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T H E G U I L D O F O N E - N A M E S T U D I E S

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OUR LATE EDITOR, FRANK HIGENBOTTAM

The success of this Journal and its predecessor, the Newsletter, has depended on the effort and skill of the Editor, Frank Higenbottam. With Frank's untimely death in July, the Guild has lost not only its Editor but one of its founding fathers.

Most members will have read David Rose's moving appreciation in Family History News and Digest (Vol. 3, No. 4) and it is difficult to add anything to such a tribute. There must be many who, over the years, worked with Frank and were encouraged by his straightforward advice and practical help.

One of Frank's last projects was the preparation of material for inclusion in the current issue. His planning was well-advanced so it has been possible to utilise his preliminary copy as he had intended. Consequently, pages 36 - 52 are taken directly from his file and presented in the sequence he had proposed. He had not written his Editorial otherwise that would have been included here.

It is only because of Frank's systematic thoroughness that this issue appears in its present format. Future issues will bear the stamp of other hands but this one retains the essential style of Frank Higenbottam, Editor. Long live his memory.

MAKING THE MOST OF PRINTED SOURCES

by Derek A. Palgrave

To the One-Name researcher any reference to the surname of his or her interest is important. Consequently, the early stages of research may be facilitated greatly by exploiting the wide range of printed sources which are more generally accessible than archival material.

It is worth noting that there are many more libraries with substantial collections than there are archive repositories so on statistical grounds there is much to commend an emphasis on published matter. Furthermore, there is widespread liaison between libraries at local, regional and national level. If a particular work is not available in a given library, inter-library loan arrangements come into play to provide an excellent back-up service to the user.

The most comprehensive collections are held by the British Library and the other Copyright Libraries and the ultimate fall-back position for a local library is access to the collections of the former held by its lending Division with special facilities at Boston Spa in Yorkshire. Full details are published in the British Library Lending Division Users' Handbook.

Not all libraries have specific handbooks but this does not mean information about that library's resources is not available. Staff in libraries will willingly answer any queries and explain their catalogue. Some of the larger libraries have installed an audio-visual unit to provide this essential information.

There is a tendency to consult the general reference material in a library only for specific data. However, a preliminary search in the bibliographical section may prove very rewarding. Many guide-books to works of reference have been published. You may be surprised to find the large number of works devoted to name studies, local history, industrial archaeology and other relevant topics. Not all of the books listed will be held in the library concerned but in principle, if they have been published, they can be obtained.

One-Name research concentrates on the establishment of Biographical detail so it is advisable to scan the Biography section not so much for volumes featuring the surname concerned (although these should be overlooked) but for likely leads from

associated families. It does not take long to check for the presence of the surname of your interest in the index of a likely volume. Not all biographies have indexes but their omission tends to be the exception.

Most libraries have a selection of biographical dictionaries, such as Who's Who, Who was Who, The Dictionary of National Biography, and the current awareness journal, The Biography Index, containing synopses of books and articles with biographical content. In similar vein are the numerous professional directories and registers which contain not only lists of names but present and past appointments together with academic and professional achievements. A good example is Crockford's Clerical Directory. For autobiographical information it is useful to consult published diaries and, as stressed above, scan the indexes for specific surnames.

Virtually any directory can be of service including telephone, trade, diocesan and, nearer home, the many recent family history directories. Among the latter are the Societies' Lists of members interests, regional lists covering the interests of the members of several societies in a region, national lists such as the National Genealogical Directory and international lists with an even broader base.

Over the last ten or so years there has been a vast increase in the volume of family history material being published by local societies and individuals. To provide a cumulative guide to this, the Federation of Family History Societies in its monthly publication, Family History News and Digest, lists some 400 abstracts of articles, booklets, etc. These can be a very fruitful source of One-Name data.

Long before this, local historians and antiquarians had been publishing Visitation records, pedigrees and other genealogical and heraldic works. This sort of material is usually deposited in local collections at appropriate public libraries: a telephone call to the specialist librarian could be valuable in assessing the usefulness of a visit if long distance travel is involved. If a guide is available then it should be possible to order relevant works through the inter-library loan system.

Other material with a local bias in such collections includes printed transcripts of a wide range of archives such as Subsidy Returns, Customs Records, Protestation Returns, Monumental Inscriptions, Legal Records, Census Data, Parish Registers, etc. and indexes to the same. The Public Record Office Calendars give useful lists of names of a more general nature; most of the larger Public Libraries hold these volumes.

Newspapers are an important component of any local collection and some libraries systematically extract cuttings on a parish by parish basis. This cuts down searching time unless there is an index, such as that published by The Times. A little-known service available through the British Library Lending Division is the provision of photo-copies of newspaper articles from Colindale provided the exact reference is known.

