodus from Cornwall with the change in the economy. The generations and their survival are pursued. Cloughton Pellow (Harvey), the artist (1890-1966), was one of the last Harveys to be born in Cornwall.

From the early 1600s the distinguished Cornish seafaring family of Pellow are followed as they travel to many parts of the globe. Captain Edward Pellow RN (1757-1833), who became Admiral Lord Exmouth, was a member of this family. There is a wonderful story of Thomas Pellow of Penryn (1704-1745), who at the age of 11 years was captured by the Moors and spent 24 years as a slave. He finally succeeded in escaping, but on arriving at his parents’ home they did not recognise him!

The Hitchens family history is traced from 1640, starting with a John Hitchen of St. Ives, who was Alderman in 1640. For many generations the family was connected with the mines or the waterfront of St. Ives. In 1841 Robert Hitchen (1782-1865), a stockbroker in London, uncovered one of the most spectacular frauds of the 19th century involving forged exchequer bills amounting to many millions of pounds at today’s values. Group Captain Cheshire, who was at one time engaged to Princess Margaret, is linked to this family.

The Penrose family was very widely spread in West Cornwall. One branch settled in the Redruth area and is traced from 1744/4. They described themselves as tinners and later assayers. A will of 1742 showed that they had interests in at least six different mining concerns. Lillie Langtry had a connection to this family.

This book is an absolute must for anybody with connections to these names, or an interest in Cornwall or the mining industry. For those thinking of writing their own family histories this book is a good model.

Mr Gore is to be congratulated in producing such an excellent book at a very affordable price.

Jane Morson

SURNAME HORDER
First edition, November 1997. A5 booklet, 12 pages. Published by: Alan Horder, 15 Church Lane, Knighton, Leicester LE2 3WG. Copies will be supplied free on receipt of an A5 sae or 3 IRCs.

This booklet will be of interest to anyone researching the name Horder. The author gives a synopsis of his 5 years’ research and the principle resources used.

The first instance found was in 1091 AD and appears as “Ye Horders” in a charter of King Ethelred making of Bradford upon Avon, Wiltshire to the Abbey of Shaftesbury. The migration of Horders is followed and the variations in spelling of the name are looked at. All Horders in Britain today may be assigned to one of 14 lines.

Although there are no pedigree charts or photographs, an index has been included. An excellent idea for a first edition giving good background information for the name.

Jane Morson

FLOOD - FLOYD FAMILY ARKIVE

After nearly 20 years of researching the history of Flood-Floyd, this extremely informative first edition has been published. It is packed with information that will be of interest to anyone researching these names.

An index of contents makes it easy to locate information straight away. All references are given making the tracking down of the original documents a breeze.

Extracts from some early Scottish newspapers relating to Flood are included. There is a note section at the end of each article with information that has been sourced. An excellent summary table of the 1881 Census has been compiled. Twenty-five spelling variations for the name Flood and fourteen for Floyd have been located in each county and country. Information is also included from the 1920 Medical Directory; US Social Security Death Index; Roots Surname List; Births, Marriages and Deaths reported in the 19th century Newfoundland newspapers; and transportation of Irish Convicts to Australia 1791-1853; to name but a few.

If anyone has information on the Clan MacAulay Society, Mr Floyd will be pleased to hear from you.

Jane Morson

POMEROLOGY

This newsletter has been produced after a family gathering was held on the weekend of 28/29 June 1997. (an article about this event was published in the Guild’s Journal October 1997). Most of the newsletter consists of articles relating to this event and contacts that have been made afterwards. Any person who was not at the event will find out what they have missed, but hopefully they will be able to attend the next gathering in the year 2000.

This is a warm and welcoming first newsletter which I am sure the association members will enjoy.

Jane Morson
The use of surnames as forenames

The use of surnames as forenames is not restricted to Lancashire. My wife’s family of LINES (who, way back, married a DUNCOMBE in Berkshire) use Duncombe as a forename. Indeed the tradition is maintained as our eldest son is Duncombe Andrew JUBY - although he gets rather frustrated at having to tell everyone that it is not Duncan and has taken to using Andrew as his usual name.

