

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES
NEWSLETTER

Member of the Federation of Family History Societies

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Vol.1 No.4

Issued quarterly

October, 1980

FROM FREDERICK N. FILBY, OUR CHAIRMAN AND ACTING REGISTRAR:

Our membership has just passed the 250 mark and there is a steady trickle of new applications. However, the flow of enquiries about whether particular surnames have been registered now averages three a day, which keeps me quite busy, as each letter receives a handwritten reply with a reference to the National Genealogical Directory where the requested surname is not in our Register (750 copies of the revised Register have been distributed to date.) A second Supplement to the Register accompanies this Newsletter.

The Committee has decided to hold the subscription at £3.00 for 1981 and I do not know of any other family history society that includes two issues of Family History News & Digest and four Newsletters for such a sum plus a twice-yearly worldwide advertisement in FHN&D. I am working on two projects that can help our members, one associated with the Society of Genealogists Great Card Index and the other with Computer File Index (now renamed International Genealogical File) print-outs, about which I will say more in our next Newsletter.

I have mentioned these points in the hope and anticipation that all members will renew their subscription for 1981, which becomes due on 1 January. All new members who have joined this year have received Newsletters from No. 1 plus two FHN & D.

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PHOTOCOPY THAT ANCESTOR!

Councillor Mr. JOHN K. CLARKE, 109 Edward Avenue, Braunstone Town, Leicester (letter of 9 August 1980) writes:

It is one thing to get records of people, dates and places, but many of your members must have photos of their parents, grandparents and great-grandparents. Would it not be a wonderful thing to ask people to send copy photos of their ancestors, providing that each had on its back the full names of the persons and the addresses at which they lived and the dates and details of them. In other words, one preserves them as living people and not just names and dates. Ordinary photocopying is not too expensive in black and white - even old brown prints come out clearer in black and white.

FROM OUR SECRETARY, JOHN MARFLEET:

Points from the Committee Meeting held on 13 September 1980

1. It was felt that regional societies would not require copies of our Newsletter. The Guild does not, at present, have any library facilities and therefore will not be exchanging journals. We are sending copies of the Register and Supplements to regional societies.

2. Family History News & Digest includes a notice that the Register Supplement No.2 is now available for a 12p stamp (14p after 1 January). The names listed are only those of Guild members. Registration of names does NOT include an entry in the listing.

3. News items for Family History News & Digest are only included for Federation members.

4. The Committee would like members to submit designs for a suitable Guild emblem.

5. The Committee is considering the possibility of another One-Name Studies Conference in Leicester next year. Would members give some indication of their support for a Conference some time in June/July?

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EUNICE WILSON, (THIRKILL/THREKELD FAMILY NEWSLETTER - MOOT)
143 Harbord Street, Bishop's Park, Fulham, London SW6 6PN, writes:

I have come reluctantly to the conclusion that there are some family groups best without a newsletter. Though I enjoyed gathering MOOT together, its family name seemed so rare in the UK that there were not enough to support it in any way, there being no more than thirty in the entire telephone directories for the whole country and less than half of these were interested. In the USA it was a different matter. I got and still get shoals of letters giving pages and pages of families to whom I could not relate in any way, because they all lead back to the original Christopher THREKELD, the first emigrant. This elusive young man set up a big family over there and was determined that we should never know where in the UK he came from. I have traced him to a possible group in Penrith, but no-one, anywhere, claims him.

In desperation I have written to as many of the US correspondents as possible, explaining that until they can find something on their side that offers a clue, I am as much in the dark as they are. To no avail - they all grasp at the slender thread in hopes of an answer I cannot give.

So please, if anyone, here or in the USA, can find for me a CHRISTOPHER THREKELD, who made a will in Northumberland County, Virginia, 10 Feb. 1707, to his wife Mary, with witnesses George and Ann Everitt and Edwin Conway, send me the detail which suggests where in England he came from. He springs from my handful of families in Cumbria - but no-one knows which.

WHEN I've found that, I may consider starting a newsletter again, and shall look forward to it.

NEWSLETTERS PUBLISHED BY GUILD MEMBERS

THE BERESFORD SOCIETY BULLETIN edited by D.K. Beresford, 10 Derwent Close, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK11 7XS, is a single A4 size sheet of photocopied typescript issued monthly. Nos. 2 (July 1980), 3 (August 1980) and 3 (Sept. 1980) are to hand. No details of the cost of subscription are indicated. The Society uses a very interesting emblem of a bear as part of the heading.

