

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES  
NEWSLETTER

Member of the Federation of Family History Societies

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

I understand from our Chairman and Acting Registrar, Frederick Filby, that the membership of the Guild has now passed the 230 mark. This is very good going since our formation at Plymouth last September. All the more reason therefore for the Editor of this Newsletter to expect a continual flow of notes, articles and letters from our readers. This is your Newsletter and everyone has something to contribute - whether it be a new source he or she has discovered, or a new way of filing the results of your family research. So, you budding authors, who are longing to see your name in print - what about it? Any contribution, whether long or short, will be gratefully received by the Editor. And if not an article, what about a letter on some point you violently disagree with? Also, if anyone would like to see an article on a particular topic, drop a line to the Editor and he will endeavour to find a suitably experienced writer to deal with it.

Our member, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Roberts, 7 Harrow Close, Hagley, Stourbridge, Worcs, is working on the HUGGETS of Kent, the HILLERS, PAULINS and BALLYNS. I understand that she has a book on the BALLYNS in the press. Those of you who enjoyed reading her two little books 'In Search of Anglesey Ancestry' (1973) and 'Anglesey Family Letters 1840-1935' (1976) will know that they have a treat in store when her new work comes out, as Mrs. Roberts has a knack of bringing her families to life with interesting background material, anecdotes and appropriate illustrations.

We regret to announce that owing to failing eyesight, Canon S. Graham Brade-Birks is unable to carry on with his series 'This and That', the first article of which appeared in our last issue. The Editor is sure that readers will wish to join him in sending good wishes to the Canon, now in his ninety-third year.

Derek Palgrave, Editor of the Federation Family History News & Digest writes that John K. Marfleet, 4 Robotham Close, Huncote, Leicester LE9 6BB, will be dealing with one-name society news in future. Please keep your news items to about fifty or so words to each one name group. Michael Dalton, 'Blue Cedar', 19 Waterlow Road, Reigate, Surrey, RH2 7EY will continue to abstract articles from journals for the Digest, if copies are sent to him. It is too

late now for the Autumn issue, but the deadline for the Spring issue is 1 January 1981, in each case.

Family History: The journal of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent, where your Editor is honorary Librarian, in the May 1980 issue, vol.XI,75/76 (new series nos. 51/52)pp.69-89, contains a most valuable and interesting article, 'Problems of Medieval English Surnames' by R.F. Hunnisett.

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RUNNING A FAMILY HISTORY BULLETIN ON A SHOESTRING - III  
By Frank Higgenbottam, BA, FLA, Editor of The Higginbottom Family Bulletin  
PREPARING COPY

Make out a schedule of the editorial work to be done with the date on which each of the items has to be completed and, for the record, add the actual dates later. Suppose it is decided to issue the bulletin, say, on 1 July. The schedule will read like this:

|  | <u>Target</u> | <u>Actual</u> |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Address and stamp envelopes           | 1 June        |               |
| 2. Assemble articles                     | 8 June        |               |
| 3. Produce mock-up                       | 11 June       |               |
| 4. Cut stencils                          | 15 June       |               |
| 5. Collate and run off                   | 18 June       |               |
| 6. Staple and insert in envelopes        | 21 June       |               |
| 7. Mail                                  | 24 June       |               |
| 8. Enter mailing date on subscript cards | 25 June       |               |

By giving yourself a week's leeway any unexpected delays will not throw the publication unduly late. Gummed labels (available in boxes of 100 quarto perforated sheets of 20 labels each) may be used with three carbons to produce a year's supply of labels. Only one typing per annum will be required, except for adding new subscribers. Illustrations such as tree pedigrees, sketches, facsimiles of signatures, line engravings and news cuttings may be reproduced by means of an electronic stencil which can be produced by any type-writing bureau at a cost of about £2.00 per stencil. A standard heading, which include an illuminated initial of the surname, can be produced in this way and a year's supply of sheets run off at once. Another stencil is then cut for the volume number, etc. and date and text of the first page.