Similarly, there are numerous occasions within the JUBY family (originally a Leicestershire family, who migrated to the Norfolk/Suffolk border in the mid 14th century!) whereby a wife’s maiden name has been used as a Christian name. This has proved extremely useful on occasions from the genealogical point of view. It seems to have been most prevalent in the mid 1900s.

While referring to Mr Whitworth’s letter he will be interested to hear that my niece’s daughter is called Kezia.

Dr Bernard A Juby, Member no 2171 1 Wash Lane, Yardley, Birmingham B25 8SB, United Kingdom

Unusual forenames and accuracy of records

Two letters in the January 1998 issue caught my eye. First Alan Whitworth’s letter mentioned Whitworth Whitworth, and he wondered whether it was a practice peculiar to Lancashire. As editor of the Cheshire Ancestor, the journal of the Family History Society of Cheshire, I have been running a “thread” recently on this subject. It started with somebody noticing an entry in the Gro Marriage Index for the September Quarter 1853 for a “Fish Fish.”

This was followed by a letter from the Reverend Canon S. G. Brade-Blkks DSc FSA:

With regard to the note on the name “Fish Fish,” I can confirm that such an entry is unlikely to be a clerical error. When I was an assistant curate in the parish of Holy Trinity, Darwen, Lancashire, in 1914, I knew a young man in the town whose surname was Fish who had received the Christian Name of Fish. When he joined the Army he was sufficiently embarrassed to give his first name as John.

So it would seem that there were at least two generations of “Fish Fish” in Darwen, Lancashire. However, the practice seems to have been found in Cheshire as well; one of our readers found, while researching the Great Boughton Poor Law Minutes, a Guardian called Weaver Weaver.

Finally, Peter Fifield Wells asks “How Wrong Can You Be?” Well, my jaundiced view would be that no records are 100% accurate. My reasons for thinking this? I have two birth certificates, the original long one, issued at my birth, and a short new one issued when I thought that I had lost the original. You’ve guessed - yes, they do have different dates on them - on one I was born on the 8th of February, on the other on the 8th of January! So if I can’t be sure when I was born, what chance do we have of being certain about other people’s dates?

Mr Graham Fidler, Member no. 2325 “Sedley”, Mere Close, Pickmere, Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 0JR United Kingdom. E-mail: graham.fidler@one-name.org

More on surnames used as forenames

There has been correspondence in each of the last two journals on names such as Marsden MARSDEN and Whitworth WHITWORTH. I can give further examples, again in Lancashire from my own family. In neither case did the wife have the same maiden name as when married.

1. Watson WATSON born 1872 Burnley, my grandfather’s brother and second boy of four.
2. Watson WATSON born c.1860 in Burnley, my great-grandfather’s brother and fourth boy of seven or eight!

I have also checked the printed baptisms for Cole, Lancashire, 1734 to 1812, with the following results:

1743 Hargreaves HARGREAVES. Illegitimate, father’s surname HARGREAVES; mother’s HUDSON.
1774 Hartley HARTLEY. Illegitimate just mother’s surname HARTLEY given.
1780 Sutcliffe SUTCLIFFE. Father not given. Mother’s surname “FRANKLAND or HARTLEY”! Presumably illegitimate.
1801 Hartley HARTLEY. Marriage register reveals mother’s maiden name HARTLEY.
1803 Rushton RUSHTON aged 23. Parents’ marriage not found.
1806 Hargreaves HARGREAVES. Parents’ marriage not found.
1806 Whitaker WHITAKER. Mother’s maiden name SMITH.
1810 Tillotson TILLOTSON. Mother only given, presumably illegitimate.

Of the above Colne register entries, only the second 1806 one seems to be definitely akin to my own family examples, with parents married and the mother’s maiden name known to be different from her married one.

All the instances I have given, and I think those of previous writers, have been of common surnames, or at least locally so. For example, HARTLEY is extremely common in Colne over the centuries, and TILLOTSON is a characteristic name of the area. Could it be that parents chose this strange method of identifying their child, more or less uniquely, rather than use an unusual or second Christian name? (This last naming habit seems only to have become common in the population at large in the nineteenth century.) Lastly we should perhaps note that such strangely named children are all male!

