Full report and pictures of the Guild’s 27th Annual Conference
President
Derek A Palgrave MA FRHistS FSG

Vice-Presidents
Peter Goodall
Ernest Hamley
John Hebden
Peter Towey

Guild Committee
The Committee consists of the Officers, plus the following:
Howard Benbrook
Rod Clayburn
Peter Copsey
Barbara Harvey
Roy Rayment
Ken Toll
Sandra Turner
Steven Whitaker

Bookstall & Sales Manager
Howard Benbrook

Forum Manager
Sharon Symons

Regional Reps Co-ordinator
Sandra Turner

Website Manager
Paul Millington

SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMEN
Executive Peter Walker
Marketing Kirsty Gray
Seminar Dominic Johnson

CHAIRMAN
Peter Walker
24 Bacons Drive
Cuffley
Hertfordshire
ENG 4DU
01707 873778
chairman@one-name.org

VICE-CHAIRMAN
Paul Millington
58 Belmont Street
Worcester
Worcestershire
WR3 8NN
01905 745217
vice-chairman@one-name.org

SECRETARY
Kirsty Gray
11 Brendon Close
Tilehurst, Reading
Berkshire RG30 6EA
0118 941 4833
secretary@one-name.org

REGISTRAR
Roger Goacher
Springwood
Furzefield Road
East Grinstead
W Sussex RH19 2EF
01342 326663
registrar@one-name.org

TREASURER
Cliff Kemball
168 Green Lane
Chislehurst
Kent BR7 6AY
0208 467 8865
treasurer@one-name.org

EDITOR
Roy Stockdill
6 First Avenue
Garston, Watford
Herts WD25 9PZ
01923 893735
editor@one-name.org

Sales
AS well as Guild publications, the Sales Manager has a supply of Journal folders, ties, lapel badges and back issues of the Journal. The address is:
Howard Benbrook
7 Amber Hill
Camberley
Surrey
GU15 1EB
England
E-mail enquiries to:
sales@one-name.org

Forum
THIS online 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 e-mail 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 Co-ordinator, Sandra Turner (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 and printed by Flexpress Ltd, 5 Saxby St, Leicester
ISSN 0262-4842
© Journal of One-Name Studies
6 Why should unusual forenames be associated with a high mortality rate in infancy? – COVER STORY
DAVID MELLOR finds a strange phenomenon in his Heppenstall One-Name Study

8 Some tips on establishing a DNA Project for your one-name study – COVER STORY
Final part of SUSAN MEATES’ special series on DNA Projects

11 Webwatch on Curious Fox, a curious website but an under-used resource – COVER STORY
KEN TOLL looks at a lesser known website but one for useful contacts

14 Centre page spread of pictures from the Guild’s 27th Annual Conference

16 Conference report on a successful weekend in Staffordshire – COVER STORY
All the news from the Conference and AGM by STEVEN WHITAKER

GUILD REPORTS • NEWS • EVENTS

13 Next issue of the Journal – special announcement
18 Methodist archives, cotton industry and migrant workers at Manchester Seminar
19 New FONS online surname indexes
20 Some comments from the Treasurer • Seminars update
21 How many requests for a Marriage Challenge?
25 New developments in Guild Libraries • Proposal for a Guild Probate Index
26 Winners of the Guild Awards for Websites, Profiles and One-Name Publications

REGULARS

4 From the Chairman’s keyboard PETER WALKER
22 A View From The Bookstall HOWARD BENBROOK
24 Registrar’s Notes ROGER GOACHER
26 The Last Word ROY STOCKDILL
27 Complete list of Regional Representatives

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.

The distribution list for this Journal, and the information in the Register Update, is based on the information held in the Guild database on the first of the month preceding the issue date.
A NOTHER Guild year has started and this is my second term as your Chairman. The AGM and Conference at Yarnfield were a great success and those present at the AGM heard me give an upbeat report on the state of Guild activities covering...

- Membership
- Registration
- Guild governance
- Seminars
- Regional Representatives
- Bookstall
- Journal and the Production Manager
- Communications
- Web-based activities, including Profiles, Archives and the Marriage Index
- Guild Forum
- WARP
- Guild Marriage Challenge
- e-Library
- 1837online discounts and lookups
- Wiki, or Guild Knowledge Store
- DNA
- Contacts with academia

I accompanied the report with a Powerpoint presentation, which you can download from the Members’ Room (look under Chairman’s Corner). I hope this will be useful for those who were unable to attend the AGM.

Web Awards

I also announced the winners of the Guild Web Awards. This year we had 21 entries and nine for the new competition for best web Profile. Congratulations to the winners: Des Gander, James Spidle and Larry Treverton and the three commended entries: Teresa Pask, Stuart Pask and Ken Grubb. The Profile winners were Stephen Benham, David Mellor and Jennifer Tudbury.

Thanks to my fellow judges Sheila Yeo and Penny Denby – it was hard work assessing so many sites against a wide range of criteria. The best sites were very impressive and prompted me to realise my own site is now looking jaded and needs a refresh.

Planning for the next two Conferences is well under way. In 2007 we will be in Basingstoke, Hampshire, while in 2008 we will meet in Bideford, Devon.

The Committee year is now in full swing and we have held the first meeting of our new Executive and our second main Committee meeting of the year. Don’t forget that you can read our Committee minutes in the Members’ Room, though there’s always a delay in their appearance, as minutes aren’t confirmed until the following meeting. They may not be the world’s most exciting read, but do remember that any Guild member may observe at any meeting, with the prior agreement of the Chairman, if you really want to find out what we get up to.

New role

You’ll see we considered a new role being taken on by two of our Committee members, Barbara Harvey and Peter Copsey, namely Guild Archivists. In recent months a number of long-standing members have ceased their studies for a range of reasons, but have donated their material to the Guild. We intend wherever possible to digitise our archived studies but are, for the time being at least, holding on to all physical material and have rented some commercial storage facilities for this. In an ideal world, any member donating material would present it in digitised form. Guidance on this is available on our website.

But many members started their studies before computers became commonplace and much of their material remains in paper form. In fact, even computerised

New Guild Committee

This year’s Committee comprises:-

Peter Walker (Chairman)
Paul Millington (Vice-Chairman)
Kirsty Gray (Secretary)
Cliff Kemball (Treasurer)
Roger Goacher (Registrar)
Roy Stockdill (Editor)
Howard Benbrook (Sales and Bookstall)
Sandra Turner (Regional Representatives Coordinator)
Rod Clayburn
Ken Toll (Production Manager)
Barbara Harvey
Roy Raymond
Peter Copsey
Steven Whitaker

Full details of the various posts held (including post-holders outside the Committee) can be found here:
http://www.one-name.org/members/committee.html
studies accrue masses of paper, too. We have recognised that all such studies, before the e-Librarian can digitise them, need a lot of review, weeding, sorting and cataloguing to ensure that what is captured and archived can be readily understood. If you would like to assist, Barbara and Peter would be pleased to hear from you. Equally, tell us if you are interested in taking on one of these “orphaned” studies, which we expect to list on the website.

The Committee discussed these ideas at our second meeting but decided that these new roles might cause confusion, given the existence of both a Librarian and e-Librarian as well. So instead we expect to combine all these tasks into a single Librarian/Archivist role and give that officer freedom to delegate some or all of these tasks to others.

More online censuses

Yet more census material is now available online. We now have the 1841 on Ancestry, while Scotland’s People has a complete set of Scottish census records. Sometimes the flood of new data can create yet more pressure on one-namers and new data sources needing collection can distract us from some other important activities, such as publishing what we have found.

These new indexes are opening our eyes to many new forms of deviant spellings of our names and new techniques are needed to find those who are at first sight missing from the indexes. What is obvious to us is not obvious to a foreign transcriber not familiar with 19th century handwriting, 19th century names or British place names.

You might have thought someone would recognise there is no such name as LACKEWIAH and it was really ZACHARIAH, but, on reflection, we have to be grateful these censuses have been indexed at all. Of course, when a transcriber comes across a very odd middle name, like one of my flock who had the middle name THISTLE, we can spare some sympathy when the transcriber could only see TLIESBLE! We now have to engage in a different sort of detective work.

In recent months we have seen Genes Reunited take over the original 1901 census site and now Genes Reunited and Friends Reunited have been bought by ITV. 1837online has absorbed The Surname Profiler website which Ken Toll reviewed in the last Journal, so that anyone looking for a name that corresponds to a Guild-registered name (some 10% of those on the site) can be referred to the relevant Guild member. This will require developments on both their website and ours but, given time, should produce benefits to Guild members.

DNA Advisory Group

Following up what I reported in the last Journal, the DNA Advisory Group has been thinking through what steps the Guild should take to assist members with DNA studies. A range of useful issues have been considered by the group, we have agreed that this advisory role should continue and we will now explore how we can take forward specific ideas for DNA-related projects and activities.

Another area under study is how we might collaborate with the people who have produced the Surname Profiler website which Ken Toll reviewed in the last Journal, so that anyone looking for a name that corresponds to a Guild-registered name (some 10% of those on the site) can be referred to the relevant Guild member. This will require developments on both their website and ours but, given time, should produce benefits to Guild members.