Nowadays printed sources are taken to include microform in addition to conventional paper with printing. These are easier to transfer from library to library and film and fiche reader facilities are more or less universal. Comprehensive guides to microform in print are housed in the reference section. In this context it is worth mentioning the microform source likely to be of maximum value to the one-name specialist, namely the International Genealogical Index. A new edition is in the offing and most local family history societies have contracted with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints for copies.

Somewhat neglected sources for research are serial publications and patent literature. Whilst these are extremely specialised they can yield important new leads to bearers of a given surname. Clearly it would be an immense task to search the thousands of specialist journals and patents being published. Fortunately there are some short-cuts based on the more manageable "abstract" journals. These, like Family History News and Digest, publish synopses of articles giving the author's names, title of article and where published. By using the author indexes the synopses can be located and if necessary, the original paper sought from the British Library Lending Division. Patents may be obtained from the Patent Office Library or from certain specific public libraries. Whilst a One-Name researcher may not be very interested in the content of such papers and patents they do provide important evidence of the author's occupation or interests or both.

It is customary, when writing any paper for publication, to include a list of references to previously published works cited in the text. Using these references to earlier authors, "citation indexes" have been compiled which will cross-reference the names of the authors cited to the name of the contemporary author. Such citation indexes contain a greatly amplified list of surnames going back into time almost indefinitely. Citation indexes tend to be confined to university libraries but if access can be arranged then those devoted to science, the social sciences and the arts and humanities are worthy of scrutiny.

This survey does not pretend to be exhaustive but it is hoped that it may help those who are specialising in One-Name

research build up that all-important body of data necessary to provide a general background to the name variants, distribution and historical development, in order to be in a position to deal with the numerous enquiries which come along. It is a much more practicable proposition to accumulate references from printed matter as opposed to consulting archives. It is not a substitute for the latter because all sources are important, but it is valid.

Contributor's address: 210 Bawtry Road, Bessacar,
Doncaster, S. Yorks. DN4 7BZ.

Mrs Laura M. Foltinek, 6411 Lombardy Cr.S.W., Calgary, Canada, T3E 5R3, writes:

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE

Further to Mrs Barbara Balch's letter in the Journal (Vol.1, no.1, page 8), I would offer my services to those wishing to save money in sending postage to Canada. It now costs 35c by airmail. I would be more than willing to purchase Canadian stamps for Guild members and mail them to them at no extra cost other than the stamps. They could send me Pound Notes in the amount they wish to buy postage and I will send the stamps on to them. This would represent a considerable saving to those concerned instead of buying International Reply Coupons. By receiving Pound Notes it will save me 'buying' them when sending money off to researchers in the U.K. who are doing work for me.

At the present time I am copying all names in my seven reference books of 'early Canadiana' relating to the different counties in the U.K. and Ireland and will be sending them off to their respective Family History Society branches. Hopefully they will publish the surnames concerned so that those researching the names will get the information.

LEGAL PAPERS OF GEORGE SYLVESTER TIFFANY

Recently I had a real "windfall" in regard to my family research. I received a letter from the head, Special Collections, Hamilton Public Library in Hamilton, Ontario, that a carton of papers relating to the law practice of my great-great uncle (by marriage) George Sylvester Tiffany had been found whilst they were straightening out books and papers as a result of moving into their new library premises in Hamilton. March this Spring I was in Hamilton and had the opportunity to go through the papers. What a shock! Original land deeds, letters, wills, legal documents from as late as 1792 and up to 1867 were amongst the 300-odd papers it contained. Most of these papers had some dealings with the legal matters of my g-g-g father and his son. One document was the settlement of the estate of my g-g-g-g-father

in Tonbridge whose will I have been searching for for the past year. He died Intestate! BUT this document outlined how the estate had been settled and FINALLY informed me of the maiden name of his wife and her father's names - plus four other related family names. I returned home with a foot high bundle of copies of the documents - which are only now being catalogued and included in the Special Collections Section of the library. Fortunatley for me the papers had been in the cardboard carton undisturbed for all these past years and as a result a family seal used on a legal paper in 1837 by my g-g-g-mother was in mint condition. It has a (Scotland) thistle in the centre and above the thistle is the word "DINNA" and below the thistle "FORGET". At this point I have not had the time nor opportunity to see if there are any books locally I can search through to find the history of this 'seal' - if there is one - possibly it was just a keepsake of the family of Broadhead.