BLACKWELL NEWSLETTER edited by John D. Blackwell and published by him quarterly from RR2, Hensall, Ontario NOM 1X4, Canada, subscription \$5.00 (or £2 sterling) per year. Vol. 1 No. 4 December 1979 is to hand, consisting of fourteen pages of duplicated typescript on A4 paper.

BROOM TREE No.3 is to hand, consisting of four pages of photocopied typescript. William E. Broome, 25 Abington Grove, Elm, Wisbech, Cambs., who edits and publishes this newsletter, says in his editorial that it is hoped to improve the publication in the coming year. Subscription has been fixed at £1.50 per annum UK (USA \$3.00). The four issues will appear in January, April, July and October. Miss J.B. Broom of Watford, Herts., has kindly offered to produce the next one or two issues.

FLOWERDEW NEWS - ANCIENT AND MODERN (Dec. 1979 and March 1980). This quarterly newsletter is edited and published by Ruth Flowerdew, Glengarry Estate, P.O.Box 31, Thyolo, Malawi, Africa. She writes to our Chairman, Fred Filby:

Thank you for the Newsletter of the Guild of One-Name Studies, which I found helpful and interesting. My own Flowerdew Newsletter is very late, with Christmas and then too much work as well, as it is a very busy time for us. My kinswoman, Sgt. Lorna Flowerdew, of the WRAF is going to see to the next one.

I found Mrs. Chiswell's article on a Personal Card Index of assistance. This I myself started several years ago and of course it is essential. However, I confess that as the Index grew I found it harder to lay my hands on a given person quickly when there were a great many with the same Christian name, and this despite the most careful thought and planning. Also, I was interested in starting a list of family occupations, so I have combined that with an index of the index. I enclose a copy of the form I use. All Flowerdews are listed alphabetically by Christian name and allied families by surname. The column for members is for the Card Index number. On the actual card index there is much more information when I have it, which is frequently. At first sight it may appear that I am duplicating work, but I have found this is very quick and most helpful.

(The form is on foolscap paper, ruled for the following headings: Name, No., Spouse, No., Father, No., Issue, Period, Area, Occupation).

THE KNIGHT FAMILY JOURNAL, Vol.1, No.1 Spring 1979, edited and published by R.D. Knight, 40 Abbotsbury Road, Weymouth, Dorset DT4 0AE. It is on A5 sized paper, 12 pages of duplicated typescript. Subscription rates: £1.00 UK, £2 overseas (by airmail).

LABOUCHARDIERE: family researcher: Basil LaBouchardiere, Horsham, Sussex, dated 24 July 1980. This takes the form of two foolscap pages of typescript, duplicated and it is not clear whether this is going to be a regular newsletter or an occasional research report. The family was originally named BOUCHARD and were winegrowers in Chamonix in the Haute Savoie of France. The name was changed to LaBouchardiere by Michel-Jean Bouchard, who deserted during the French Revolution and fled from France.

SANT NEWSLETTER, Vol.2 No.6 (November 1979) and Vol.2 No.7 (January 1980), a quarterly journal on A4, six pages of duplicated typescript, edited and issued by George W. Brown, 2 Rusland Crescent, Ulverston, Cumbria LA12 9LT

RUNNING A FAMILY HISTORY BULLETIN ON A SHOESTRING - IV
By Frank Higenbottam, BA FLA, Editor of The Higginbottom
Family Bulletin

COSTS AND MAILING LIST

The cost of running a family history bulletin will depend to a large extent on the number of pages in each issue, the frequency of publication and the number of copies printed. The editor is advised to be modest at first. Four to six pages per quarterly issue and an edition of one hundred copies are reasonable figures to start with. Try to allow for a small reserve of spare copies for new members who wish to purchase back numbers. The present writer has been asked on a number of occasions to supply all back numbers from the first issue and the sale of back numbers can be a useful extra source of income. Copies at first will naturally be sent free to relatives, namesakes and interested friends. Free copies under the Copyright Acts must be deposited at the British Library and free copies may be requested by the University Libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, Trinity College Dublin and the National Library of Scotland (the last four will be requested by their Agent, Mr. A.T. Smail) and the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth. By whatever means, the bulletin should be available in the public and county libraries and record offices of the areas where the family is most strongly represented. Some of these institutions, if invited by you, may decide to subscribe to the bulletin, but if not, then you are recommended to donate copies. The resultant publicity more than justifies the expenses, as the present writer can testify.

