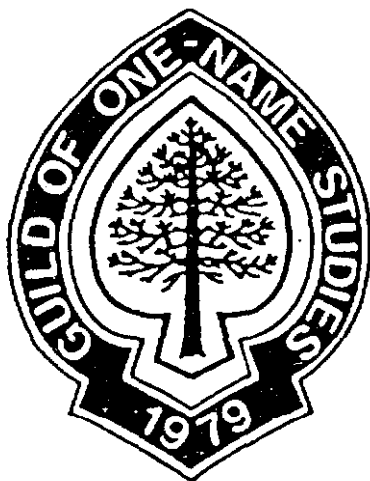


The Journal Of  
**ONE-NAME STUDIES**



**VOL. I NO. 12    AUTUMN 1984**

## THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

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**ONE-NAME STUDIES**

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## **Editor's Comment**

I am delighted with the response to my appeal for articles and letters. It is most encouraging to an Editor to get this sort of support and I hope you will agree that the standard of the content of the Journal is improving with every issue, all due to you, the readers.

The response sometimes takes me by surprise - I had 3 letters commenting on articles in the last issue before I had received my own copy!

That last issue was, regrettably, very late due to a very long delay at the printers for which I apologise. To catch up this issue has been printed on my own press so that we can ensure it goes out straight after the Federation Conference with the 'News & Digest'. Our thanks to member John Hebden who has undertaken the mailing.

There are some very thoughtful articles and letters for you to read and digest in this issue and I hope you will continue to let me know what you think of them. If you wonder why the article on pages 224 to 226 by Mrs Pask is in a different typestyle, I have deliberately done a facsimile reproduction (but half-size) of her own letter to show those members who are not familiar with computers what the end product of a printer looks like. Her original letter came on one long sheet of computer paper perforated down both sides.

As usual I have articles, letters and journal reviews held over for the next issue - the increase to 24 pages has only resulted in a lot more material! The second part of my own article on 'Keeping my Family Records' has once again had to be postponed, I think I must definitely reserve a page in the Winter issue! One member (tongue in cheek, I am sure) wondered if I had been 'frightened off by the fire I drew after the first article' - as if a member of the Royal Regiment would flinch from a bit of shot and shell!

This glorious Summer is, sadly, coming to an end and we must plan for the long Winter months ahead. What are you going to do? Of course you will be carrying on with your research but have you thought of joining your local Family History Group and helping them with some of their projects. It will pay dividends, your name will become known in a wider circle and people will start to feed you bits and pieces about your name that they come across in their own researches. But - should we all not 'put a bit back' anyway, we are all very happy to make use of all the indexes, lists, publications etc that they produce, surely it is only fair that we should do our bit to help. Do consider joining, I am sure you will find it very enjoyable and worthwhile.

As a member of the Guild, I am establishing files on computer for 3 of my grandparents' surnames: BACKLER, CALLOW, WALLIKER. Two give no difficulty on account of size, but there are (and were) so many CALLOWS that a very sophisticated system is necessary. That is one reason for using a computer - my second reason is pure egotism. With no prior knowledge, I was sure that I could manage the programming and so forth alone; how wrong I was.

In June 1983 I purchased a Tandy TRS-80 Model III, 48K with 2-5½ disc drives. My son is a competent programmer for a different company and not familiar with Tandy, nor with the needs for family history research. He has come for one day a month and it is only now, 8 months later, that I can make a useful report on progress.

For home use,, with cost to be kept to a reasonable level and yet to have a system sufficiently sophisticated for the research, I am convinced that my choice was correct. Regrettably no British system capable of meeting my requirements was (or is) available under £4,500. The Tandy equipment cost £2,500 and running costs are likely to be £250 to £450 p.a. (My car will have to last longer to compensate for expenditure).

We now have programs:

- a) to establish and edit files for births, marriages, deaths
- b) to establish and edit files for odd items of information
- c) to sort files, merge files, split files and to extract from any file all references to a selected surname
- d) to print out any desired information after this selection either in a continuous roll or pagewise
- e) to prepare a list of search requirements for my monthly visits to the Society of Genealogists.

Other programs envisaged are:

- 1) to compile a list of all my (and my wife's) ancestors arranged according to generation, or surname, or county, or date - facilities which already exist for files produced by a) and b) above. Also by forename.
- 2) to compare births and marriages as regards date and location (by National Grid) to highlight the less probable ones which therefore require a high degree of confirmation.
- 3) calculations in respect of a second hobby
- 4) verification of input.

In the near future I shall, in co-operation with Maureen Miller

of Chelmsford, be producing a trial index for a parish register, using the "sort" program. If this is not too time-consuming I shall extend the work. My intention is to type from an unchecked transcript and print-out to provide a copy for checking against the register - avoiding double checking - and to provide an alpha sorted copy, which will contain the same data and so will not require additional checking.

As to consumption of time - I have so far produced files of all the data I have gathered on my visits to the Society of Genealogists' library and to Record Offices in Bury St Edmunds, Chelmsford, Cambridge, Norwich, Maidstone, Winchester and Chichester. I still have to prepare files on the three surnames as extracted from St Catherine's House - and all the information sent to me by correspondents. Each file contains about 1000 records, each relating to one event such as a birth or a release from gaol. Three evenings, working for 2 to 3 hours, go into the input of each file; 300 to 400 records per evening or about 2 records per minute.

If anyone finds this report of interest I will be glad to enlarge on it - preferably by telephone or a personal call. For the nominal cost in pence of reproduction and postage I will supply a copy of any program to any member of the Guild. Each program is protected by copyright and I will not permit resale at any charge above that nominal cost.

*(J.H.Callow, Honeywood, Coombe Hill, Rake, Liss, Hants)*

\* \* \* \* \*

## VARIANTS OR DEVIANTS

Derek A. Palgrave

All of us who specialise in a single surname are familiar with several versions of our name. We tend to refer to these different versions as "Variants" when this may not be the case. In general, many of the versions are mistakes which have come about when the writer has written down what he thought he heard. If the speaker had a broad dialect or a speech impediment and the writer was hard of hearing then the potential for deviation was considerable. When records are transcribed from original documents written in an unfamiliar hand, or from microfilm of such documents, there is scope for further distortion. Anyone who has used the International Genealogical Index will recognise this problem.