Just shows you - one never knows where information will come from as also on another document of land transaction bearing the same relative's signature was another seal - that of her late husband, Henry Strange. It would appear she used his family seal for this document as it has the initials "HS" under a lion! The lion has his right front foot raised, is looking to his left and his tail is in the form of an "S" and is in an upright position. One day I hope to come across a book explaining this 'lion' to me - possibly it ties in with the L'Estrange/LeStrange/Strange family of note and which is well written up in the following book - the frontispiece reading as follows and obtained from the library in San Francisco, California (of all places)- The Baronage of England, by William Dugdale, London 1675, vol.I.

E. Henry Dorrell, "Koala", 2 Ainslie Close, Hereford, writes:

DORRELL FAMILIES

I should like to congratulate you, and the other officers of the Guild of One-Name Studies, on the good progress that is being made in the Guild, not least in the production of the Journal and the Guild Emblem.

The Annual Conference at Leicester was again highly successful.

Thank you for including the notice about the proposed meeting of Dorrell families. This gathering has now taken place, on 6th June 1982, (D Day), and the pleasure it has given to a large number of people could be mentioned to encourage others.

DORRELL

Did You Know?

The name is almost certainly of Norman origin, possibly being derived from Airel, in Normandy, the French DAREL or DAREAU. About thirty different spellings of it are to be found before it reached its present form.

Dorrell families have been located in Worcestershire for at least four hundred years. Two of the manors in the parish of ROCK, Stilledune (Stildon) and Conyswick (Coningswick) were owned by Dorrells. Many of their descendants have been farmers one of whom more recently gained the Harcourt Webb Challenge Cup for the best farm under three hundred acres in the N.F.U. Stourbridge Branch area.

Under the DORRELL name are to be found:-

A holder of the V.C., M.C. (presented by Field Marshall Montgomery), M.M., French Croix de Guerre, M.B.E., a D.D.; a founder of the Water Colour Society whose paintings have been exhibited in London and Canada; one who was admitted to the Freedom of the City of London; another, now aged over 90, who spent several years in Russia and in the International Police Force in Shanghai; several surgeons; a Director of Education; an M.P.; an international footballer; a writer of haunting ghost stories; an American actor; and at least one specious old rogue, etc., etc.

A William Dorrell went to America in 1775, where he founded a religious sect called Dorrellites!

A Dorrell family in Swansea was of Polish descent. The name was changed from Dorosalski during the First World War.

There are records of three Dorrell Coats of Arms.

Amongst those who have done varying amounts of research are:

1. Mrs S., Eaton, 28 Aotaki Street, Otaki, New Zealand. (Oxfordshire)
2. Jeffrey W. Dorrell, 11 Durward Avenue, Glen Waverley, Victoria, Australia. (London and Derby).
3. Charles E. Robinson, University of Delaware, Newark, U.S.A. (London).
4. Mrs Dorrell Jones, 37 Ashcombe Road, Carshalton, Surrey. (Bucks.)
5. Mrs M. Walker, 11 Mount Pleasant Close, Buckingham. (Worcs.)

6. Mrs V. Hadley, 255 Whitecross Road, Hereford. (Lancashire)
7. E. Henry Dorrell, "Koala", 2 Ainslie Close, Hereford.
(Everywhere)

The last named has family "trees" for a number of families and abridged copies of these are held by The Society of Genealogists in London. He would be very pleased to receive information about anyone with the name of DORRELL.

ROCK, 6th June 1982 (D Day)

SPELLING YOUR NAME

By Lt.-Col. Iain S. Swinnerton, F.S.G.

It never ceases to amaze me that so many people attach so much importance to the precise spelling of a name. Many insist that because there is even just one letter different, it has to be a different family. (Sellers/Sellars, Brown/Browne, Johnson/Jonson, etc., etc.).

So many people fail to realise that spelling varies for many, many different reasons - the whim of the owner, relations adopting a slight change to avoid confusion (this happened in my own family where two brothers lived close together and were always getting each other's post so one altered one letter to help the Postman!) but most of all, from past illiteracy.

Until the introduction of Forster's Education Act of 1870, it is estimated that only about 40% of the population could read and write. Consequently, when asked for their name at a wedding, baptism, census, etc. the official wrote it down as he heard it and, in most cases, his version could not be checked. Obviously, regional accents accentuated the problem and I could quote you dozens of examples from my own records.

Here is just one to give you food for thought.

The first record I ever found of my paternal great-great-grandmother was on the birth certificate of my great-grandfather, James Harding Swinnerton, dated the 9th June 1849 where she is given as Sarah Swinnerton formerly BURNFOLD.

On the birth certificates of her subsequent children she was given as Sarah formerly BUMFORD.

Her baptism eluded me for many years but eventually, in the Registers of Worthen, Shropshire, I found the following:-

1806 Oct. 12 Sarah, d. of Richard & Sarah BUMFREY of Meadowtown,
baptised.

That, of course, should have been the authorised version
as it was the first record of her name.