To make a mock-up of the bulletin, the text is typed on A4 paper, each article beginning wherever possible on a separate page. It is then a simple matter to lay out the text to see if it fills the number of pages you have decided upon. Sometimes by re-shuffling and replacing a long article by a shorter one, it is possible to get all the text in. On occasion a very long article can be divided into two or even three parts, as is this present article. Making a mock-up is much better than cutting direct onto the stencils and then finding that you are short of material, or, what is more serious, that you have reached the bottom of the last page, in the middle of a sentence, with quite a portion of an article still to come.

A final paragraph may usefully be devoted to repeating the title of the bulletin, with the name and address of the editor, subscription rate (including dollar equivalent). As overseas subscribers like to receive their copies by airmail, multiply the number of pounds sterling by three and round off to the nearest dollar to allow for airmail postage and bank charges in converting dollar cheques. For example: Subscription £2.00 per annum, U.K., £2.50 overseas by airmail (U.S.\$8.00).

### Cutting the Stencils

A duplicated bulletin can be quite acceptable if attention is given to the cutting of the stencils and the running-off afterwards on the duplicator. First of all, the letters on the typewriter must be cleaned of fluff and carbon paper dirt, which tends to clog the bowls of the letters like a, d, e, g, h, m, n, o, p etc. It is advisable to use a sheet of "Scotch Typewriter Cleaner" (a sanded paper) which is fed into the typewriter with the key set for stencil cutting. Each letter is firmly hit five or six times, until it is seen that all the dirt has been removed. Do not forget to go through the letters once more with the shift lock down, to clean the capitals.

Once the type is clean the stencil is produced by typing a little more slowly than normal and with slightly more pressure (this does not apply if using an electric typewriter). Watch particularly the capital letters W and M, also H, which have a tendency to reproduce rather faintly if not struck firmly on the stencil. Any typing errors on the stencil can be corrected by the use of special correcting fluid. It is better to correct mistakes as you go along otherwise problems of alignment may arise once the stencil has been removed from the machine. Use the minimum of correcting fluid to cover the wrong letter and type the correct letter or letters twice in order to get a good impression. Hold the completed stencil up to the light and check that any corrections are legible.

Before starting to run off the stencil make sure the ink is coming through adequately by running off the first dozen or so copies on scrap paper. It is advisable to turn the handle of the duplicator somewhat slowly at first, with the special lever in the 'heavy' position so that the ink is thoroughly mixed in the drum. Printing ink is composed of the basic ingredients and oil and this preliminary mixing will ensure that a good impression is obtained, particularly if the machine is not used much between each issue of the bulletin. Do not leave a stencil on the drum after using the machine as the stencil acts as a blotter and tends to draw the oil out from the drum onto the pad. Make sure that the rubber grips are holding the blank sheets firmly on the table and that the two top rubber rollers are set half an inch from each edge of the paper. This will ensure that only one sheet at a time is taken through the machine. It is also a good idea before placing the blank sheets on the table to fan them out so that sticking is avoided as the sheets are drawn off into the machine.

When the batch of printed sheets is ready for stapling, go through them first and eliminate all faulty specimens. Watch particularly for under-printing and for sheets where part of the text at the top or bottom is missing. After all the sheets have been stapled, check each finished copy to see that it is perfect and contains all the pages. It is very easy to pick up two copies of one sheet and omit the next one and this is very irritating to the reader. The editor of a family history bulletin will be judged as much by the appearance of the publication as by the scholarship of its contents.