I have come across over sixty versions of the surname "PALGRAVE" but only four which I would regard as variants. As the surname is locative in origin I checked on the place(s) concerned. At the time of the Domesday Survey there were two villages in East Anglia with similar spellings which were likely candidates. One was PAGRAVA and the other PALEGRAVA; the former was in Norfolk and the latter in Suffolk.

References to people bearing both versions, in records prior to the sixteenth century, were listed and the places where the references were found were plotted. Two distinct distributions emerged, centred on PAGRAVE and PALGRAVE respectively. To complicate matters, the descendants of the PAGRAVES standardised the spelling of the name to PALGRAVE after about 1600.

In Lincolnshire there are references to POLGRAVE and in parish registers in that county PALGRAVE is unusual. In Surrey the version PALSgrave predominates so I take it to be a genuine variant. Whether it is an anglicised version of PFALTZGRAF, a German name, I have not been able to establish. However, I am fairly sure that it has nothing to do with the Elector Palatine, known as the Palsgrave, who married Elizabeth, daughter of James I.

Having accepted four as genuine variants, one needs to consider the status of the many other versions. Rather than list them all, I have expressed them in a two dimensional array below.

If all the options represented by the array occurred they would amount to 310,464 - obtained by multiplying together the numbers in each column. This is absurd but it is a useful exercise for anyone starting a one-name study. By assessing the likely distortion of vowel and consonant sounds before searching one can carry out a more thorough scrutiny. I missed some Lincolnshire entries in St Catherine's House by not looking up POLGRAVE.

	U									
	O									
	I									
	E	LD				E	M			
	E	LE				O	N			
	A	LL	SE	GG		I	U			
P	AR	(L)	(S)	G	R	A	V	(E)	(S)	
	AU	KE	Z	GVEC		AU	F	A		
	AW	X				AY	FF			
	AY	S				IE	W			
	EA									
	OW									
	1	11	8	4	3	1	7	7	3	2

Several members of the Guild have handed me lists of the many versions of their surnames for my index of variants and deviants and I have analysed several of them using the above format. Several interesting generalisations have emerged; vowels lead to more variations than consonants and the letter 'E' can occur almost anywhere.

Long and short 'O' sounds give rise to several options. In the surname HOLBROOK one can find the first element Hal-, Hool-, Houl-, Howl-, and in the second element -brook, -brock or -bruck. In GOULTY and GOLDRING the 'O' sound can be oa, ou, ow, as well as a few more not common to both.

The 'U' sound in the surname EUSTACE appears in at least fourteen different ways - U, Eu, Eue, Ewa, Ew, Ewe, You, Yow, Yew, Eau, Ui, Yoi, Yu, Yui.

The letters 'I' and 'Y' are interchangeable when they occur in the middle of a name, so SPILLING can be SPYLLING, SPYLLYNG or SPILLYNG. The letter 'Y' at the end of a name like ALLMEY can have a profound influence on the options one may find, including -ye, -oy, -ay, -e, -ee(?), -ie(?). In the surname POLYBLANK at least eight options have been recorded for the middle syllable; -a-, -i-, -e-, -ay-, -ei-, -er-, -ey-, and -o-.

Final syllables usually receive less emphasis when spoken, so in a surname like DORRELL, -rall, -roll, -rill have been found.

The doubling up of consonants is widespread - WOODYER and WOODYER, both versions of the surname WOODGER, and STOT or STOTT. Some consonant sounds are so similar as to lead to confusion, so a variation on HODSDON is HODGHTON. The 'B' and 'P' sounds may substitute for one another as in POLLEBLANK and POLLEPLANK, both versions of POLYBLANK.

The letter 'H' may be added to, or dropped from, the beginning of some names, such as HEASEY and EASEY. The adding or dropping of a final 'S' is also common; ALLBROOKS is an example of losing an 'H' and gaining an 'S' in a version of HOLBROOK.

Where different combinations of consonants lead to the same sound, more variations result. A case in point is OSWELL and OZWELL, both versions of OSWALD. Similarly, one can find NEX and NECKS, and EUSTICE and EUSTIS.

The foregoing examples illustrate just a small proportion of the possibilities which arise from a consideration of the phonetics. The multiplicity has come about because there were no standardised spellings and no reference works in which a writer could check on the "preferred" version.

Yet more variations arise when records are transcribed from early manuscript sources. Even the experienced palaeographer can make mistakes. I am sure that the version of my surname, PAKEGRAVE, came about because of a confusion between 'L' and 'K' in the Placita Coram Rege of 1283.

In early records the distinction between the letters 'V' and 'U' is very blurred so I have seen many instances of



PALGRAUE. Of course 'U' is not unlike 'N' so this has given rise to POLGRANE. It seems likely that, by analogy, PAGRAVE and PALGRAW resulted from misinterpreting the letters 'U' or 'V', especially as the letters towards the end of a word tend to degenerate anyway.

Early handwriting gave the letter 'X' a tail, thus making it remarkably similar to a 'Y' and I assume that this brought about the transformation of PAYGRAVE to PAXGRAVE in the transcript of the Red Register of Kings Lynn, 1372/3.

Perhaps the long 'S' is the most common source of transcription error as it looks very similar to an 'F' and quite a lot of printed matter perpetuates this. I suspect that the long 'S' may also be transcribed as an 'L', in which case this might explain the occurrence of PASGRAVE in Coppinger's "Suffolk Manors".

One is bound to conclude that the use of secondary sources, although helpful and time-saving, should be followed up by reference to the original manuscript source. This should allow the elimination of spurious variations.

I believe there is much to be gained from a comprehensive study of variants and deviants. An understanding of the many possibilities needs to be grasped by the One-Name specialist fairly early in his research programme. I am sure that there is considerable merit in putting one's collected data on a statistical basis. In other words, how many of each version of your surname have you found. A survey of frequency may assist in distinguishing the genuine from the spurious.