BUT - in the same register, a few lines down, I found:-

1809 July 2 Edward, son of Richard & Sarah BUMFORD of Middleton,
Baptised.

So what was great-great-grandmother's name?

(To confound the issue, when George Frederick Swinnerton was born
in 1889 his father's name was given as James HARDEN Swinnerton!)

Contributor's address: Owls Barn, Bridgnorth Road,
Stourton, Nr Stourbridge, W. Midlands.

Mrs Muriel Reson, 73 Fleeming Road, London, E17 5ET, writes:

NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM, CHELSEA

Recently, some of us from the local FHS went to the
National Army Museum at Chelsea and were given a talk on the
library contents by a Mr Smirthwaite, after which we wandered
around the library consulting indexes and books. They are, as you
probably know, a comparatively new Museum and whereas the Imperial
War Museum concentrates on battles and events, they are collecting
information about individuals and regimental histories 1485 to the
present. The Harts Index which they are building is particularly
interesting, consisting of Indian Army, Civil Service and East
India Co. information. They are not in competition with the India
Office but are gathering a lot more individual information.

I naturally looked for Coplestons and found four cards
in this Index of my ICS people, noting that birth, baptism,
marriage, etc. were all blank and offered to give Mr Smirthwaite
the missing information - he was delighted and gave me some of the
enclosed forms saying that they would be glad of any additional
facts. It occurred to me that here is an opportunity for us to
help archives in the building, for we benefit so much all the time
from those already in existence.

Of course, I looked for other names in the Harts Index
and there were no Swinnertons, but a Frederick Richard Swynnerton,
Indian Army, b bapt son of Commissioned
29.3.1918 LARO, Infantry, Lieut. 29.3.1919. Perhaps Iain

Swinerton or one of his family members can fill in the missing spaces and produce any other Indian Army or ICS People?

This can be of great help to all of us and will supplement the information to be found at Kew. I wonder if I ask Mr Smirthwaite to write down exactly what is needed, it could be publicised in the Digest and FHS Journals - I really feel this is an opportunity to give something back for all that we receive in our searches.

RARE SURNAMES

By Gordon M. Lickfold, Ph.D.

This is the promised follow-up to my article in the Autumn 1981 Newsletter (No.8). I'm sorry I was unable to meet the copy date for the Guild's first 'Journal', but that has enabled me to include a few late replies. The response to my article was very heartening, especially as most of the replies arrived within a fortnight of publication. There were 23 replies in all, with details of 26 rare names. Most of the numerical/statistical facts about the 27 names (i.e. 26 plus my own) are detailed in the table. Careful study of this will reveal a number of interesting trends, some of which I will discuss later.

Acknowledgements

First, I must express thanks to all of you who wrote to me, many with interesting background details and helpful advice and comments on the study. Rather than list all 23 here, would readers please refer to their 'Registrar of One Name Studies' and Supplements for the researchers of names in the table.

What is a Rare Surname?

With the exception of Trevor Stott's collection of 13,000 Stott births 1908-78, it is remarkable that all the other 26 names each had less than 1,000 births in that period. In view of this, I would define a rare surname - admittedly arbitrarily - as any surname for which there have been less than 1,000 births registered at the G.R.O. for England and Wales in the 71 year period 1908-78; or as having less than 400 births in the 30 years up to the present date (this latter figure being similarly drawn from the statistics returned).

Mr Stott's data provides a perspective on the 'rare' names. He estimates that Stott ranks as about the 200th

most common name in the U.K., so with upwards of thirteen times fewer births each year our rare names are rendered rare indeed. Compare the fact that most rare names have an average of between one and ten births each year with the Smith count of 8,000 births annually or Brown's (4th most common) 4,000. On the other hand, there are many rare names in England and Wales; the Guild already has over 300 members so it may well be that, taken together, the total number of people living in England and Wales who have rare surnames of English/Welsh origin may constitute a significant proportion of the country's total population. For example, if we assume that there are, on average, 5 births each year in each rare name, then 1600 rare names produce the same number of births each year as do all the Smiths.

It would be interesting to know how many Guild Members in Categories A, B and C are researching names with more than 1,000 births in the last 71 years. I find that, with 'only' 213 births, researching Lickfolds is an enormous job, so I have great sympathy for Category C members like Reg Wildig who has 4 times as many. If you are a Category C Member researching a name with over 1,000 births in the last 71 years, I think you have set yourself a big task, but equally one which - if left uncompleted - should bring future generations much pleasure in continuing.

What is an endangered species?