Mr Rex Watson, Member no. 2333 29 Woodland Road, Sawston, Cambridge CB2 4DT United Kingdom

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The Journal of One-Name Studies, April 1998
Unusual names

Mr Marsden’s letter in the October 1997 Journal reminded me of the following history, which shows the confusion which can be caused by using surnames as Christian names.

William Fitzherbert BULLEN married Mary TATCHELL and had a son in 1804. He was named John Tatchell BULLEN. When the son was eighteen his great-uncle the Reverend Christopher TATCHELL left him his fortune on condition that he changed his surname to TATCHELL. John naturally did this, becoming John Tatchell TATCHELL. He in turn had a son in 1847 whose Christian names were registered as John Bullen Tatchell.

Then in 1852 John Tatchell TATCHELL inherited an even bigger estate from another uncle, John Bullen, and changed his surname a second time, to TATCHELL BULLEN. He became John Tatchell TATCHELL-BULLEN and his son became John Bullen Tatchell TATCHELL-BULLEN. The latter had no sons so the line died out on his death in 1910. However, both appear in Burke’s Landed Gentry (1937 edition).

Mr Jim Tatchell, Member no. 1528, 74 Arthur Road, Wokingham, Berkshire RG41 2SY United Kingdom

The Marriage Index

I refer to the article on page 101 of the January 1998 Journal (Vol. 6, No. 5). Your marriages are wanted. I wonder if an index on the these lines has any real value as so much vital information is not being included.

(1) No names of parents, their occupations, or the occupation of the groom.

(2) No names of witnesses.

(3) Requesting all details on disc could reduce the response from Members. (Just one or two entries on a disc is not very cost effective.)

Re (2), the late Ted Wildy’s Index of witnesses to marriages in the United Kingdom has provided me with “new” Hogwoods, simply because they were witnesses to non-Hogwood marriages.

The article makes no reference to obtaining extracts from the present index, or to the cost thereof. Ted Wildy’s form clearly states 50 cents per name plus a large SAF New Zealand - this has to be converted to Sterling, plus IRCs for English enquirers.

Mr Gerald J. Gracey-Cox
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United Kingdom

Addenda on the Greenwood Family, former of Hadden, England by A A Greenwood

What a magnificent Journal - proud to stand with those coffee table exhibits. Congratulations!

However, you will always have to contend with printers’ errors and so on page 69 at the bottom, my book refers to Haddon instead of Haddenham, and then on page 92 to Hadden instead of Haddenham! Never mind I am sending for my latest - 15 months after the last edition. I have made many additions and corrections and have sized the pages so that there are less pages but more content!

I do understand Jane Morson’s comments re an Index. An Index is very necessary, but when my discs are put into the publisher’s computer there is a reduction in size because the spacing between words decreases. Unless I change my computer or publisher I’m not quite sure how I can produce an accurate index. It seems that the two computers MUST be the same to produce pages of the same number of lines and words.

Genealogy, as you know, is an exact science and should be supported by an exact index when it is published for public consumption. I will be seeking further advice on this.

All good wishes and congratulations again on a super Journal.

Major Arthur Alexander Greenwood, Member no. 711
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What do others think of us?

Like Mr. R. G. Harman (letter in the October Journal) I begin to wonder whether we one-namers are suspected of collaboration with the World Books of Burke’s Peerage. For many years I have made a one-name entry in the Genealogical Research Directory. It has seldom produced more than a few enquirers though I have often written offering help to persons advertising an interest in the name CAREW in specified localities.

I made my usual entry in the One Name Study Section of the 1997 edition. There were eight entries in the main section from people interested in CAREW. Two of these entries were made by persons well known to me for some years whom I have helped to prove their descent from an armigerous line of CAREW, and thus back to the Domesday Book progenitor of these distinguished families. I wrote to both of them in June to enquire what else was needed. No reply from one; the other sent a postcard with the promise of a letter “next week”, that was months ago.