## ARE YOUR ANCESTORS ALIVE AND WELL?

by Jeanne Stoddard

This is not a frivolous question. With family history now very much a growing leisure pursuit, it is fair enough to say that few of us are pedigree pushers. I think perhaps Sir Arthur Bryant's words in the preface of his English Saga 1840-1940, though used in a different context, have meaning for the family historian: "The key to a nation's future is in her past. A nation that loses it has no future. For men's deepest desires - the instrument by which a continuing society moulds its destiny - spring from their own inherited experience. We cannot recreate the past, but we cannot escape it." However, this makes us think about the enormous responsibility we have to our ancestors. The one thing that we must try to achieve is compassion and an understanding of the very different times in which they lived. Since our 'inherited experience' is very different from every preceding generation's, we must try to look at their lives, not through our own 'inherited experience', but theirs. We have, in a few years, become quite blasé about modern technology, but our grandfathers' heads would be reeling at the thought of holding a pocket calculator in their hands capable of doing very complex mathematical problems in split seconds.

We have, therefore, to stand back from our own times: we have to read around the period, find out what it was like at any particular time for any particular section of the community and try to see the innovations and changes of their day in their light, not our own. This attitude can only enrich our knowledge about our own families and also about people in every walk of life at different periods. One only has to read, for example, even a small section of Anthony Fitzherbert's Boke of Husbandry published in 1525, to see what was the lot of the country wife in the early sixteenth century. My own reaction was horror until I remembered Bryant's words and came to see that for her, this was a normal way of life, but I was also able to understand why life expectancy was so low. This book is not easily obtainable, but reading Eileen Power's Medieval People, especially the section "The Menagier's Wife" will illustrate the point equally well.

So much progress has been made in the last thirty or forty years on all aspects of historical demography, social and geographic mobility and on the history of people below the gentry, that there is a wealth of information to be found. County archives often publish excellent books on particular periods in their areas and there is a great deal of readable material from the academic world available. Two books, The World We Have Lost by Peter Laslett and The Making of the English Working Class by E.P. Thompson, both available in paperback, cover the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries respectively and both are of great value to the family historian.

If you are studying a family in a fairly small area, a hamlet, a village or perhaps a small town, there is a lot of sense in trying to expand the community around your family units. There are several bonuses which can be had for doing this. Your family fits into a community - and your local historical society might even be willing to publish your researches - but you might actually find some answers that evade you about who's who: getting all the wills and relevant information together will more likely reveal the inter-marriages more clearly, the subsequent marriages (a thorny subject) and show more clearly the bonds of kinship.

To illustrate this point, although I have only recently joined the Guild, my correspondence with Frank Higgenbottam has been most

exciting. We have both been researching Rushton Spencer, Staffordshire for our respective names. In the first instance, we have found that the two families have probably intermarried. Later on, we find that one of his Higginbothams was hobnobbing with a James Stoddard in London who was, as far as I know, not one of the Rushton-born London Stoddards - or was he? Only time and a bit more unravelling, might tell. Up until now that James has been unplaceable in any line that I have been able to trace for several generations, with my knowing only that his father was born outside London but had become a clothworker in the City and James had been born in London and had also become a clothworker.

Finally, do try to write your family history up. There will always be gaps in your knowledge and you will always find that as soon as the ink is dry on the last page, something turns up that could have made all the difference to what you have written. It happens in all the best research circles. You may never wish to publish what you have written, but make several copies and spread them around. Someone, a hundred or so years hence, may well be glad that you kept your ancestors 'alive and well', but don't forget, they will be just as interested in your diary!

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THE STODDARDS OF RUSHTON SPENCER, by Jeanne Stoddard, photographs by Charles D.S. Stoddard, published by Jeanne Stoddard, 40 Margravine Road, London W6 8HH, 1979. iv, 40pp paperback A5, £1.50/12p post. The author and her husband, Alton L.S. Stoddard, started by writing a letter to three New England newspapers about the descendants of Alton's great-grandfather Charles Henry Stoddard of Gales Ferry and a 6th generation descendant of John Stoddard, who was said to have arrived in New England in 1638. A great number of people responded including Christopher Foster, who now lives in Charles Henry's house; Helen Stoddard, whose husband Wesley is directly descended from Anthony Stoddard of Boston (who arrived there about 1638) and finally Charles Henry Stoddard (no relation to the other Charles Henry) who had been researching Stoddards for 25 years.