In the USA, their competitor ProQuest, which produces HeritageQuest Online, is struggling. In the meantime, it’s good to see our friend David Bethell, well known for his Family Origin Name Survey (FONS), produce his specialist material on a new website, TheOriginalRecord.com. Long may we see the more obscure sources being captured for our benefit.

The more observant among you will have noticed the Guild has a new block advert in Family Tree Magazine. Unlike our long-standing advert in the Classified One-Name Studies listings, this is not promoting the Guild to potential new members but, rather, promoting your studies by encouraging family historians to search our online Register. This is one of the results of our Marketing Subcommittee led by Kirsty Gray. We are interested in similar promotions in other journals around the world, so if there is an appropriate magazine you feel we should advertise in, please let Kirsty know.

I started this column referring to my upbeat report to the AGM. But in the conclusion I mentioned that several long-standing Committee members are starting to wind-down their commitments, which puts immense pressure on the rest. The Guild is doing more than ever before but we can only sustain this level of activity if more members come forward to assist our projects.

Crying wolf? I fear not. If you’ve considered assisting in the past but were worried about taking on too big a commitment, don’t worry. Much of the Guild remains well organised, but we do need a few more pairs of hands to see through our regular programme of seminars, advertising and the many new projects assisting members. Could this be you? ☺
AFTER HAVING done my one-name study for a number of years, I began to get the impression that people with unusual forenames did not seem to live long.

When I came across a Hephzibah or a Jasper I would think to myself “Ah ha, this one will be easier to follow over time than the more usual Mary or William”, only to find they had died a few years later.

If true, this was a very bizarre phenomenon which needed to be studied.

I had previously extracted all the deaths from the GRO Indexes from 1837–1940 for my one-name study of Heppenstall and variants, which will be referred to hereafter as “Heps”.

Age at death was recorded by the GRO for the first time in the March quarter of 1866 and so I chose to use the records from 1866 to 1935 for this study. In this 70-year period there were a total of 2,518 Hep deaths of which 114 had unique forenames – by which I mean the forename occurred only once in the total group of 2,518. Where a Hep had two or more forenames, only the first one was used for the purpose of analysis.

Unique forenames
These 114 unique forenames were as follows...

Table 1: Age at death in 10-year bands in Heps with unique and non-unique forenames

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at Death (Years)</th>
<th>Unique Forename</th>
<th>Non-unique Forename</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>44 (39%)</td>
<td>503 (21%)</td>
<td>547 (22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–10</td>
<td>17 (15%)</td>
<td>396 (16%)</td>
<td>413 (16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–20</td>
<td>6 (5%)</td>
<td>91 (4%)</td>
<td>97 (4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21–30</td>
<td>8 (7%)</td>
<td>111 (5%)</td>
<td>119 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31–40</td>
<td>6 (5%)</td>
<td>131 (5%)</td>
<td>137 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41–50</td>
<td>4 (4%)</td>
<td>193 (8%)</td>
<td>197 (8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51–60</td>
<td>5 (4%)</td>
<td>241 (10%)</td>
<td>246 (10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61–70</td>
<td>14 (12%)</td>
<td>320 (13%)</td>
<td>334 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71–80</td>
<td>8 (7%)</td>
<td>302 (13%)</td>
<td>310 (12%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81–90</td>
<td>1 (1%)</td>
<td>109 (5%)</td>
<td>110 (4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91–95</td>
<td>1 (1%)</td>
<td>7 (&lt;1%)</td>
<td>8 (&lt;1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>114 (100%)</td>
<td>2404 (100%)</td>
<td>2518 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First year
Table 1 shows that in the total group of 2,518, the highest death rate – 22 per cent per year – is in the first year of life. The death rate then falls rapidly to 1.6 per
cent per year averaged over the age range 1–10 years. It then falls to a low rate of 0.4–0.8 per cent year average in the 11–50 year age range and then rises to 1.0–1.3% per year average in the 51–80 year age range.

The table also shows that under a year of age, Heps with unique forenames have almost twice the death rate compared with Heps with non-unique forenames. This relationship is looked at more closely in Table 2.

Table 2 shows that Heps with unique forenames have a higher mortality rate – 39% – in the first year of life than the Heps with non-unique forenames (21% per cent.). This difference is highly significant statistically (X² = 18.96, df = 2, p << 0.01).

Thus, it does appear that Heps with unique forenames have a higher mortality than Heps with non-unique forenames but only in the first year of life. The next question, of course, is why should this be so? One explanation might be some bias in the available data which could have led to a spurious result.

**Bias**

One possible source of bias might be that more of the Heps with unique forenames had been born in earlier years than the Heps with non-unique forenames. Infant mortality might possibly have been higher in those earlier years. Table 3 looks just at the 547 Hep deaths in infancy (i.e. before the age of one year). It shows that Heps with unique forenames were actually slightly less likely to have been born in the earlier years when compared with their non-unique forename colleagues.

Bias could also exist if more of the infant Heps with unique forenames were shown to have died in the North of England, where infant mortality might possibly have been higher than in the south. Table 4 looks just at the 547 Hep deaths in infancy (i.e. before the age of one year).

Infant Heps with unique forenames were actually slightly less likely to have died in registration districts 8–11 (i.e. Wales and the north of England) than infant Heps with non-unique forenames. The opposite was true in registration districts 1–7, i.e. the Midlands and the south of England.

**Limited**

Other possible biases are much more difficult to check out because of the very limited data available. For example it would have been helpful to have some form of socio-economic information, as it might be argued that, if the Heps with unique forenames could be shown to be more commonly from lower social groups, the infantile mortality might be expected to be higher for that reason.

Perhaps poorer families were more likely to give their children unusual forenames in the hope that the name would give the child a good chance in life. Perhaps better off families were more likely to give their children more ordinary forenames so that they blended in well and did not stand out from the crowd. Sadly, no social information was available to test this hypothesis.

In conclusion it appears that, at least in my one-name study, an unusual forename is associated with a high mortality in infancy but not at any other age. It would be of great interest to know whether this observation is peculiar to my one-name study or whether it applies to other one-name studies as well.

*Acknowledgment:* The author would like to thank Leslie Dunkling for his advice on given forenames.

---

### Table 2: Age at death of <1 year and >1 year in Heps with unique and non-unique forenames

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at Death (Years)</th>
<th>Unique Forename</th>
<th>Non-unique Forename</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>44 (39%)</td>
<td>503 (21%)</td>
<td>547 (22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–95</td>
<td>70 (61%)</td>
<td>1901 (79%)</td>
<td>1971 (78%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>114 (100%)</td>
<td>2404 (100%)</td>
<td>2518 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3: Year of birth in the Heps with unique and non-unique forenames who died in infancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Birth</th>
<th>Unique Forename</th>
<th>Non-unique Forename</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1866–1900</td>
<td>20 (45%)</td>
<td>309 (61%)</td>
<td>329 (60%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901–1935</td>
<td>24 (55%)</td>
<td>194 (39%)</td>
<td>218 (40%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44 (100%)</td>
<td>503 (100%)</td>
<td>547 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4: Death registration districts in the Heps with unique and non-unique forenames who died in infancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration Districts</th>
<th>Unique Forename</th>
<th>Non-unique Forename</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1–7</td>
<td>10 (23%)</td>
<td>52 (10%)</td>
<td>62 (11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–11</td>
<td>34 (77%)</td>
<td>451 (90%)</td>
<td>485 (89%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44 (100%)</td>
<td>503 (100%)</td>
<td>547 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A DNA PROJECT can be of tremendous value to a one-name study. Here are just a few of the benefits that can be achieved by undertaking one...

- Validate research.
- Find any mistaken connections in your research.
- Determine which family trees are related.
- Bridge gaps in the paper records.
- Confirm variants.
- Find unknown variants.
- Sort out multiple families found in the same location.
- Discover information which may solve research problems, and/or resolve brick walls.
- Get clues regarding migrations.
- Confirm migrations.
- Confirm suspected events, such as illegitimacy and adoption.
- Discover information to define the major branches of the tree going back to the origin of the surname.
- Discover information about the evolution of the surname.
- Discover clues regarding the origin of the surname.
- Determine the number of points of origin for the surname.
- Get clues to help your research.

Establishing a project

The steps to establishing a DNA Project are typically the following:

- Vendor evaluation and selection.
- Establish the DNA Project with the vendor.
- Establish your goals.
- Select the surname variants.
- Determine your approach, such as targeted (one family tree at a time) combined with open recruitment.
- Set up your Project Definition on the vendor’s website, which is your project description and the variants.
  - Identify the two distant male persons to test in your family tree for the project surname. If one male is yourself, order your test kit.
  - Recruit the two participants for your family tree. (If you are one participant, recruit the other participant). Since this is your tree, it may be best to offer to pay for the tests or solicit funds from family members to cover the cost of testing.
  - Set up a website for the project, either as a page to an existing site, or with a vendor-provided tool.
  - Write an announcement regarding the DNA Project. This is the beginning of recruiting participants.
  - Post your recruiting announcement to applicable message boards, mailing lists, forums, family associations, newsletters, etc.
  - Get back the results for your family tree. Add these results to the website. If any mutations are found, consider resolving this mutation(s) by testing one or more additional participants from your family tree. The objective is to establish the ancestral result for the progenitor of your family tree.
  - Set up a donation fund to pay for the tests of critical participants. The vendor may provide an option to handle the fund or you can handle the fund yourself.
  - Identify the two critical participants for each family tree. When possible, you want to test the oldest male available.
  - Write a recruiting form letter/e-mail using the project announcement.
  - Begin the recruiting process. First contact those whom you have had contact with in the past.
  - Write an announcement for the Donation Fund. Send emails/letters to solicit donations. This letter or e-mail is primarily sent to those who are not potential participants, including the females.