Of the other six, one is a lady seeking ancestors in Ireland. We have corresponded in the past, but I have not been able to give her more than minimal help and I quite understand her continued inserts in the GRD. I wrote to each of the other five in June, describing my one-name study and offering help on receipt of details from them concerning their CAREW ancestry - not one has replied. One of these five gave his interest as CAREW 11th century to 1974 (Why stop then? I wonder) in “Antony, Cornwall, Devon and Pembrokeshire England and Wales”. I told him that my records span from 1086 until the present day, worldwide, but they are not computerised and cannot be “downloaded”. I offered help if he could be more precise in his requirements.

On the plus side the Local Studies Adviser to one of the county libraries of the Republic of Ireland saw my GRD insert and sent me photocopies of everything held on CAREW in his department. He even photocopied the CAREW index cards, a veritable gold mine of material. I have been able to send him full coverage of a CAREW from the county, who came to England when young, becoming a leading sculptor, some of whose
work is to be seen in Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square and the Royal Exchange. Pedigrees showing the sculptor's numerous descendants in England, New Zealand and Australia, are now with the Local Studies Adviser.

I have not seen the most recent World Book of Carew, though I know it was hawked around Australia recently. The Great Britain address list of the earlier Halbert's offering contained a "Mr and Mrs Carew" insert for the Baronet, who is head of the now senior line of CAREW being thirtieth in descent from the Domeday Book tenant-in-chief.

May I add how much I have enjoyed the enlarged October issue, not least your own contribution which contains much food for thought.

Mrs J A C Richardson,
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Comments on the Guild

I would like to comment on a portion of the Treasurer's Notes by David Abbott in the January 1998 (Vol. 6, No. 5) issue of the Journal.

It is a pity that the issue which he raises - that of the holder of the registered name co-operating with another member who has an interest in that registered name - is not addressed at Committee level, so that a solution to this particular circumstance, and others like it, can be reached. David Abbott is in possession of the facts of the case and could well speak to the issue in Committee, and possibly be instrumental in the drafting of a Constitutional amendment which would "solve the problem".

Speaking personally, nothing would please me more than to find a member with the same interest as my registered name, who would be willing and able to share the load, so to speak. Obviously, only one person could and should be the "official" registrant of any name and/or variant to avoid confusion on the part of correspondents seeking help, and also act as co-ordinator of the information gathering process. But the old saw "many hands make light work" is most applicable here.

I'm just waiting for volunteers.

I concur with item 91 of the Minutes of the 1997 Annual General Meeting in respect of Geoff Riggs' proposal for a vote of thanks for the great improvement in the layout of the April Journal, and echo his sentiments. I note that the font used for most of the text has some imbalance in the "weight" of some of its characters, particularly 'g' which is much heavier than other letters and tends to jump off the page at one. May I suggest a review of the type style used in order to tidy an otherwise excellent publication of this minor irritant.

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David Abbott replies:

As Gordon Rose says, the monopoly of registration is written into the Guild's Constitution. Thus the Committee have no choice but to impose it regardless of their own views. In fact, it was only last July that a postal ballot of Guild members was carried out to see whether or not they wanted to continue with the monopoly, and the overwhelming majority of those who voted were in favour. Committee must therefore keep in mind the intention of members from this ballot, particularly as it was not long ago. One thing is clear: any change in this area will be very difficult to draft and I am mindful of a paraphrased proverb, "To every solution there is a problem". I do agree with Gordon though, that further thought is needed. My main intention in raising this matter was to hopefully create a sense of guilt in the offending person.

I understand that there are likely to be a few smallish changes to the Constitution that Committee may well be considering over the next year. Personally, I will think a bit more about members just sitting on name registrations, and maybe will have something positive to suggest at that time. Of course, I would welcome proposals that members may have as a solution to these circumstances. Great care needs to be taken though, as any changes will affect the very foundation on which membership of the Guild is based.

David Abbott
Hon Treasurer

A frequency index for surnames

A number of articles in this Journal have discussed how to measure and compare the frequency of surnames. An index should be equally applicable at all times and in all places, must not be dependent on a particular source, and should be comparable to the average researcher.