There is a useful background sketch of life in England and in particular of Rushton Spencer in the 16th and 17th centuries. Then follows an account of Rushton Spencer, part of the Manor of Horton in the parish of Leek, Staffordshire, from medieval times. "The Church, dedicated to St. Laurence, was once a timber-framed wattle and daub church, but at some time it was enlarged and given a stone exterior. The original internal oak frame remains, the inside looking much as it did centuries ago. Its isolation in the middle of a field has previously earned it the name of the 'Chapel in the Wilderness'". The Stoddards of Rushton Spencer are then traced back, with their London offshoots, particularly as members of the Skinners' Company.

This is a very readable short account of one branch of the Stoddards, illustrated with some excellent photographs by Charles, son of Jeanne and Alton Stoddard, with an appendix on the meaning of the surname, by Charles H. Stoddard of the USA. It can be taken as a model for aspiring family historians who plan publishing the result of their research. The profits from the sale of this book go to the restoration of the Rushton Spencer Church.

(Frank Higgenbottom)

BEGINNING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY, by George Pelling. Published by the Federation of Family History Societies, 96 Beaumont Street, Milehouse, Plymouth, Devon PL2 3AQ, 1980. 60pp. 75P.

Within days of receiving my review copy of this excellent booklet it had helped one beginner on her family history trail and interested two more in the hobby. The booklet, you see, was sitting on my office desk awaiting comment but inquisitive colleagues, noticing the no-nonsense cover, kept coming back to read more. It really is that good, giving step by step guides to all those records which a beginner needs to know about, as well as hints on how to use them.

Mr. Pelling, the Federation's Educational Liaison Officer, says the booklet is not intended to be a comprehensive textbook, but he's come pretty close! There are some criticisms, of course, not least the fact that because of the layout, chapters tend to run into each other. I realise this is because the entire work is typewritten, but perhaps next time Letraset or a similar larger-than-typewriter type could be used to head chapters and break up the text. But that is a minor complaint against the benefit all can receive from this booklet, which at 75P is a real bargain.

(Beginning Your Family History is available to Federation members at 50P each for 6 or more copies, for re-sale at 75P. Full details are available from the Federation's publications department at the address given above.)

(David Rose)

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#### FROM OUR READERS

MRS. SABINA DOUST, 121 Warren Drive, Hornchurch, Essex RM12 4QH writes: I was interested to read Mr. Dorrell's letter in the April copy of the Guild of One-Name Studies Newsletter, particularly the paragraph about help for members who live some distance from London. My daughter is a student and would be willing to copy out appropriate entries from St. Catherine's House Indexes, if her expenses were covered - at the present moment these would be £5 a day. As her studies come first she would only be able to search during her vacations. I am sending a similar letter to Mr. Dorrell.

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MR. ARTHUR TICKNER, 4 Pound Place Close, Shalford, Guildford, Surrey, GU4 8HL writes:

I was most interested to read the letter from Mr. A.R. Inch in Newsletter No.2. We both have the same problem but he is fortunate in having only 405 cases. I have over 1300 up to 1900! However, I can offer him a partial solution to his difficulty which may also assist other members with the same problem. Mr. Inch is presumably extracting the name from Parish Registers prior to 1837 as I am. When examining Parish Registers it is most useful to continue after 1837 up to 1912 or even later. This will provide the name of the other party to a marriage and can be cross-referenced with the GRO entry and save the expense of a certificate. This is also useful in the case of a burial up to 1865 to find the age at death, since the age at death is only given in the Index after 1865. Furthermore, this method is useful in finding entries (and there are several) which have been omitted from the GRO Indexes.