I suggested in my last article that, with 28 male births in the 30 year period 1949-78, Lickfold could be regarded as an 'endangered species'. The table suggests that a reasonable, though again arbitrary, definition of an endangered species might be any surname in which there have been fewer than 30 male births worldwide in the last 30 years. Since 30 years approximates to a generation, not all males get married and most of those who do are unlikely (in current western world economic conditions) to have more than one or two male children, I would suggest that 30 births or less in the past 30 years indicates a significant possibility that that name may become extinct during the twenty-first or twenty-second century. Or will large families once again be the norm by then, thus allowing endangered surnames to be revived?

The Study; Some Other Considerations

The figures quoted are for events occurring in England and Wales only, and thus do not take account of the effects of immigration and emigration. A name that is rare or endangered in England and Wales may therefore be more prolific in other parts of the U.K. or the world. For example, HEUDEBOURCK/HENDEBOURCK is a rare surname in the U.K. because of the Heugenot ancestors who

came to England in the early 1600s; there are probably many more on the Continent. PAGAN and GOWENLOCK derive from families who migrated from Scotland, mainly in the 1800s. PULVERTAFTS is an English branch of an Irish family which migrated from Cork in the nineteenth century: though top of the list of rare names in England and Wales, as Captain Pulvertaft writes 'the situation is not as desperate as the figures imply as there have been a number of births outside England and Wales.'

Many names whose roots are in England and Wales should also find families abroad whose ancestry can be traced to emigrants in earlier centuries. In addition to Lickfold's 28 males born in England and Wales 1949-78, there were about another 10 born in Canada, Australia and South Africa to families who descend from nineteenth century emigrants. Mrs Wiltshire included in her figures 5 Dunman births in Shanghai at the end of the last century, and Mr Proom-Jarman notes that there are Proom families producing descendants in the U.S.A. and in Zimbabwe. Many of those with endangered surnames may therefore take heart as there is a good chance that the name will survive in other parts of the world when extinct in the U.K.

To what extent can we assume that the figures given in the table are a correct indication of the actual numbers of events in the two periods considered? The numbers given are bound to be inaccurate for a number of reasons. For example:

- (i) The true figures for 1837-1907 should be greater because many more births, and to a lesser extent deaths, were not registered in that period, but
- (ii) Infant mortality was far greater in the earlier period - thus many less children reached adulthood before 1907 than since. Similarly,
- (iii) the figures for 1908-1978 are probably increased if there has been more immigration into the U.K. during that period; but equally, increased emigration has reduced the figures.

On balance, therefore, if we assume that these causes of variations from the true figures for each period roughly cancel each other out, then it seems reasonable to conclude that the figures in the table provide a reasonably accurate picture of the trend of events in the two periods.

Trends Concerning Rare Surnames: 1837-1978

(i) Who has the rarest name?

As indicated above, the rarest of the names in the survey, PULVERTAFTS, is more prolific over in Ireland. The honour of rarest name may therefore fall to CODGBROOK, being researched by Derek Allen of Sheffield. With only 4 males born in the last 30 years, this name is the most in danger of extinction of all those in the sample. Third come DUNMAN and fourth SPAUGHTON. I wonder how many other Guild Members are researching rarer names?

(ii) Are names increasing or decreasing in rarity?

Column 3 in the table shows that most names recorded fewer births in the second 71 year period than in the first. But some names had an increase in births, GUYVER being the most notable exception to the general rule, registering double the number of births in the second period. Codgebrook registered the greatest decline in numbers, while - presumably by coincidence - exactly the same number of BADBY births were registered in each period. Births in eight of the rare names, including my own, reduced by 30% or more in the number of registrations in the past 71 years compared to the period from 1837, and it is interesting to note that most of these are names with relatively few male births since 1949.

(iii) Geographical Mobility

The effect of increased geographical mobility in the twentieth century has been marked, as Column 6 demonstrates. Every name in the sample has registered fewer events in the second period in the area where the name was most prolific in the first period, in many cases significantly so. Perhaps the greatest difference is BADBY's 56% of all events 1837-1907 occurring in the BRACKLEY area of Northamptonshire, but only 6% of all their events have occurred there since then. Proom's have declined from 35% to 7% at TENDRINE in Essex and HOWCUTT's from 36% to just 2% in Northamptonshire and Leicestershire: Francis Howcut comments aptly: 'it certainly demonstrates a flight from the ancestral heartlands'.