An obvious candidate is the simple percentage of the total population bearing the surname in question in the area of interest. The proposal by Geoff Riggs (Journal, July and October 1997) is a welcome exploration of this idea. Classifying the frequency of surnames in ranges which differ by orders of magnitude (ie tenfold) is sensible, and his project deserves support.

Mr Riggs gives four frequency ranges: High Medium, Low and Rare. Refining the categories above and below these ranges would maintain the tenfold differences. It is helpful to distinguish between the High Frequency category of surnames (0.1% to 1%) and what might be called (after the radio frequency spectrum) the Very High Frequency (1% to 10%) such as Smith in England and Wales, and the Ultra High Frequency (over 10%) such as Jones in Wales.

At the other end, it seems worthwhile to insert the category Very Low (30 - 300 observations in 1881) between Low (300 - 3000) and Rare (3 - 30), and then to define a new category such as Isolated for the under 3 frequency.

To illustrate, I have calculated the frequencies of the surnames beginning with Aa and Ab in the first nine counties of England and Wales in the 1881 census. These counties together accounted for about 15% of the British population at that time. There were 3578 names in the sample, which fell into 39 surname groups. Of these, 3 were of Medium Frequency (Abbott, Abraham and Abel and variants thereof), 3 were of Low Frequency (Abbi, Absolom, Ablet, Abbery and Abbey), 16 were of Very Low Frequency and 15 were

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Surname common to all 10 billion since log (10 billion) = 10.

The value of log 2500 = 3.4. Log 1 = 0, to 10 for a hypothetical people in an expanded future world, remaining member of a family, since log 1 = 0, to 10 for a hypothetical surname common to all 10 billion people in an expanded future world, from log (10 billion) = 10.

Eventually we shall want to classify surnames in terms of their frequency across the world.

At this point we may run into difficulties with a simple percentage of total population. If the total world population now is of the order of 5 billion, which some predict may increase to 10 billion over the next century, the percentages of total population will be unmanageably small. If the average GOONS surname covers about 2500 people (Jephcott, July 1996), this would represent about 0.0000025% of a 10 billion population.

In such circumstances, there may be merit in considering a logarithmic index analogous to that used for earthquakes. On the Richter scale, earthquakes are classified as great (magnitude above 7.5), major (6.5 to 7.5), large (5.5 to 6.5), moderate (4.5 to 5.5) and small (under 4.5). Each step up the Richter scale represents a tenfold increase in the amplitude of the waves emitted.

An absolute index of world surname frequency could be obtained by simply taking the log of the number of observations of the surname. Thus, a High Frequency surname in Britain accounting for, say, 100,000 names would have an index value of log 100,000 = 5. The average GOONS surname with a frequency of 2500 in Britain would have an index value of log 2500 = 3.4. The index would range from 0 for a single remaining member of a family, since log 1 = 0, to 10 for a hypothetical surname common to all 10 billion people in an expanded future world, since log (10 billion) = 10.

The index can be adapted to give relative as well as absolute values. For example, a High Frequency surname in Britain with 100,000 names would have a world index value of 5, as explained. But the frequency of that name in Britain would be 100,000 per 50 million, or 0.2 per cent. Expressed as a percentage of 5 billion that would represent 10,000,000 names, hence an index value of 7 in Britain. The same number (100,000) of names in the USA with a population of 250 million would represent 0.04 per cent. That percentage of 5 billion would be 2,000,000 hence an index of 6.3 in the USA. Mr Riggs' classification of percentages could thus be translated straightforwardly into logarithmic index values, and conversely.

S C Littlechild
Member no. 1061
White House, The Green,
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B94 5AL United Kingdom

Mike Spathaky replies for the Guild 1881 Surname Distribution Project Group:

We welcome Professor Littlechild's contribution to the developing debate on surname distribution and its measurement. The frequency, measured as a percentage of the total population, is in fact one of the benchmark measures proposed by Geoff Riggs and endorsed by the Committee for this Guild Project (not just Geoff's project, although he is of course its originator and its driving force). Professor Littlechild is quite right to point out the universal application of this yardstick. It can indeed be used for any area at any time for which the relevant data is available.