Suggested addresses are:

Compulsory (without waiting for a request)

The Copyright Receipt Office, The British Library, Store Street, London WC1E 7DG

Compulsory (on demand from the Copyright Agent)

Mr. A.T. Smail, The Copyright Office, 100 Euston Street, London NW1 2HQ
(for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; Trinity College Dublin and The National Library of Scotland - these four copies, when a request is received, can be posted in one envelope to Mr. Smail).

Compulsory (on request)

The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, Dyfed.

Other suggested addresses:

The Hon. Sec., The Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, London SW7 4JX

The City Librarian, Corporation of London, Guildhall Library, London EC2P 2EJ

The Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury CT2 9NN

Library of Congress, Exchange & Gifts Department, Washington D.C., USA

The County Family History Society for your chosen area/s.

The National Library of Australia, Canberra ACT 2600, Australia

The Editor, The Guild of One-Name Studies, 25 Glenside Avenue, Canterbury CT1 1DB
(first issue only, for review in the Guild Newsletter).

Inviting individuals and institutions and libraries to subscribe is one way to subsidise the cost of producing a family history bulletin. After mailing a few free issues (to establish your bona fides and serious intent), a tactful letter inviting subscription may produce favourable results; but at all times be prepared to run the bulletin at your own expense, just like any other hobby. It will not cost much more than, say, photography and will be equally rewarding both intellectually and socially. Exchanges may be arranged privately with other family history journals.

A simple mailing list can be compiled on standard 5" x 3" cards, divided into three sections:

1. Subscribers (private and institutions)
2. Free mailing list (relatives, namesakes, friends, institutions)
3. Exchanges (family history societies, regional & one-name)

DR. JAMES HODSDON, 32 King's Road, Cheltenham, Glos GL52 6BG
(letter of 24 September, 1980) writes:

TALKING TO STRANGERS

I would be grateful for tips from readers on how best to solicit genealogical information from people who though members of one's name clan are nevertheless strangers - I'm thinking typically of names drawn from telephone directories or the like. Although a lot of letters written 'on spec' do come back with helpful answers, it seems an equal number just vanish into limbo, even when an SAE is enclosed and one can't blame the Post Office for all the losses. I realise that not everyone is going to share one's own monomania, but it oughtn't to be beyond the wit of man to devise a letter that more or less guarantees a response, even if it is only of the 'Sorry, I never took any interest in family matters, and don't think I can really help' type.

I feel a personal letter, asking just one or two specific questions, to be followed up with supplementaries if an enthusiastic response is met, can often pay more dividends than a long string of personal questions, which can leave the recipient with the uncomfortable feeling that you already know too much - but in this context even an innocent query on the lines of 'Was your father the Henry who according to St. Catherine's House was married in Barnet in 1907?' may inadvertently unearth a long-concealed shotgun wedding that for decency's sake had been moved back to 1906.

Perhaps then a semi-impersonal approach is best - namely, a duplicated questionnaire, explaining clearly and honestly its aims and asking, for instance, for father's, grandfather's and great-grandfather's names, dates and places of birth, children and siblings; asking if any work on family history is known of and who, if not the recipient, might be able to help further. I'm sure that if a questionnaire is used, then some kind of covering letter is a must, together with an offer to try to answer queries from the one-name information already to hand.

The questionnaire has the advantage of marshalling the desired information to some extent and ought to help in the basic task of establishing where your contact fits into the overall pattern of relationships; the fleshing out of the bare bones can follow later, if the correspondent is willing.

Does any one-namer have a tried and trusted method of making contact by letter that he or she is willing to pass on? Or are we all destined to experiment with a whole range of styles of approach, only to prove what we ought to know already, that everyone is different and that no single method will ever work in every single case?

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THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES & ITS CATEGORIES

LT. COL. IAIN S. SWINNERTON, Owls Barn, Bridgnorth Road, Stourton, near Stourbridge, West Midlands (letter of 24 August 1980) writes:

I know that this letter will be controversial and so I would emphasise that I write as a private One-Namer and not as President of the Federation or of anything else.

I believe that the Guild is on the wrong track and by going all out for membership is lowering the standards of One-Name study and downgrading its status in the process.

In particular, I believe that by the introduction of Category E membership it has taken a retrograde step - the membership being now open to virtually anyone.

The whole object of one-name research is to study the whole of a family in depth, its migrations, the relationship of the various branches, how each has developed its own line and social position; its religious and political beliefs, occupations, etc. - merely collecting every instance of the name is not by any means sufficient.

Surely, every genealogist these days has learned to jot down all instances of the name in the particular area in which he is researching his ancestors, in case they turn out to be uncles, cousins, aunts, etc., but how can this possibly be described as One Name Studies - and yet this is all you have to do to belong to Category E.

