Journal of One-Name Studies

Journal wins the Elizabeth Simpson Award

THE Guild has won the prestigious Elizabeth Simpson Award for the best genealogy publication of 2000 with the Journal of One-Name Studies. The Award, presented by the Federation of Family History Societies, was announced at the Federation’s recent conference at Leicester. Pictured with the Award are, left to right, Chairman of the Judges Jean Debney, Journal Editor Roy Stockdill and Guild Chairman Alec Tritton. Report inside.

Pomeroy DNA Project reveals no common ancestor for one-name group

Locating marriages and spouses from 1837 – how to save £35,000 on certificates!

Involving today’s generation in one-name studies
Box G, 14 Charterhouse Buildings
Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA, England
E-mail: guild@one-name.org
Web Site: www.one-name.org
Registered as a charity in England and Wales No. 802048

President Derek A Palgrave MA FRHistS FSG
Vice-Presidents Peter Goodall, Ernest Hamley, Mary Rumsey, Peter Towey

Guild Officers
Chairman Alec Tritton
01243 555453
Ingleton, Church Lane, Barnham, W Sussex PO22 0DG
E-mail: chairman@one-name.org

Vice-Chairman Geoff Riggs
01291 626417
Peacehaven, Badgers Meadow, Pwllmeyric, Chepstow, Gwent NP16 6UE
E-mail: vice-chairman@one-name.org

Secretary Jim Isard
01293 411136
74 Thornton Place, Horley, Surrey RH6 8RN
E-mail: secretary@one-name.org

Registrar Ken Toll
01293 404986
20 North Road, Three Bridges, W Sussex RH10 1JX
E-mail: registrar@one-name.org

Treasurer Sandra Turner
01962 840388
2 St. Annes Close, Winchester, Hampshire SO22 4LQ
E-mail: treasurer@one-name.org

Editor Roy Stockdill
01923 893735/6
6 First Avenue, Garston, Watford, Herts WD2 6PZ
E-mail: editor@one-name.org

Guild Committee
The Committee consists of the officers, together with Howard Benbrook, Janine Brooks, Jeanne Bunting, John Colloff, John Hanson, Dominic Johnson, Paul Millington, Roy Rayment and Graham Tuley.

Other appointments
Journal distributors Tony Leeming, Peter Prismatic
Librarian John Colloff
Regional Reps Co-ordinator Graham Tuley
Covenants Secretary David Lumley
Sales Manager Ron Duckett
Forum Manager Paul Millington
Web Site Manager Paul Millington
Publicity Manager Roy Rayment
Data Processing Manager John Hanson
Subcommittee Chairmen
Executive Alec Tritton
Seminars Roy Rayment
Publications Roy Stockdill

Guild Sales
AS well as Guild publications, the Sales Manager has a supply of Journal folders, ties, lapel badges and back issues of the Journal. His address is:
Ron Duckett
Outwood Hills Farm
Lower Outwoods Rd
Burton-on-Trent
DE13 0QX
England
E-mail enquiries to:
sales@one-name.org

Guild Forum
THIS discussion forum is open to any member with access to e-mail. You can join the list by sending a message with your membership number to:
forum@one-name.org
To send a message to the forum, send it to:
goons-l@rootsweb.com

Regional Representatives
A LIST of Regional Representatives of the Guild in a number of UK counties, and overseas, can be found on the inside back cover of this Journal. If you are interested in becoming a Regional Rep, please contact the Regional Representatives Coordinator, Graham Tuley (address and phone number on the inside back cover).

The Journal of One-Name Studies is published quarterly by the Guild of One-Name Studies.

ISSN 0262-4842
© Journal of One-Name Studies
CONTENTS  Vol 7 Issue 7  July 2001

MAIN ARTICLES
6  Locating marriages in England and Wales between 1837 and 1912
Paul Millington uses the GRO Indexes and parish registers to identify
marriages and spouses – and saves himself £35,000!
10  Marriage by certificate and Notice of Intent
David Hawgood reveals a little-known source of civil registration
11  COVER STORY – DNA testing: a valuable new tool for one-namers
Chris Pomery tells how the Pomeroy DNA Project has revealed no
common ancestor for the West Country surname
15  Strategies for involving today's generations in one-name studies
Brian Otridge puts forward ideas for bringing living
holders of your surname into your ONS

GUILD REPORTS • NEWS • EVENTS
16 and 17 CENTRE PAGES COLOUR SPECIAL
A double-page spread of colour pictures from the Guild AGM and
the FFHS From the Cup of Love conference
19  Report on the FFHS conference and the Elizabeth Simpson Award
22  Another successful Guild AGM and Conference in Berkshire
23  Winners of Guild Award for One-Name Periodicals • Forthcoming events
24  Cambridge Seminar a success despite Cup Final clash • All-star line-up
   for Yorkshire Seminar
25  Family Reunion report – Fanthorpes visit ancestral places in Lincolnshire

REGULARS
4  Chairman’s Notes • Secretary’s Notes
5  Just my opinion...A personal view of a genealogical topic
20  Librarian’s Notes • Registrar’s Notes
21  Treasurer’s Notes
26  Book reviews: Our round-up of interesting new genealogical publications
28  Letters: Your views on issues in the one-name world
30  It’s a Funny Old Genealogical World: A celebration of the comic and curious

ARTICLES, letters and other contributions are welcomed from members,
especially accompanied by illustrations, and should be sent to the Editor.
Publication dates will normally be the first day of January, April, July and
October.

Copyright of material is to the Editor and Publishers of the Journal of One-
Name Studies and the author. No material may be reproduced in part or in
whole without the prior permission of the publishers.
The views expressed in the Journal are those of individual contributors and
are not necessarily those of the Committee of the Guild of One-Name Studies.
Chairman’s Notes
By Alec Tritton

Once again we had a very successful Conference at Easthampstead Park in Berkshire, with nearly 100 members attending the AGM.

I would, therefore, once again like to express my gratitude to John Titterton and Ron Dobrée for all their hard work. No doubt they will both be pleased that they are not organising the 2002 Conference, as next year it will also incorporate the Annual General Meeting of the Federation of Family History Societies.

It will, therefore, be so much larger with, hopefully, many non-Guild members attending. It is, of course, the first time that a one-name organisation has hosted this AGM.

Award “first”

We also have another “first” for a one-name society. It gives me great pleasure to congratulate our Editor, Roy Stockdill, in editing the first one-name journal to win the prestigious FFHS Elizabeth Simpson Award for the best family history journal.

I was privileged to receive the award from Elizabeth herself, on behalf of the Guild, at the FFHS AGM in Leicester. In order that everyone may share in this award, we will ensure it is on display at the Regional Seminars that will take place before we have to hand it back.

Roy is, in effect, the architect of this success, but it would not have been possible to win the Elizabeth Simpson Award without the interesting articles and snippets from you, the members. Altogether, this was a great team effort.

As a special one-off to celebrate this event, the committee agreed that this edition of the journal will contain even more pages – up from 28 to 32.

Those of you who live in the UK might like to know that there is to be a five-part series on BBC Radio 4, starting on Tuesday, June 19, at 11 a.m. entitled “Surnames, Genes & Genealogy”. I appreciate that a number of these programmes may already have taken place by the time you get this Journal, but the last program on July 17 is about the Guild and the work we do.

There are a number of Guild members who will be taking part throughout the series and should anyone like a copy of each programme, they will be available from the BBC at a cost of £3 per tape. I hope to be able to bring you full details in the October Journal.

The Guild was also the “guest host” during April on the BBC Family History message board which again gave us the opportunity to raise our International profile. The BBC History site receives around 400,000 unique hits a week. My thanks to Derek Palgrave for assuming the mantle of answering the many queries on surnames that occurred.

Executive changes

This year has brought two changes to the Executive positions. As I stated in my last notes, Mary Rumsey has had to step down because of her health and I am pleased to announce that Geoff Riggs has been elected by the committee to serve as Vice-Chairman. After five years in the post of Registrar, Dominic Johnson has stepped down as Registrar and Ken Toll was elected to the position. Dominic remains on the committee and has taken on the onerous task of co-ordinating the organisation of the 2002 Conference.

Douglas Lobb

Finally, it is my sad duty to report the death of one of our founding members, Douglas Lobb. Doug handed on his research some years ago when he found he was unable to continue, but had an active interest in the Guild and one-name studies to the end.

Our President Derek Palgrave says: “He was a great character and a regular supporter of Guild functions. He often used to bring a bugle to our meetings and we usually had to restrain him from attempting to play it. We were not always successful!”

Secretary’s Notes
By Jim Isard

All the Categorisation Survey forms have now been counted and a total of 493 members voted, which is 26.2% of the membership. Although this may seem a low figure, when I looked at surveys held by other family history societies in the past, it is actually quite high.

Of these 493 members who voted, the vast majority were in favour of retaining categoris-
Here is Edinburgh? Where is Nottingham? Where is Yorkshire is Bradford? No, this is not a geography exam for 10-year-olds. These are questions recently asked in all seriousness on Internet genealogical mailing lists to which I belong.

Admittedly, the questioners were overseas, but living in English-speaking countries and researching their British ancestry. Have they never heard of an atlas? Don’t they know that you can find virtually anywhere in the world in a few minutes on the Internet?

Less forgivable in my book was the person in Essex (with apologies to Essex-based Guild members) who asked what county Liverpool used to be in before it became Merseyside.

You think I am joking? I kid ye not – just spend an hour or two browsing some of the genealogy news groups and you wouldn’t credit the abysmal ignorance of mundane geography and general knowledge exhibited out there.

I am moved to wonder what on earth the standard of some of the questioners’ genealogical research must be like.

Yet, when I have voiced such an opinion, I have invariably been swamped with e-mails accusing me of being patronising, arrogant, snobbish and obnoxious – and those are just some of the milder epithets.

I have actually been asked, believe it or not, what geography has to do with genealogy. And when I have attempted to explain the inextricable links, with examples of knowing how to look for ancestors in contiguous parishes and studying their migratory patterns, I am often met with blank incomprehension. How anyone can begin to research their ancestry in a particular place without having the faintest idea where it is located is utterly beyond me – but, believe me, they do, they do!

Equally irritating are those newcomers to genealogy who constantly ask in mailing lists for look-ups...look-ups in census returns, electoral rolls, directories, Mls, poll books and other sources.

I have learned to my cost that if you make a bit of a name for yourself as a supposed expert, you are inundated with requests for help. It is also assumed that you possess a home reference library the equivalent of the British Library and every county record office rolled into one.

I still shake my head in wonder at the request I received to “look up” someone’s great-great-grandfather, believed to have been born “somewhere in Yorkshire”, in the 1861 census. I replied that if they would care to pay me the going rate per hour for the next 30 years or so, I would be happy to accept the assignment!

Is it patronising to expect people to acquire a modicum of basic knowledge before plunging into genealogy? Is it unreasonable to ask them to read at least one decent book or do some trawling of genealogical websites? I don’t think so, but many newcomers don’t agree with me. They demand instant answers to all their questions and whinge when they don’t get them. Sadly, this appears to be the breed of “wannabe” genealogist that the Internet is spawning.

They expect their complete family tree to be handed to them on a plate, all neatly tied up with pink ribbon. Well, sorry chums, but don’t look at me.
Locating marriages in England and Wales between 1837 and 1912
By Paul Millington

One of the basic requirements for members of the Guild is to gather index entries for births, marriages and deaths. For England and Wales, these are the responsibility of the General Register Office (GRO) and are held at the Family Records Centre (FRC) in London and elsewhere. Marriages are perhaps the most important of these, since they provide a great deal of additional information.