The data needed is:

a) number of people bearing the surname in question in the area at the time stated.

b) total population of the area at the same time.

a as a percentage of b is a formula that will not tax many Guild members.

The Project results that will be returned to members (Geoff Riggs is working hard on them as I write) will include this measure not just for Britain as a whole but also for each separate country, England, Wales and Scotland and each separate county in which the surname is found. Perhaps the universality of the frequency measure was not stressed enough in the original articles.

Clearly the list of benchmark categories is capable of being extended as Prof. Littlechild suggests. A decision will, as Geoff Riggs has said, await the collection of a significant volume of data.

A provisional list of categories might therefore be:

- Very High Frequency 1.0% upwards
- High Frequency 0.1%-0.99%
- Medium Frequency 0.01%- etc.
- Low Frequency 0.001%+
- Rare 0.0001%+
- Very Rare 0.00001%+

What is important in using the categories is to make statements that specify the area and time being referred to. Valid statements might thus be:

"In 1881 Cree (my registered name) was a Medium Frequency name in Scotland, a Low Frequency name in England and a Rare name in Wales."

"Smith and Jones are the only two names of Very High Frequency over Great Britain in 1990."

"There were a dozen or more Very High Frequency names in Wales in 1881."

As Professor Littlechild suggests, the lowest category and others even lower may only come into their own in the larger areas such as Britain, Europe or The World. Trevor Ogden's article suggests (page 119) that there are more Very Rare names in Britain than any of us would have believed.

Conversion to logarithms seems an unnecessary complication to an easily understood scheme such as this. The scheme proposed is flexible enough for additional categories to be added as the need arises.

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Archive of World Wide Web Pedigrees

The Archive of World Wide Web Pedigrees project has been conceived, designed and developed by myself with the objective of building a WWW resource of pedigrees and coats of arms that can be searched and retrieved by enthusiastic amateur historians worldwide. As a service to fellow GOONS, all you have to do is quote your Member no, and you're in! I will check your Member no against the Register of One-Name Studies.

This is an archive of ancestry not
descendancy.

It is not a front for an "arms peddling" scam!

All submissions will be processed, going back in time from a single person. Your submission which must be in GEDCOM format, will be transformed into a WWW page, using a proprietary editing process to generate the final HTML code. The process will generate special text that will allow the story of forebears to evolve, embedding in it the events in their lives. It should then read a little bit more closely to English, rather than just in cryptic, staccato statements. I will then upload the page onto a server where it will be accessible to anyone around the world.

Your submission should be made by attaching a GEDCOM file to an email addressed to me at jsnelsong@ozemail.com.au. The file should contain the ancestral branch that you are submitting. Then, the youngest member of the entire family line will be selected as the starting person. Alternatively, you can send any GEDCOM file, and identify the source individual by record number, name and birth date, and I will do the rest.

The GEDCOM file needs to be compatible with the GEDCOM Standard Version for PAF or conform to GEDCOM Standard Version 4.0, 5.3 or Version 5.5 or Event GEDCOM Version 1.0.

Please remember to include your email address in the Submitter section, so that others can contact you.

A coat of arms can be added. Of course, many humble and modest burghers on this planet have no claims or rights to bear arms. Enquiries on heraldry should be directed to me... and I will attempt, to answer your query. As a special service to Guild Members, I will also try to paint any coat of arms you nominate, and load it on the WWW as a GIF file for you.

Just send a message, spelling your name and either describing the coat or identifying the county of origin in England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales - as appropriate. If the arms are from some other European country, please give as much detail as you can. Many things are possible!

You could also add a coat of arms as an attachment to your email. This would be preferable if it is quartered. It must be in a standard format; images in colour or black and white can be accepted, in any recognised format including GIF, JPG, PCX, and BMP. It will be condensed down to about 25 square centimetres, or 4 square inches for imperialists. Some fine examples of what has been achieved for:-

- Diana - Queen of Hearts
- The Kennedy Pedigree
- Ancestors of James Alexander Carrick
- The Lincoln Forebears Project with just a basic GEDCOM file and a coat of arms can be seen at http://www.ozemail.com.au/~cruxgene/starcrux.html

A search can be conducted by using a Search Engine to locate names, dates, places, occupations or any other data embedded in the pages. Whilst this will not necessarily lead Browsers directly to this site, it will certainly narrow down the search routines, depending on which engine is selected and their construction. At the time of writing, I recommend that you use AltaVista in its Advanced Search mode.