When the first Register was started by your present Editor, Mr. Frank Higebottom in 1975, in his initial enthusiasm for the project he did include researchers of this type but then had to give up the whole thing because, of course, he was overwhelmed. After searching discussions the present categories A to D were defined and issued as the qualifications for the first Register. Now this rejected category is back and so much of the new Register is merely yet another Directory of Members' Interests as published by many other societies.

When I was compiling the original register I had several complaints both from enquirers and entrants that they were unable to provide information on the name and this was precisely because their research had been limited to a very small section of a family. I believe that many of the original entrants were in it for what they hoped to get out of it - i.e., free publicity and the hope of information being fed to them but they simply did not have sufficient knowledge of their particular name to respond - what is much more important - were not interested in extending their researches outside a certain area.

When, after much deliberation, we chose the word 'Guild' for the name of our organisation, we did so because it signified a small specialist group of craftsmen in a particular subject - I suggest it no longer does. I know you will say that to qualify under my rules you have to have an unusual name - I would agree that it does help, but what about Mr. Browne who is an example to us all?

I will be quite willing to correspond on this subject because I believe it is a very important one and needs airing, but may I ask you first to ask yourself the following question?

If you receive a request from someone and you do not have the answer, are you prepared to do some work on it and try and help the enquirer, then add the results to your records and carry on researching that branch of the family?

If you are - then welcome, you are a true One-Namer. If you are not, then I would suggest you are not and should simply be a member of the Society for the area in which your research is based.

T.W. JACOB, 9 Wilmar Close, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 1AS (letter of 26th July 1980) writes:

It occurred to me whilst reading your last Newsletter that I have not read of any of the Guild members stating earliest references to their name, maybe even earlier than reference books state. Reading through a predecessor of my name who researched the Jacobs of Somerset and Jacob's Biscuit origin, the earliest reference he found was in

- A.D. 652 Bedae Historia Ecclesiastica Anglorum (Liber III)
- A.D. 628 -do- (Liber II)
- A.D. 731 "Jacob quondam diaconus" -do- (Liber II)
- A.D. 973 Monuments of British History (Florentii Wigernensis Chronica)
- A.D. 1037 Annales Cambriae. "Jacob, rex Venedotiae, occiditur".
- A.D. 1138 Bolden Book of Inquisition, by the Bishop of Durham
"William Jacob holds 1 acre". (The latter from the
Hundred Roll of Cambridge)

It would be of interest if any Guild member can beat this ...

Whilst writing I would welcome any early references any members have of my name JACOB up to circa 1650 from East Anglia.

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MRS. SANDRA J. SMITH, 12 Woodlands Way, North Baddesley, Southampton SO5 9HE
(letter of 25 July 1980) writes:

Having read Arthur Tickner's article on 'Starting a One-Name Study' in the latest Guild Newsletter, I was pleased to note that I had evolved an almost identical system, with one exception, which I consider to be quite important.

Not only do I keep a chronological and alphabetical file of my St. Catherine's House entries, but I also have a separate card index of births, marriages and deaths by registration district.

What made me start this index was discovering the death of a Zilpha Foskett, not in Winslow, Bucks, as expected, but in Stoke-on-Trent, quite a considerable distance away. I then extracted all the Stoke-on-Trent entries from my records and realised quite quickly that a whole family, who had gone missing from Bucks between 1851 and 1861, were marrying and dying up north. Census returns for Stoke-on-Trent later confirmed this fact.

Since then, using this system, I have managed to link up numerous other families who have disappeared and then reappeared elsewhere.

Additionally, the system can be used to check whether all the entries for baptisms, marriages and deaths have been searched in a particular registration district. Although not completely infallible, it is an excellent guide. It has also proved to me that birth registration was extremely incomplete in the first twenty years of GRO existence. Approximately 50% of my infant baptisms have no corresponding birth registration.

One further point on a completely different subject, - would it be possible to produce the Newsletter in A5 format (210 x 148mm) instead of A4 (297 x 210mm)? I know this would involve a lot more work producing stencils and necessitates the use of a wide-carriage typewriter, but A4 does not sit on a bookshelf very neatly and A5 is now the most popular size for publications. Failing that, why does the Guild not have the Newsletter produced by offset litho, which, with the growing membership, would not be much more expensive to produce. I did note that the end of year accounts disclosed that only a third of the Guild's income had been spent. Why not give the membership a little more for their money and produce a quarterly magazine?