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MR. DOUGLAS W. HAMLEY, 21 New Street, Cawston, Norwich NR10 4AN writes: Can I disagree with you on one point that I have not put in the article 'A Family Newsletter or Bulletin' (published in this issue)? If we had given every reference to each piece of material in our

'family book' it would have added over one hundred more pages to its size, and that would have been a lot, lot more money to be found. For the same reason, an index was not included. As one American said, "Let the ... read every page - there are too many index gazers who only read portions. Let them read the ... lot" and to a certain extent, I agree...

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FRANK B. PAYTON, 'The O Peatain', Glenholme, High Oakham Road, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, writes:  
Many thanks for your kind words about the O Peatain Family Newsletter. I am afraid that if the name were to be altered to read PAYTON/PEYTON etc. I should be contacted by a lot of 'English' Paytons/Peytons who have no Irish antecedents at all. The whole point in using 'O Peatain' is to make sure that only the Irish extracted Paytons do get in touch ...

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MRS. PAULINE SAUL, 31 Seven Star Road, Solihull, West Midlands B91 2BZ writes: Re/ comment in Vol.1, No.2 of the Guild Newsletter regretting the decision of our Society to discontinue exchange of magazines with One-Name Societies.... This was an Executive Committee decision ... I was merely the person designated to impart the information to you. Your Editorial rather inferred that it was a personal decision on my part. At present we have exchange arrangements with 56 other family history societies. Our Magazine has 32 to 36 A4 pages and with increased printing and postage expenses we have estimated that it costs us £2 per year per Society or £224 per year in total. Add one-name societies and the cost rises to about £270. From one-name societies we often get a very slender news-sheet in return. Experience has shown that members do not in fact borrow these magazines; we are now having quite a problem in finding shelf room to accommodate the steady flow of issues from family history societies alone. Since so few members seem to wish to borrow the one-name society publications, it seemed prudent to reduce our expenditure. By so doing we have been able to set up our own print room and purchase a print-out machine for the CFI Index to assist our members. It is a matter of balancing gains such as these against the rare advantage of a member spotting something of interest in the one-name society magazines. By the same token, we would also be interested to learn just how much circulation The Midland Ancestor received within the one-name societies? Were the organisers of these able to pass it around their 'family' or did it merely remain in the possession of the recipient? With due respect to the editors of the one-name society magazines, they were rarely seen to quote from The Midland Ancestor, which leads one to wonder whether the one-name societies were benefitting from its contents anyway!

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THE STODDARD TRIBELOID : a new family history newsletter  
The Stoddard Tribeloid, May 1980, pilot issue, UK Edition - ISSN 0144-4174, edited by Mrs. Jeanne Stoddard, 40 Margravine Road, London W6 8HH England. Subscription: U.K. £1.00 p.a. or \$4.00 USA.  
Earlier in this issue we review The Stoddards of Rushton Spencer by our member Jeanne Stoddard. "Early this year, the Stoddard Tribeloid in America got under way and well over 100 people now subscribe. From the splendid way in which Charlie Stoddard has got things going, it now seems to follow that he will have all his work cut out to organise and help orientate research on the American continent. It seemed sensible, therefore, to start a UK edition, which will not only seek to deal with the ancestral lines of emigrants to the New World, but also to build up an index of Stoddard information

in the British Isles". It is intended to publish this new newsletter quarterly, starting in June 1980. "The name STODDARD and its many variants has its origins in horses, either by occupation or place-name... What seems certain is that Stoddards are not all descended from one common root, but that would not be expected with either an occupational name or one derived from a place-name". This pilot edition of four A4 duplicated typescript then contains an article 'James the Amazing (James Stoddard, Clothworker of the Parish of St. Clave in the Oulde Jurie, London. Died 1607)', which mainly consists of discussing the meaning of James Stoddard's will. We wish this new publication all success and can even recommend it to our readers for general reading, illustrating how a trained historian tackles the problem of researching a single family. We shall follow the future efforts of Mrs. Stoddard and her contributors with considerable interest.

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A FAMILY NEWSLETTER OR BULLETIN?