Marriage is the only event that occurs in a place of worship and is recorded – as it actually takes place – in publicly available registers. For births and deaths, we use the records of baptism and funeral services that occur after the event, and could be entered in the publicly available registers at even later dates.

When ordering a certificate from the FRC for the period 1837 to 1912, the reference number consisting of a volume and page is required (local register offices employ a different referencing system). It has long been known that if you know the names of both partners, then by matching the reference numbers of each, a high expectancy of success can be expected when ordering the certificate.

Prohibitively expensive

For the one-namer in particular, however, ordering certificates at the (current) price of £6.50 a time can prove prohibitively expensive. For my own one-name study of the Millington surname, purchasing all of the marriage certificates just up to 1912 (after which it is possible to determine the spouse’s name from the index) would cost me something in the order of £35,000!

But using techniques outlined below, I have managed to locate some 3,407 of the 5,407 marriages involving the Millington name recorded up to the end of 1912.

With increasing numbers of marriage registers deposited in local record offices, it has become possible to track down marriages in the local records without going to the expense of purchasing a certificate.

Using the index entries gathered from the GRO can cut down quite considerably on the amount of searching that one has to do for individual entries. For example, if there is a marriage in Wolverhampton Registration District in 1855 and the next in the same district is not until 1858 (setting aside the problem of incorrect indexing at the GRO), then I wouldn’t search any Wolverhampton church for the years 1856 and 1857, saving a considerable amount of time.

Census indexes

The use of the many census indexes that have been produced (particularly for 1881, but increasingly for other censuses, notably 1851 and, to a lesser extent, 1891) also enables the location of parties to a marriage to be traced and local parish registers profitably searched.

The biggest problem to date has been identifying the coverage of individual districts. These are not static and new districts were introduced over the years. Researchers are helped by the fact that the censuses held from 1851 to 1951 were based on registration districts; thus, knowing what district a family were enumerated under also suggests the district any events at the local church would probably have been indexed under. The FRC has excellent catalogues of the coverage of each district at the time of each census.

A number of guides have been produced over the years that enable the researcher to locate a particular place as being within a registration district. In particular, I would highlight Brett Langston’s work on behalf of the Family History Society of Cheshire, which describes the civil parishes making up each of the Registration Districts of England and Wales, and Cliff Webb’s excellent series on research in Victorian and Edwardian London, which lists all of the Anglican churches within each of the London registration districts.
Another source to be noted is the online record of births and marriages (with deaths to follow) for Cheshire and the Wirral local authorities\(^3\) that, although based on local registrars’ indexes, enables the researcher to identify the partner and location of a marriage. It is to be hoped that other local authorities follow this enlightened example.

Other sources that I have used for tracing marriage entries include notices placed in The Times newspaper and discharge papers for Army personnel deposited at the Public Record Office at Kew.

**How GRO indexes were put together**

Whilst searching churches in known locations for the marriages you are seeking will reveal a good proportion of them, another source up until recently has remained unused – the GRO indexes themselves. Each marriage reference in the indexes contains a volume and a page reference. How can the researcher use these to trace marriages? Understanding how the indexes are put together can help the researcher trace these more difficult entries. A recent book on the marriage indexes by Michael Foster\(^4\), covering the period from 1837 to 1899, has shed light on their construction.

For a particular quarter and registration district, the original GRO volumes, held in the vaults of the Office for National Statistics at Smedley Hydro, Southport, are arranged with the marriages at Anglican churches first, followed by those celebrated by Jews and Quakers and finally those held by the District Registrar\(^5\). This includes registry office weddings, as well as those celebrated by the Roman Catholics and at nonconformist chapels\(^6\). From these volumes, the indexes that we see in the public search rooms at the FRC are constructed.

In the Southport records, the volumes are organised with each separate institution’s entries allocated a new page number, with each institution starting on a new odd-numbered page (regardless of whether the previous even page has been completed). Up until 1851, four marriages were allocated to a page. Afterwards the number was reduced to two (although in some districts the change appears to have occurred later as the old forms were slowly used up). Thus, there can be up to eight names with the same reference up to 1851 and up to four names thereafter.

Registers from Anglican churches are placed in alphabetical parish order. Churches sharing the same location are usually in the order of their dedication. Thus, consider a fictitious example of the Registration District of Nonesuch, containing the parishes of Addersbury, Boreham, Chudington, Dewsham, Elston and Flume. Elston is a very small parish and only occasionally celebrates marriages. Chudington and Flume are relatively large parishes and have several marriages per quarter.

**Marriages order**

Assuming that the previous district finished in Volume 12a at page 197, then the marriages for Nonesuch will be ordered as follows:

- Addersbury: 199.
- Chudington: 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208.
- Dewsham: 209.
- Flume: 211, 212, 213.
- Quaker marriages: 215.
- Registrar marriages: 217, 218, 219, 220.

Elston is not allocated any pages, since no marriages were celebrated in the quarter.

The indexes at the FRC are then arranged in surname order, with the page number for a partner to a marriage stated according to the scheme shown above. One consequence of this indexing scheme is that for any collection of page references, odd numbers should outnumber those that are even. Page numbers that are even are more likely to have taken place at more populous locations. In my Millington One-Name Study the ratio is 60:40 in favour of the odds. Analysis of the references for the Bunting and Tuley/Tooley/Tully one-name studies have shown similar ratios, showing that it is not a particular feature of my study.

A number of caveats should be made about this indexing scheme. Michael Foster makes the critical point that around 10% of entries have been mis-indexed in some way. For example, three Millington marriages in 1856, 1862, and 1906 that were not indexed under the Millington name have come to light. A second, and perhaps more serious, point is that some entries have been submitted (and indexed) in the wrong quarter, thus misleading the
researcher when doing a highly specific search of parish registers. It is difficult to establish what proportion of entries suffers in this way.

Where a district is largely made up of rural parishes, it is relatively easy to determine the ordering of the Anglican churches in the index. In more urban parishes, the ordering may be more difficult to discern. For example, one might consider all the churches in Islington district as being "Islington", but a study of the entries in the registers show some as being Canonbury, whilst others are considered Highbury, Holloway, etc. In at least one case, I have seen the order of the two ancient Liverpool churches of St. Peter and St. Nicholas swapped around in the indexes in different quarters.

One other caveat to offer is for registration districts that straddle county boundaries. It is not yet clear whether there is a single alphabetical ordering across the whole set of parishes, or whether there is a separate list for each county covered by the district. Further research in this area may clarify the situation or confirm that it was done in different ways in different places.

**Method 1: Interpolating page numbers**

Having understood how the indexes are put together, it is possible to use this information to locate marriages from the indexes. I have used this technique to locate marriages in Birmingham, Hampshire, and Oxfordshire, although I should stress it is significantly slower than using a search based on knowledge of where families were living. The technique also requires simultaneous access to the GRO indexes, as well as knowing the reference of the marriage being investigated.

An example for Oxfordshire, which I researched at the Society of Genealogists library, illustrates the principle. The library has a good collection of transcribed parish registers published by the Oxfordshire Family History Society. I was searching for a marriage of Bryan Worsley Millington who married in the district of Banbury in the December Quarter of 1892. The GRO reference is Volume 3a, page 1611.

Banbury, according to Brett Langston's website, is made up of 37 civil parishes running, in alphabetical order, from Alkerton to Wroxton. Picking parishes from the beginning, middle and end of the alphabet, we find the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banbury</td>
<td>Harry Godfrey &amp;</td>
<td>3a-1601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Mary</td>
<td>Florence Annie Skelcher</td>
<td>3a-1627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milcombe</td>
<td>Edwin Woodfield &amp; Elizabeth Mattaks Phelps</td>
<td>3a-1647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wroxton</td>
<td>Thomas Henry Rowland &amp; Cora Mabel Pearson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The references suggest that my Millington marriage took place, alphabetically speaking, between Banbury and Milcombe. A further marriage at Hanwell with reference 3a-1621 narrowed my search still further. Finally the marriage was located at Bodicote, where it was celebrated on October 4 1892. If the reference numbers of the entry sought are greater than those from parishes at the end of the alphabet, then the researcher might conclude that the entry sought is in the registrar's register and is not worth searching for.

**Method 2: Using FreeBMD**

A second technique is to make use of the data published online by FreeBMD. FreeBMD is an ambitious programme to transcribe and place online all of the birth, marriage, and death indexes for the 19th century. FreeBMD has some 10 million records at the time of writing, two-thirds of which are marriage records. Searching FreeBMD, it is possible to obtain the list of all marriages for a registration district in a particular quarter. It used to be possible to have the entries automatically placed in order of the page reference. Although this feature appears to have been removed, it is still possible to do this manually. Placing the entries in page numerical order enables the researcher to identify marriages that took place at more popular churches, a feature that is not available simply by considering your single entry in isolation.

Thus, for example, I was searching for the marriage of Robert Millington in the December Quarter of 1841 in the district of Grantham. There were no Millingtons in the district in the 1851 census and Robert was not found anywhere else. Placing the entries for the quarter in numeric order revealed that only one church appeared to complete more than one page and logic suggested that it had to be the principal church in the district, i.e. Grantham.
Nevertheless, there is the possibility of bringing together a large body of data held by members of the Guild in a single database that could be of benefit to all members. Such a database could be placed on the Guild website for exclusive access to Guild members, as well as postal searches.

A project for the Millennium?

An index containing marriage references from the GRO for the period 1837 to 1912 would be relatively easy to construct. Each reference would contain the forenames, surname, district, volume, and page. References would be augmented by the date, place and spouse where known. Use of a common transferable electronic format such as Comma Separated Variable (CSV) would enable data to be submitted by many members. A data manager would ensure that data was translated into a common representation (such as for the name of the district), thus minimising the load for individual members. Experiments with the data from a number of Guild members have shown that this is feasible. If there is sufficient interest for such a scheme (and for it to work, it requires a significant number of entries) I am willing to create such an index.

I believe a Guild Marriage Index based on the principles outlined above would benefit members as a whole in the new Millennium. This benefit would be significantly over and above that provided by the current Marriage Index, and would more than repay the effort involved. ☺

References
[5] There may be more than one district registrar within a single registration district.
[6] It is not clear to the author exactly where in the order Nonconformist chapels and Roman Catholic churches appear once they were allowed to keep their own registers from 1899.

- MY thanks to Guild members Polly Ruberry and Mary Rix for suggesting some of the ideas discussed in this article.
Marriage by certificate and Notice of Intent
By David Hawgood

This article describes an aspect of civil registration in England and Wales omitted from many genealogy textbooks. The normal course of marriage in a non-conformist church or register office starts with a visit to the register office to give “Notice of Intent to Marry”. This is entered in a book and a copy is displayed on a public notice board. After three weeks the Superintendent Registrar issues a certificate, valid for three months. The couple give the certificate to the minister or registrar who marries them.

What happens to that certificate giving permission to marry and what happens to the marriage notice book? I believe that the certificates are not kept in any uniform way – often not kept at all, in fact. A few marriage notice books are in record offices or libraries. I know of them for six registration districts in Wiltshire and one in Sussex. The current book in a register office is available for public inspection, but there may be a new book every few months. When I enquired at Ealing Register Office, I was told they had books of Notices of Intent to Marry back to the 1940s. Access to the books were be at the discretion of the registrar and one would only be allowed to look at details of one particular marriage notice. Books for Ealing before the 1940s were pulped during World War II.