Plotting the distribution of variants on a map, or a series of maps for different time intervals, can be illuminating and in many cases is an essential step in elucidating migratory routes. It should be possible to see if there is any correlation between a particular variant and local dialect.

Comparisons between the variants and variant distributions of different surnames may well lead to the definition of some general principles which will be beneficial to us all and add new components to the study of history. It was with this in mind that I started an index of variants and deviants to which several members of the Guild have already contributed. This was publicised in the Guild Newsletter (October 1980 p.47) when I requested members to send in 5" x 3" slips, one slip per version of the surname, giving in parentheses the preferred version. The source of the variant/deviant was to be indicated on each slip. My request was repeated in this Journal (1,6, Spring 83) in which I suggested that some indication of frequency and dispersion would be helpful. If anyone has accumulated data in the form of histograms, maps, retrographs etc., then these would be appreciated. I look forward to your co-operation.

## FULFILLING MY OBLIGATIONS

John Hebden

When I started my family research some ten years ago I was fortunate enough to find that my paternal name had been researched previously. This encouraged me to build on this work and to expand it. Over the years contact was made with other interested people and several pedigrees were compiled and enlarged before I joined the Guild. At this point, the requirements of category 'C' membership had not been met in any way although, as HEBDEN is a Yorkshire name, many Parish Registers and the indices to the Wills proved in the various Yorkshire Courts had been thoroughly explored.

The telephone directories for the U.K. were 'trawled' first as a full set was held in Coventry Reference Library. These yielded 384 HEBDENS, with a total of 407 including all variations of the name. A start was also made on extracting entries from the births indexes at St Catherine's House where a full day's work yielded 14 years of notes. With limited opportunities to visit London during the week, and with other leads to be followed, particularly for a growing circle of overseas contacts, it took time to reach 1934. I then made a start on the deaths indexes, where I found that 20 years could be extracted in a day; at present I have extracted entries to 1905. With marriages, a few years have been extracted at an equivalent rate of 25 years in a day. Other members, I know, use a tape recorder and can, presumably, record more quickly than I can make notes.

The other requirement, to record the PCC Wills in the printed indexes to 1700, was completed in an hour at Birmingham Reference Library. The indexes to the Wills at Somerset House from 1858 to 1930 were also available here and were recorded in the evenings and on Saturdays.

It is evident, therefore, that the most costly and time-consuming activity is recording entries from St Catherine's House. I have quoted figures above which give some idea of the relationship between numbers in the telephone directories and time needed at St Catherine's House. If other members could give similar statistics (perhaps they count the St Catherine's House entries - I probably will when I have extracted all I need) then some common picture might emerge which would enable prospective one-namers to judge the size of the task they face.

*(J.R.Hebden 15 Nailcote Ave. Tile Hill, Coventry, W.Mids.CV4 9GT)*

\* \* \* \* \*

(John Hebden is one of the Organising Committee for the One-Day Regional Conference at Birmingham on Saturday the 15th of September - are you coming? It is not too late, even now.)

## THE PATENT OFFICE

Brian Christmas

The Patent Office, at 25 Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London WC2 (Chancery Lane Underground Station) is part of the Science Reference Library, which is itself part of the British Library. In the library there is a Name Index of Patentees covering the period from 1617 to 1981, with one volume for the period from 1617 to 1852 and then one volume for each year. The index gives the surname, with initials, the patent number and the date that the patent was applied for. From that information one can then ask to see the printed patent, which gives the full name and address. The patent numbers run from 1 to 14,359 for the period from 1617 to 1852, then are numbered from 1 in each year, until 1915 when they started from 100,001 and run on consecutively to the present. The patents from 1,120,001 onwards are on open shelves but those before that number have to be ordered, with a short wait of ten minutes at the most. More than one patent can be ordered at any one time.

Also on the open shelves there are printed Abstracts of Patents from 1884 to 1930, in number order in each year, and after that there are illustrated journals which are printed according to the class of patent. An index of classes has to be consulted, so that they are not easy to use if one does not know what type of invention one is looking for. The opening hours are 9.30 am to 9.00 pm Monday to Friday and 10.00 am to 1.00 pm Saturday. Patents cannot be ordered on Saturdays. Patent applications up to approximately 1915 are listed, whether or not the patent was eventually abandoned or became void because it was not 'novel' and infringed an earlier invention, but later only accepted patents are recorded.

To help members appreciate the scope of the above records, they may like to know that I found over fifty patents listed under the name of CHRISTMAS, including two from Frenchmen with 'de CHRISTMAS' as part of their names, one from Australia for treating gold ores, and four from America for W.W.CHRISTMAS and the CHRISTMAS Aeroplane Co. of Delaware, U.S.A., covering the period from 1909 to 1919. The number of abandoned or void patent applications was twenty-four, for which there are no details of the addresses to help one's researches. Most of the later patents are taken out by large companies such as Ronson, A.E.I. and E.M.I., where the inventors are obviously employees of the companies, making their discoveries in the course of their work, and once again no addresses are given. With one exception, all the references were previously unknown to me, so these records are extremely useful and open up a very wide field of research.

*(B.W.Christmas 74 Oakwood Drive, Maidstone,Kent)*

*(Dare we say that it is patently obvious this could be useful)*

## KEEPING MY FAMILY RECORDS

C.P. Baines

Having read our Editor's appeal in the Spring number, I hasten to record how and why I started keeping family records. I was a schoolboy during, and until three years after, the first World War. I was an only one but my parents seemed to have great difficulty in providing for my, and their own, wants. Mother was always referring to the day when her ship was due to come in and then we would have all we wanted, including the money that "we shall get from Sir Thomas BAINES". I forgot all about him and the ship as, after leaving school, my time was fully occupied in working, getting married, and helping to raise a family of one boy and two girls.