These steps to start and manage a DNA Project are not as much work as the impression they give in list form. As with any research, the tasks involved with a DNA Project can be scheduled and spread over time.

Once you establish your DNA Project with a vendor, there is the possibility that others will find your project as a result of the vendor’s marketing efforts or they will find your website.

Though you can’t count on potential participants finding your DNA Project, the fact that you have a
DNA Project established enables others to find it. In addition, establishing a DNA Project for your registered surname is a deterrent to another person establishing the project. Since a project exists, they are more likely to join the project, than to establish a competing one.

Based on the recent survey through the Chairman’s NewsFlash, cost was a major concern for many Guild members. Cost is one factor to consider, though not the only factor, when selecting a vendor.

The choices for handling the cost are:
- The participant pays for the test.
- A donation fund subsidises part or all the cost of the test.
- The Project manager pays for the test or subsidises a portion of the test for key participants.

**Donations**
For your family tree, most likely either you would solicit donations or pay the cost of the test, if the participants are not willing to pay the cost. Some project managers don’t even mention cost to the participants for their tree, since testing their tree is the first priority, and it is their family history research project, and the most important factor is securing the participants.

Often, multiple family members will contribute small sums, which added together, will cover the cost for a participant.

A quality recruiting letter/e-mail will go a long way towards overcoming the cost issue. A recruiting letter starts with some brief information about the test – though do not turn the letter into a scientific presentation, which may turn off participants. After a brief explanation, the family history benefits and benefits to the participant are stressed. The primary objective of the letter is to recruit the participant to take the test and the second objective is to then deal with the cost, and when available, offer the option of subsidised tests.

If it is not feasible to subsidise tests, either yourself or through raising funds, your project can still move forward and you will have the benefit of having an established project which others can find. In addition, an established project deters another person from starting a project for your Guild-registered surname.

**Tests variety**
One approach to keep cost down is to select a vendor who offers a variety of tests for different sets of markers, where the participant can upgrade over time. For example, the vendor may offer a 12 marker test, where the participant can upgrade to 25 or 37 markers later. This approach makes the initial cost less, and the participant can spread the cost over time. This approach does cost slightly more in total than initially purchasing 25 or 37 markers.

Keep in mind that most vendors have two pricing structures, one for DNA Projects, and one for those not in a project. Therefore, it is important to establish your project **before** anyone is tested, in order to get the lower prices offered to DNA Projects.

Subsidising the cost of some tests for your DNA Project is an expense similar to other outlays for your one-name study, such as purchasing certificates, purchasing database credits or subscriptions, funds for FONS, researchers, or trips to perform research. What will be received from this expense is information that can’t be found in the paper records. This information could have a significant impact on your one-name study.

The cost incurred for your DNA Project can be spread out over time by initially focusing on recruiting participants who will pay for their test, and then later subsidising tests for critical participants.

Excited and interested participants who have a good time participating will often be helpful in recruiting other participants and are a good source of donations.

The costs of testing varies based on the vendor and the number of markers tested. This cost ranges from £55.00 ($95.00 USD) to £125 ($219.00 USD).

The number of markers tested is important. More markers provide more information. Tests with 10 to 15 markers are considered low-resolution tests, and tests with 23 or more markers are considered high-resolution. Low-resolution tests are best to determine that people are not related.

Many projects set as a minimum 23 or 25 markers, to get the extra information provided and to avoid mistaken conclusions from low-resolution tests. If cost is a major consideration for a participant, with some vendors, they can start with a low-resolution test, and then upgrade to additional markers in the future. However, avoid firms that only provide low-resolution tests.

**Selecting vendor**
When considering vendors, it is not as simple as just selecting the low-cost vendor. There are many other important factors to consider in vendor selection, that often justifies a higher price. Here are just a few factors to consider:
- **DNA storage**
  This is very important, so your project can take advantage of future advances, especially for elderly participants who may no longer be here when the advance occurs. In addition, DNA storage is very important for the last male of a family tree. Imagine how frustrating it would be to have an advance in the future, the one participant you need to upgrade to resolve a situation is deceased, and his DNA wasn’t stored.
- **The participant experience**
  Happy participants recruit other participants. What features are provided by the vendor for the participant? Do the participants get match e-mails? Do the participants have multiple different databases they can search, such as to learn about their distance ethnic origins? Do the participants have the option to join multiple projects, so that they can get...
Does the vendor offer mtDNA testing, so the participant can learn about their direct female line, if they are so inclined? Can the participant have multiple email addresses in their kit record, so that they can share their DNA experience with their female relatives, such as their sister or mother? This last feature is important, especially when a female is providing the funds or making a donation for the participant’s test.

- **The vendor’s database.**
  One factor is whether the participant is automatically included or has to take steps himself to get his data entered. It is easiest for the participant if he is automatically added, and can just click a selection to see who he matches.

- **Website for the project.**
  Some vendors provide a free website for a DNA Project and a tool where the website can be built in as little as 30 minutes, with no technical knowledge required. A DNA Project website is important, for potential participants to find the project and to establish credibility when recruiting participants.

- **Traffic to the vendor’s website and their marketing efforts.**
  This factor is very important because the vendor’s marketing efforts can find participants for your project. Consider their global marketing efforts, since most likely people with your surname today reside in multiple countries.

**Project tools**

- **Tools for the Project Manager.**
  These tools can result in the project taking significantly less time to manage. Basic tools include a list of members and their status and the ability to extract member test results in multiple formats such as PDF and Excel.
  
  The more advanced features include Genetic Distance analysis reports, Time to Common Ancestor reports, sub-groups and mapping of the ancestral location for each participant.

- **Track record of scientific advances.**
  The track record of the vendor is important. A DNA Project is a long-term project, and scientific advances will result in new tests becoming available to assist in your one-name study. Selecting a vendor is not just about the tests available today, but also the tests of the future. Looking at a vendor’s past track record and their scientific partners may indicate expectations for the future.

**Resources and service**

- **Education.**
  Does the vendor invest in educational resources, such as through the website and a newsletter? This illustrates a commitment to the customer.

- **Customer Service.**
  Does the vendor provide email and telephone consultation and what is the quality and timeliness of their customer service? Send an inquiry and try out the customer service.

- **Free batches of test kits to take to events, such as family reunions.**
  This is an excellent approach to recruit participants. The participant later remits payment, or partial payment, and subsidised funds are added when required.

- **Vendor-supplied donation system.**
  Often, people feel more comfortable donating to a fund held by a vendor instead of donating to an individual. In addition, the vendor system can take credit cards, and deal with all currencies.

- **Number of DNA Projects established at the vendor.**
  This tells you about market acceptance of the vendor.

  Although cost is certainly important, it is not the only factor to consider.

SUSAN C. MEATES
Member 3710
PO Box 53071
Knoxville
TN 37950-3071
USA
meates@one-name.org

USEFUL WEB LINKS FOR A DNA PROJECT

**Vendors**

- Family Tree DNA: http://www.Familytreedna.com
- DNA Heritage: http://www.Dnaheritage.com
- Relative Genetics: http://www.Relativegenetics.com
- Oxford Ancestors: http://www.oxfordancestors.com (only offers 10 markers)

Free educational newsletter provided by Family Tree DNA:
http://www.familytreedna.com/fgregister.asp

Past issues of the Family Tree DNA newsletter:
Curious Fox is a curious contact website but an under-used resource

The website Curious Fox, at www.curiousfox.com, is certainly an unusual one and was first mentioned on the Guild Forum in 2004 and again in 2005 and 2006. More recent discussions have prompted me to write this webwatch feature, as it is clear that the site was not widely known and not fully understood.

Where appropriate, I have utilised material from the website and other sources in writing this review.

Curious Fox is basically a contact site. People advertise their interests and others can contact them through the site, subject to certain constraints – more on this later.

The site was launched in August 2002 by Rosanne Sharp as a gazetteer of 50,000 UK villages, towns and counties. Each village has a page where you can leave genealogy and local history contact requests.

There are links to the exact location of every village via maps (using www.old-maps.co.uk, www.multimap.com and www.streetmap.co.uk) and many villages also have links to old photographs via www.francisfrith.com. Of particular use to one-namers is the ability to search the site by surname. Recent changes include the addition of Irish villages and USA content.

Research

Local historians and family historians researching the same geographic area are now able to get in touch, even if they are continents apart. Entries are more than the usual bare names and dates – see the Home Page in Figure 1 for examples.

You can add interesting details about your research, ask about local history or even advertise the results of your work. If you can help other people by answering questions about a particular village you will be doubly welcome. All members get a “My Page” where they can store their villages and edit their entries.

To use the site fully you must register with them first, either as a Free (red mailbox) or a Paid (green mailbox) member. All members can post entries.