If I had started by looking under “Family Law” in a 1950 Chambers Encyclopedia and “Marriage” in a 1912 Encyclopedia Britannica on my shelves, rather than in genealogy textbooks, I would have obtained the gist of the procedure more easily. I will use these to describe the procedure in obtaining a marriage licence from a register office. The details are entered in a separate book of Notices of Intent to Marry, not available for inspection. The notice is not displayed publicly. After one day the Superintendent Registrar can issue a marriage licence, together with a certificate. Differences in requirements between “marriage by certificate” and “marriage by licence” include required length of local residence, declaration made, whether notice is needed in both the groom’s and the bride’s registration district, and fees.

Much of the information I accumulated on this subject came from e-mail lists. When I first noticed the “marriage by certificate” and didn’t know what certificate was referred to, I asked on the Guild forum. I didn’t know whether the “certificate” applied to the church, the minister or the particular marriage, but Guild members gave me the answer within 24 hours.

Two months later there was a question on the subject on the Wiltshire Emigrants e-mail list. I replied with my new-found knowledge and said I had never heard of them being indexed or published. Tony Woodward, another Guild member, replied that some have been filmed and are available in Salt Lake City. The example he gave was for Calne in Wiltshire (details below). A different question on the Wiltshire list led me to discover that the National Index of Parish Registers for Wiltshire includes the few that are in the Wiltshire and Swindon Record Office. A question on the Society of Genealogists list led me to phone Ealing Register Office and find they have books back to the 1940s.

Notice books

The following notice books for Wiltshire Registration Districts are in Wiltshire and Swindon Record Office, and all are on film 1239284 in the Family History Library of the LDS Church, so it can be obtained for viewing at any Family History Centre:

- 1838-1882, Bradford
- 1837-1903, Calne
- 1837-1878, Devizes
- 1838-1911, Marlborough
- 1837-1904, Melksham
- 1837-1921, Westbury

An example of the name given as author is “Great Britain. Superintendent Registrar (District of Calne)”. I searched the LDS Family History Library Catalog to look for other Superintendent Registrars, but only those six appeared. There may be others in record offices. If you encounter one, let me know.

Notices of Marriage 1837-1879 for Hastings, Sussex, are in Hastings Museum. These have been indexed, and published on microfiche by PBN Publications of 22 Abbey Road, Eastbourne BN20 8TE.

All the above discussion is about notices to marry and licences from register offices. The system for obtaining marriage licences to marry in the established church continues and records are deposited in diocesan record offices, such as Lambeth Palace library. To show that they do continue into the 20th century, here are a couple of examples from the LDS Family History Library Catalog:

- Marriage and general licence registers for the Diocese of Canterbury 1586–1924 (15 reels of microfilm) from the Cathedral Archives at Canterbury.
- Marriage allegations for Great Britain 1632–1944 (232 reels of microfilm) from Lambeth Palace

The above are intended to show that ecclesiastical marriage licences and their records still continue, so ask at the appropriate Diocesan Record Office (usually the County Record Office) for information about them. For information about the civil “Notices of Intent to Marry” ask at the register office.

David Hawgood
Member 193
26 Cloister Road
Acton
London W3 0DE
hawgood@one-name.org

Journal of One-Name Studies, July 2001
DNA testing – a valuable new tool for one-namers

By Chris Pomery

The article “Genealogy and Genetics” in the April Journal, by Dr. Diane Brook, attracted a good deal of interest amongst Guild members. In this article, the author describes how the relatively new science of DNA testing has practical applications for members of one-name groups.

The Pomeroy DNA Project is the most comprehensive DNA-based analysis done to date in the UK – and possibly the world – on a one-name group. The results have redirected our documentary family tree research, while confirming the multiple West Country origins of the surname, now shared by people called Pomeroy, Pomroy and Pomery.

While every one-namer may wonder whether their name stems from a single ancestor, as a result of DNA tests the Pomeroy group know for certain that ours does not. The 850–950 British-based adult men with the names Pomeroy, Pomroy and Pomery probably belong to one of at least seven major, different, male ancestral groups that pre-date any form of documentary evidence.

The key DNA test for family historians analyses the Y-chromosome that is carried in the nuclear DNA of every living man. His DNA resembles that of his father and his paternal grandfather and is shared with male cousins of any degree who have the same male ancestor. There are two types of analysis used to distinguish and describe individual males’ DNA: first, to identify the broad haplogroup they belong to, and second, to label the specific haplotype they and their genetic relatives belong to.

Collectively, the sequence revealed by the haplogroup and haplotype analysis reveals a “DNA signature” that can be used to distinguish one male-to-male lineage from another. Every male human belongs to one of perhaps 50 haplogroups identified in the world population, one of which is found in around half of all European men. All 51 POMS tested under the Pomeroy Project belonged to one of the two most common haplogroups found in the UK.

Other parts of the Y-chromosome are, however, subject to more, though tiny, mutations over time. An analysis of the microsatellite regions of the Y-chromosome reveals a clear set of markers described as a haplotype.

How project was organised

Like others, our one-name group has extracted accessible documentary records from many types of sources, including almost 14,000 post-1837 BMD records. These have been matched up into families in a computer database containing just over 8,500 people.

To run the DNA project, we had to make a special effort to identify living but unrelated family members. Using the electoral roll, we cross-referenced individuals and families against the trees built up in our database before contacting almost 100 adult men to see if they wanted to participate. A total of 66 between whom no family tree links could be identified agreed to take part: DNA samples were successfully analysed from 51 of them, while the remaining 15 tests either did not reveal a result or samples were not returned.

Despite checking to ensure that the testees had no visible links to each other, we found that only 21 of the 51 samples had a unique DNA signature. The other 30 testees all had at least one other match; indeed, seven of them had the same haplotype. Even after rechecking our documentary files, we still have no idea how any of the individuals who clearly are linked by their DNA actually relate to each other.

This is the first major benefit for our group: the DNA results have drawn 30 individuals into nine groups ranging between two and seven testees each that we can now try to link and “prove” via documentary means.

The Pomeroyds are of West Country origin and 16th century records exist in the counties of Cornwall, Devon and Dorset, as well as in

---

**Haplogroup**

A sequence of numbers derived from a PCR analysis of multiple biallelic regions of Y-chromosome DNA that identify membership of one of a very small number of haplogroups in the total human population.

**Haplotype**

A sequence of numbers derived from a PCR analysis of multiple microsatellite regions. A difference in one number in the sequence between two samples is described as a single-step difference. This can either be as a result of a mutation from a common DNA root or because the two samples are unrelated.

**Phylogenetic Network Chart**

A graphical representation of the stepped links, and potential mutations, between different haplotypes within a common haplogroup (See chart on page 12).
London. Studies of the 19th century censuses show that the greatest dispersal of Pomeroyx away from their West Country roots occurred in the 1870s. In the 1881 census, 49 per cent of Pomeroyx heads of households born in Cornwall were enumerated out of the county, and the total number of those enumerated in Cornwall fell to 177 from 259 a decade before.

The modern distribution across the UK is, as one would expect, very much more diverse. The 51 testees have addresses in 24 different counties in England and Wales. Only three live in Cornwall, three in Dorset and six in Devon, collectively fewer than a quarter of all testees. Linking each of them to the oldest member of their researched family trees, we found that they have known identified origins in 15 counties. Five of the testees’ known origins are outside the UK, in Ireland, USA and Canada. According to documentary evidence, the families of 13 of the 51 appear to originate from Devon, nine from Cornwall and three from Dorset, these three counties accounting for almost half of all testees’ origins.

Surname spellings

The DNA results consolidated 27 of the testees into seven groups based on their DNA signatures. One can broadly say that these represent ancestral groups that pre-date both documentary evidence and the beginning of surnames in the UK. Three of these ancestral groups link back to Cornwall and two each to Devon and Dorset. The remaining 24 of the 51 testees fall into smaller and younger groups that probably stem from newer genetic material that has become associated with the Pomeroyx name, primarily through illegitimacy or the rules of inheritance that lead men marrying into the family to take the Pomeroyx name.

Apparent variant spellings of Pomeroyx, like Pomroyx and Pomeryx, can confuse researchers into looking in the wrong place for documentary links.

The largest group of identical DNA signatures includes testees with all three surnames, proof that the different variant spellings arose from the same genetic material. Three of the nine multi-testee haplotypes identified have more than one surname among those tested. These three are all Cornish-origin families and, in fact, all the modern Cornish-origin families linked to more than one testee have more than one surname in them.

Focusing on the smallest surname sub-group, the four Pomeroyx testees probably link back to just two of the ancestral groups, both of them in Cornwall. This is interesting, as Pomeryx is the most common spelling found in early Cornish documents of the three surname variants that survive today. In the 1881 census there were no fewer than 19 different spellings of the surname, of which only 13 per cent were the preferred Pomeroyx. Today, Pomeryx accounts for only about eight per cent of all POM men in Britain.

What DNA cannot tell us

The DNA tests have revealed a wide range of previously unknown connections between families that we can now try to “prove” by documentary means. It has also forced us to rethink some assumptions about the development of variant surnames and on the pre-documentable origins of our names.

These are the positive points. DNA testing is, however, not able to prove everything one might wish, and has left us with a whole set of new and difficult questions. It’s important to distinguish between issues that DNA tests can never solve and ones which it may in future be able to illuminate.

The interpretation of the DNA results comes from two directions: an analysis of the DNA signatures as found, and the comparison with a control group representing the general population. If two people have the same DNA signature it is likely, based purely on the DNA evidence, that they share a common male ancestor. The odds of this being true are greatly increased if they share the same surname and have the same oral tradition about their origins. But even together this is not proof positive. DNA haplotype analysis does not “prove” links; it only demonstrates a degree of probability.

One can be more certain of a mutational link if the incidence of a DNA signature is more common within the surname than in a
wider control population. This was a feature of the seven ancestral groups we identified. Our test control group of 1,084 people represented roughly one in 60,000 of the mainland UK population. The composition of the control group is important. At the moment Y-chromosome DNA testing for historical purposes is so new that there simply isn’t a large database of UK-origin haplotypes from which to create a strong control group. Ideally we would want a control set based on West Country names, but it will be several years before regional control datasets may appear.

While the results confirmed our belief that the family has West Country origins, it is possible that this conclusion is biased, as our documentary research is strong in the counties of Cornwall, Devon & Dorset and weak in other areas such as London and Wiltshire. On the other hand, the known families of the 51 testees have 291 living adult male members in them, roughly 30% of the total alive in the UK, so it is unlikely that a major haplotype was not discovered during the tests. It is possible, however, that if more individuals had been asked to test, then the overall picture of the distribution of the haplotypes would be different and that some of the smaller haplotypes, where just a single testee was found, could turn out to be more significant.

We also built our DNA project around the assumption that the individual tested was carrying the actual DNA signature of his entire historical family. However, we can assume that in a certain percentage of cases this would not be true, due to a more recent non-paternity event. In a test sample as wide as ours, a few such cases would not make a vast difference to the results, but it would be wise to test another member of the largest documented families, some of which go back 13 generations, to identify which these are.

There are some scientific questions, too. Results from Y-chromosome tests are still being built up, and there are a number of testing variables whose probabilities have not yet been established. The most powerful of the latter is that the mutation rate is different for each microsatellite area being tested to identify the haplotype or DNA signature. None of these rates are yet conclusively known. Calculations about mutation rates are currently made based on an average rate, and clearly if – as in other studies based upon random samples of the same surname – this figure is fed back into the interpretative analysis, then it could cause errors. There are also no figures about how common a double-step mutation occurs. All DNA analysis is based upon the assumption that only single-step mutations occur.