By 1965 I had the chance of early retirement at 60. I took it, finishing work at the end of 1966. But what was I to do with my time besides gardening and walking? It was then, later in 1965, that I happened to see an advertisement in the Sunday Observer by a firm of Genealogical Researchers. At last, here was a chance to see where the family came from and if there ever was a Sir Thomas BAINES. I knew that my grandfather had done research that had come to nothing. I was very fortunate in knowing who my great grandfather was, and where he had lived, and also the same about my great great grandfather. The firm eventually wrote to me, providing me with additional information which filled in the blanks in my knowledge. Most important of all, they gave me the parents of great great grandfather and where they had lived and came from. As they had lived in Penzance and I was going to retire to Helston this was indeed a great step. I was able to go into the house where Captain BAINES and his lady had lived for many years and a book in Penzance library told me that they had had the largest dining room of any house in Penzance.

I joined the Society of Genealogists and made visits to their rooms from time to time. I wrote to BAINES's from telephone directories in districts which I thought would be suitable and made many direct contacts. I also advertised in a newspaper in the Stockton/Darlington area for any descendants of the late Dr J.K.BAINES (my great grandfather) and received a reply at once from another of his descendants. So it went on, until I have now contacted, and met, five other distant members of my own line, all coming from the same John BAINES of Layham, Suffolk, c.1700. Indeed, we have gone back to Elizabeth I. I receive letters from many countries and always reply if SAE or IRCs are enclosed.

I am quite unable to afford such luxuries as filing cabinets or official record cards. I made my own card system from ruled cards and copy the details onto typing tissues which I keep in loose leaf folders. Letters received, I keep in large envelopes which I made from a roll of unused wallpaper, each having a tag with the name on. These are kept in a large cardboard box and are easily handled. My pedigree charts I

draw up on graph paper which I cut to my own preferred size.

Sir Thomas BAINES? No, I haven't found the family connection. He did exist, of course, and, with his friend Sir John FINCH, founded a BAINES scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge. This has now run out but the chapel contains both their bodies and Latin details of both men plus a memorial window.

I am still doing research and the six of us are, I hope, having a BAINES Book printed in the not-too-distant future. I had to leave Cornwall in 1971 - it is too cut off from the rest of the country if one is wanting to visit London and other centres. Oh yes: my grandfather was born before his parents were married, in 1845/6, but I have never found his birth at St Catherine's House under either BAINES or PAUL, his mother's name. Has anyone any ideas where I might find him?

*(C.P.Baines 32 Wat's Dyke Ave. Mynydd Isa, Mold, Clwyd CH7 6UL)*

### EAST ANGLIAN SEMINAR

Nearly 40 people from the West Country, with East Anglian family links (including about twelve members of the Guild), attended a one day Seminar recently held in Taunton.

Alan BULLWINKLE, Vice Chairman of the Cambridgeshire Family History Society, opened the proceedings with a most interesting talk about Sources for Family Historians in Cambridgeshire and many new ideas were noted by those present.

John RAYMENT, Chairman of the Essex Society for Family History, then spoke on 'Up and Down the City Road' and emphasised the need for family historians to go well beyond the traditional family tree and to find out where their ancestors lived, what they did, and many other background details.

Peter CHRISTIE, of the Suffolk Genealogy Society, described his work with the Bury St Edmunds Borough Sessions papers from 1760 to 1820 and illustrated his talk with many extracts relating to a wide variety of family history matters. Mr CHRISTIE also outlined the Manpower Services Commission's funding for a scheme which is indexing North Devon newspapers. The last speaker, Clayton LEWIS of the Essex SFH, recalled early schooldays in Suffolk and amused members with his rich fund of stories, many told in Suffolk dialect.

An exhibition of members' East Anglian interests was on display throughout the day. During the intervals, books, maps and other documents were available from the Somerset & Dorset FHS's bookstall, kindly provided by Mrs V.BRANNON.

The Seminar was co-ordinated by David HALL of Taunton.

*(D.Hall The Old Vicarage, Elm Grove, Taunton, Somerset)*

## WHERE DO TWINS COME FROM?

Beryl P. Trumper

I became interested in family history twenty years ago when, in 1964, I was told to expect the addition to my family to be twins. I told the doctor, "There are no twins in the family and we are not starting now". After my sons were born, I asked around the families and heard of two more sets 'on the edge of' my mother's family. My husband has several brothers and sisters but no twins and at family gatherings they reminisced of schooldays and hard times. The idea began of linking them together.

Having heard of the Society of Genealogists, I decided in 1979 that I would join and learn more about tracing our ancestors. Two immediate boosts followed. The first came from finding a large tree by Leonard CUNDELL TRUMPER - at that time unrelated - which had been deposited with the Society; this mainly covered Buckinghamshire and Harefield, Middlesex. The second boost was from a friend from New Zealand who had settled in Herefordshire. On an exploring trip, she had found a plaque to TRUMPERS in the church at Llanthony Priory.

Bearing an uncommon name certainly makes tracing easier and, after extracting all TRUMPERS (TRUMPS are a different story) at the General Register Office, I joined 'The Guild of One Name Studies'.

There seem to be four main trunks which overlap each other's parts of the country. Of the two along the English / Welsh borders, the WALWYN-TRUMPERS have now spread to North Surrey and the 'Hanover' TRUMPERS - one was Hairdresser to the King - have settled in Wales.

My husband's grandfather was the awkward one, being, it appeared, never born, never married, and (if the certificate we bought was to be believed) several years older than he should have been when he died. Knowing the surname of his wife, I found her marriage entry at St Catherine's House and proved that they were married in Woolwich in 1873. An older relative thought grandfather came from Hereford but could this have been Harefield instead?

One thing you learn in genealogy is to play your hunches but to make sure that you prove them. On knowing grandfather's age when he married I wondered if he could be Henry, son of Henry who appeared on Leonard CUNDELL TRUMPER's tree, but born 'a little early'. Again, having a copy of the parish register entries, I knew the older Henry's wife's maiden name. Sure enough, at the GRO there was an entry earlier than the marriage, under the mother's name. Visits to the census office have proved his identity and that of his father and, with information from the tree which I have rechecked, my husband can now trace his family back to the early sixteenth century.