By Douglas W. Hamley

It was all arranged. At a family gathering it was thought that a history of the family could be prepared; all eyes looked at me, so I was pressganged into the position as organiser and it was mooted that a Family Newsletter would be most helpful as it could be sent to cousins far and near and a lot of material would make its way through my letterbox

One letter off to California to an interested party killed the idea of a Newsletter stone dead.

Within days, material came flooding through my letterbox as 'our Betty' in California persuaded branch after branch in the States to send in their historical genealogical details to me and for months letters with massive enclosures came from Ohio, Tennessee, Arizona, Hawaii, Florida, Utah; in fact, there are few States that do not have a Hamley resident. Then across the Border, Dr. Douglas Hamly of Toronto started to round up Canadian members of the family and their efforts poured in and, not to be outdone, the Aussies and Kiwis sent their share - that of the Kiwis being sufficient for a book on its own, published in New Zealand. Books turned up from Australia, from the States, as it became clear that the family surnames were many and diverse, mainly classified into three groups, Hamley, Hambly and Hamlyn with all their various variants. All this material had to be recorded in typescript and copies sent to the addresses in the U.S.A. and London in case the originals held by me were lost or destroyed by fire. Then came the job of extracting all family references that could be found in historical documents and it was a good job that several were rogues and outlaws (although pardoned by service to the King!) as much was gleaned as they spread a trail of terror across many counties. Each letter from members of the clan meant a reply, sometimes with details of information asked for and then came the idea of publishing a book that almost became a demand as my front door welcomed visitors from the States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. So what spare time that was left to me went towards preparation of a book on the family and looking back, doing a full time job which meant leaving my bed around 6 each morning, it would have been totally impossible to send out, let alone edit a Newsletter. Newsletters have faults and I know that it would have been a case of putting in the biographical details of the retired Vice Admiral and leaving out the academics of Toronto, using material from Rhodesia (sorry, Zimbabwe) and omitting that from New Plymouth, and I would have disappointed many. Also I know from Family History Societies how often an editor has to scratch his brains to fill in a page or two because members have sent in



precious little for the next issue; I know, I have had some! No, Mr. Editor, Newsletters are not for our type of 'One-Name Society' and another family history has just been completed covering Pedle(a)rs of several countries, a massive publication, all without the aid of a Newsletter. They just got stuck in and published a loose leaf book. Now that our Pedla(e)r cousins have got their publication off the printers press, we hope the Jollys (cousins again) the best of luck with their similar venture. As Bing Crosby sang to our generation "Don't mess with Mr. Inbetween.."

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ALL IN ONE NEWSLETTER  
by Douglas W. Hamley

Browsing through the Newsletter brought several connections to mind that linked articles and families which prove that our families are not so distant from each other as we often think, and I put the following:

'The Charge of the Light Brigade' drew my attention at once, as kinsman General Sir E.B. Hamley who wrote "War in the Crimea" was present at this action, also the charge earlier in the day of the 'Heavy Brigade' and I looked up my copy of his book and sent Francis Norton some data in case it was of use.

Eunice Wilson comes into this picture as her probable kinsman, Lord Tennyson, wrote a poem entitled "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade" and dedicated the prologue to Sir Edward mentioned above. Reading further into the article by Eunice Wilson, another connection is that both Richard and John Reginald Hamley; one in the U.K. and the other in the U.S.A. are both following in the footsteps of Sir Henry Thirkill having been well versed in the early work of Sir Henry at Cavendish, both being physicists in the field of atoms and the like.

A.R. Inch would not forgive me if I did not mention his article as both our families are regularly abducting, plundering and enticing females of the families to leave their homes and become brides of the other and all I can say in answer to the point raised by "A.R." is that he needs no help - he has moved mountains before on his own!

Mrs. Adrian Dorrell has just passed my window, so will have to show her page 10 when we meet next Monday at a meeting of a local charity, and I hope I have not missed a "ne" from the end of her forename, or should it be Adrienne?