Anybody can send a message to a green mailbox but only paid members can send messages to red mailboxes. The system was designed so that anyone offering help does not need to pay a penny but anybody wanting help can encourage responses by joining to get green mailboxes.

Spam-proof

The message system is spam-proof, as no e-mail addresses appear on the site. Note that all initial communication is via the website, which then forwards the message to the recipient’s e-mail address without disclosing it to anyone else. The recipient is then able to reply to the enquirer direct, via the enquirer’s e-mail address. Note that the posting of contact details in research entries is strongly discouraged.

Paid members can also add a profile, show the URL for a family or local history site (I’ve used my Guild Profile page) and can opt to receive e-mail alerts if any new entries are added to their villages (see Figure 2 on page 12).

The style of the site is extremely simple – almost bland – but one aspect I particularly like is that it does not have those annoying and irrelevant adverts and pop-ups. It is, therefore, entirely funded by its

Figure 1 – Curious Fox’s home page
paid membership.

• Searching for locations
  Use the village search box to find any location. You do not need to type the whole name in the village search box, just the first few characters will suffice. You can also substitute the wildcard “*” for any characters you are not sure about. This can be used to avoid hyphens, apostrophes, spelling and two-word name problems.

  A sample village result is shown in Figure 3 (Bere Ferrers, Devon). Note the “List villages within” box. This can be used to find the names of villages within 1 to 10 km. Likewise, the “Show entries within” box enables you to widen the search for research entries. Both of these systems ignore county boundaries. Note that the site uses traditional counties and not the current ones, presumably on the basis that it is for historical research. Another useful technique is to use “County > Villages A-Z” to find only villages that have entries.

• Searching for surnames
  You can also search by exact Surname in a separate box – wildcards do not work here. See Figure 4 for the results for PALGRAVE. For each entry, after the surname(s) there is a link to the village, enabling you to find others researching in that village, or to find a link to a map/photograph.

• Adding an entry
  To add an entry, go to a village page and use “Add an Entry”. Just type your information into the box provided – it really is that simple.

• To send a message
  To send a message, click the mailbox (envelope symbol) beside an entry. A copy of the message is sent to your own e-mail address. If you are a free member and want to send a message to another free member, then you’ll need to upgrade to full membership.

• Becoming a Full member
  Although Free members are equally welcome and there is no pressure to pay, there are distinct advantages in having Full membership, which costs £5 for up to a year. You can pay online with WorldPay and Paypal (both allegedly take most major credit and debit cards, plus Switch and Solo). You can also send a UK cheque. Just follow the “Join” or “Upgrade” routes on the site. If you can’t pay by these methods then the site offers to “sort something out for you”!
• Summary

The site is very simple and works well because people doing research in the same small area often have information which would help others even if they are not from the same family.

For me the advantage is to be able to economically post adverts for my ONS at village level. The only disadvantage I can see is that the site is not well known and some of my favourite parishes have yet to have an entry, even from me! ☺

KEN C TOLL
Member 1331
20 North Road
Three Bridges
Crawley
West Sussex RH10 1JX
toll@one-name.org

Letter to the Editor

FOLLOWING Ken Toll's article in the last Journal on the Surname Profiler website, I had a look at this site and was very impressed, especially with the bit which says that only 3 per cent of people have a higher-status surname than LOVEGROVE. What a good, reliable site it is! But here's a challenge. Can anyone find a surname for which 99 per cent (or more) of people have a higher-status surname? If not, then who can get closest? I've tried MOLECATCHER, but there were no hits.

ROGER LOVEGROVE, Member 628

Next issue will be 100th Journal

By Roy Stockdill, Editor

THE October–December issue 2006 of the Journal of One-Name Studies will be a very important one – all Guild members, please note!

It will be the ONE-HUNDREDTH issue of the publication, which has been the flagship of the Guild for 25 years now. The Journal was launched at the beginning of 1982 and has been published continuously four times a year ever since.

During that time, in recent years, we have twice won the prestigious Elizabeth Simpson Award of the Federation of Family History Societies for the best journal.

To mark this auspicious birthday there will be a special souvenir edition – and I want members to play their part. If you have any ideas for features, items or other ways of celebrating the event, please send them to me at editor@one-name.org as soon as possible, so that I can start planning the special issue well in advance.

One proposal is to publish a special article or supplement on 100 Top Tips for One-Namers. I want as many members as possible to contribute to this – including our overseas members, who I would like to weigh in with tips, advice and sources from their own countries.

The Top Tips can include regular and special sources, particularly lesser known ones, websites, advice and titbits of information you have picked up over the years and which will help other members. Send them to me at the above e-mail address.

Special CD

And with the 101st issue of the Journal, which will be the January–March 2007 one, we are planning to issue a special CD with the previous 100 issues in PDF format, so that you will have a complete archive of all the Journals to date. ☺
Scenes from the Guild’s 27th Annual Conference and AGM at Staffordshire’s Yarnfield Park Centre

Top left: Kirsty Gray, Peter Walker, President Derek Palgrave and Cliff Kemball at the opening of the conference. Above: Treasurer Cliff presents his report to the AGM. Left: the audience at one of the lectures. Top right: Colin Chapman prepares his talk, introduced by Derek Palgrave. Lower right: John Hanson and Jeanne Bunting in discussion.

Top left: Chris Braund and Janet Few, judges of the Journal One-Name Publications Award. Above: Chris Braund introduces a talk, with Kirsty Gray, Peter Walker, Derek Palgrave and Cliff Kemball on the platform behind him.

Top left: Peter Walker in debate with Chris Pomery, one of the speakers on DNA testing. Left: President Palgrave and Chairman Walker greet guests at the reception. Above: Susan Atkins does a stint behind the Guild Bookstall.

Top left: a group at the Saturday night dinner. Left: an excellent jazz quartet performed for delegates during the dinner. Above: Sandra Turner and Trish Bliss at the Regional Representatives’ meeting held during the conference.

Pictures by GORDON ADSHEAD, PETER WALKER and RDY STOCKDILL
HIS YEAR’S Annual Conference took place at Yarnfield Park, Staffordshire, on April 7–9. I must thank the organising committee for the excellent venue. Not least of its advantages, so far as I was concerned, was the fact that, as I am a Shropshire lad, the conference was within 20 minutes of my home. Those Guild members who had to struggle through the traffic on the M6 may take a different view.

As well as its location, I found the venue very suitable. The accommodation was fairly standard hotel-style rooms in four blocks, with a covered walkway to the main building where the meals were served and presentations took place. Presentation facilities were good, with few problems with the speaker system, unlike last year, and additional meeting rooms were available for activities involving smaller groups. Staff, on the few occasions I had to talk to them, I found helpful and pleasant and the food was adequate, although I did find it somewhat unexciting.

Ice-breaker

After registration and the first evening meal, the conference was due to start with an ice-breaker quiz. Unfortunately, I had other engagements prior to the conference and by the time I’d figured out the intricacies of the digital locking system on the bedroom doors, I was too late to participate in the quiz – although I did hear quizmaster Kirsty Gray at her schoolmarmly best keeping order.

The quiz was followed, at least for some of us, by a few drinks and a game of pool. Fortunately, the centre had two tables, so everyone was assured of a regular game, although the cues were somewhat warped – at least, that was my excuse for the many missed shots!

The next morning, after breakfast, we settled down for the AGM. After the welcome from Guild President David Palgrave, Chairman Peter Walker and Treasurer Cliff Kemball presented their reports. If I may precis them, all is basically well on the administration and finance front. We have sufficient funds to start additional projects if we can find additional volunteers, so if there is a project that you would like to see, why not suggest it to a member of the Committee?

Speaking of which, I have to report that I am now a Committee member (mad fool!).

I was also co-opted to write this report after a conversation that went something like:

Editor: “Steven, I need to find a volunteer to write up the conference. As you did last year’s report, can you do this year’s, too?”

Myself: “No, Roy, I’m much too busy this time.”

Editor: “Thanks for that, can I have it by the start of June, please?”

Presentations to the winners of the best website and best one-name publication were made – my congratulations to the winners. Yet again, I am reminded that I must set up my own one-name website and the websites shown here demonstrate what can be done.

After morning coffee, the first of the presentations took place. Richard Ratcliffe talked on Methodism and Methodist records. This could have been a very dry topic, but I felt that Richard presented it well and I did learn something more about

\[\text{Richard Ratcliffe}\]

\[\text{Gordon Read}\]

\[\text{Peter Copsey}\]
my Methodist ancestors and some additional potential sources of information.

This was followed by Gordon Read on Denominations, Dynasties, Diaries and Dictionaries of National Biography. I have to admit that I didn’t enjoy this talk as much. Many of the topics seemed somewhat irrelevant to one-name studies and those that were couldn’t be covered in as much detail as I would have liked. The talk seemed to jump between them without a common thread and I found parts of it difficult to follow. Well, you can’t win them all and I hope that other GOONS got more out of it. That took us up to lunch, which was followed by a Laurel and Hardy double act – no, sorry, I meant Peter Copsey and Howard Benbrook, who did a presentation entitled The Challenge of Marriage. This was, of course, about the very successful Marriage Challenge project organised by Peter, which is intended to obtain details of marriages listed in the GRO Indexes from the church records without having to pay for the certificates.