Meanwhile, I am struggling with my own HARRIS, HAYES, HODSON and CONNELLY great-grandparents. Living in the areas of Marylebone and Islington, with some Irish and Catholic connections, doesn't make for easy going!

(Beryl P. Trumper 10 Mawson Close, Raynes Park, London SW20 9PA)

\* \* \* \* \*

THE PHILLIMORE ATLAS AND INDEX of PARISH REGISTERS.

Edited by Cecil Humphery-Smith. 281pp. Hardback £25

The county parish maps with the pre-1832 parochial boundaries and probate jurisdictions have been one of the most useful genealogical aids ever produced. Published by the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies they had only one disadvantage - if you were a stranger to the county, there was no means of easily identifying the location of the parish. They were also a bit cumbersome being 13" x 17½".

Now they have been combined into one shelf-size book and have a simple index with a number/letter code enabling you to pick out a parish very quickly.

But that is not all - each map is now faced with a topographical map of the county (from James Bell's Gazetteer of England and Wales of 1834) which is an excellent idea and most useful in setting the parish in the context of the local towns, main roads etc.

In addition there is a comprehensive index for each county listing the parishes and the dates of deposited registers, IGI coverage (but not whether baptisms or marriages), local Marriage Indexes, copies at or not at the Society of Genealogists, Boyd's and Pallott's Marriage Indexes and nonconformist records at the PRO.

As the Editor says 'we are fully aware that such a publication will soon be out of date' and of the lists of dates above, only the last three will remain correct for even a few days such is the volume and rate of record copying that is going on all over the country. It is to be hoped that the Institute will be able to update this Index from time to time and publish it as a separate volume, it would surely have a ready sale.

I was delighted that my/the County had been selected for the cover but sad to find it omitted from the List of Contents, however the maps are there thank goodness. Adherents of the White Rose will be equally sad to find South Riding in the Contents but North Riding on the maps!

A thoroughly excellent and valuable book - the Editor and publishers are to be congratulated on tackling such a mammoth task - we shall be forever in their debt.

## A MARRIAGE INDEX FOR THE GUILD ?

Dear Mr Palgrave

You may recall we met at the Spofforth conference and I spoke of my willingness to undertake the marriage index. I trust you will not think me "pushy" if I take the first initiative as I did anticipate hearing from you. I received my journal yesterday and see a mention that fuller details would be given in the next issue.

Since we spoke I have used the concept to persuade my husband to purchase a printer and subsequently a microdrive which has greatly increased my scope of supply. This letter has been typed on a wordprocessor programme and printed on my Riteman printer.

We sat down and make a summary of requirements; quantities etc. and finally the cost. I have detailed our findings on the attached sheet. Obviously this is only for consideration and we welcome your comments.

As the index will not come to fruition until at least the next journal - indeed you may have other plans. In the meantime, following your request in the journal I would welcome the opportunity to show the flexibility of my computer and undertake the Guild's Register, at the least I could type the data into my Spectrum and then this could be easily updated by either myself or someone with the same machine. This I agree, would be considerably easier to sort and update on a computer. (I note that the FHS Digest's society information is now computerised).

I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Yours Sincerely

Teresa Pask

### Aims & Objectives

To produce a marriage index which is a collection of associated names of the One Name studies undertaken by the Members.

To assist Members and Subscribers in locating a marriage(s) and subsequent details.

The first criteria is to establish the perimeters of the index, obviously a given period would decrease the number of entries. Another consideration is that if we decide to publish the index the target figure should be a manageable of say 100 pages of A4 consisting of two A4 sheets reduced to A3, given 120 entries to one sheet. This would mean an index of 12,000 - smaller than I initially envisaged.



Furthermore, I have considered the following systems:

#### Manual System

It is envisaged that a manual system could be maintained in alphabetical order of the associated name ONLY. Members would be invited to submit a standardised size of slip with the necessary information clearly written. On the assumption that 50% of membership would participate and every participant gave 200 entries a figure of 50,000 would easily be achieved. This figure is more in line with what I initially thought.

The housing of the index initially would be in our spare bedroom. The index would require 20 shoeboxes (2,500 in each box) thereby needing 20 feet of storage space. The cost of running a manual system would be virtually nil and would be absorbed by myself, as it would be assumed that enquiries would send stamped addressed envelopes. Using a word-processor package and a standard-type letter the response to enquires would be easily manageable. The disadvantage of this system is that it can only be effectively consulted by the custodian.

#### Computer System

ADDITIONALLY, a computer system could be considered running in parallel to the manual system. The advantages being that when printed out it would be immediately ready for publication and the booklet produced could be sold. The sorting would be automatic and filing errors would be eliminated. I attach a printout of my own marriage index from GRO sources and this would give you an idea of a printout available. I have given this a great deal of consideration and have consulted with the compiler of the programme Masterfile - the database system which I would recommend for this project.

The printout is something I had already typed prior to volunteering and will require slight modifications which I have not done to eliminate retyping the data. The layout and programme adjustments would be made at the initial set-up of the index. The adjustments are such to avoid incidents (which would be quite common in an index of which is 233 times greater than this printout) as in TAYLOR there are three forenames which are not in alphabetical order. The programme initially only defined one sort field. In the index two sort fields would be in operation.

Your recommendations for the layout would be appreciated as I am not entirely convinced that the forenames of the Spouse is necessary, as these details could be obtained from the member with the one name study. The date used in the printout in the majority of cases refers to the registration quarter a;b;c or d. The date unfortunately has to be typed this way for sorting purposes, however if there is never any likelihood that this will never be used for sorting the normal way of writing could be used.