To end, may I disagree in one small aspect with the Rev. Canon Brade-Birks. I think many surnames were the choice of their holders, as I know that if I was born of Wilfred, and was called 'son of Wilfred' I would tend to ensure that I was known as Wilfrid and the Celtic Clans held names that they themselves considered apt and cared not a tinker's cuss what outsiders thought they ought to be called. We took the personal name of an ancestor and not that handed out by the local squire "He is the Miller and that chap over there is a rogue, an Outlaw".

STARTING A ONE-NAME STUDY (PART I)

by Arthur Tickner

There may be those among our members who are considering the implications of starting a one-name study and who are in some doubt as to the size of the problem and how to begin. I hope that this article may serve to help them.

Firstly, what is the size of the problem? This can of course vary considerably from name to name. A one-name study of SMITH or JONES for instance would be an impossible task. Between 1838-54 there were 568,937 births, marriages and deaths of SMITH and JONES (Root and Branch Vol. 5 No. 1, P.20). I would even suggest that any of the fifty most common surnames in England and Wales would be similarly impossible.

How common is your surname? Here is one way to find out. When I began my recording of the name TICKNER in 1966, I went to Somerset House on one occasion looking for the birth of my Grandfather. I searched a period of 15 years and found 450 TICKNER births. While turning the pages of one volume I noticed many births of WILLIAM THOMAS. I counted them. There were over 200 in that one quarter! So, as against my 450 TICKNERS there could be 12,000 WILLIAM THOMASES alone, without noting the THOMASES with other Christian names. A similar comparison can of course be done from telephone directories, but is probably less reliable.

I have with the help of a namesake, obtained a record of all the births, marriages and deaths from 1837-1900 from the General Registry ... some 5,000-odd. This gives a yearly average of 80 which is not excessive (in view of the WILLIAM THOMASES!) but more than I would have expected originally. Since the name goes back to Saxon times, I am unlikely to find a common ancestor of all the TICKNERS. I can only hope to establish the main lines. What my research has shown me, however, is that the bulk of the TICKNERS (I would estimate 90%) are in the South Eastern Counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Middlesex and London and the majority of these in Surrey and Kent. Here is another factor which will show whether a study is reasonable - is the name countrywide or very local?

I am currently engaged in extracting the TICKNERS from Surrey Parish Registers. 26 Parishes are completed and 33 partially completed, giving some 1300 entries prior to 1837. There is a long way to go yet but steady progress is being maintained. Searching a Parish Register for one particular name does not take too long unless there are many entries or the Parish is very large. I have done half the registers in Guildford Muniment Room in the last year even though I only go for one day each week. The most fruitful register so far is Cranleigh, with 428 entries between 1608 and 1837 and that was completed in no more than three visits.

So much for the size of the problem. How should it be tackled? For a task of this magnitude a system is essential. I would suggest that all the entries from 1837-1900 (or later if required) at the General Registry should be attempted first. This does not mean that other records should be held back.

Whenever an opportunity to do any kind of research arises, it should be seized, but priority should be given to 1837-1900 as a basis from which to start. How should the record be kept? This will depend on the rarity of the name. As I said earlier, 1837-1900 produced 5,000-odd TICKNER entries, far too many to be recorded individually on cards. I therefore recorded them in the following manner:

| 1837 BIRTHS              |                |      |      |
|--------------------------|----------------|------|------|
| Christian Names          | Place          | Book | Page |
| <u>September quarter</u> |                |      |      |
| Lydia                    | East Hampstead | VI   | 127  |
| Male                     | Tenterden      | V    | 281  |
| Male                     | Cranbrook      | V    | 62   |
| <u>December quarter</u>  |                |      |      |
| Emily                    | W. Ashford     | V    | 10   |
| Keziah                   | Petworth       | VI   | 316  |
| Margaret                 | Eastbourne     | VII  | 729  |