In many cases names were still mainly concentrated in the nineteenth century in the area where they originated in the Middle Ages. This survey indicates strongly that increased mobility during the twentieth century has resulted in many families having left the area of their 'roots' altogether. In the case of Lickfold, for example, the last family left the locality

	(1) BIRTHS 1837-1907	(2) BIRTHS 1908-78	(3) DIFFERENCE BETWEEN (1) & (2)	(4) ALL EVENTS 1837-1907	(5) ALL EVENTS 1908-78	(6) % OF EVENTS IN MAIN LOCALITY		(7) BIRTHS 1949-78		
						LOCALITY		M F		
						1837-1908	1908-78	M	F	
PULVERTAFTS	1	15	15 times	3	46			2	4	
CODEBROOK	78	20	quarter	194	78	Northants & London	76%	29%	4	7
DUNMAN	108	38	third	291	146	London & Dorset	67%	32%	10	7
SPAUGHTON	52	62	+19%	97	147	London	94%	67%	13	15
ORDERS	146	84	-42%	274	281	Glamorgan, Wilts., Somerset	50%	35%	12	
HEUDEBOURCK	171	114	-33%	292	284	E.London	80%	54%	8	12
FROOM	178	120	-33%	396	319	Tending, Essex	35%	7%		
BABY	122	122	NONE	241	309	Brackley, Northants	56%	6%		
COMENLOCK	252	123	HALF	529	383	Manchester & London	59%	38%	22	35
HOWCUTT	96	124	+29%	239	262	Northants & Leics.	36%	2%	33	20
GRUDGE	202	187	-7%	513	472					
STANDERWICK	243	204	-16%	542	520	London, Bristol & Taunton	73%	43%	50	48
LICKFOLD	307	213	-31%	728	652	W.Sussex, W.Sussex & London	84%	65%	28	37
GUYVER	152	308	DOUBLE	212	686	London	47%	42%		
HORTH	338	314	-7%	741	834	Norfolk	57%	28%	69	63
ODD	294	316	+7%	581	775	Kent				
CRAWFORTH	422	320	-24%	839	900	Hull				
VERLANDER	278	375	+35%	550	953	London	87%	38%	84	69
HAVELOCK	540	496	-8%	1,175	1,300	N.E.England	77%	67%		
BURKIN	514	526	+2%	1,118	1,320	London, Surrey, Kent	82%	53%	127	117
WILDIE	495	582	+18%	1,099	1,538	N.Staffs.	25%	12%	120	95
DOUST	806	635	-21%	1,634	1,875				143	121
GOODBODY	842	704	-16%	1,657	2,034	Norfolk	24%	10%		
INCH	1,323	713	NEARLY HALF	2,909	2,223	Cornwall	32%	14%	156	128
PAGAN	485	772	+59%	934	1,817	Cumbria & Lancs.	61%	37%	201	176
RUGG	1,192	965	-19%	2,534	2,661					
STOTT	18,954	13,002	-31%	40,627	37,405	Laucs	62%	56%		

of the village of Lickfold in Sussex in 1880, their ancestors having lived there for at least 600 years. My own ancestor left Lickfold for the Farnham area of Surrey about 1550, resulting in a large number of families there in the late eighteenth century. Today just three families (two brothers and a son) remain.

Postcript

I hope readers have found this survey of interest. Several respondents were glad of the impetus to 'do their sums' on their names, finding the exercise worthwhile for their own benefit. Perhaps having read this, you would like to work out the figures for your surname interest. Rather than just seeing where your name fits in the table, why not send me a note of your results? It would be marvellous if the Guild could publish a similar table for all names registered by Category A, B and C researchers. Anyway, please do write and I will endeavour to write a repeat article for the Journal. The questions and my address are repeated below. The analysis above has prompted just one extra question, number 5 (c).

1. Births 1837-1907
2. All events (BMD) 1837-1907
3. Births 1908-1978
4. All events (BMD) 1908-1978
5. % of all events occurring in (state locality)
 - (a) BMD 1837-1907 %
 - (b) BMD 1908-1978 %
 - (c) Is this locality the same as that where the name originated in the Middle Ages?
6. Births 1949-78: Males
Females

Contributor's address: 11 Chilcroft Road, Lion Lane,
Haslemere, Surrey. GU27 1JJ.

W.S.Gilbert of 9b, Charles Street, Petersfield, Hants, GU32 3EJ,
writes:

INDEX OF CHRISTIAN NAMES

I see from the Spring issue that Miss Killick is puzzled how I keep my Index of Gilbert Christian Names on typed pages.

The additions are quite simply typed on a second sheet and then inserted as a second page in the correct place and order, in the loose leaf folder.

It is probably only in the case of the numerous Elizabeths, Marys, Thomases and Williams that a second page must be added for future additions as long as the original index is typed with ample spacing between the years.

My index is chronological in years, not split into months or days, but this does not present me with undue problems.

I envy the correspondent with her Killicks, a surname I am sure does not have the difficulties of my rather more numerous surname.