Graveyard shift

Howard did his best to keep us awake during the “graveyard shift” – you can take the man out of acting, but you can’t taking acting out of the man.”

Hardy double act – no, sorry, I meant Peter Copsey and Howard Benbrook, who did a presentation entitled The Challenge of Marriage. This was, of course, about the very successful Marriage Challenge project organised by Peter, which is intended to obtain details of marriages listed in the GRO Indexes from the church records without having to pay for the certificates.

Migration

After the tea break, we listened to Colin Chapman, originator of the Chapman County Codes, speaking on emigration and immigration. This was an interesting and thought-provoking talk, showing that there’s more to migration than simply trying to find work. It went well with the following speaker, David Hawkings, whose entertaining talk on Criminal Ancestors included some very strange crimes indeed. Just don’t mention the chicken!

That concluded the day’s speakers, so it was off to get changed into best bib and tucker for the banquet. After we were greeted by the Chairman in black tie and then had a drink, we went in to dinner. The food was accompanied by music from Gary Latham and the Tom Kincaid Trio, which I rather enjoyed, but, of course, the chat and discussion was the best part of the meal.

Ecumenical

The next morning we had to vacate our rooms, so those with sore heads must have had a difficult start to the day. The ecumenical service was conducted by David Gynes and then the Regional Reps met and discussed various issues, including ideas to involve more members in the Guild.

After morning coffee, we had the first speaker of Sunday’s programme, David Hawkings once more. His topic this time was Fire Insurance Records, which are, as he described them, a much neglected source for family and local historians. This talk was sponsored by the Halted Trust, so thanks to them, I am now better informed.

This was followed by Peter Higginbotham, talking on The Shame of the Workhouse. I have not heard Peter before, but his website, www.workhouses.org.uk, will be well known to many of you. His talk covered ground familiar to me, but I have had an interest in workhouses for some years. As ever, it is a topic that evokes emotions more than any other and makes many people consider their ancestors in a new light.

The lunch break intervened at this point. Then we had two talks from members of the Guild, Chris Pomery and Alan Savin, both relating to DNA and its use in family history. As I have a scientific background, the genetics part of the presentations was already familiar to me, but I know it leaves others cold. My main interest would be in running a DNA project and how you persuade people to be DNA tested, which wasn’t covered in as much detail as I’d like. Perhaps a more united approach would work better in the future.

That took us up to the close of conference, where the President wished us well and invited us to the 2007 conference in Basingstoke. I hope to see you there.
Enjoyable talks on Methodist Archives, cotton industry and migrant workers at North-West Seminar in Manchester

By Susan Atkins

A VERY ENJOYABLE and well organised Seminar was held on Saturday, May 27 2006 in the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester.

There were three speakers plus an informative Q & A Session.

The first speaker was Dr Gareth Lloyd who is Archivist of the Methodist Archives, which are currently housed as part of the Special Collections in the modern University Library while the building in Deansgate is refurbished.

The Special Collections section will be closing in its current location at the end of this year and reopening to the public in approximately April 2007.

Complicated

He went on to explain a little of the complicated history of the Methodists whose records make up the majority of the collection. John & Charles Wesley were actually Ordained Anglican Ministers and even as late as 1882 there were still strong connections between the Church of England and the Wesleyan Methodists.

As far as family historians are concerned, there are very few baptisms, marriages and burials in Wesleyan Chapels prior to the 19th century, apart from the Chapel in City Road, London, so the parish church was the venue for these events prior to that date.

As far as the records at John Rylands Library are concerned, they have 80,000 books, several thousand items of other printed material and of manuscripts including many items relating to John & Charles Wesley, full runs of the Methodist Magazine, Wesleyan Conference material relating to preachers and lay members, diaries plus the Who’s Who of Methodist Preachers, published in 1932, and Methodist Circuit Plans showing who was preaching at which Chapel from the early days of the Church.

Details of all the records can be found on the website http://rylibweb.man.ac.uk/data1/dg/text/method.html

The second talk was a fascinating insight into the growth of the Lancashire cotton industry and the Industrial Revolution in Manchester and surrounding areas presented – for most of the time without notes – by Chris Makepeace.

He explained how the changes in machinery and the introduction of steam power affected the cotton industry and the effect the cotton industry had on related industries such as the chemical industry and engineering.

King cotton

Manchester turned from a market town in 1780 to an industrial centre for the surrounding cotton towns in the 1840s, which was made more significant by the building of the canals to transport coal to drive the machinery and to take away the completed goods for export via Liverpool. Chris also pointed out that the majority of the cotton industry was actually in towns like Rochdale, Blackburn and Burnley. It was a fascinating talk.

Lunch was a delicious buffet of sandwiches, fruit and cakes. There was also plenty of tea and coffee throughout the day.

Peter Park FSG gave the talk after lunch, entitled “Mr Muggeridge’s Migrants”, which was as intriguing as the title suggests.

Between February 1835 and May 1837 5,000 people were moved from the South and East of England to work in the cotton mills of Lancashire. This was decided after a letter was published in The Times signed by the poor of Bledlow, Buckinghamshire, stating that they could not live on the 7s per week paid by the Poor Law Guardians.

Refused

At the same time, the Lancashire cotton mills were looking for staff. The signatories of the letter were approached to see if they would move “up north” and to start with they all refused.

Although it was not compulsory, they were told that the alternative was the workhouse. Eventually, two families agreed and others subsequently followed. An agent named Richard Muggeridge was appointed in Manchester to arrange employment and look after them once they had moved.

When other areas heard about what was happening they also sent people up to the mills. The arrangement eventually ceased when there was a downturn in the cotton industry in 1837.

The records of those who migrated can be found in Series...
Thanks to helpers on the day

We held a very enjoyable seminar in Manchester. I would like to thank those who helped me on the day, especially three Regional Representatives, Jenny Reeve (Northampton), Susan Atkins (Lancashire) and Gordon Adshead (Cheshire). Rod Clayburn also helped with setting up the sound equipment.

Unfortunately, our final speaker, David Bethell, was unable to attend and although he had sent me an e-mail telling me of this, I didn’t collect it until I returned home. Peter Park FSG one of our other speakers who spent the day with us, stepped in and volunteered to run a question and answer session.

Although David Bethell could not attend the seminar, I did receive some information from him about the Original Records website (adjoining columns), so I hope you will try it and see what you think. Hopefully, we will in a future Journal have a report about this website and its usefulness to Guild members.

Sandra Turner
Seminar Organiser

New FONS online surname indexes

By David Bethell

Many Guild members are registered with FONS, which indexes historical records from the British Isles by surname and supplies registered users with typescript copies of entries for surnames of interest. So far, nearly 2,000 surnames have been registered with FONS, some by genealogists pursuing families with rare surnames but a great many by one-name studiers.

Over the years FONS has indexed about 10 million names. These are indexes to the original records, rather than to FONS reports. It occurred to me that the indexes themselves might be a valuable resource to genealogists for whom FONS might be too specialised or too wholesale a system. Better still would be if the indexes could be linked to PDF scans of the original records and made available online.

This is the essence of Theoriginalrecord.com. It would be wrong to say the website is FONS on-line; the two are different creatures. With FONS you order at least five items for your surname from a particular period; with the website you can select an individual item. FONS reports are typescript copies and, where necessary, are annotated, passages in Latin are translated, etc. Theoriginalrecord.com shows a sample entry and then serves up the scans of full pages or spreads as they appear in the source. There is no subscription to the site and you can make unlimited free searches. The venture is paid for by the sale of individual scans.

One important thing is that the website is not OCR-based. The records have been surname-indexed by hand. Moreover, wildcards can be used – very important for the genealogist struggling with a multitude of variant spellings. An interesting feature is that the wildcard searches serve up a list of finds from the whole spectrum of dates covered, which can give the searcher very interesting leads and indicate possibilities that had not been anticipated.

Even someone reluctant to buy a scan over the net can find the website very useful. There is a facility called Wishlist, in which you can list up to five separate surnames and the period in which you are interested. To register it is necessary to give your e-mail address and a password is instantly sent to you.

Further records are loaded every week. As the loading takes place, the computer compares the new indexes with the names and periods on the wishlists and sends out e-mails alerting users of any new items. Whether or not you would be interested in buying scans of the new items, this gives you a simple way of looking out for new leads for your one-name study. Registering is free and without obligation and your e-mail address is not passed on.

The statistics make interesting reading. The one I find most striking is that on average every visitor clicks on about 80 of the sample scans and links. Considering how simple the site is – just a search box and sets of results – this is an amazingly high number.

Despite being so familiar with the material, I find it fascinating to put in a surname, then look at the sample scans and reread the descriptions. It is a great toy for the genealogical browser. At the moment there is only about 12 per cent of the material loaded and we have not started on the manuscript records yet.

I hope GOONS members will look at the site and register their wishlists – and that you may find it a useful research tool.

Sandra Turner
Seminar Organiser

Journal of One-Name Studies, July–September 2006
How many requests for a Marriage Challenge?

HAVE often been asked how many requests are to be expected for a typical Marriage Challenge (MC).