THE SURNAME SANT (Saint, Saunt)

GEORGE W. BROWN, 2 Rusland Crescent, Ulverston, Cumbria LA12 9LT (letter of 30 August 1980) writes:

I have read the articles on Indexing with great interest. There are a few points on which I would like to know other members' views and the methods they have adopted.

1. I am interested in the surname SANT and its variations or associated names SAINT and SAUNT. In earlier times the surname was often misspelt and on occasions all three versions could appear for one family. It is my practice to keep the three names together in my indexes but at the same time I give an indication of the particular spelling. Thus I have a continuous record of Christian names. I would like to know if this is the generally adopted practice.
2. There are other surnames which may or may not be related, e.g. SANTY and SAUNTY. I keep these quite separate as they were an entirely different name.
3. How does one deal with the wives' names? Obviously it is essential to have an index of their maiden names, cross-referenced to the husbands, but whether to include them in the general index of Christian names is another matter. The objection is that they were born with the 'registered' surname. Not infrequently we come across a female, say, for example, Sarah Sant; we have not the slightest idea whether she is a spinster or a married woman. The most common occurrence of this is in connection with burial entries. How do other One-Namers cope with this point?
4. I have found it useful to maintain indexes covering locations; occupations; miscellaneous surnames and miscellaneous references.

(Whilst publishing Mr. Brown's request in the last sentence, the Editor would ask readers who answer if they would kindly let him have a copy of their reply, so that it may be published in the Newsletter)

KILLICK SOCIETY GET-TOGETHER

Miss MADELINE R. KILLICK, 19 Fairway Avenue, Folkestone, Kent (letter of 11th August 1980) writes:

A small lunch party was held in London on 9th August 1980 when long-standing researchers of the Killick history in our correspondence group met socially for the first time.

It was agreed that:

- (a) We adopt the name THE KILLICK SOCIETY
- (b) There be no formal constitution at this time, but we meet socially all together once a year
- (c) Our magazine be produced on A4 paper, in full-size type, at a subscription of £2.00 from 1 October (in U.K.)
- (d) The magazine would not be circulated to other societies due to cost.

We are interested in all Killicks, past and present and the local history of the areas in which they lived in the past.

P.S. Sixteen people attended this lunch, being accessible to London and corresponding for some time. Total group is about 40 members and is growing.

THE COMPUTERISATION OF A FAMILY TREE

By MICHAEL NEALE DALTON, Chairman of the Dalton Genealogical Society and Editor of the Journal of that Society.

This article is based on one which appeared ten years ago in the very first volume of the Journal of the Dalton Genealogical Society. That article (DGSJ Vol 1 pp16-39) described a technique for recording information about a certain branch of the Dalton family, putting it on a computer and then accessing it. In the pages that follow I will attempt to describe the same technique as it may be applied to any family tree and also to take account of the very considerable advances that have been made in computer technology in the last ten years. I will also endeavour not to use so-called computer jargon, so do not stop reading here (assuming that you have got this far!) just because you are not a computer expert. Very few people are.

Initially the combination of computers and genealogy may sound rather strange but recently there have been a number of articles written about the use of computers in family history and also a number of lectures given at the various family history conferences. I think it is fair to say that currently the application of computing techniques to this field is in its infancy and I offer what follows as a contribution to the current debate.

The technique relates to the recording of genealogical information about all the descendants of a particular person. In my case it was my great great great grandfather, John Dalton, born in 1780, who married Hannah Neale. I had information about nearly 400 descendants from this union. I had collected information about all these people on Information Sheets, a sample of which is shown in Diagram 1. The Information Sheet includes spaces for full details of name, parentage, dates of birth and death, details of spouse and offspring and a curriculum vitae. An important part of these Information Sheets are the spaces for "generation" and "index number" near the top. Let us suppose that the head of a mythical tree is John Smith; then we will say that John Smith is of Generation A, that his children are of Generation B, his grandchildren of Generation C and so on. The index number system is quite simple and requires little explanation. Let us refer to John Smith as J. Then his children, in order of seniority, will be J1, J2, J3 and so on. The children of J1 are numbered J11, J12 and so on; those of J2, J21, J22, etc. Thus an index number is built up by attaching a number, representing which child the person is, to the index number of the parent. One is able to deduce quite a substantial amount of information from an index number. To take a hypothetical example, consider J835. This person would be a great grandchild of John Smith and therefore a member of Generation D. Further, he or she is the fifth child of the third offspring of the eighth member of John Smith's family. The marriage partners of members of the pedigree have index numbers as well. J835's spouse would be J835S. If there is more than one spouse, they are given index numbers of the form J835S1, J835S2 etc.