In normal circumstances, you can expect your WWW page to be loaded onto the Internet within a few days of receiving your submission. A unique password will be allocated to you, so that should you ever wish to change your pedigree chart or even delete it, or should you change your e-mail address or contact details, then you can be identified again easily. To protect your data from interference by outsiders, access to the source code and the ability to modify the HTML parameters will be restricted through a series of nested firewalls and other security devices.

So, that's it... it's dead easy! If you want to have a chat about the arrangements, just drop me a line. Identify yourself as a GOON. Contributing your ancestral tree, will allow you to have your WWW page to be held ad infinitum in this resource and its successors. Of course, nobody can predict what the future might do with its past... but at least, well... you will have tried to preserve your heritage.

John Snelson, Member no. 1162, 40 Tennyson Avenue, Turramurra NSW 2074, Australia Email: jsnelsong@ozemail.com.au

The Chapman Code

Mr. Anthony Camp has written as Director of the Society of Genealogists (he has since retired) pointing out that the original Chapman Code is on sale in leaflet form at the Society of Genealogists price 30p.

Forthcoming Events

Guild Seminar at Stafford

The Staffordshire Regional Seminar of the Guild will be held at the Stafford Castle Church Hall, Newport Road, Stafford on the 23rd May 1998 commencing at 10.00 am.

The day will consist of a series of seminars. Full details are in the yellow leaflet enclosed with this journal.

The 9th Annual Conference of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies (SAFHS)

The 9th Annual Conference of the SAFHS on the theme, People Places and Peregrinations will be hosted by the Dumfries and Galloway Family History Society on Saturday, 25th April 1998. The venue will be Easterbrook Hall, The Crichton, Bankend Road, Dumfries.

The programme includes five talks: Crichton Hospital, Museum and Records given by Morag Williams, Archivist to Dumfries and Galloway Health Board; Covenanters' Memorials given by George Scott of the Scottish Covenanters Memorial Association; Castles and Families given...
News and Items of Interest

**Guild Elections 1998**

As only fourteen nominations were received for the fifteen committee places, there was no postal ballot. At the AGM on 4th April 1998, the following members will be declared elected:

- **David Abbott**, Member no. 2005
- **Ernest Hamley**, 64
- **James Isard**, 1803
- **Dominic Johnson**, 2392
- **Sue Lark**, 2561
- **Roger Lax**, 628
- **Geoff Rigs**, 2408
- **Mary Rix**, 208
- **Mary Rumsey**, 796
- **Roy Stockdill**, 2534
- **Alec Triton**, 2415
- **Graham Teale**, 437
- **Alan Tupman**, 2013
- **John Witheridge**, 1778

The election of Guild Officers and appointment of other Guild post-holders will take place at a committee meeting immediately after the AGM.

**Secretary**

**James Isard**

**PRO Acquisition Policy**

The Public Records Office is adopting a new policy concerning which government documents are selected for archiving at Kew, and have asked for comments on behalf of the Guild. The text of their proposed policy is as follows:

1. **Strategic objective for the PRO's acquisition policy**
   - Our objectives are to record the principal policies and actions of the UK central executive and to document the state's interactions with its citizens. In doing so, we will seek to provide a research resource for our generation and for future generations.

2. **Collection themes**
   - i) the formulation and delivery of social policies
   - ii) the administration and the maintenance of security
   - iii) the documentation of the social and economic condition of the UK (this to include personal data).