The present file consists of 214 entries which takes, with the suggested programme adjustments approximately 13000 bytes (13K) with these defined fields a total of 460 records could be generated in a 48K memory file, at any one time. These files would then be stored on cassettes. Access time is slow on cassettes, however this is by far the cheapest way of using a computer. Unfortunately in terms of expense in comparison to the manual system it is a great deal more than I anticipated. Regrettably, with the recent outlay of £ 350 for a microdrive & printer, if a computer system is required I would have to ask for a reimbursement of costs associated with the running of this system - I have worked out the following costs:

A file can hold 460 entries, I use 5 minute tapes; this eliminates the possibility of recording over information. Therefore to record 50,000 entries 108 tapes would be required. As most computer buffs will tell you, you should always use a 3 tape system this would mean 324 tapes, ofcourse both sides of the cassette could be used, so this reduces to 162 tapes. You could probably get a reduction on this quantity and pay 35p per tape. A total of £ 57 !!! I'd like to consider microdrive cartridges as this reduces loading time from 6 minutes to literally 6 seconds. This method would only require 54 cassette tapes as your security system, however it would also need about 12 cartridges to work on and at £5 each the total cost would increase to \$ 80. The cost of paper and ribbon for the printer would probably increase this figure to £ 100, and then the publication costs to be added onto this. Ofcourse, inputting time (approximately 400 hours) and the use of the equipment is free-gratia.

However, it should be remembered that such a cost would be off-set from the sale of the publication and the possible increase in the sale of the Register.

I trust that I have taken everything into consideration and apologise if it has seemed a bit long winded, however I hope it re-iterates my willingness to undertake such a project and that I am aware of the enormity of it and the hardwork required.

(Mrs.Teresa Pask 36 Lotus Ave, Knypersley, Stoke on Trent)

Surname	Forenames	Date	Parish/RegD	Spouse	Forenames
ARMSTRONG	Ernest G.	1938d	Barnet	URIDGE	Mary E.
ASHBY	Caroline	1909d	Hastings	URIDGE	Arthur
AVERY	Thomas	1841a	Lewes	URIDGE	Mary
BAILEY	Walter G.	1947d	Ealing	URIDGE	Emily E.
BAKER	Angela M.	1962d	Bilston	URIDGE	Michael
BAKER	Ernest E.C.	1928d	Dartford	EURIDGE	Lena Florence
BARBER	David R.J.	1966b	Chichester	EURIDGE	Anne Maxine
BARKER	Eric A.	1958d	Ilford	EURIDGE	Wendy S.



Dear Sir

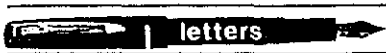
The use of surnames as first christian names is not uncommon (examples of surnames used as second christian names are legion - yourself and myself included!) and, from my own researches, it can often be traced back to a marriage. In most instances, the first use of the surname as a christian name occurs when the wife's maiden name is given to either a son or grandson of the marriage (in the case of my ROSE ancestors, to a daughter of the couple) but the tradition may then be continued for several generations so that eventually the reason for the use of the name is forgotten and it becomes a 'family tradition'.

The TIPPER family of Cheadle, Staffs. called one son in each generation LOTON throughout C18 and into C19 - research eventually proved that the first child to be so called was baptised in 1702, the eldest son of Daniel TIPPER and his wife Ann whose maiden name was LAWTON (according to the Marriage Bond), LOATON (according to the entry in Uttoxeter PR) and LOTON for succeeding generations in Cheadle! Similarly, the ETHELL family used the names BEETHAM and GRICE as christian names for several generations because Richard ETHELL married Mary BEETHAM and his son Joseph married Rachel GRICE. Thomas ETHELL, Richard's father, married Deborah ROSE and, as stated above, a daughter perpetuated the name in this case. When my own branch of the family was dying out in the male line at the beginning of this century, a daughter was given the name ETHELL to keep the name alive.

In the LITTON family of Derbyshire, from 1700 onwards, the name GERVASE/JERVIS has been borne by at least one child in every generation (why has not yet been ascertained). On occasion several cousins in a generation were given the name. The present bearer of the name, whom I contacted recently, had no idea why he bore the name, or that it had been in use in the family for close to 300 years, but "my father and grandfather were called Gervase and my son has it as a middle name".

Another 'naming pattern' which can cause confusion is the use of 'titles' as christian names. In Cheshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire at least, SQUIRE and MAJOR were both used from mid-C18 onwards in this context. I should be interested to know if similar names were in use elsewhere and also if anyone has come across a satisfactory explanation for their use (apart from the possible 'snob appeal' or the satisfaction of yelling opprobrious epithets at one's son as the genuine Squire went past).

*(Mrs. P.M. Litton BA. 34 Bramley Rd. Bramhall, Stockport, Cheshire)*



Dear Sir

Further to the letter in Vol.I No.10 on a surname used as a christian name. The practice began as early as c.1800. My own christian name, WALKER, is proof that it was very wide-spread but usually for the first born child. The modern day hyphenated names could be the progeny of this same practice: perhaps PALGRAVE-BROWNE is such.

I have found that the use of same has been a useful asset in establishing relationships.

Incidence of Christian names in Families

By ignoring those which occur less than 12 times in a period up to 1850 in Suffolk I have found the following 'popularity poll':

Abraham	17	Hannah	28	Peter	11
Agnes	17	Harriett	21	Phillip	10
Alice	25	Henry	36	Rachael	10
Ann(e)	152	Isaac	44	Rebecca	12
(C)Katherine	14	James	64	Richard	52
Charlotte	10	Jane	19	Robert	136
Daniel	10	John	303	Samuel	37
Dorothy	10	Joseph	25	Sophia	10
Edward	28	Louise	11	Sarah	128
Emma	23	Margaret	45	Simon	36
Edmund	55	Martha	30	Susan	78
Elizabeth	174	Maria	23	Thomas	185
Frances	27	Mary	225	William	231
Francis	29	Nathaniel	15	Charles	25
George	43	Nicholas	21	Joan	14

I wonder if any other guild member has found similar percentages in their researches. The foregoing are all baptismal entries from 80% of the Suffolk parishes.

*(T.W.Jacob 9 Wilmar Close, Uxbridge, Middx.UB8 1AS)*

Dear Sir

I was extremely interested to see in Vol.I No.10 the instances of HITCHON being used as a Christian name at Worsthoron near Burnley, particularly as there is HITCHON SAGAR 1874-1924.