So far we have described a method of recording information about a pedigree. This in itself can be a very substantial task, years of work for the average family historian; but let us now assume that you have gathered all the information, put it on to information sheets, indexed it using the method described and arranged it in strict genealogical sequence. That is to say that the sheets for the descendants of a particular individual follow immediately after the sheet relating to that individual. In this set of information sheets particularly if they number several hundred and extend over seven or eight generations or more, there is a wealth of information locked away which it would take a long time to extract manually. This is where a computer can help. By storing all the genealogical data in a computer we can then get the computer to do the extraction for us. Equally as important each time an event of genealogical significance, such as

a birth, marriage or death, take place, we need to amend our information sheets. If the information is stored in a computer, we can use the computer to update the file with the new event.

Before being in a position to take advantage of the wonders of this electronic age, there is one more step. We have to feed the information into the computer. How do we do this? The process involves setting up a computer file. The file contains a series of records, one for each information sheet. Each record is divided into "fields" of information. A field is simply a section of a record for holding a specific item of data, such as date of birth. On the file that was set up for the descendants of John Dalton, each record was divided into the following fields:

Index Number	18 characters
Surname	20 characters
Christian Names	40 characters
Date of Birth(e.g. 25 08 1780)	10 characters
Death Indicator(D if dead otherwise blank)	1 character
Date of Death	10 characters
Marriage Indicator(M if married otherwise blank)	1 character
Date of 1st Marriage	10 characters
Date of 2nd Marriage	10 characters
Date of 3rd Marriage	10 characters
Number of children	2 characters

It is a simple matter to transfer more information from the information sheets to the computer, for example name of spouse, Generation Code and so on. One just sets up more fields. Once the record format has been decided the process of typing the data into the computer can begin. On modern computers this would be done using a terminal with a typewriter keyboard and a television screen. It is even possible for the computer to display a form on the screen laid out in the same way as the information sheet so that the task of transcribing the data is made as simple as possible and errors are minimised. One point of detail is the index number. Occasionally there are more than nine children in a family and this requires that each digit in the index number has two character spaces allowed for it. Thus J835 would be typed into the computer as J 8 3 5. The field has provision for 9 generations (i.e. A to I); this can easily be extended by increasing the length of the field beyond 18 characters.

Now that the information is all safely stored in the computer let us look at what we can do with it. Let us suppose that we define a line of print associated with each record on the file. This might include the following:

Index Number	
Surname	
Christian Names	
Date of Birth	
Date of Death	(if applicable)
Year of 1st Marriage	(if applicable)
Year of 2nd Marriage	(if applicable)
Year of 3rd Marriage	(if applicable)

This represents a convenient amount of information to print on one line and the first thing that one might ask the computer to do is to print the complete file. An example of the kind of print out thus achieved is shown overleaf. One can then start to be selective about what is printed out. To give some examples of the kind of interrogation facilities available, here are some questions which the computer can easily handle:

- (i) Print out information about all those with the surname Dalton. This would bring together in one list details of all the male lines of descent from John Dalton and Hannah Neale.