3. **Collection policies**
   - i. We will implement our collection policies in consultation with the research communities and other interested parties.
   - ii. If our collections are to be meaningful, we must document the administrative context which gave rise to policy and case material in our collection themes. But the documentation of administrative context should not be an end in itself: structures and processes should be documented so that the state's activities may be understood.
   - iii. We must operate within available resources. The cost of selection and of storage must therefore be an explicit element in appraisal decisions and as part of this the rate at which the PRO acquires records must be carefully controlled.
   - iv. If records merit preservation as public records but they are predominantly of local or specialist interest, we will seek to transfer them to a nominated place of deposit rather than taking them into the PRO. If no such repository is available, we will, where
appropriate, seek to secure their preservation elsewhere.

v. We intend to develop Operational Acquisition Policies across government, explaining how our overall policy bears on the records of departments and agencies.

vi There are certain limited exceptions to the collection themes. We will, for example, continue to document the Crown's legal rights and obligations.

vii. The acquisition policy will be reviewed three years after it is formally introduced and thereafter on a ten year cycle.

The closing date for receipt of comments is 30 June. If you have any comments that you would want me to consider passing on to PRO, then could you please send them to reach me no later than 15 June.

Roger Lovegrove
Chairman

GRO Scotland Internet Service

It has just been announced as we go to press that public access to the GRO Internet database will be available from him (address in箱1). Members can buy the monthly Family Tree Magazine through the Guild, starting their subscription at any time throughout the year. As well as receiving an extremely useful publication at reduced cost, you will also benefit the Guild.

A one-year subscription now costs:
- UK £22.00
- Europe £27.50
- Rest of world (airmail) £41.50

Make your payment out to the Guild and send it direct to me (see inside front cover), stating the month of the first issue you wish sent.

Members can also take a six-month subscription at half the above rates. To coincide with your Guild subscription, a December or January start date is best. If you are a UK member and want to move your starting month, additional months can be added to the six or twelve month rate by adding £2 for each issue. Thus, a seven month subscription costs £13; a fourteen month, £26.

The Guild E-mail Forum

This is a discussion group for those Guild members who have access to electronic mail. All e-mails posted to the Forum are automatically distributed to all Forum members. To join the Forum, just send an e-mail to Brian Toce on brian.toce@one-name.org asking to join. Let him know your Guild membership number and of course the e-mail address you want to use for Forum postings.

Reports of Meetings

Guild Seminar at Hastings
31st January 1998

Sixty-five delegates attended the Guild's Computer seminar in Hastings on 31st January. This was many more than anticipated and meant a change of venue to the "Ranch" in Baffling, the parish adjoining St. Leonards on Sea. Normally this building is the home of American Line Dancing so delegates entered with some trepidation as to the purpose of their visit! It was noticeable that they all avoided the dance floor. Chris Swarbrooke started us off with an introduction to our venue that means, "landing place of the citizens" and claims to be the actual location where William in 1066 beached his boats before marching to Battle. Being on the coast, felons in Hastings were executed by drowning and this also took place here.

The day consisted of two talks and three workshop sessions. Before lunch Jeanne Bunting in her usual exuberant way gave us her talk on presenting family history filling us all with her enthusiasm to get out there and publish it. Afterwards Roy Stockdill gave us the benefit of his journalistic experience with an interesting talk on Desktop Publishing for One-Namers. Incidentally Roy has written and designed a twelve page guide Creating & Publishing Family & One-Name Journals which is available from him (address in Register) for a small charge. Members expecting to embark on a newsletter or chit-chat. Perhaps in future we should have a seminar just consisting of a lunchtime!

Lunchtime was again the highlight of the day with virtually all members remaining in the building to have a chit-chat. Perhaps in future we should have a seminar just consisting of a lunchtime!

The last session of the day was our usual Q&A session that created a lively debate on the usefulness of collecting data from telephone directories.

Our next Seminar is in Stafford and is being organised by John Witheredge who has produced a programme that should be an excellent day out. I hope to see as many of you there as possible, if not before at the AGM.

Alec Tritton
National representatives
as at 1 March 1997

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THE JOURNAL OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

Contributions to the Journal

Articles, letters and other contributions to the journal are welcome from Guild members, especially if they are accompanied by illustrations such as photographs, line drawings, charts or photocopies of original documents. Contributions should be sent to the Editor, from whom a leaflet of Guidance to Contributors is available.

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 those of individual contributors and not necessarily those of the Committee of the Guild of One-Name Studies.

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