Unfortunately, Registration Districts (RDs) vary in size dramatically. For the smallest RD a Challenger could expect as little as 50 marriages, whilst for the biggest there would be several thousand. I have always used as a benchmark for gauging the size of an RD the number of marriages that took place in Q3 1881. FreeBMD (http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/cgi/search.pl) can be interrogated by selecting the quarter and RD but leaving the name blank. The result is a full list of the persons married in that quarter which can then be counted.

When MC first began I multiplied this number by 1.3 to get an estimate of the number of requests to be expected for the standard period of the Challenge from 1837 to 1911.

Due to the increased interest and publicity of MC, the multiplier has steadily risen and now stands at four. In other words, there are now about three times as many requests received for new Challenges than would have been received if that Challenge had taken place in the early months of MC. Even the demand for sliced bread did not grow at such a rate!

Flexible

Requests that could run into many hundreds, if not thousands, must put off many of us from attempting a Challenge. Marriage Challenge is, however, very flexible and this problem can be simply overcome. The best way is to restrict the period of the Challenge. Instead of selecting the standard period, several Challengers have wisely selected a considerably lesser period, such as 1837 to 1850 or 1860, for instance. If they find the Challenge was enjoyable (or they liked the torture!), a second period, like 1851 to 1870, say, could be done at a later date.

Again, FreeBMD can be used to determine the spread of marriages between 1837 to 1911, which can vary considerable between one RD and the next. For my present MC of West Ham RD, only 3% of the requests are for the period 1837 to 1860, with 72% in the last 21 years, 1891 to 119. For Pancras RD the corresponding figures are 20% and 32% – a clear demonstration of the expansion of London’s suburbs in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Challenges commencing in the coming months are shown in the table alongside. If you would like to request a search for your marriages (registered names only) send the details from the GRO index (1837 to 1911) to the Challenger, either by e-mail or to his or her postal address given in the Guild Register. Also, keep a watch on the Guild webpage for Marriage Challenge as further Challenges are announced.

For more information about Marriage Challenge, what it comprises and how it works, see the article in the Journal issue, October–December 2005.

Anyone who would like to become a Challenger, or would like to know more about what is involved, please contact the Marriage Challenge Co-ordinator on...

marriage-challenge@one-name.org

PETER COPSEY
Marriage Challenge Coordinator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration District</th>
<th>Deadline for requests</th>
<th>Challenger</th>
<th>Challenger’s e-mail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bishop Stortford</td>
<td>21st July 2006</td>
<td>Nigel Rixson</td>
<td><a href="mailto:stenson61@btinternet.com">stenson61@btinternet.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amersham</td>
<td>1st August 2006</td>
<td>Lyn Horridge</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lynette.horridge@btinternet.com">lynette.horridge@btinternet.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutterworth (REPEAT)</td>
<td>10th August 2006</td>
<td>Jo Mason</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jo.mason@swsmail.net">jo.mason@swsmail.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Forest</td>
<td>28th August 2006</td>
<td>Daphne Austin</td>
<td><a href="mailto:LADAPeirdrib@aol.com">LADAPeirdrib@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymington (REPEAT)</td>
<td>28th August 2006</td>
<td>Daphne Austin</td>
<td><a href="mailto:LADAPeirdrib@aol.com">LADAPeirdrib@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flegg</td>
<td>30th August 2006</td>
<td>Bernie Guymer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bernard.guymer@homecall.co.uk">bernard.guymer@homecall.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havant</td>
<td>1st September 2006</td>
<td>Alison Myall</td>
<td><a href="mailto:almyall@btinternet.com">almyall@btinternet.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bury St Edmunds (REPEAT)</td>
<td>1st September 2006</td>
<td>Sandra Stevens</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sandra.stevens@btinternet.com">sandra.stevens@btinternet.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorking</td>
<td>10th September 2006</td>
<td>Jim Isard</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jim.isard@blueyonder.co.uk">jim.isard@blueyonder.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northampton (REPEAT)</td>
<td>15th September 2006</td>
<td>Jenny Reeve</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jenny.reeve1@ntlworld.com">jenny.reeve1@ntlworld.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dartford</td>
<td>15th September 2006</td>
<td>Cliff Kemball</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kemball@one-name.org">kemball@one-name.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Grinstead</td>
<td>1st October 2006</td>
<td>Roger Goacher</td>
<td><a href="mailto:roger@goacher.fsnet.co.uk">roger@goacher.fsnet.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
T’S ALL getting a bit commercial, have you noticed? As the Internet continues its inexorable growth, and access to digital copies of historical records in the home becomes a reality, so the world is full of suppliers eager to offer their services for money.

Did we expect it to happen this fast? Probably not. Is it likely to continue? Yup. Are we getting value for money? Well, how can you know? You might, perhaps, be feeling a bit smug because the cost of travel to remote archives is easily outweighed by your latest subscription to an online service, but how do you judge between the suppliers? Could another service offer clearer images, more accurate transcriptions, fuller indexes, more reliable access or just cheaper prices? It’s not at all clear yet, but you can bet the effects of competition on this emerging market will be felt pretty soon.

I don’t have all the answers but I’m working on it, especially if I can bring value to you via the Bookstall. In this issue, I thought I’d attempt a price comparison between those suppliers who offer online access to census records using pre-payment vouchers.

• 1901 Vouchers

Back in those far-off days of 2002, when online access to a census for England and Wales became a reality, I offered their pre-payment vouchers on the Bookstall. They proved to be very popular. But further developments failed to materialise on that site; other suppliers have since filled the gap, interest in the vouchers waned and I dropped them from my Price List. Well, they’re back and they’re now even better value, with a 15 per cent members’ discount.

QinetiQ, the original developers, finally managed to disentangle themselves from this business and sold the lot to Genes Reunited. They, in turn, were bought by the UK television broadcaster, ITV. They want your eyeballs, whether it’s on a television screen or a computer monitor – but mostly they want your money! What it should also mean is that there will be future investment in the site. You might have noticed that they’ve already added access to the GRO Indexes. We await further developments.

What’s this got to do with vouchers? Well, GR are giving the site, www.1901censusonline.com, a makeover and that includes the vouchers. They now come in a fancy new design but basically they’re the same as before, although there is now an expiry date on the card itself: a £5 voucher will buy you 500 units which will last six months from first use, and a census image is priced at 75 units. With members’ discount, this means each image will actually be priced at 63.75p.

• Ancestry

Now undoubtedly the big player, with masses of previous investment under their belt, Ancestry (www.ancestry.co.uk) has vouchers that let you see 10 census pages (image views), but there’s no marked denomination on the voucher itself. Given the usual discounts offered to traders, the face value seems to represent a retail price of about £5 and the members’ price is £4.50. So, that means a census page costs you 45p, making an Ancestry voucher clearly better value for money than Genes-Reunited and you also have the full range of all the Victorian censuses to choose from.

Now, there’s a bit of a catch here. The credit on an Ancestry voucher lasts just 14 days from first use, after which you’ll lose any outstanding credit unless you top it up with another one, so you’d better be well organised. Added to which, and as with Genes Reunited, each voucher has a printed expiry date after which you can’t return the card, even if you don’t use it. I can’t help feeling that Ancestry introduced their vouchers under pressure from The National Archives so that they fulfilled the condition of universal access (i.e., you don’t need a credit card). They would much rather you signed up to a subscription, which can be automated and has lower administrative costs, not to mention a higher price tag.

• 1837online

You don’t have to go to many family history events are sponsored by 1837online.com before you realise that this firm (www.1837online.com) has committed significant funds to establishing a presence in this market. They’re still competing for market share but they seem to be in it for the long haul. I’ve also been told that they’ve posted a “For Sale” sign, which either means they’re looking for...
more funds for future investment or the original owners are looking to cash in. Time will tell.

1837online vouchers have a face value of £5 and that’s 50 units (so, a unit is 10p), which lasts for 90 days from first use.

Viewing a census page will set you back just three units, meaning that each page is priced at 30p, but for a Guild member, that comes down to 27p. This has to make 1837online my Best Buy for census images, but they’re currently offering just the 1861 and 1891 censuses, so they have some way to go before they catch Ancestry. Of course, they have other records, and these can also be accessed using the credits on your voucher.

• British Origins
I find this site (www.britishorigins.com) intriguing and have included it here not because they offer vouchers (which they don’t), but because they offer an online census. They seem to take their business development at a much slower pace (less money for investment, perhaps?) and, as I write this, with 27 counties available in their 1841 census, they’re a little past halfway through the full list of counties, with bold claims about the quality of their transcription. Their 1871 census is also under way, but they currently have just 10 searchable counties. Access to the site is by subscription, at a price which compares very well against other sites. Interestingly, British Origins don’t hold the copyright to their census indexes (arguably the most crucial bit of online access); that’s held by their contractor, IIM Inc., based in Utah.

• Scotland’s People
But what about Scotland, I hear some of you say? Well, I’m not a big user of Scottish records and I hadn’t heard of vouchers being offered but I thought I’d take a look at Scotland’s People, www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk It’s interesting, isn’t it, that the Scots have decided to retain commercial rights to their records? I found this in their Frequently Asked Questions section:

• Can I pay without a credit/debit card?

• No. Payment may only be made by credit or debit card at the moment, but they’re currently offering just the 1861 and 1891 censuses, and offers county and town maps at different times and also includes some non-UK locations.