It is important to remember that DNA testing reveals details about genetic lineages which are not necessarily identical to the information that family historians summarise as family trees. There are rule-of-thumb estimates of the likelihood of a direct male-to-male transmission of DNA being interrupted between generations for reasons other than DNA mutation, but these vary from around 1.3% to almost 14% per generation. The reasons for such breaks are not simply what DNA test reports euphemistically describe as a “non-paternity event” (i.e. where the tree father is not the lineage father), but also a host of reasons familiar to family historians that explain how and why new male DNA enters a surname’s history.

These include: a man marrying a female Pomeroy and adopting her name upon marriage (perhaps to secure an inheritance or as a conscious decision); when children born within another marriage adopt their Pomeroy stepfather’s surname on their mother’s re-marriage and thus switch surname; when a family adopts a male child who takes their surname; when an immigrant adopts an English-sounding surname on his arrival; when the purchaser of property adopts the surname of the seller when buying an important estate.

Finally, some new blood can come into an established surname through a misspelling at some point. The Pomeroy project avoided the problem of calculating a “non-paternity” rate, as our test was based on a non-random sample, but it remains a major issue for random-based studies.

The lack of empirical comparative data leads us to be cautious on almost any interpretation of non-identical DNA signatures. However, we found two major Cornish-origin families dating back to the early 17th century that are a single mutation apart. We are now working on the assumption that this is a single family, though the mutation that separated these two haplotypes may have occurred well before any documentary evidence we could ever find. Without comparative data from other surname tests, we are still working intuitively and assuming, rather than comparing and contrasting.

Conclusions for one-namers

Whilst setting up and interpreting the results of the DNA tests I’ve moved from being slightly sceptical to a firm advocate. Looking at the phylogenetic charts produced by our results, I realised that I was the first person ever to see a surname’s history laid out in such detail. Once a wide body of results has been built up that resolves some of the issues about control groups and standard mutation rates noted above, Y-chromosome analysis will be an immensely valuable tool for one-namers.

Until now family historians have relied on two main tools: oral tradition and documentary records. DNA testing is now our third tool. It won’t replace our traditional reliance on documentary evidence, for the simple reason that the output that most people want from their family studies is a family tree, complete with all the names and links marked in. But it does make it much easier to create those trees by telling us where to look for documentary evidence.

It will be of much more interest to one-namers than individual family historians for some time for
two main reasons. Firstly, one-namers are focused on analysing their entire surname set, not just unravelling a particular family tree, and the DNA test results are primarily comparative ones. Secondly, the cost of running a test programme is still high, so I see one-namers organising tests for their name, rather than individuals rushing forward to get themselves and their nearest relatives tested.

Looking long-term, one might foresee publicly-accessible databases of haplotypes that could be arranged by surname and origin. Providing that as a society we can accept the data protection implications (though individual identities need not — and surely should not — be linked to specific DNA signatures) this might be available within five or 20 years. DNA testing itself could well become a readily available low-cost commodity, not a luxury. By then it would have entered the mainstream of history and family history studies.

Next steps for Pomeroy group

The DNA results we now have for the Pomeroy family in Britain have created a matrix into which we can fit other male Pomeroys, including those abroad, who wish to find out to whom, if anyone, in the wider family they may be ultimately related. The next stage will, I hope, be to widen the number of people tested from the UK, with a further stage to invite those living in the former dominions to test. This opens up the possibility of linking Pomeroy in, say, Australia and the USA to a particular Dorset-origin family, or some in Canada & New Zealand to a particular Cornish-origin family.

Even without further tests, the current set of DNA results will become more focused and useful as more documentary evidence accumulates, primarily online. There are 798 known adult UK-based males in our one-name group, and every time a new electoral roll comes out we identify a few more. The 1901 census will be invaluable in linking the many families identified in the 1881 census to those linked from the post-1911 births and marriages from the Family Records Centre. Every new piece of documentary data makes the database denser and reduces the number of unlinked families and groups. The statistics from the database feed directly into the matrix of the DNA results and will rearrange the relative importance of the individual haplotypes. We will also, I hope, find the documentary proof for some of the new DNA signature links!

Norman knight

The key conclusion from the DNA testing programme is that the results will direct our documentary research long into the future, as new documentary evidence will bring the DNA matrix into sharper focus. The two tools are fully complementary – there is no escape from the rigours of documentary analysis!

Underlying the Pomeroy study was an old conundrum: could we be related to the Norman knight Ralf de la Pommeraye, on whom William the Conqueror settled 59 manors in the West Country? The documentary evidence suggests that there is a link all the way through from Ralf’s birth somewhere around the year 1030 and the modern descendants of the Harberton peerage family. Would, we wondered, anyone turn out to be related to a modern member of that family?

While we only tested one member of this ancient family and no one else tested had an identical DNA signature, six others were found to be within three mutations. Based upon other one-name tests, the rule of thumb is that a one-step mutation is a possible link, a two-step remains feasible while a three-step mutation is unlikely to be linked. But perhaps in such an old family, one that pre-dates surname formation by several centuries and half of whose history pre-dates normal documentary evidence, these six could be linked?

Reviewing the results, I remembered that one person of the 100-odd I had telephoned six months before had mentioned that tradition had it that his family linked back to the Norman family, specifically to the branch that once owned St Michael’s Mount near Penzance.

I normally treat oral tradition with a pinch of salt – but sure enough, there in the notes of one of the six was the note of this conversation that I had made. It’s too early to say that the DNA has proved that family’s story, but I can say that we are now taking it very seriously!

- The grant-funded Pomeroy DNA tests were performed by the University of Oxford’s Department of Immunology under Professor Bryan Sykes FRS. Chris Pomeroy is researching the Pomeroy name in a one-name study led by Tony Pomeroy in Dorchester.

Chris can be contacted directly on pomeroy@one-name.org or by post (unfortunately, potentially with considerable delay at present) via 37 Mayes Close, Warlingham, CR6 9LB, Surrey, UK.

Some useful web pages

How DNA tests are done:
http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/genetics.html

The Pomeroy DNA results:
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~allpoms/genesportal.htm

Commercial DNA testing service in Oxford:
http://www.oxfordancestors.com/faq.html

Bibliography

Guild member Alan Savin’s book, “DNA for Family Historians”, can be ordered from alan@savin.org.

CHRIS POMERY
Member 3400
37 Mayes Close
Warlingham
Surrey CR6 9LB
pomeroy@one-name.org
Strategies for involving today’s generations in one-name studies
By Brian Otridge

I am certain that there are many one-namers who either see no interest in extending their study to connect with today’s generations, or who are apprehensive about contacting people with their surname. The purpose of this article is to encourage more one-namers to consider involving today’s generations.

Why to do it
Firstly, why even bother to get in touch with people of your surname alive today? I believe that there are five good reasons for doing this:

- As time marches on, today’s generations become yesterday’s generations. When you bequeath your work to the next generation, the element about today’s generations has become history.
- Older members of today’s generations can provide some remarkable insights and information – I contacted one family who had very accurately documented their branch of the family back to 1850, since proven mostly correct by BMDs, wills and parish register documents.
- One has the potential to impart a great deal of pleasure to family members contacted by providing them with an “instant” family tree.
- You may even find others who have been researching the family genealogy – I found three.
- By publishing a newsletter and/or forming a society it can help take you up the Guild ladder to Category B and A!

Being the Devil’s Advocate, one could argue a number of reasons why not actively to seek out other present members of the family:

- Someone might get upset about their personal details being researched. However, with tactful handling this need not be a problem.
- You could just sit back and wait for people to contact you, but only those who have an active interest in genealogy are likely to do that.
- You might think: There is nothing interesting about recent events – see the five good reasons above!

When to do it
Now! In my study it was one of the first things I did as I had already sussed out the five good reasons and had no fear of upsetting people.

Who to contact
The first thing to remember is that it is a lot easier conducting this exercise with access to the Internet. What you need to do is to access electoral roll and telephone listings. Whilst it is possible to do this by seeking out each county’s electoral roll listings, and to find every phone book for the country, that is a laborious task. Also, it gets more difficult if you want to look for other countries.

There are a number of websites that offer access to current address and phone listings, but my preference is for Ancestry (http://www.ancestry.com), which offers listings for the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The illustration left is an example of a return for the USA:

For other countries, it is possible to access their telephone directories on the web by going to the website teldir.com (http://www.teldir.com/eng/). This provides access to every online phone book in the world.

Unfortunately, some of these can be a bit laborious, not permitting you to enquire against the whole country but having to give a state, county or district. An example of the Continued on Page 18
THANKS AND A FOND FAREWELL TO MARY

GUILD Chairman Alec Tritton presents a framed certificate to retiring Vice-Chairman Mary Rumsey.

ABOVE: Carol Orgell-Rosen and Barbara Elderton enjoy a lunchtime chat and joke. RIGHT: The Guild's only Chelsea Pensioner member John Carbis, with our Regional Representatives’ Coordinator Graham Tuley (also in “uniform”!). BELOW left: Alec Tritton in conversation with a group including President Derek Palgrave (right), Norfolk Regional Rep Mary Griffiths and Mrs. Pamela Palgrave.

THE scene that greeted delegates to the Annual with delegates’ folders neatly arranged, presided over by co-organiser Ron Dobrée.
The pictures above, right and below were taken at the “From the Cup of Love” conference at Leicester, organised by the Federation of Family History Societies (See page 19 for report).

Above: Elizabeth Simpson, luminary of the family history world, presents the Award named after her to Guild Chairman Alec Tritton for the Journal of One-Name Studies. Right: You may not believe it, but these are two of the Guild Committee, dressed for the Saturday evening banquet — strictly in keeping with the conference theme! Jeanne Bunting poses as a “Lady of the Night” and data processing manager John Hanson is the Devil (we think!). Below: Roy Stockdill, Alec Tritton and Jean Debney with the Elizabeth Simpson Award.
How to make contact

Even though you have probably obtained telephone numbers, my first piece of advice is – DO NOT TELEPHONE. It could come as a nasty shock to someone, as misunderstandings can very easily occur when talking on the phone to strangers. What is needed is a cautious and tactful approach, and for this I submit an abstract of the letter that I use:

“Dear.....

“This is not a circular, and I am not trying to make any money out of it. Also, if you are not interested in the contents of this letter, then please discard it, and I promise I will not bother you again. However, please think twice before doing that. And, if you are wondering where I got your name and address from, Electoral Rolls are freely available on the Internet.

“As you can see from the letterhead, I am studying the genealogy of the ****** family. My researches have shown that the spellings ******, ****** & ****** were used interchangeably until the mid-late 19th century, when universal literacy and record-keeping came of age. [AND IF YOUR SURNAME IS LOCATIVE]...

“So, it is my belief that we are all members of a single family, probably with a single locative origin in ****** in about the 14th Century.

“I enclose some information that will help you understand what the study is doing. You have my assurance that I will publish ABSOLUTELY NOTHING about any living individual, other than that already available publicly. As you will see from the enclosed literature, I have a wealth of information about deceased family ancestors – over ****** of them now.

“And you thought our surname was rare, as I once did!”

Then include details of what you can offer to them – a society, newsletter, website, or whatever else you think they will find of interest.

My example letter concludes with...

“If you would like to be kept abreast of developments, then please write, phone or e-mail back, whichever is easiest for you. It would also be very helpful if you could provide any information that could help link your family branch into the greater ****** family tree, to help leave an heirloom for future generations.”