06/05/70

FAMILY OF 82 BENJAMIN NEALE DALTON

-14-

REFERENCE SURNAME CHRNAMES DATE-B DATE-D M YEARM01 YEARM02 YEARM03

REFERENCE	SURNAME	CHRNAMES	DATE-B	DATE-D	M	YEARM01	YEARM02	YEARM03
B 2	DALTON	BENJAMIN NEALE	19 02 1844	D 23 03 1914	M	1878		
B 2	DALTON	ETHEL	26 08 1879	D 23 05 1953				
B 2	DALTON	HUGH NEALE	15 12 1880	D 30 05 1962	M	1905		
B 2	DALTON	LEONARD HUGH	01 12 1906		M	1935		
B 2	DALTON	JAMES NEALE	15 06 1941		M	1966		
B 2	DALTON	ANGELA CLARE	30 04 1968					
B 2	DALTON	ANDREW NEALE	12 08 1969					
B 2	DALTON	CATHERINE GRACE	04 03 1952	D 26 08 1952	M	1933		
B 2	DALTON	DOUGLAS NEALE	08 07 1908					
B 2	DALTON	DIANA AVRIL	28 03 1936	D 19 09 1937				
B 2	DALTON	STEPHEN NEALE	02 10 1937		M	1966		
B 2	DALTON	JOANNA	28 04 1970					
B 2	DALTON	YESSA JANET	25 02 1940					
B 2	DALTON	NICHOLAS NEALE	03 09 1942					
B 2	DALTON	GERALD NEALE	18 05 1910		M	1945		
B 2	DALTON	MICHAEL NEALE	15 11 1946					
B 2	DALTON	CARDLYN MARY	19 10 1949					
B 2	DALTON	ERNEST NEALE	02 11 1882	D 27 08 1900				
B 2	DALTON	MURIEL EDITH	14 02 1885					
B 2	DALTON	FRANCIS NEALE	05 01 1888		M	1914	1932	1944
B 2	DALTON	FRANCES MAY	1915		M	1935	1943	
B 2	MIX	BARBARA	1936		M	1956	1967	
B 2	GOODWIN	KIMBERLEE DAWN	1957					
B 2	GOODWIN	DAYNA LYNN	1959					
B 2	HURST	PHILLIP EDWARD	1950					
B 2	DALTON	ERNEST NEALE	1918		M	1946		
B 2	TARRANT	CHERIE LEE	1949					
B 2	TARRANT	KIP NEALE	1959	D 1959				
B 2	TARRANT	JACK ERNEST	1959					
B 2	DALTON	ERIC NEALE	1920	D 1920				
B 2	DALTON	CHRISTOPHER JOHN NEALE	14 09 1890		M	1928		
B 2	DALTON		14 06 1941					

- (ii) Print out details of all those that have the name Neale among their Christian names
- (iii) Print out details of all those born before 1900

These are only examples - the computer can be asked to print selective lists according to any criteria you care to define. It can also answer questions like 'how many members are there in each generation?' and simply give the numbers without listing all the details of each person.

In addition to producing printed information, the mere fact that the data is stored in a computer means that it never need be transcribed manually again. Further, you can keep your file of information up to date by just entering new information into the computer as and when it becomes available to you. You then have the choice of whether or not to print out your various reports again taking into account the latest updates to your file. By this means you can produce an annual genealogy for circulation to your family without having to type the whole thing out again from scratch. Simply let the computer do the work for you. The ultimate step is to throw away the original information sheets once all the information has been transferred onto the computer. After all, what is the point of keeping a pile of out of date sheets of paper, or alternatively manually updating them at the same time as you enter the information into the computer? A bold suggestion maybe, but this is what computers are all about.

This article has demonstrated one possible application of the computer to family history. There are many others and a combination of a number of these applications available on a small modestly priced micro-computer system has the potential to become a most valuable aid to the family historian and particularly those engaged in One-Name Studies. I hope that the pages of this Newsletter can become a forum for discussion of how computers can help us. The potential is enormous.

THE GENEALOGY OF JOHN DALTON (1780-1851) AND HANNAH NEALE (1784-1822) AND
THEIR DESCENDANTS TO THE PRESENT DAY

Information Sheet

CHRISTIAN NAMES (name by which commonly known underlined or in brackets after)

SURNAME	GENERATION	INDEX NO.
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NAME OF FATHER INDEX NO.

NAME OF MOTHER INDEX NO.

DATE OF BIRTH: DATE OF DEATH:

DETAILS OF SPOUSE:

DATE OF MARRIAGE:

CHRISTIAN NAMES	<u>DETAILS OF OFFSPRING</u>			INDEX NO.
	BORN	DIED		

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

CURRICULUM VITAE

FAMILY HISTORY NEWS AND DIGEST

MICHAEL N. DALTON (The Dalton Genealogical Society), Blue Cedar, 19 Waterlow Road, Reigate, Surrey RH2 7EY (letter of September 1980) writes:

TO ALL ONE-NAME SOCIETIES WHO PUBLISH A JOURNAL OR NEWSLETTER

You are probably aware that I co-ordinate the abstracts of all One-Name Society publications for inclusion in the digest section of FAMILY HISTORY NEWS AND DIGEST, the journal of the Federation of Family History Societies.

May I remind you that the deadline for receipt of your publications if you wish abstracts to be included in the Spring 1981 issue of FHND is 1st January 1981. Whilst inclusion cannot be guaranteed, it is normal for the abstract to appear in either the next issue of FHND or the one following. A consolidated list of all publications abstracted to date appeared in the Spring 1980 FHND (Vol.2, No.3)

Please send publications to me at the above address as soon as possible. Thank you for your co-operation.