It is not unique to the HITCHON name as there are also occurrences of the SAGAR name being used as a Christian name, again in the Burnley district. There is a SAGAR SAGAR born in 1881. In the Burnley district alone, other surnames as Christian



names include (1837-1900):

YATES SAGAR	1852,1870
SUTCLIFFE SAGAR	1853,1887
FOULDS SAGAR	1862
HARTLEY SAGAR	1865,1879,1889
LISTER SAGAR	1871
LIVESY SAGAR	1879

The G.R.O. indexes also show a YOUNG COLONEL SAGAR born 1893, married 1925, died 1975 in Lancashire.

With the HITCHON HITCHON, SAGAR SAGAR and HITCHON SAGAR I await the discovery of a SAGAR HITCHON...

*(J.H.Sagar 32 St.Helen's Road, Ormskirk, Lancs.)*

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Dear Sir

I always look forward to the arrival of our publication but Vol.1 Number 11 was an added attraction for me in view of the controversy which crept in. I will not argue with Mr Warth as regards his remarks on me and my bedfellows but as regards the fairness of our editors, past and present, I think Ken is being very unfair. They appear to me to have bent over backwards to be all things to all men.

But the article 'Fact or Fiction' really got me. As Joad would have said "what is accuracy?" or rather "what do you mean by accuracy?" - is there such a thing? Of course we all know what you mean, Henry, but there will always be others to review and correct mistakes, I hope.

What a truly splendid article by Thelma Smith, I'd like to get hold of her! For the Smith or Browne biography. Keep up the good work, we old birds are getting ditched in this computer age.

*(J.Heygate-Browne 51 Amersham Hill, High Wycombe, Bucks HP13 6PG)*

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Dear Colonel Swinnerton

I am indexing Lincolnshire Settlement Documents - Certificate Examinations and Removal Orders. The Index will eventually be published by the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology Family History Committee but at present the index is open for enquiries at £1 per request including an update of information at regular intervals.

**letters**

I will be pleased to supply lists of names from the index at £1 per list. The charge is to help with costs - so far 5000 Certificates, 2500 Examinations and 200 Removal Orders have been indexed.

(Mrs Anne Cole 174 Doddington Rd. Lincoln LN6 7HF)

\* \* \* \* \*

Dear Colonel

I was also surprised - vide your editorial in Vol.I No.10 - that there was no rush to take up Mr Leeson's point about registration in his letter in the previous issue. I have written to him, supporting his contention.

Like him, I am busy in several fields. When I registered I was motivated largely by my own voluminous correspondence with people of similar name all over the world and by my decision to cut down a lot of the work of exchanging information with a bi-annual magazine (the first number to appear this August). I had also, of course, discovered that there were no other TEMPLETONS apparently active in this particular field.

In registering, I restricted my category of membership to 'B', which seemed to fit what I was doing and to limit the responsibilities I was undertaking. So far this has worked quite well. I have had relatively few demands which I cannot meet in full, and I have managed to enlist a number of people, abroad and at home, who are willing to collaborate in securing a regular twice-yearly exchange of familial information through the magazine.

However, were I registered in some of the other categories, I would be quite unable on my own to offer the services expected, even allowing for the fact that my surname is one of the lesser-known ones. I hesitate to think of the load on anyone registering SMITH, JONES or ROBINSON (which I cannot find, incidentally, in the 1982 Register of Surnames - although there is a BROWNE [spelled with an 'e'] who must have a very difficult time trying to differentiate this name from the more common BROWN).

I think it is high time that some means be found which would allow several bearers of a surname to join the Group and participate in a hobby which has such enormous potential.

(I.M.Templeton OBE.BA.FBDS. The Pikers' Pad, PO Box 97, Storrington.  
West Sussex)

Dear Mr Pelling

As you know, most journals have a 'Help Wanted' or 'Queries' section, which I read most carefully in the hope of finding lost ancestors, but I am most puzzled by the type of entries that read "SNIGGLES - anywhere - any place" or "PRIMBLEY - ALL refs. PLEASE". Sometimes, roaming through books of references, I do come across these names but what am I to do? Send a letter to the person who has asked for it? Even at 12½p a time you would need to be rich to send off every occurrence you come across. It is, of course, the more unusual sort of name, or the very rare ones, that are in these poignant appeals for indiscriminate searching. It is also the odd names that one reads that stick in one's mind and that one always notices. Then, what is the good of sending it off and finding that the searcher has read that reference book and already has the entry? So why bother to send it on? In fact, why bother to publish these appeals? But, on the other hand, these rare names are difficult to find.

Might I suggest that some sort of policy could be laid down along the following lines?

Draw up a list of well-known and widely available sources that a searcher must have looked through before they ask for help, such as the DNB, Musgrave, Boyd's Marriage Index, Bishop of London's Marriage Licences etc. etc. etc.

or have a list for each county of stock sources as well as a national one

or, better still, have a list both national and regional which is numbered - then the searcher can say, "GRONKS - anywhere-have seen 1,3,5,16,27 - no luck".

Naturally, some people living in remote areas can't see many sources that are easily available in London and other big cities so it would be kind to help them and this includes people abroad. But with the terrible cost of postage it is just not worth bothering about these appeals in the present state of affairs. Alternatively, family history journals shouldn't publish them.

*(Mrs. Jean Tsushima 'Malmaison', Church Street, Great Bedwyn, Wilts.)*

[This letter was originally sent to George Pelling, Chairman of the Federation of Family History Societies and was passed by him to Penelope Pattinson, the Federation's Project Co-ordinator. She sent it on to me as she thought it was ideal for our Journal and I agree. I think it is an excellently reasoned letter with some very good ideas which I would very much like to see the Guild adopt. What do you think?]

Mrs. Pattinson replied to Mrs Tsushima:-

As a one-namer (and I suspect that the majority of people who place these adverts are of that ilk, although not necessarily members of the Guild) can I first say that anyone who sends me contributions of my name of interest receives an immediate 'thank you' and a postage refund, even if I already have the item, and I would hope that my colleagues in the Guild would do the same.

Secondly, I suspect that the majority of the advertisers are after primary source references, not printed/indexed material, and should really be making their adverts more specific. Indeed, I am sure that many of them would be quite happy to receive a postcard saying 'I saw some EAGLES in Parish X circa 1750' which they could then follow up at leisure, if not already noted.