That worked for me, with about a 25% response rate, although some of the responses took several months to come in. At that level, the people responding will normally provide enough information about their parents, children and cousins to fill in any gaps. Also, I have not had a single indignant e-mail, letter or phone call along the lines of: “Keep your nose out of my personal business.”

Keep them interested

You may feel that having contacted them, extracted as much information out of them that you can, and sent them a family tree in return, that you could then quietly ignore them. That may be less trouble and cheaper, but I believe in maintaining contact, and keeping them informed. As their confidence in you grows, they may be prepared to offer more information, help or material. I have had several offers of research help, quite a few certificates and photographs, and perhaps there is more to come.

Eventually you may even feel bold enough to organise a reunion or start a society, leading to an enhanced category as a Guild of One-Name Studies member! ☺

• Fellow Guild member Peter C. Amsden has written an excellent booklet, Basic Approach to...Making Contact With Relatives, published by the Federation of Family History Societies, ISBN 1 86006 099 4. It can be ordered through the Federation website www.familyhistorybooks.co.uk

BRIAN ORTIDGE
Member 3423
34 Huntingdon Road
Brampton
Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire PE28 4PA
E-mail: otridge@one-name.org
Elizabeth Simpson success crowns a spectacular Federation conference

The Guild enjoyed unprecedented success at the Federation of Family History Societies conference at Leicester University in April, the “jewel in the crown” being our winning the coveted Elizabeth Simpson Award for the best family history publication of 2000 with the Journal of One-Name Studies.

Last year we came third in the competition, which is named after a luminary of the UK genealogical world, Elizabeth Simpson, who was there to present the Award in person to our Chairman, Alec Tritton, during the Federation’s AGM.

It is only proper that we report that, as happened last year, Roy Stockdill, Editor of the Journal, was also a member of the Judging Committee. However, Chairman of the Committee Mrs. Jean Debney, of the Berkshire FHS, stressed in her report to the AGM that the rules had been strictly observed and no judge had taken any part in the judging of a publication with which he/she was involved.

The third judge was Michael Gandy, Editor of the Genealogists’ Magazine.

The issue of the Journal that won the ESA was that of October 2000, which featured on the front cover a major feature on Irish One-Name Studies. Runner-up in the contest was the journal of the Somerset & Dorset FHS, The Greenwood Tree, and third was the journal of the Anglo-German FHS, Mitteilungsblatt.

Team effort

In accepting the Elizabeth Simpson Award on behalf of the Guild, Alec Tritton said the success of the Journal was a “great team effort”. He also mentioned that he was on record as saying that no one-name publication could win the Award, and that last year we had “shot ourselves in the foot” by Roy Stockdill becoming a judge. “I have been proved wrong on both counts!” he joked.

Under the rules of the contest, the Journal is now barred from entering again for the next two years.

The FFHS conference, colourfully named “From the Cup of Love”, was a spectacular success, thought by many to be the best family history conference ever. It was fully booked out, and the unusual theme may have had something to do with this—those things which our ancestors deliberately kept hidden, even from their nearest and dearest. Sex, sin and scandal were on the menu the whole weekend (strictly in the lecture theatre, of course!) and they proved to be a popular attraction.

There were lectures on the history of prostitution, bastardy, incest, bigamy, history of contraception, and the “bawdy courts”. Roy Stockdill was one of the lecturers with a talk on “Sex, sin and sensation in newspapers”.

The Guild is playing an ever-increasing role in the affairs of the Federation. Alec Tritton, Vice-Chairman, has become Acting Chairman after Cliff Debney stood down, and we have two other members of the Guild Committee on the FFHS Executive, Dominic Johnson and Geoff Riggs. Geoff has also become the Federation’s Webmaster.

Halsted Sermon & gathering

On May 7 I had the privilege of representing the Guild at the annual Halsted family gathering, which starts with attendance at the Choral Matins and Halsted Sermon at St. Peter’s Church, Burnley, Lancashire, at the invitation of Mr Stephen Halsted. This year he was responsible for arranging the gathering, which centres on the Halsted Sermon for which the Halsted family made an endowment, and, as the Guild is also to benefit from Halsted generosity, Mrs. Lewis-Jones, widow of Raymond Lewis-Jones, had invited the Guild to be represented. As I live not too far away, my wife and I visited Burnley for this event. Unfortunately, as it was the Bank Holiday weekend, due to a previous commitment we were prevented from attending the family lunch at a nearby restaurant.

St Peters is a very old and charming church, which has been carefully restored. One of the churchwardens showed pictures of how it used to be, when it was so crowded that balconies were installed along the side aisles, as the ground floor was packed to capacity. Whilst the church was not packed, there was a good-sized congregation.

After the service, coffee was served and my wife and I had the opportunity to chat with Mrs. Lewis-Jones, the widow of the deceased member who has made such a generous gift to the Guild. She was charming. Then we, unfortunately, had to make our excuses and leave to get back to our own family gathering.

John Colloff
Committee member and Librarian

Journal of One-Name Studies, July 2001 19
Electronic newsletters to be available for loan via e-mail and on CD

When members have been kind enough to send me copies of their newsletter in electronic format, I have been pleased to accept them.

However, as the stock has grown, and the end of my tenure of this post grows near, I decided that I should formally confirm this aspect of the library’s collection, and this has now been done with the Guild committee, with an added enhancement.

Obviously, this is a new aspect to us all, but as the purpose of the library is to make material available to members, it has been decided that the electronic newsletters should be included in the listing of newsletters available on loan that appears from time to time in the Journal.

In general, input of and access to the electronic newsletters is expected to be by e-mail. However, as some newsletters are quite large, they could be made available as a file on a CD, most likely in Adobe Acrobat PDF format, at a cost of £1.

I am afraid this is the best that we can arrange, and any improvements will await having to be based on experience.

Currently, I cannot see any way in which they could be made available to non-computer owners, though the CD alternative does make them available to computer owners without Internet access (provided they have a CD-ROM drive, of course).

Copyright question

In discussing this, once again the question of copyright was raised. This is because it is so easy to reproduce work that is sitting as a file on your computer.

However, as with all material in the library, the copyright of the originator is always recognised and any member wishing to extensively reproduce material from work loaned to them is expected to contact the originator, exactly like anything borrowed from a public library.

My apologies for the dom-inance of these notes by this computer-related item. As always, my aim is not to baffle but to help, so do not hesitate to contact me to explain any of the above if this is an area into which you wish to expand your ONS activities but have not yet done so.

Award entries

Once again, the Editor Roy Stockdill has passed all the journals and newsletters that were entered for the Guild Award for One-Name Periodicals to me and they are available on loan to members.

This is of particular interest to those with ambitions to win the award with their own newsletter, who want to see what the standard that they have to compete against is like, and what is needed to win.

Registrar’s Notes

By Ken Toll

AM your new Registrar
Will anything change?
Well, yes & no. Hopefully, you will all continue to receive the service you need, but there will inevitably be some change. I bring fresh ideas and skills to the job, but lack the experience of my predecessor.

I have already discovered that you need the Wisdom of Solomon in this job—but splitting names down the middle isn’t so easy!

So who was silly enough to take on this role? I am Ken Toll, an IT Engineer in the Information Directorate of a large public service organisation. And before anyone asks – no, I don’t have access to their records!

I have been a Guild member for 12 years, was a member of the Privacy Working Group in 1998/9, and joined the Committee in April 2000. My role last year was FFHS Representative and I set up the Guild’s initial presence on GenFair.

When my predecessor, Dominic Johnson, announced her retirement, I cautiously stepped forward. At this point, I must thank her for keeping the Registrar’s records in good order and for making the transition as smooth as possible. She did warn me what I was taking on and I chose to ignore her. I’ll know better next time! The Registrar’s job description estimates the workload at 20 hours per week. I thought I could reduce this by smarter working. I can’t! I, therefore, need to plead with members to make the job a little easier.

Can I remind members of their commitment to respond to enquiries accompanied by a SAE? A small number of complaints continue to trickle in and I’d rather not have to deal with these. Also, can I remind members who are about to move home (or e-mail account) to let us know, please? You can write to me; fill out the changes form on the Guild website; or email changes@one-name.org

Now down to the nitty gritty. Amongst other duties, as Regis-
INCE writing in the last Journal, it has been quite a busy time. We have, of course, had our AGM and Conference, where I met some old friends and some Guild members who were experiencing a weekend conference for the first time.

This year we had members from Australia and the USA attending and the member from America wanted to have the dates for next year so she could put them in her diary!

Then, two weeks later, there was the Federation of Family History Societies’ Conference in Leicester. About 20 people attended both conferences, but there were quite a few Guild members at the second conference who did not go to the Guild one. Next year, however, there will be no need to choose, as we are playing host to the Federation’s AGM and council meeting.

Over the next few months, you will be hearing a lot about it. Booking forms should be available when you read this Journal and the dates are April 12–14 2002. This will be held at the University of Warwick in Coventry. I hope those of you who ordered the National Burial Index found it worthwhile. I found only one entry but it was still worth it for me, as the Clemas I found was in the 1700s in Yorkshire – and I didn’t know there were any in that area! If you haven’t yet got the NBI, it is not too late to order it from the Guild. The cost is £27, a 10 per cent discount on the retail price.

I have heard that the publishers of Family Tree Magazine have increased the price to subscribers. The cost of the subscription is now as follows: for 12 months, UK £26.40; Europe £32.80; overseas surface mail £31.35; overseas airmail £47.60.

There is a new magazine called Ancestors available. It is the publication of the Public Record Office and the first issue came out in April. It is not available in newsagents, but it can be purchased at the Family Records Centre in London and the PRO at Kew at £3.95. You can also subscribe to the magazine for one or two years. The subscription rate is £21.33 for six issues and £37.92 for 12 issues (two years). Outside the UK, there is an additional £1 per issue to cover postage.

This could make a good Christmas or birthday gift. If you are interested in subscribing, e-mail me at treasurer@one-name.org and I will see if there are enough people interested I will add it to the renewal form this year. It would be good if we could all start the subscription with the December/January issue, but if you prefer to start earlier, that can be arranged. You can also subscribe direct from the publishers, Wharncliffe Publishing Ltd., 47 Church Street, Barnsley. South Yorkshire S70 2AS.

Subs reminder

An early reminder: your subscriptions will be due again on November 1. Last weekend I received a cheque from a member for this year! Please remember that after three months your membership will lapse, and this means someone else could register the name you have registered with the Guild. So, to avoid the risk of that happening, please pay when you receive the renewal notice this year.

The paper with the address label on it is also your renewal form, so don’t throw it away. Always look at this paper, as it usually has something of interest on the other side!
Another successful AGM and Conference in Berkshire

The 22nd Guild AGM and Conference, and the second successive one to be held at the Easthampstead Park Conference Centre, Wokingham, Berkshire, was judged another resounding winner, with an excellent programme of lectures, interspersed with some social mingling and people making new friends.

The attendance was the largest ever, with around 100 members at the event, held over the weekend of March 30–April 1. Two lady members had travelled thousands of miles, one from America and another from Australia.

The conference centre is a Jacobean mansion built for the Marquess of Downshire in 1860 in 60 acres of parkland. This year there was an added hazard in the form of foot and mouth precautions, but these caused little inconvenience apart from restricting walking in the grounds.

We were once again indebted to the Conference Organiser, the redoubtable John Titterton, who was ably assisted by Ron Dobrée. As last year, John Titterton also managed to find time to give one of the lectures himself.

The formal proceedings of the AGM took up Saturday morning, our President Derek Palgrave taking the chair and welcoming delegates. He commented on the excellent turn-out. Chairman Alec Tritton in his report revealed that Guild membership was at an all-time high – a sign we must be doing something right! He listed the numerous committees the Guild was now represented on in the wider family history world.