ONE-NAME PLANNING

by A.G.Doo,

With reference to Mr W.S.Gilbert's one-name planning in the One-Name Studies Journal Vol I No I, winter 1981/2, page 6, I would like to add to his list (a-e), the drawing up of a marriage index of all the different surnames of people who have married into one's family tree over the years.

I have over 400 different surnames (1538-1980) which I search through for people who are interested.

It can be a very useful aid to other members.

NAME AND PLACE

Names like Gunn in England and Wales

by Donald Livingston Gunn,

In making the Gunn Index described in "The migration of Scots into England" (Clan Gunn Society Magazine, No.16, 1982, 43-51) the physical labour of lifting down and replacing the heavy volumes was so great that it seemed sensible to make more use of them while they were down. Accordingly the births, marriages and deaths of those with names that were uncommon, but might be connected with "Gunn", were also listed.

To investigate a particular surname, the numbers of births, marriages and deaths were simply added and recorded in association with the places of registration. Only the early years (1837-1856) were used, for fear of internal migration blurring the picture too much.

GUN. From the earliest time, the name Gunn has often been spelt with a single N and we must accept the evidence of

Dr. Mark Rugg Gunn that the two spellings have been interchangeable. People named Gun must be regarded as of common blood with those named Gunn. In our records, the short form occurs in every part of the country where the long form occurs.

In the 1880s in our records there were about 200 of the long spelling to one of the short; from 1900 to 1916 the ratio was the same, so that the spellings have crystallized. Locally, there have been concentrations: thus in the early years Gun was common in Truro, Cornwall; in 1979, in the telephone directory of Adelaide, South Australia, there were 8 spelling it Gun to 54 using Gunn.

The "Irish Gentry" for 1912 records several related Gun lines. The will of the Rev. William Gunn of Rattoo, co. Kerry, was dated 1614; the second N was dropped two generations later and William T.J.Gun, J.P. was born in Rattoo in 1876. The related Gun-Cunninghame family was Irish but some of the name were born in England and Wales in the 19th century. Some of them were associated with the British Army, as was the associated line of Leveson-Gower Gun. The Countess of Sutherland who was responsible for the clearances of Gunns in the early 19th century was a member of the Leveson Gower family, but possible connection of the Irish family with the Clan Gunn is obscure.

GUNNS. This name occurred mostly in Norfolk or nearby villages of Cambridgeshire, especially Wisbech (20), Downham (13), Loddon (11), totalling 79, of which 11 were in London (where all names occur) and 2 in Lancashire. It is safe to say that it is a Norfolk name, possibly a possessive form of a forename, like many Welsh names ending in S.

The short form GUNS also has a restricted distribution. Of 24 records, 13 were in Kingston-on-Thames, 5 in London, 4 in Norfolk and 2 in Lancashire. The short form seems simply to be a variety of the Norfolk name, with a subsidiary focus in Kingston-on-Thames.

Neither name was particularly associated geographically with Gunn, which did occur commonly at Wisbech but not at all at that time at Downham or Loddon. By the end of the century, people named Gunns were still concentrated in Norfolk and there were still people named Guns in Kingston-on-Thames.

GUNNY. There is a group of names which seem to me to be varieties of one, namely Gunny, Gunney, Gunnee, Guni and possibly Gunne, though the last may be a survival of the old form of Gunn. Only the first three were found in 1837-1856.

Gunney occurred mainly in Williton, Somerset, and Gunny in Tiverton, Devon, less than 20 miles away. Gunnee was not found anywhere near them and apart from 4 in London and 1 in Norfolk, 23 others were found in Sculcoates (Yorks) (8), Thorne (Yorks) (7), Hull (Humberside) (3) and the remainder scattered about Yorkshire.

The Yorkshire variety may be a corruption of a place name, Gunby, of which there is one in Yorkshire and one in Lincolnshire. The West Country two names are found less than 25 miles away from the hamlet called Gunn, and may also be virtually place names.

GUNNESS. This group includes also Gunnes, Gunes, Gunnis, Gunniss and Gunnice; the form Gunas occurred only in other periods, the forms ending in -is and -iss being commonest. Their geographical distribution indicates that they are indeed varieties of one name. The termination -ess is common in Scandinavian names of headlands and high peaks and the associated prefix is then often a person's name. In fact there is a place called Gunness about three miles west of the centre of Scunthorpe in Humberside.

Lumping together the 54 occurrences and ignoring 19 of them in London, 2 in the Southampton region and one in Manchester, the remaining 32 were all registered either in parts of Lincolnshire or in closely neighbouring parts on the River Humber or in Huntingdon (1). Not one was in Scunthorpe itself. A man was not given a place name as a surname while he still lived in that place but only when he lived away from it but near enough for the place to be known. The distribution of all the names in this group fits the idea that they are varieties of the place name Gunness. They are not then related to Gunn except in so far as the place name may have an ancient personal origin.