Those of you who missed David Hawkins’ fascinating ramble among fire insurance records at the conference may like to pick up the details from his book, Fire Insurance Records. David covers the history of fire insurance and reveals that it wasn’t just the rich and famous who took precautions to safeguard their estates and possessions, but their tenants are frequently mentioned and there were plenty of small time traders and craftsmen, with property and equipment to protect, who appear.

There is a new Price List with this Journal and there are a few minor adjustments, so please make sure you refer to it when you place your order.

Ron Woodhouse, our Northern Bookstall Manager, took the Guild Bookstall to Sheffield and the Guild’s seminar at Manchester and, as well as the Guild Conference in Yarnfield, I’ve been to: Hereford; Tuffley, Gloucs; Worthing, Sussex; the SoG Family History Show at Westminster and Maidstone, Kent. Other members have represented us at the SAG Showcase in Sydney, Buxton FH Fair, and the South Ayrshire History Fair. Phew!

Where we’re going
And, of course, it doesn’t stop there. With my fingers crossed that Ron and I don’t blow a gas- ket, here’s the current plan for the next month or two:

• Kent FHS Open Day Maidstone, Kent, Sat, July 15
• Bucks FHS Open Day Aylesbury, Bucks, Sat, July 29
• FFHS Conference Northampton, Sun Sept 3
• HGS Open Day Horndean, Hants, Sun, Sept 24
• West Middlesex FHS Open Day, Hampton, Sun Oct 1

And there may be more! I know it may seem we’re terribly busy, but if you’re in the area, please come and see us.

Now a big “thank you” to all those who’ve helped to represent the Guild recently, on the Bookstall and elsewhere. With apologies in advance for anyone I miss, I’d like to thank: Trish Bliss, Polly Rubery, Paul Millington, Penny McKay, John Woodger, Ingrid Salkeld, Ken Grubb, Helen Williams, Ken Toll, Sue Atkins, Barbara Harvey, Judy Cooper, Kirsty Gray, Roy Rayment, Cliff Kemball, Victor Medlock, Jim Filby, Rowan Tanner, Vida Lyne, Judith Hurst, lain Kennedy, Jim Floyd and Lynette Begg. What a magnificent team!

If you’d like to contact Howard about any of the items he holds on the Bookstall or to volunteer to help, you can write to him at guild.bookstall@one-name.org, or 7 Amber Hill, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 1EB.
A recent discussion on the Guild Forum questioned whether the increasing availability of online information was killing off the buzz of excitement gained from chasing elusive ONS information. I would like to suggest that there is a sure-fire way of rekindling the interest – undertake or help with a Marriage Challenge (MC).

Last autumn we undertook a Challenge for the Chichester Registration District (RD), and we have just done one on Horsham RD, with considerable help from John Fawsett.

So where is the thrill in spending hours in front of a microfilm or fiche reader looking at parish records? That’s what we used to do 20 years ago; information is more readily available nowadays at the click of a mouse. Of course, there is the thrill of the chase – how many of the submitted marriages could we find? However I suggest there is so much more to be gained from an MC.

Horsham RD was a largely rural area in West Sussex, comprising one fair-sized market town surrounded by rural parishes where the main occupation was agriculture. However, it does include Crawley, the town now close to Gatwick airport. Horsham RD contains parishes where my grandparents, parents and extended family come from. So I know the area well and have researched extensively there. But an MC gives you the chance to gain a better understanding of an area and highlight social and economic changes.

Six of the marriages we were searching were duplicated, one member looking for the husband, one for the wife, the first indication of the inter-relationship of families. However, I was surprised at the number of times a found marriage had a spouse with a surname linked to my own trees.

Some members submitted a number of marriages for the same name spanning half a century or more. Finding the marriages of parents, then their children and even grandchildren, sometimes in the same parish, sometimes in neighbouring parishes, mirrored the mobility, or lack of it, in my own family.

Mobility

As the 19th century progressed, mobility increased. At first, the only out-of-parish marriages seemed to be of servants from different home parishes working in large houses, or the occasional soldier or sailor posted to the area or on leave. But, with improvements in transport, marriages became more common between spouses from more distant parishes.

Economic change resulted in different work for men. In the late 1830s and 1840s most males were agricultural labourers or had jobs connected to the land, such as carters, grooms, bailiffs or gardeners, with the occasional tradesman, baker, shoemaker or draper. By the 1880s and 1890s the trades were beginning to change, with more shopkeepers, letter carriers and policemen beginning to appear.

The building of the railways had a significant effect on work and life patterns. With new links to the South Coast and London, the brickworks at Warnham increased in importance, Horsham began to expand and the Crawley area to develop. The certificates reflect this, with more brickworkers, bricklayers, plasterers, builders and railway workers, and a new church was opened at West Crawley in 1900.

The start of the 20th century saw more working brides. Many women stayed at home to help their mothers and look after younger siblings in the 19th century and there was only the occasional domestic servant recorded. But by 1910 we get Assistant School Mistresses and Professional Dressmakers appearing. This also highlights the improvement in educational standards. Many brides, grooms and witnesses could only sign their mark at the start of the period. But as the 19th century progressed, the handwriting improved from the scrawl of just learning to write your name to the copperplate signature.

The Challenge also piqued my interest in specific cases. When you find a widow remarrying just a few years after her first marriage, you ask yourself: “What did her first husband die of and how many fatherless children was she left to care for?”

Vicars and curates in Horsham area were good at recording exact ages of brides and grooms. There are few instances of “of full age”. So how come in our sample there were significant numbers of spinster women marrying bachelor men at least 15 years younger? Was West Sussex a hot bed of toy boys?

We were seeking a total of 491 marriages for 35 Guild members. This number doesn’t compare with the numbers requested for
Challenges in London or industrial areas. However, it is not too large to make the task almost endless but enough to mean that entries are found fairly quickly.

Members from Canada, the USA, Australia and South Africa, as well as the UK, requested look-ups. We gained considerable satisfaction in finding information for members who would find it very difficult to research these records themselves. There was even greater enjoyment in learning much more about a specific area, its people and their lives.

I am sure undertaking a Marriage Challenge in any area would be just as interesting. If you get a chance to undertake a Challenge or help with one, have a go. ☺

Proposed Guild Probate Index

AT ITS recent meeting, the Guild Committee discussed a proposal for a potential new resource to benefit members – a Guild Probate Index. This draws on the same idea as the Guild Marriage Index in that members can search for their surname among entries submitted by other members. If the search is successful, there is a strong possibility there will be information to exchange between the searcher and the submitter. It is amazing what a will can reveal and the implications this can have for all Guild members.

The aim of the Guild Probate Index is to capture references to individuals that may have been recorded by members. The index would exclude references where the surname is the same as that of the deceased, e.g. where John Loverock makes a bequest to another Loverock, since such information is only likely to be of interest to the Loverock one-name study who has submitted the information. Grants of probate and letters of administration may contain a variety of references which may be of interest to a Guild Probate index, i.e. executors, beneficiaries, witnesses and trustees.

At present, the scope of the project is uncertain and there are still a number of issues to be resolved – for instance, date range. It is likely the index would start at earliest times and go beyond the establishment of the civil Court of Probate, known as the Principal Registry (for England and Wales) in 1858. Entries in the recent past may be excluded for privacy reasons. Civil and ecclesiastical probate courts in England, Wales and Scotland are likely to be included. It is likely that members can include wills other than from their own ONS.

A format for the submission of the data is still to be agreed. The Guild Committee is aware members have generally collected less information regarding probate than, for instance, civil registration data and is seeking members’ opinions as to whether this is a viable project. The Committee is also interested as to whether there are any volunteers to help progress this project. The suggested roles are: liaison with members and input data advisor. Would you be prepared to submit your data to this new project (but please do NOT send any data yet) or would you like to volunteer to help? In either case, please contact Barbara Harvey (member 2616), 15 Park Avenue, St Albans, Herts AL1 4PB or e-mail loverock@one-name.org ☺

New developments in Guild Libraries

By Cliff Kemball

ONE OF the Guild’s most under-used resources is its library. In fact, the Guild has two libraries – one holding all the paper material and the E-Library, which holds all the Guild’s digitised material.

In the past the library material has technically been available to Guild members to borrow on loan. In practice, the existence of the library and its content has not in recent years been well publicised and, therefore, not effectively used by its members. Recent developments will mean these resources should be more effectively used in future.

The librarian (librarian@one-name.org) is responsible for maintaining and enhancing the Guild’s paper library. At this year’s Conference I took on the responsibility. Hopefully, this additional role will be a temporary one, as I have set my first task as finding a replacement. However, I believe much more can be done with the Guild’s library material and that the Guild needs someone to liaise with the E-Librarian to maximise the services to members.

Since taking on the role, I have undertaken an inventory of the paper material. I have been able to establish that we currently hold 91 reference books, 82 genealogical books and 30 one-name study books. The reference books include, include Debrett’s People of Today 1997, Columbia College Alumni Directory 1988, The Knox Alumnus Centenary Directory 1837-1937, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology alumni Register 1948, the Massachusetts’s Maritime Academy 1891-1991 Alumni Directory 1991 and the West Point 1969 Register of Graduates and Former Cadets 1802-1969. Some of the oldest titles include the first edition of The Genealogist (July 1875), the East Anglian magazine (1864-1868, incomplete) and the Eastern Counties magazine (1864-1872, incomplete).