Once again, there was no election for the committee and elected unopposed were: Janine Brooks, Jeanne Bunting, John Colloff, John Hanson, Jim Isard, Dominic Johnson, Paul Millington, Roy Rayment, Geoff Riggs, Roy Stockdill, Ken Toll, Alec Tritton, Graham Tuley and Sandra Turner [Howard Benbrook was co-opted at the May meeting].

Derek Palgrave was re-elected President and a popular move was the election of Mary Rumsey as a Vice-President. Mary, former Editor of the Journal, was retiring after 15 years on the committee, due to ill health. Unfortunately, she was unable to be present, but Alec Tritton later visited her at her home and presented her with some genealogy books and a framed certificate marking her long service to the Guild.

Other Vice-Presidents elected were Peter Goodall, Ernest Hamley and Peter Towey.

At a committee meeting, the following officers were elected:

Chairman, Alec Tritton; Vice-Chairman, Geoff Riggs; Secretary, Jim Isard; Treasurer, Sandra Turner; Registrar, Ken Toll; Editor, Roy Stockdill.

The theme of the main conference, “Geography Matters: Maps and Places”, proved a popular and fascinating one. Saturday’s opening speaker Dominic Johnson gave a talk on Maps and their Makers, with a brief look at the history of both.

She was followed by Paul Blake, who talked on Tithe Maps and Apportionment. Tithe maps, mostly drawn up in the 1840s, are an important source in pinpointing where ancestors lived.

Saturday’s closing speaker Jean Debney examined the make-up of the areas covered by Civil Registration Districts, census returns and Poor Law Unions – a feature of research often complicated and confusing, due to boundary changes.

On Sunday guest speaker Peter McClure, a retired Senior Lecturer from the University of Hull, spoke on The Origins and Development of English Place Names and Surnames Derived from Them. This, of course, was a subject close to the hearts of all one-namers.

He talked of the remarkable variety of origins that reflect the diversity of the ancient landscape and long history of settlement. Peter also pointed out how linguistic changes over many centuries had obscured the original forms and meanings of changes, presenting some intriguing problems for the family historian.

John Titterton in his talk explained his unusual method of estimating the geographical origin of his surname by statistical analysis of the IGI and other data.

The final speaker was Geoff Riggs, who talked on Surname Distribution in the 1881 Census. He explained why relative density measures a name’s distribution more accurately than numbers of occurrences.

**Final impressions? Another popular and successful AGM and Conference, with new friendships forged and those attending a Guild conference for the first time going away with a good impression of what we do! ☺**

---

**Carol Holland-Day**

*We are sorry to have to report the death of Carol Holland-Day, member 3558. Mary Griffiths, our Norfolk Regional Rep, writes: “Carol, a very new member of the Guild, sadly had no time to enjoy that membership. Our paths would cross from time to time at Kirby Hall, home of the Norfolk Family History Society. “Carol suffered from heart disease all her life and was not expected to reach adulthood. She said how she rejoiced as she entered each new decade. Last December she had a heart-lung transplant. When I caught up with here in April she was very upbeat, looking forward to the future. I am sorry the Guild never had the chance to know her.*
Winners of Guild Award for One-Name Periodicals

The second Guild Award for One-Name Periodicals attracted another good entry of more than 20 one-name journals and newsletters in the two categories.

The results, announced at the AGM and Conference in Berkshire, were as follows:

**Category A**
Winner – AdversariA, the journal of the Blanc/shard Society, edited by John Blanchard, Guild member 3426.
Runner-up – Soul Search, Journal of the Sole Society, edited by

The judges were of the opinion that all the entries were very creditable, taking into account the obviously differing circumstances, resources and sizes of the one-name studies concerned.

Especially worthy of mention were those newsletters which were the work of just one person, some obviously working with very limited resources. We feel they deserve encouragement and we look forward to seeing them advance in content, presentation and style in the future.

However, I want to make again an observation I made last year. The judges noted that a number of journals did not have an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). It’s a good idea to have one, since this enables your publication to be listed in library catalogues, etc.

The two winners received framed certificates. Unfortunately, neither were able to be at the AGM to receive them. However, as Chairman of the Judges I was privileged to be invited to attend the Blanc/shard Society’s annual gathering at York in June, where I was pleased to present the Category A Award to John Blanchard, the Editor of AdversariA. Rosemary Rainbird’s Award, as winner of Combined Categories B & C, was despatched to her after the conference.

I want to thank my fellow judges, Jane Morson, books reviewer for the Journal, and Ken Grubb, last year’s winner of the Category A Award, for their participation and fairness in the judging process.

**Category B & C**
Third place – Family Connections, Newsletter of the Prior Family History Society, edited by John Prior, Guild member 2696.

The judges noted that a number of journals did not have an ISSN. It’s a good idea to have one, since this enables your publication to be listed in library catalogues, etc.

The two winners received framed certificates. Unfortunately, neither were able to be at the AGM to receive them. However, as Chairman of the Judges I was privileged to be invited to attend the Blanc/shard Society’s annual gathering at York in June, where I was pleased to present the Category A Award to John Blanchard, the Editor of AdversariA. Rosemary Rainbird’s Award, as winner of Combined Categories B & C, was despatched to her after the conference.

I want to thank my fellow judges, Jane Morson, books reviewer for the Journal, and Ken Grubb, last year’s winner of the Category A Award, for their participation and fairness in the judging process.

**Combined categories B & C**
Third place – Family Connections, Newsletter of the Prior Family History Society, edited by John Prior, Guild member 2696.

The judges were of the opinion that all the entries were very creditable, taking into account the obviously differing circumstances, resources and sizes of the one-name studies concerned.

Especially worthy of mention were those newsletters which were the work of just one person, some obviously working with very limited resources. We feel they deserve encouragement and we look forward to seeing them advance in content, presentation and style in the future.

However, I want to make again an observation I made last year. The judges noted that a number of journals did not have an ISSN. It’s a good idea to have one, since this enables your publication to be listed in library catalogues, etc.

The two winners received framed certificates. Unfortunately, neither were able to be at the AGM to receive them. However, as Chairman of the Judges I was privileged to be invited to attend the Blanc/shard Society’s annual gathering at York in June, where I was pleased to present the Category A Award to John Blanchard, the Editor of AdversariA. Rosemary Rainbird’s Award, as winner of Combined Categories B & C, was despatched to her after the conference.

I want to thank my fellow judges, Jane Morson, books reviewer for the Journal, and Ken Grubb, last year’s winner of the Category A Award, for their participation and fairness in the judging process.

**Forthcoming events**

Forward to the past
A FAMILY history conference with the theme “Forward to the Past: Twentieth Century Records” is being organised by the Society of Genealogists at Imperial College, London, from August 31 to September 2.

The conference will incorporate the Federation of Family History Societies general meeting. The “Forward to the Past” conference will concentrate on researching the multitude of records available for the 20th century.

A lengthy list of lectures will include talks on Lloyd George’s Domesday (the subject of an article in the Journal in the October 2000 issue); Photographs in the Public Record office; the 1901 Census; Trade Union Records; 20th Century Merchant Seamen; Air Force Records; 20th Century Servants; Childhood Migration; Records of Internees; Women At War; and Sources for the Boer War.

For a booking form, phone the SoG on 020 7553 3290, e-mail events@sog.org.uk or see the society’s website at www.sog.org.uk

**Toseland Clan Society**
THE Toseland Clan Society is holding its AGM weekend on September 22–23 at the Village Hall, Little Harwooden, Wellingborough, Northants. Entrance fee for adults is £1, doors open at 10.0 a.m. both days. The AGM will be held at 2.0 p.m. on the Saturday. The weekend is designed to allow members, and non-members who will be encouraged to join, to research the society’s extensive records on the Toseland surname. A computer and microfiche reader will be available.

Enquiries to C. A. Toseland, e-mail: ca.tosland@ntlworld.com

ROY STOCKDILL

---

ROSY Stockdill, Chairman of the Judges, presents the Category A Guild Award to John Blanchard. Tim Soles and entered by Maureen Storey, Guild member 3309.


**Combined categories B & C**
Third place – Family Connections, Newsletter of the Prior Family History Society, edited by John Prior, Guild member 2696.

---

Journal of One-Name Studies, July 2001
We held yet another successful Seminar in May. This time we were in the East of England, at Cottenham, just a few miles from Cambridge. Some people travelled quite a distance to be there and the sun was shining!

Unfortunately, the date clashed with the FA Cup Final and quite a few members had already arranged to go on holiday. We will have to ensure that our dates are published early enough in future so you can plan your holidays accordingly! Even so, there were still almost 30 people there, including six committee members.

We had four very interesting speakers. The first, Mike Petty, was very entertaining on Fenland life in the 1800s, explaining how the draining of the fens affected the families living there and the movement of the population at that time. For many years, fenmen were champion skaters, aided by the vast flooded areas and specially prepared courses.

Hardship riots

There were riots in 1809 when the local militia mutinied and German troops were called in to keep law and order. Further riots ensued after the Napoleonic Wars ended, when there was hardship caused by soaring prices and lower wages. Some rioters were hung and others transported to Australia. More riots and strikes came over land enclosures. However, the hardy fens people survived and many flourished.

Then, our President Derek Palgrave gave a talk about Cambridge University and the various colleges there. He told us about the library, which is a copyright library and has every book published. So if anyone can visit, they have the chance to see any book they wish!

After a lunch break, when people took the opportunity to talk with other members and visit our bookstall, we settled down to hear another talk from Phil Saunders, the Deputy County Archivist, about the Cambridge Record Office and the type of things that one could find there.

Our last talk, which really gave everyone something to think about, was given by our one of our committee members, Paul Millington on locating marriages, using a method involving the GROIndex references and parish registers. I am not going to say anything further about this, as you will find an article about Paul’s idea, and how we can all help each other, elsewhere in this Journal (Pages 9).

From Spain

Everyone who attended really enjoyed the day and quite a few said they would be going to our next Seminar too. We again had a member from overseas attending, this time from Spain. I had a message from one member who said he would travel 300 miles to attend a Guild event!

Not everyone is as mobile, so that is why we take the Seminars around the UK. On Saturday, October 13 we will be in Wakefield Yorkshire – so do make a note of that date. We do have quite a number of members in Yorkshire and nearby counties, so I do hope you will all attend. If those of you living in the South of England (or even in Scotland) think it is a long way, why not take the opportunity to have a weekend break? If you are able to get away a day early, maybe there will be a record office you could visit too!

I will be there and hope to meet some new faces, as well as old friends. We have some really good speakers arranged so – see you there.

Sandra Turner
Family Reunion reports...

Fanthorpe visit ancestral places in Lincolnshire

TWENTY months of planning saw 145 members of the Fanthorpe family, many related as far back as 1696, meet at Louth in Lincolnshire for the Fanthorpe Millennium Gathering, a weekend of talks, visits, entertainment and getting to know one another. The venue for the weekend of September 16–17 2000 was the 19th century Louth Town Hall.

Terry Stubbing, Lincoln’s Town Crier, gave a welcoming speech, mentioning that that week marked the 304th birthday of our common ancestor, William Fanthorpe, who was born in nearby Walesby in 1696. Our oldest Fanthorpe descendant, 93-year-old Mrs. Kathleen Wilmore, cut the cake in celebration of William’s birthday.