(I am sure that readers will carefully note the deadline given above and perhaps would like to join with me in expressing thanks to Michael for performing this useful publicity activity on our behalf. - Editor)

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INDEX OF NAME VARIANTS

DEREK A. PALGRAVE (The Palgrave Society), 210 Bawtry Road, Doncaster, South Yorkshire DN4 7EZ (letter of 6 August 1980) writes:

All the members of the Guild will have collected, in the course of their researches, many variants of the surname in which they have specialised. It occurred to me there would be some merit in compiling an index of such variants, giving sources where each particular variant was found. Alongside each entry the preferred version or a standardised version could be listed.

I have found over fifty variations of the name PALGRAVE and I know you probably have a similar number for your surname. If the members of the Guild were to pool their findings we might come up with a list of, say, 10,000.

I am sure we might all learn something from such a compilation. We might be able to elucidate the influence of dialect on names in a particular region. We might be able to prepare a useful little monograph.

I am prepared to volunteer to collect 5" x 3" slips from members of the Guild, provided they set them out as shown in the enclosures to this letter. When I have a reasonable collection then we can do some sort of analysis.

1. POLLGRAVES (PALGRAVE) Welbourne, Lincs -(Bishops Transcripts 1822)
2. PALGRIVE (PALGRAVE) Wellingore, Lincs -(Bishops Transcripts 1814)
3. POLEGRAVE (PALGRAVE) Barton-on-Humber, Lincs. (Bishops Transcripts 1661)
4. PALEGRAVE (PALGRAVE) Isle of Wight (Selden Soc. Transcr. of Placita Coram Rege - Mich. 1283)

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DON EUSTACE (The Eustace Families Association), 13 Staveley Road, Chiswick, London W4 3HU (letter of 28 July 1980), writes:

In reading the July Newsletter I am moved to join in the various discussions with thoughts from my own experience.

I did as Jeanne Stoddard urges and wrote up the family history as then known to ensure preservation in the national libraries and to share my knowledge. To print a limited edition cost £300. A further edition to record continuing research increased the investment by another £200. Much of this is coming back slowly and fortunately I can afford to wait, but I could not do so when younger and may not when I am retired. I realise that a book or books in the national libraries is probably a more lasting memorial than any stone slab, but the economics are insistent: also a widening circle of correspondents - friendship with whom is the greatest reward of family research - was causing my mailing bill to rocket.

A trial newsletter/journal to replace Christmas cards produced offers to subscribe to further issues. After two more issues a muster of the family was organised and our Association was formed. A twice-yearly newsletter/journal is used as a means of keeping contact and disseminating the results of continuing research. By binding numbers of journals we hope to deposit and preserve the family story for posterity.

As in all family histories there are persons and incidents that stand out and, again picking up a thought from Jeanne Stoddard, warrant an interest in the conditions, attitudes and environment of their time. Despite some raised eyebrows by the more academic and purist of fellow researchers within the family and without, I am using the device of recounting stories that one might tell to children at the fireside. It is essential and interesting to make sure that no anachronisms creep into any imaginative background one gives. After all, it is this way that our family legends came down to us despite the fact that, being unwritten, they may have got warped in the process. It is certainly one of the best ways to interest the majority of our readers and to get the message across.

Because these stories can be written at any time, particularly when the subject is freshly in the mind and kept in 'cold-storage', they form a useful reserve against the shortage of material that Douglas Hamley fears. Although my own experience is lack of space rather than of material, postal charges being the limiting factor especially with an overseas readership.

So, there they are, marked as 'fiction based on history' and conveying, I hope, some of the affection I have acquired for ancestors long dead - may they never again be covered in the dust of antiquity.

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FRANK J. SNELLING, 124 Craneford Way, Twickenham, Middx. (letter of 15 August 1980), writes:

In the July issue, you mention a dearth of contributions; perhaps you would like to print the following:

SNELLING: THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME

The earliest recorded is in AD 1004, when a certain ULFCYTEL, Earl of East Anglia, engaged in battle a marauding Viking horde (led by SWEYN FORKBEARD, King of Denmark), just outside Thetford, Norfolk. As a result of this battle, the Vikings "named" Ulfcytel, 'SNILLING' (in recognition of his fighting skill). The name translates as 'the bild', 'the quick', 'the valiant'. The Norwegian/Swedish word 'snill' means 'ingenious' or 'clever', the '-ing' is a very common way of making nouns from adjectives, so that a 'SNILLING' might mean a person who is ingenious or clever. The Anglo-Saxon word 'SNELLING' renders as 'bold', 'active' or 'smart' and the present-day German 'schnell' means 'quickly' or 'briskly' and stems from these origins. However the name was formed, it was done in the Anglo-Saxon period and as such is at least 1,000 years old, pre-dating the Norman invasion and conquest of England.

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