A similar format can be used for Marriages and Deaths but in the latter case a small extra column at the end of "Christian Names" should be used for "Age at Death". At the same time as this chronological record is being compiled, it is most useful to cross reference it alphabetically. This is done as follows:

| Christian Names        |          | ANNE        |                    |  |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|--------------------|--|
| Place                  | Birth    | Baptism     | Remarks            |  |
| Westminster            | Mar 1856 |             | GR                 |  |
| Hambledon Cranleigh PR | Sep 1859 | 20 Sep 1859 | GR William/Emily   |  |
| Kingston               | Dec 1865 |             | GR                 |  |
| S. Shields             | Dec 1884 |             | GR                 |  |
| Lurgashall, Sussex     |          | 16 Apl 1826 | PR James/Elizabeth |  |

The first four entries are from the General Registry (hence "GR" in remarks column). The Quarter in the Birth Column should be in pencil so that it can be altered if and when the actual date is discovered. The last entry is from a Parish Register (hence "PR") between 1801-1837. The second item indicates that the GR entry has been identified in a PR and the additional information so obtained is shown. A similar form is required for Deaths and Burials with the age also quoted. For marriages, the form is slightly different as below.

| Christian Names     |             | JOSEPH             |  |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|--|
| Place               | Married     | To                 |  |
| Cranbrook           | Dec 1837    | GR                 |  |
| Reigate             | Sep 1873    | GR                 |  |
| Guildford Albury PR | 12 Apl 1879 | GR Charlotte Coles |  |
| Cranbrook           | Dec 1895    | GR                 |  |
| Dorking, Surrey     | 18 Apl 1823 | PR Ruth Baker      |  |

I find it convenient to keep the centuries separated for ease of reference. For the years before 1837 there is no chronological record, nor is there any need for one. The alphabetical register is compiled direct from the Parish Register extracts, using the same forms as for the 19th century.

I have so far dealt only with registration details. How should any other information be recorded? This problem can be approached from several angles but from experience I tend to group any information under specific headings such as Wills, Directories, Census Records, Poll and Heath Taxes, Monumental Inscriptions, Protestation Returns, etc. From these records I again compile an index alphabetically using the following example:

| Christian Names   |          | JANE                  |
|---|----------|-----------------------|
| Details   | Date     | Reference             |
| Surrey  | Aug 1821 | PCC Wills 486         |
| (Miss) Dressmaker, Ewell Road, Surbiton                       | 1882     | Surrey P.O. Directory |
| 6 Little Grosvenor St., 2nd Floor. Wife 43 Born Lincoln's Inn | 1851     | Census                |

I said earlier that an alphabetical system of recording is useful. I can best illustrate this in the following manner: I was looking at the 1851 Census for Marylebone on one occasion when I came across the following entry:

51 Foley Street

|                |          |    |                |       |               |
|----------------|----------|----|----------------|-------|---------------|
| John Savage    | Head Mar | 36 | Printer Master | 3 Men | Mx. Mary' bne |
| Hannah Savage  | Wife Mar | 53 |                |       | Mx. Mary' bne |
| Hannah Tickner | Dtr. Unm | 16 | Apprentice     |       | Mx. Msry' bne |

There was not much to be learned from that. This was showing Hannah Savage's second marriage and her daughter Hannah showed that her first husband was a TICKNER. This item nagged me all the way home. Where had I come across 51 Foley Street before? On arriving home I made several checks in my records and found the following in the Directories:

Robsons London Commercial 1835.

William Tickner, Copperplate Printer, 51 Foley Street. repeated in 1838 and 1839 and Kellys 1840 gave:

Mrs. Hannah Tickner, Engraver and Printer, 51 Foley Street. Portland Place.

This, as far as I know at the moment, is not my family, so I have not followed it up in more detail except to note that there was a William who died in Lambeth in the Mar. Qtr. of 1839; another in Lambeth in Mar. Qtr. 1840. Also there was a Hannah married in Islington in Dec. Qtr. 1840. These isolated facts could well be expanded into considerable information on one particular family. Meanwhile I have them on record and readily available. Such is the value of a system of recording.

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