Lynda Hotchkiss, of Lincolnshire Archives, took us through a family tree showing how families from the Lincolnshire fens had inter-married, including a branch of the Fanthorpes and the Jeffrey family, from whom several of those present also descend. Though I am a Fanthorpe by marriage, through two early Fanthorpe-Jeffrey marriages I am a cousin to several Fanthorpes attending the gathering.

Fanthorpe Inn

Our second talk was by Jo Frances Greenlaw, retired superintendent of the famous Fanthorpe Inn in Texas, founded by our cousin Henry in the 1830s. Henry Fanthorpe was born in Walesby in 1790 and founded the stage coaching inn on a well-used route to Mexico, so the Inn and Henry became very well known. Having passed through several generations of the family, it is now run by the Texas State Parks as a visitor attraction. Henry’s great-great-grandson and his wife, who still ranch their ancestor’s land close to the Inn, made the journey to Lincolnshire.

At dinner, the Rev. Lionel Fanthorpe, author and of Fortean TV fame, recited a special Fanthorpe Grace he had composed. The Lincolnshire author Dr. Robert Pacey entertained us with the haunting strings of his Celtic harp, playing mainly 17th and 18th century compositions chosen to relate to the particular period in the Fanthorpe family history. There followed an impromptu performance by the Rev. Lionel Fanthorpe of some of the songs from his new CD.

Sunday saw us at Walesby, where local historian Jim Murray gave a talk on the village and its church and how they related to the Fanthorpes who lived there in the 17th and 18th centuries. This was followed by a similar talk in the Church of St. Thomas, North Willingham, where John and Sarah Fanthorpe married in 1752 and where succeeding generations of Fanthorpes lived up to the mid-1900s.

Nearby Tealby followed, where again Jim gave an interesting talk on village life in the 18th and 19th centuries, when John and Rebecca Fanthorpe resided in this picturesque village. A buffet lunch followed at Louth Town Hall, for which the present landowner of part of Fanthorpe, Charles Dobson, and his wife, Valda, joined us. We were able to inspect the Victorian panorama of Louth, showing Fanthorpe Hall and Fanthorpe Lane.

Assembling at Fanthorpe, a mile north-west of Louth, we heard about the history of the place, how our early ancestors might have lived and learned more about the former Hall and its occupants. The culmination of the weekend was a visit to Fanthorpe Lane, where groups of cousins posed for photographs at the road sign.

Those attending included from the United States, Canada, South Africa, Tenerife and Holland, with others coming from all over England and Wales. The majority had never met before and only a few had researched their family history or knew that their ancestors came from Lincolnshire.

Do they want to do it again? Yes, they do! So in three years’ time the Fanthorpes will again descend on Lincolnshire and visit other villages connected with their even earlier history.

As a postscript, on his return to Texas John Ratcliff, great-great-grandson of Henry Fanthorpe, gave a presentation on the Fanthorpe Millennium Gathering to the congregation of the Anderson, Grimes County, Methodist Church. As the Fanthorpe Inn is such an important part of the community, and indeed the small town was once called Fanthorpe, everyone had been so excited about the gathering that this was held by popular demand. It made a whole page-and-a-half in the Navasota Examiner under the heading of “The English Connection – Fanthorps celebrate family millennium across the water”, along with eight photographs.

Jean Fanthorpe
Member 2650

• THE Journal is always willing to publish reports of family reunions and similar events – and sometimes a photograph – where space permits. However, please keep them relatively short and simple! We do not have the space to publish minute details of advance planning, etc., except where there is some unusual feature which may be of interest and assistance to others planning similar events. Copy can be e-mailed to editor@one-name.org, or sent on disc – preferably in plain text or rich text format, please. Please state if you want original photos returning.
Our round-up of some interesting new genealogical publications

By Jane Morson

could have included the edges of Buckinghamshire – this publication aims to make the job of locating information a little less like looking for a needle in a haystack by describing some of the main record offices and a small part of their collections.

Confusion

To add to this confusion, it has to be remembered that some places changed county, and registration districts for both civil registration and census returns also changed from time to time.

If you are having difficulty finding that allusive individual, or just starting to research in London, then this booklet will be a welcome addition to your bookcase.


LONDON has always been a very cosmopolitan city with a diverse workforce that has led to a wonderful melting pot of occupations. This guide has been up dated from its first edition in 1994 to produce a tool with which researchers will be able to locate the whereabouts and availability of the considerable amount of printed occupational information on Londoners.

The book is arranged alphabetically by occupation and there are three indexes arranged by author, family name and place name. It is a very well presented, orderly, easy-to-use guide.


THIS booklet’s purpose is to help family historians locate their “London” ancestors prior to 1900. As London was such a large area – it included the modern Greater London which contains parts of Essex, Kent, Surrey, Hertfordshire, Middlesex and...

HOW many of us have a picture of an ancestor wearing a military uniform and have no idea how when or where the photograph was taken, or what regiment they were in, or maybe not even sure who the person is? The only thing you are sure of is that the photograph is full of clues, but just how do you identify the unit?

This book could well be the answer. It will help you identify the regiment or corps the soldier served in and is intended to be a companion to the three books on tracing World War One Ancestry by Norman Holding. This one volume has drawn together as many of the various badges used during that conflict as possible, which should enable you to discover which unit your soldier served in.

THE HISTORY AND HULLEY FAMILIES OF THE ONE HOUSE, RAINOW, NEAR MACCLESFIELD, CHESHIRE, by Ray Hulley, A5 soft back, 58 pages, ISBN: 0 9540314 0 7. Published 2001 by Longview Publishing, Feldon Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP3 0BB. Tel: 01442 268395. E-mail: ray.hulley@bigfoot.com
Price: £5.50 Inc p&p

THE author started his research in 1978 and gradually, over the years, the name “One House” kept surfacing. Curiosity eventually getting the better of him, he decided to investigate the mystery of the Hulley families of Macclesfield and Rainow and the possible connection with the Hulley families of Dunkinfield.

The result is not only this interesting history of One House from its first recorded mention around 1166 and its sad, unnecessary demolition in 1939 for a new house which was never built (the site today is still as the demolishers left it) but also an undiscovered Hulley family branch that was part of the landed gentry of Macclesfield and Rainow area for the author’s one-name study.

I found the history of One House and some of its residents very interesting. I was pleased to see that the author gave details of his sources and also included the contents of an indenture, a grant of land, will and inventory. There are also 17 pages of family trees and a more than generous index at the back of the book.


THIS book is an heirloom for future Salvin family members. It cannot be very often that a reviewer gets the opportunity to review a book that is 100% hand-made. Mr Smith, a nonagenarian, has not only done all the research he has made the book entirely himself!

On the death of his mother in 1979, the author was left an antique half hunter but it was not until 1981 on a trip to the British Museum, which led to a referral to the Watch and Clock Museum at the Guildhall, that the history of the watch came to light. Having been asked questions about the Salvins that the author could not answer, the author embarked on his family history journey which has culminated in this book.

It was a pleasure to review it and I look forward to reviewing the commercial publication which the author hopes his grandsons will produce.

CONTACT DETAILS

FFHS (Publications) Ltd, Units 15–16, Chesham Industrial Estate, Oram Street, Bury, Lancashire BL0 9BZ. Note: PLEASE check the website for postage & packing details when ordering a book.

www.familyhistorybooks.co.uk

E-mail: orders@ffhs.org.uk

S.A. and M.J. Raymond, P.O. Box 35, Exeter, EX1 3YZ. Phone: 01392 252193.

www.soft.net.uk/samjrmonkey/igb.htm

stuart@samjrmonkey.softnet.co.uk

• AUTHORS and societies are invited to submit genealogical books and CDs for review to: Jane Morson, Uppernetham Mill, Uppernetham Lane, Holybourne, Alton, Hampshire GU34 4EP.
THE Guild Working Group on Categorisation, and the subsequent survey of members, inevitably prompted several letters. We have only space for a couple in this issue, but hope to be able to publish some more in the October Journal.

Guild categories are too specific

WHILE the past and present efforts of the Guild with respect to membership and registration have been laudable, I have long felt some concern over the restrictiveness of the categorisation of membership. While many would wish to make some effort towards assembling a database of a specific surname, there are issues governing this which need to be addressed.

I can obviously only view these issues from my own individual member perspective since I have little or no contact with other members. Past categorisations have, in my view, been rather too specific, making no allowances for a member’s particular circumstances.

Clarification

Let me give you a personal example: Theoretically, I should be in Category A, since I represent a one-name society and publish a regular newsletter. However, the Society I represent is not “fully constituted”. I collect [all] references to a specified surname, but what does the Guild mean by “researches”? This begs some clarification, as it is open to very broad interpretation.

I do not actively collect USA references because there is in existence another association in the US which covers all of my name throughout US and Canada only; which has amassed a body of information already which I could not begin to match, nor would I wish to “plough another’s field”. In spite of the fact that the person running this association is a professional researcher and supports her one-name research by the imposition of fees for her services (information?), I refer all US inquiries to this individual because I believe it is in their best interest that I do so. By the way, this association is also not “fully constituted”.

Another concern I have is with the mode of “collection”, which is also not clearly defined. For any member to collect (i.e., have at their disposal for reference purposes) ALL references to a specified surname, there has to be either a considerable outlay of funds to purchase legally published documentation, or one has to (illegally) copy, either photographically or manually, the required information.

Copyright

Very few lists of name-related data are copyright free. This includes the GRO Indexes, telephone directories and the IGi; also pretty well all of the sources suggested in Item 5 of the list of requirements for Categories A & B on page 3 of the 2001 Register. Happily, no one has yet implanted a copyright symbol on existing parish registers!

Were the surname for which I am registered demonstrably limited numerically and geographically, the acquisition of telephone and other directories by purchase would be feasible, but with a name like ROSE – which, from my experience, I now group alongside SMITH and JONES – accumulation of such sources is both physically and financially impossible. I could, I suppose, purchase the British Telecom CD-ROM version of the telephone directory, but I understand this is an astronomical price also, and far beyond both my means and my needs. The personal expense of doing so purely to get a concept of population distribution, especially when so many subscribers are ex-directory and, therefore, unlisted, makes the use of this information to gauge population distribution by surname rather misleading.

Dubious pleasure

I think I have made my point: that by collecting ALL references to a surname and variants we are very likely breaching copyright laws and/or investing inordinate sums of money for the dubious pleasure of having many lists of “our” name, whereby we may gain little personal benefit but whereby others may, by simply writing to us (sometimes electronically, at no expense to speak of), gain information which is just as accessible to them from the same sources we are “collecting”.

The above comments do not necessarily apply to those fortunate few who can account for all, or nearly all, of their ancestors because they are today relatively small in number.

I believe any one of the three proposed new methods is a vast improvement on the extant requirements, but with any of these changes we still face the problems I have expounded above.

Gordon H. Rose
Member 1438
62 Olive Street
Grimsby
Ontario L3M 2C4
Canada

Journal of One-Name Studies, April 2001
Are WGC members living in the real world?

In trying to understand the details provided by the “Working Group on Categorisation”, I wonder if the members of that Group are living in the real world? Surnames can be associated with small groups of people, medium groups, large groups, very large groups and extremely large groups of people. Similarly, societies can be so categorised and some society secretaries would die if they had to cope with the work load of say, the Metcalfes or the Morgans.

It is unreasonable, therefore, to express any minimum requirements, as in the UK details have to be acquired from the separate countries, all of which have differing requirements and problems, never mind the emigration lists or the requirements of overseas countries. The greatest problem still lies with the religion of any family seeking information. Any Catholic family has little chance.