The genealogical books comprise an odd assortment ranging from The Custody of Local Records of Wales (1931) to Armagh Families (2003). I plan to produce a full list of books sometime in the future, so that members can borrow them.

The one-name study books comprise all the ONS books donated to the Guild and range from The Family History of Kerin in Australia 1854-1972 (1972) to...
WINNERS of the Guild Awards for Websites, Profiles and One-Name Publications were announced during the AGM at Yarnfield Park, Staffordshire, as follows...

2nd Speidel, www.speidelfamilygenealogy.com, entered by James Spidle (Member 4304).
3rd Treverton, www.ttreverton.net, entered by Larry Treverton (Member 3314).

Commended: Uridge, www.uridge.org, entered by Teresa Pask (Member 293); Pask, www.pask.org.uk, entered by Stuart Pask (Member 4078); Grubb, www.grubb-family.org.uk entered by Ken Grubb (Member 2970).

PROFILE: 1st Benham, entered by Stephen Benham (Member 3620).
2nd Heppenstall, entered by David Mellor (Member 3823).
3rd Tudbury, entered by Jennifer Tudbury (Member 3571).
Judges were Peter Walker, Guild Chairman; Penny Denby, professional website designer; and Sheila Yeo, winner in 2005.

ONE-NAME PUBLICATIONS: 1st Grubb; 2nd Stonehewer; 3rd Perrot.
Commended: Holditch, Metcalf, Shreve and Soul.
Judges were Chris Braund and Janet Few of the Braund Society, last year’s winners, and Cliff Woolley, an independent consultant designer.

Perhaps I am being unduly pessimistic, but I sometimes wonder if the time is approaching when family historians will need a government licence just to carry on their hobby.

I spoke recently to a lady who has been consulting the electoral registers at her local library for some years. These are, as we know, a useful resource for discovering how long ancestors lived at a particular address.

However, she was furious to discover the librarian had taken it upon himself to withdraw all the registers from the public shelves and lock them away. Now, every time she wants to consult a volume she has to make special application and be allowed to consult them only under supervision. To add insult to injury, he told her that in future she might have to prove she is a genuine researcher!

We are not talking here about current or even recent electoral registers, but the older ones – some of them 40 or 50 years old. The excuse given was new regulations and issues under the Data Protection Act. Well, what else? This law has been used so often by over-zealous bureaucrats to justify removing information that ought rightly to be in the public domain that it has become a joke.

It seems that, following the change in 2002 to full and edited registers, there is uncertainty about how the rules concerning access to the older registers should be applied. Some libraries and record offices still have them on the open shelves, while others are placing restrictions on them. This bodes no good for anybody – least of all family historians.

Let’s hope this bureaucratic confusion is sorted out – or will we, as I suggested, eventually have to be licensed?
Regional Representatives as at June 1 2006

THIS IS the full list of the Guild’s Regional Representatives. The Representatives’ Guild membership numbers are shown alongside each one and the contact postal addresses and, where given, telephone numbers can be found in the Guild Register, either the paperback or online version.

BEDFORDSHIRE: Mr Peter W Hagger (4177)
rep-bedfordshire@one-name.org

BERKSHIRE: Mrs Kirsty Gray (4014)
rep-berkshire@one-name.org

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: Dr Wendy Archer (3)
rep-buckinghamshire@one-name.org

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: Mr Peter W Hagger (4177)
rep-cambridgeshire@one-name.org

CHESHIRE: Mr H Gordon Adshead (3331)
rep-cheshire@one-name.org

CORNWALL: Mrs Sharon Symons (3496)
rep-cornwall@one-name.org

CUMBRIA: Ms Anne Nichols (4240)
rep-cumbria@one-name.org

DERBYSHIRE: Mr Ronald S Duckett (1333)
rep-derbyshire@one-name.org

DEVON NORTH: Mr C Braund (594)
rep-devon-north@one-name.org

DEVON SOUTH: Mrs Maureen Selley (3445)
rep-devon-south@one-name.org

DORSET: Col Iain Swinnerton (127)
rep-dorset@one-name.org

DURHAM: Mrs Fiona Mitford (3931)
rep-durham@one-name.org

ESSEX AND EAST LONDON: Mr Kevin H Cole (3549)
rep-essex@one-name.org

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Mrs Elizabeth C Cooke (4077)
rep-gloucestershire@one-name.org

HAMPSHIRE: Vacant

HEREFORDSHIRE: Mrs Polly M Rubery (278)
rep-herefordshire@one-name.org

HERTFORDSHIRE & NORTH LONDON: Mrs Barbara Harvey (2616)
rep-herfordshire@one-name.org

ISLE OF WIGHT: Mr C Braund (594)
rep-iow@one-name.org

KENT & SOUTH EAST LONDON: Mr Clifford R Kemball (3549)
rep-kent@one-name.org

LANCASTER: Miss Susan Atkins (1961)
rep-lancashire@one-name.org

LEICESTERSHIRE: Vacant

LINCOLNSHIRE: Mr John P Laws (674)
rep-lincolnshire@one-name.org

NORFOLK: Vacant

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: Mrs Jenny Reeve (3778)
rep-northamptonshire@one-name.org

NORTHUMBERLAND: Mrs Fiona Mitford (3931)
rep-northumberland@one-name.org

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: Dr David H Mellor (3823)
rep-nottinghamshire@one-name.org

OXFORDSHIRE: Dr Wendy Archer (3)
rep-oxfordshire@one-name.org

SHROPSHIRE: Dr Colin H Stevenson (2887)
rep-shropshire@one-name.org

SOMERSET: Mr Kenneth W Dilkes (2318)
rep-somerset@one-name.org

STAFFORDSHIRE: Mr Ronald S Duckett (1333)
rep-staffordshire@one-name.org

SUFFOLK: Mrs Mary A Rix (1328)
rep-suffolk@one-name.org

SURREY AND WEST LONDON: Mr Martin P Gegg (1893)
rep-surrey@one-name.org

SUSSEX EAST: Mr Richard Akhurst (187)
rep-sussex-east@one-name.org

SUSSEX WEST: Mr Richard W Chilvers (2216)
rep-sussex-west@one-name.org

WARWICKSHIRE: Mrs Patricia A Bliss (3545)
rep-warwickshire@one-name.org

WILTSHIRE: Mr Richard Moore (1291)
rep-wiltshire@one-name.org

Worcestershire: Mrs Polly M Rubery (278)
rep-worcestershire@one-name.org

YORKSHIRE EAST: Mr Frank Hakney (1832)
rep-yorkshire-east@one-name.org

YORKSHIRE NORTH: Mr Pete Redwood (3532)
rep-yorkshire-north@one-name.org

YORKSHIRE WEST: Mr Ronald Woodhouse (4126)
rep-yorkshire-west@one-name.org

IRELAND: Mr Michael Merrigan (3351)
rep-ireland@one-name.org

SCOTLAND ABERDEEN: Dr Stephen D K Baguley (3528)
rep-scotland-aberdeen@one-name.org

SCOTLAND NORTH: Mr Graham Tuley (437)
rep-scotland-north@one-name.org

SCOTLAND SOUTH: Dr Jim D Floyd (2619)
rep-scotland-south@one-name.org

WALES (NORTH & MID): Mr Geoff Riggs (2408)
rep-wales-north@one-name.org

WALES (SOUTH & WEST): Mr Geoff Riggs (2408)
rep-wales-south@one-name.org

AUSTRALIA NORTH & WEST: Mr Garry K Stubbs (4287)
rep-australia-north-west@one-name.org

AUSTRALIA NORTH EAST: Mrs Lynette Begg (4139)
rep-australia-north-east@one-name.org

AUSTRALIA SOUTH EAST: Mr David K Evans (3062)
rep-australia-south-east@one-name.org

CANADA EAST: Mr Dick Chandler (2767)
rep-canada-east@one-name.org

CANADA WEST: Mr Dick Chandler (2767)
rep-canada-west@one-name.org

NEW ZEALAND: Mrs Lily C Baker (751)
rep-new-zealand@one-name.org

SOUTH AFRICA: Mr Brian P Spurr (1466)
rep-south-africa@one-name.org

UNITED STATES CENTRAL: Dr Toni R Turk (3130)
rep-usa-central@one-name.org

UNITED STATES NORTH EAST: Mr Robert J Young (2940)
rep-usa-north-east@one-name.org

UNITED STATES SOUTH EAST: Dr John H Cookson (1110)
rep-usa-south-east@one-name.org

UNITED STATES WEST: Mrs Shirley Saunders (4252)
rep-usa-west@one-name.org
ANOTHER excellent Guild seminar was held on Saturday, May 27, in the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester. Lectures were given on Methodist archives, the cotton industry and migrant workers. Pictures show (top) Seminar Organiser Sandra Turner with some of the audience; (above left) Sandra welcoming an attendee, with Lancashire Regional Rep Susan Atkins and Committee member Steven Whitaker; (above right) speaker Peter Park. For a full report of the seminar see page 18.