Obviously, in the National Genealogical Directory or Members' Interests Directories such a brief entry simply indicates a willingness to correspond/help anyone with a similar interest but I do agree that in Family History Society journals, these entries should be a great deal more specific, and should also offer a postage refund. I suspect they would receive a better response if they did!

Editor's comment:

Like Mrs Pattinson I always write and say Thank You to anyone who sends me Swinnerton entries but I must confess I have never thought of refunding the postage as well. No one has ever mentioned it but perhaps they were too polite! Should one or do you think the person wanted to make you a little gift and would be happy with the thank you note? I would not expect it - what do members think?

As to duplication - I never mind. Everyone has different ideas on what is important. For instance some years ago I was sent a Census extract which listed 5 members of my family. Later someone sent the same entry but this time three lodgers were included, two of whom turned out to be relatives by marriage.

Similarly, I have been sent marriage entries without the witnesses who later turned out to be important. Really, the old maxim always applies - the facts sent should only be treated as a GUIDE, you should ALWAYS check the original for yourself. But how many of us have the time?



## Publications Received

M.D.G.

BLACKWELL NEWSLETTER Vol.4 No.2 December 1982 ISSN:0707 820X  
Twice Yearly. Quarto. 22pp. Subscription \$7 or £3  
Editor. John D.Blackwell RR No.2 Hensall Ontario NOM 1X0

The magazine is produced to a very simple format of a series of loose pages stapled together at the top left hand corner but is packed with a good variety of information including family stories from Canada, the U.S.A., England and Ireland.

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BARRETT NEWSLETTER for Barrett International No.10 March  
Quarterly, Quarto, 25 pp, Subscription \$7 1983  
Editor. Dan E.Barrett 194 Main St St.Catherines Ontario  
Canada L2N 4V8

This journal is also produced to a very simple format and has a circulation of 70. Obviously, with a surname like Barrett, there is great potential waiting to be tapped. Hopefully, eighteen months on, that circulation has already grown. The Newsletter is full of interest and so far covers the U.S.A., Canada, United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand.

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THE JEPHCOTT SOCIETY NEWSLETTER. No.1 April 1983  
A4 4 Pages.  
Editor. Jess Jephcott 18 Dugard Ave. Lexden Colchester Essex.

This first introductory number is naturally very simply produced but explains the background to the family search. It is full of interest and promises well. We shall look forward to seeing another issue now the Editor is into his stride.

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DELICHON URBICA. The House Martin. Family History Society of Martin. Volume 2 Serial No.3 July 1983  
Quarterly. A4. 11pp. ISSN:0142 7938  
Editor. L.W.M.Nex 21 Lyndhurst Rd. Exmouth Devon EX8 3DS

A nicely balanced mix of ancient and modern in simple format with a well designed cover page stapled down the side.

The Editor sometimes seems to stress the 'Family' side almost more than the History, occasionally with an almost religious fervour - obviously gathering the modern family into the 'nest' is very important to him, one can only admire his courage with what is a fairly common name.

## Publications Received

F.N.F.

BLISS FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY NEWSLETTER. No.1 Autumn 1983  
Twice Yearly. A4 14pp.  
Editor. R.H.Bliss 201 Uxbridge Rd. Rickmansworth WD3 2DP

Mr Bliss is a very new member and I feel that his enterprise and his newsletter are well worthy of comment. He appears to have started a Family History Society with just 4 members and kicks off with a well presented 14 page illustrated newsletter, handwritten and with a simply wonderful cover picture. It is reproduced by photocopying and deserves full marks. As a bonus, we learn that his was the first, and as far as we know to date, only response to the 'Mary Rose' appeal.

## Last Words

Regional Conferences were discussed at the Executive Committee meeting held on the 7th July and it was first suggested that the regional working parties should be represented on the Committee. However, as this would mean co-opting a number of extra members the committee felt that this was not the right solution and a better idea would be for one member to be specifically responsible for liaising with the regions and stimulating regional activities. Mrs Mary Griffiths agreed to take on this task and the committee would welcome members' views on the subject. They would particularly like to hold a gathering in the Home Counties.

Mrs Joan Marker has now been appointed Assistant Registrar to assist Fred Filby with his very considerable work load which is getting a little out of hand! In the 14 weeks prior to the committee meeting he received 153 Register Enquiries, 81 Membership Enquiries and 71 other Guild Enquiries, a total of 309 letters in all.

11 new members joined the Guild in June and 10 in July.

The question of putting the Guild Register on to computer with easy up-dating facilities is now being actively investigated (we are now on Supplement No.7).

The 1985 A.G.M. and Conference will be held on the 11th and 12th May next year - book the date now! The venue will be decided on the results of the questionnaire you received with the last issue of this journal - have you remembered to complete it and send it to the Secretary?

THE GUILD OF ONE NAME STUDIES was formed in September 1979 to encourage the exchange of ideas and co-operative liaison between the growing number of family historians who concentrate their research on all references to a single surname including proven variants.

In the majority of cases this activity is carried on by an individual working alone and not as a member of a One-Name Society, although many such societies have been established and admitted to the Federation of Family History Societies as formally constituted organisations.

The Aims and Objectives of the GUILD are :

- (a) To bring together those individuals and groups of people who are engaged in the collection of family data relative to all references, branches and occurrences of a single surname.
- (b) To produce a Journal and hold periodic meetings for the exchange of information on sources and research techniques helpful to One-Name activity.
- (c) To maintain and publish a REGISTER of the surnames being researched and, through close association with the Federation of Family History Societies, to secure the widest possible awareness of One-Name research.
- (d) To encourage and ensure by a written undertaking, that members will deal with all reply-paid enquiries relative to their registered surname.

New applicants for membership of the Guild should send a stamped addressed envelope to the Registrar, requesting a Registration form. Overseas applicants may send International Reply Coupons.

The Registration Fee is £2.00 and the Annual Subscription, payable 1st January, is £4.00. The subscription covers four issues of this Journal and two issues of Family History News and Digest.

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