Let us just accept the fact that some people are prepared to spend a lot of money just to provide a contact, and please do not impose any minimum requirements on the very large names or societies. I believe that only a few of the top 30 names have registered and yet that is where the greatest need lies – among the Smiths, Jones, Williams, Metcalfes and Morgans.

David Morgan
Member 2180
(Chairman, The Morgan Society)
11 Arden Drive
Dorridge
Solihull B93 8LP

Non-computer members – an endangered species?

I imagine many readers of the Journal were saddened to read in the Treasurer’s Notes in the April issue about the member who resigned because he didn’t have a computer.

Unfortunately, many of the members of the Guild Committee do, both in speaking and writing, give the impression that they consider that those who do not use computers and the Internet are an endangered species.

Indeed, in the same issue of the Journal in the Secretary’s Notes we read: “This time around, with colour printers and scanners available, we should all be able to do the same thing.”

No danger

So I decided to try and discover how endangered this species was, and I have news for those members of our Committee. It is not on the danger list! It would seem from the latest Register that 37 per cent of UK members do not have an e-mail address.

Whilst writing, may I take this opportunity to congratulate you on the excellent standard of every issue of the Journal. I feel also bound to point out that both you and, perhaps surprisingly, the Guild’s Website Manager, are not guilty of giving the impression referred to above.

Brian Johnson
Member 1160
Hawthorns
Old Road
Alderbury
Salisbury
Wiltshire SP5 3A

1901 Census pilot transcription problems

I was wondering whether other members are having the same problems with the 1901 Census Pilot site of the 1891 Norfolk census? I have found numerous transcription errors and “cousins” have reported similar problems, with even whole families omitted. For example, my Barlee relatives are given as:

Charles Barlee, 47, Norfolk, Kingstead (he was born in Kirstead)

Dr. Martin Grimwood
Member 3375
Vectis House
Winbrook
Zeals
Wiltshire BA12 6NA

- THE Journal welcomes and encourages letters from members. Please keep them coming! These pages are your forum to have your say. We reserve the right to edit or shorten letters where necessary.
Bachelors were "terrified" by new Poor Law

In the course of researching some of my Wiltshire ancestors, I came across a rather curious entry in a printed copy of Wiltshire marriages for the parish of Collingbourne Ducis.

In the registers for the year 1836 there appears not a single marriage, and the Rector the Rev. Henry Wilson wrote: "No marriages solemnized in 1836. The Bachelors were terrified by the New Poor Law."

Clearly, the Rector was referring to the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834, which abolished the ancient, 237-year-old system and set up the Poor Law Unions and Boards of Guardians.

But why would this "terrify" young single men into not wanting to get married?

When I posed this question on several mailing lists – including the Guild Forum – I got a variety of replies.

The consensus seemed to be that whereas the old system had been parochial and often paternalistic, under the new law single men feared that if they took on the responsibilities of marriage and a family and they fell out of work and could not feed their family, they would all be carted off to the workhouse and incarcerated. Moreover, the workhouse was often in a strange place, miles away from their home.

Another correspondent said: "Before 1834 an unemployed man was certain of 'parish pay' based on his matrimonial status. In fact, marrying a girl with four bastards was a nice little earner! After 1834, parish pay was stopped and the idea was to send applicants for poor relief to the Workhouse."

Anyone have any other ideas?

Roy Stockdill
Member 2534

A mother who was an "impudent, brutish and profligate wretch"

SOME clerics could be remarkably cruel in the personal observations they inserted into their parish registers. In the registers of Barlaston, Staffordshire, is to be found the following entry...

25 Oct 1752 – Sarah illeg dau Mary Sutton of Barlaston, spinster, & a travelling soldier (as she pretended and swore, but nobody believed). NB the mother is an impudent, brutish and profligate wretch, deformed in body, but much more deformed in mind.

However, the vicar who wrote this entry in the parish registers of Eccleshall, also in Staffordshire, obviously had a sense of humour and was more forgiving...


It seems the parish clerk of Eccleshall, too, was a man with a conscience, for in a solitary entry in the summer of 1748 he wrote...

"See the bad consequence of working. Joseph Cheshire, Parish Clerk by trade a mason, happen'd to lay bricks from July the 20 to September 9th which is the reason of this hiatus in the Register but if the good people of the Parish of Eccleshall will forgive him this one Crime he promises faithfully never to lay bricks again so long as he lives. Witness my hand Joseph Cheshire."

A sad little tale of a case of mistaken sexual identity is told in these two entries from the registers of Colton, Staffs...

7 Dec 1733 – A son of William Woodruff by mistake of the good women who assisted at the labour, privately baptised by the female name of Sarah.

9 Dec 1733 – Sarah the son of William Woodruff buried.

A prolific mother is revealed in the registers of Rushton Spencer, Staffs...

Bapt. 26 Nov 1776 – Phebe daughter of Rebecca Rushton and Henry her husband lately deceased. She has 16 children living, the oldest only 20 years of age.

And a resourceful mother-to-be in this entry from the registers of Shrewton, Wiltshire...

10 Jun 1692 – William the son of Sarah the wife of Isaac Emesbury of Ben Easton (as she affirmed) in the county of Somerset (the said Sarah coming to Mr. Cartwrights the Maidenhead Inn in mans Habit and riding according to the custome of men was presently on her altighting and taking her chamber by herself delivered of this child) such child being (as was supposed) in danger of Death was baptised with the form of private baptism.

At Over St. Chad, Shropshire, there appears the baptism of a foundling...

19 Feb 1804 – Valentine Riddings a child found in a field called Riddings on the 14th day of February 1804 being Valentines Day.

And an outstanding historical event is marked by this baptism at Taunton St. James, Somerset...

Bap Oct 6 1798 – Horatio Nelson son of Hugh & Sarah Tisley, born Oct 3 1798. This Child was born the very hour the news of Nelsons Victory reachd this Town. [The Battle of the Nile].

Barbara Elderton
Member 2812
Regional Representatives as at June 1 2001

E-mail contact
To contact a Regional Representative by e-mail, use the alias in the following format:-
rep-scotland-north@one-name.org, with the name of the region replacing
"scotland-north" as appropriate (put "." instead of a space).
Where there is no e-mail contact, the message will go to rep-coordinator@one-name.org

AUSTRALIA
John Snelsen
40 Tennyson Avenue
Turramurra
NSW 2074

CANADA WEST
Mrs. Theresa Dobrosilavic
31, 550 Beatty Street
Vancouver V6B 2L3

ENGLAND
BEDFORDSHIRE
Stanley R. Coker
Toyers End Cottage
5 Front Street, Slip End
Luton LU1 4BP

BERKSHIRE
James A. Tatchell
74 Arthur Road
Wokingham RG41 2SY

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
See Oxfordshire

DERBYSHIRE
Ron Duckett
Outwood Hills Farm
Lower Outwoods Road
Burton on Trent DE13 0QX
Tel: 01283 561557

DORSET
Phil Sherwood
Rock House
20 Belfield Park Avenue
Weymouth DT4 9RE
Tel: 01305 770820

DURHAM
Dr David Higgitt
36 Hill Meadows
High Shincliffe
Durham DH1 2PE
Tel: 0191 384 3979

ESSEX
Jess Jephcott
73 All Saints Avenue
Colchester CO3 4PA

GLOUCESTERSHIRE
Ken Grubb
5 Victoria Mansions
Malvern Road
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire GL50 2JH

HEREFORDSHIRE
Polly Rubery
Medwear
Edwyn Ralph
Bromyard HR7 4LY
Tel: 01885 483318
Mobile: 07774 245436

HERTFORDSHIRE
Barbara Harvey
15 Park Avenue
St. Albans AL1 4PB
Tel: 01727 865631

KENT
David Cufley
55 Broomhill Road
Dartford DA1 3HT
Tel: 01322 223292

LANCASHIRE
Paul A. Young
84 Lyndhurst Avenue
Mossley Hill
Liverpool L18 8AR

LEICESTERSHIRE
Mrs. Josephine Mason
103 Greenacres Drive
Lutterworth LE17 4RW
Tel: 01455 557172

LINCOLNSHIRE
Mrs. Norma Neill
Colywell
43 Commonside
Westwoodside
Doncaster DN9 2AR
Tel: 01427 752692

NORFOLK
Mrs. Mary Griffiths
20 Knynett Green
Ashwellthorpe
Norwich NR16 1HA

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
Dominic Johnson
33 Redhill Lodge Drive
Red Hill
Nottingham NG5 8JH

OXFORDSHIRE
Dr. Wendy Archer
The Old Nursery
Pump Lane North
Marlow
Buckinghamshire SL7 3RD
Tel: 01628 485013

SOMERSET
Ken Dilkes
Clematis Cottage
Whitstone Hill
Pilton BA4 4DX

STAFFORDSHIRE
See Derbyshire

SURREY
Martin Gegg
4 Little Orchard
Woodham
Addlestone KT15 3ED

WARRINGHAM
Karen Naylor
16 Mayfair Drive
Nuneaton CV10 8RJ
Tel: 02476398728
Fax: 01675 464802

WILTSHIRE
Richard Moore
1 Cambridge Close
Swindon SN3 1UG

WORCESTERSHIRE
Derek Gallimore
The Grange
30 Pinewoods Avenue
Hagley, Stourbridge
West Midlands DY9 0JF
Tel: 01562 883908
Fax: 01562 883101

YORKSHIRE EAST
Frank Hakney
19 Church Street
Elloughton
East Yorkshire HU15 1HT.
Tel: 01482 668340

YORKSHIRE WEST
See Yorkshire East

IRELAND
Mick Merrigan
11 Desmond Avenue
Dun Laoghaire
Co. Dublin
Tel: (353.1) 284-2711

NEW ZEALAND
Mrs. Lily Baker
905 Wall Road
Hastings

SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND NORTH
Graham Tuley
26 Crown Drive
Inverness IV2 3NL
Tel: 01463 230 446
Fax: 01463 230 446

SCOTLAND SOUTH
Dr. James Floyd
84 Pentland Terrace
Edinburgh EH10 6HF
Tel: 0131 445 3906

SOUTH AFRICA
Brian Spurr
32 Newport Avenue
Glenashley
KwaZulu Natal 4051.

UNITED STATES
USA SOUTH EAST
Dr. John Cookson
13203 W. Heritage Woods Pl.
Midlothian VA 23112

USA CENTRAL
Julie C. Owens
5928 Robin Drive
Forth Worth TX 76148

USA SOUTH WEST
Bill Bunning
PO Box 5632, Irvine
CA 92616-5632

WALES
WALES NORTH & MID
See WALES SOUTH & WEST

WALES SOUTH & WEST
Geoff Riggs
Peacehaven
Badgers Meadow
Pwlldowyne
Chepstow
Gwent NP6 6UE.
Tel: 01291 626417

COORDINATOR
See Scotland (North)

WE have vacancies for Regional Representatives in the following areas:

CAMBRIDGESHIRE
CHESHIRE
CORNWALL
CUMBERLAND
DEVON
HAMPSHIRE
LONDON
MIDDLESEX
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
SHROPSHIRE
SUFFOLK
SUSSSEX
CANADA EAST
USA NORTH EAST
USA NORTH WEST

Why not devote just a small amount of your spare time
to helping the Guild? Apply
to the Coordinator (see under Scotland North).
MEMBERS of the Fanthorpe family held their reunion at Louth in Lincolnshire, where a small place called Fanthorpe, a mile to the north-west of the town, was the birthplace of their surname. Here, some of the group pose beside the appropriately named Fanthorpe Lane. See report on page 25.