On the whole, therefore, it seems likely that only Gun and Gunne can be accepted as varieties or variations of spelling of Gunn. Some of the other names seem to be based on place names, perhaps with a remote connexion with the Gunn whose name was incorporated in the place name.

This note is based on the Gunn Index for England and Wales (1837-1930) compiled by Mrs William (Alice) Gunn of Upminster, Essex, Mr Leslie Buckmaster Gunn of Esher, Surrey, Mrs George Ian Livingston (Pamela) Gunn of Walton on Thames, Surrey, and Miss Edna M. Manson of Richmond, Surrey, as well as myself.

Contributor's address: Taylor's Hill, Chilham,
Canterbury, Kent, CT4 8BZ.

LOBB GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

By Douglas LOBB, "Sunnybank", Scotland End, Hook Norton, Banbury, OX15 5NR.

"Congratulations to the NEW LOOK Editor, may his tribe of Higenbottams increase together with history of the family back to the time of King Canute.

Based on the 'review' of the PULVERTAFT PAPERS, I send you a draft copy of Chapter I of my book 20,000 Lobbs Around the World for such gentle treatment as you think it requires...

(After dealing with the derivation of the name LOBB, the author deals with the village of Lobb in Devon, records cases from Feet of Fines and then traces early Lobbs in other counties. These include Cornwall and Somerset. The whole chapter runs to twenty-six pages, A4, with maps, coat of arms, and illustrations. The work would gain from the addition of a contents page, with reference to future chapters. There is an excellent bibliography.

It is obvious that the author has researched his subject thoroughly before committing pen to paper - in fact, he says in his letter that "It's taken twenty years' gestation period to get it as far as it is. The revision, based on comments from a number of Lobb contributors and, no doubt, critical onlookers - some of them anxious to see later chapters - may take some time".
- Editor)

UNRELATED CERTIFICATES. Second Collection. Birmingham & Midland Society for Genealogy & Heraldry, Jan. 1982. (1), 55pp. A4, typescript reproduced by photo offset-litho. £1.50 + 40p postage & packing, obtainable from Mr John Beach, 21 Larkwood Drive, Sedgely, West Midlands, DY3 3QU.

"The Unwanted Certificates Collection began in 1977 and the First Collection was published in 1979. It was suggested by Mrs Grace Gibbs who was responsible for the index to the first collection. It consists of birth, marriage and death certificates which have been obtained by family historians and which have turned out to be the wrong ones.

Other documents such as baptismal certificates and will references have also been donated and these account for the few dates shown prior to Civil Registration (1837).

All names appearing on a certificate/document have been indexed and are listed here. There are over 3,000 references to names. Further enquiries, accompanied by a s.a.e. should be

directed to Mrs Barbara Baker, 279 Clarence Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands. A third collection is now in progress and Mrs Baker will be pleased to receive your unwanted certificates for this."

A typical entry reads:

ABRAHAM Mary Ann 1850 Lincs.

.....

MATS WITH GUILD EMBLEM

Table mats with the Guild emblem are available from Mrs I.J.Marker, "Green Ridges", 25 Gladsdale Drive, Pinner, Middlesex, HA5 2PP, price 75p for a pack of ten, plus postage.

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TRANSPARENT MAILING ENVELOPES

The Guild is prepared to make a block order for Polylope mailing envelopes on behalf of members who are unable to place orders for the minimum quantity of 1,000 in their own right.

These will be clear polythene self-sealing envelopes with a white band for addressing and franking in the following sizes: C5 (6 5/16" x 8 1/2") or C4 (9" x 12"). C5 takes A5 magazine and C4, A4. Price C5 - £3.00 per 100. C4 - £4.00 per 100, including VAT in UK postage.

Orders to C.L.Barrett, 15 Limes Road, Folkestone, Kent, to whom cheques should be made out.

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LEICESTER CONFERENCE OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

CASSETTES OF LECTURES

Recordings of the lectures by Don Steel, George Redmonds and Kate Thompson need to be transcribed so that future issues of the Journal can include summaries. Volunteers to undertake this important task are required urgently. Please write to the Guild Chairman, Derek A. Palgrave, 210, Bawtry Road, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, DN4 7BZ., if you are able to help.

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 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.

So far around 400 names have been registered and the number is increasing continuously. An up-to-date copy of the Register is available from the Registrar or the Federation Sales Department, 96, Beaumont Street, Milehouse, Plymouth, Devon, PL2 3AQ price £1-00 which includes postage.

Regular Supplements to the Register are issued to members of the Guild free of charge and a regular update on the names registered appears in each issue of Family History News and Digest.

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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