

The Journal Of  
**ONE-NAME STUDIES**



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**VOL.2 NO.1 Winter 1984-5**

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

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- Chairman: Derek A. Palgrave, MA. FRHistS. FSG.  
210 Bawtry Road, Doncaster,  
South Yorkshire DN4 7BZ
- Registrar: Frederick N. Filby, FSG.  
15 Cavendish Gardens, Cranbrook,  
Ilford, Essex IG1 3EA
- Honorary Secretary: John K. Marfleet,  
4 Robotham Close, Huncote,  
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- Honorary Treasurer: Sydney Brewin, FCA.  
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Havant, Hants. PO9 1DA
- Publications Officer: Basil R. E. LaBouchardiere  
1 Blackbridge Court,  
Blackbridge Lane, Horsham,  
West Sussex RH12 1RH
- Committee: Mrs. I. J. Marker,  
"Green Ridges", 25 Gladsdale Drive,  
Pinner, Middlesex HA5 2PP
- Chris L. Barrett,  
15 Limes Road  
Folkestone, Kent.
- Mrs. M. D. Griffiths,  
36 Duchy Road,  
Harrogate,  
North Yorks. HG1 2ER
- Honorary Editor: Lt. Col. I. S. Swinnerton TD. DL. JP. FSG.  
Owls Barn, Bridgnorth Road,  
Stourton, Stourbridge,  
West Midlands DY7 6RS

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The Journal Of  
**ONE-NAME STUDIES**

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Guild of One-Name Studies

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Winter 1984/5

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**Contents**

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	<u>Page</u>
Editor's Comment	2
Preparing your Family History Material for Publication - Elizabeth A.Barlow	3
The Ulyatt Caveat - F.N.Filby	9
Letters to the Editor	11
Concerning the Forebears of Dorothy Clive - Stanley W.Clives	15
Meetings and Conferences	22
Keeping my Family Records(2) - I.S.Swinnerton	23
Publications Received - Members' Journals reviewed	24

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## **Editor's Comment**

This issue is the first of the 2nd Volume of our Journal which was, of course, preceded by a volume of 8 issues of the 'Newsletter'. Looking back, it is interesting to see what progress we have made - the first Newsletter was 10 pages of duplicated A4 paper, this issue consists of 24 pages of printed material which, however, is still not nearly enough.

Once again, I have much material left over - I have many letters and reviews which it was not possible to get in as well as several articles. The danger is that these will become out of date by the time we have room and our contributors may well be discouraged from writing if the material does not appear. No doubt our Committee will discuss this and air it at the A.G.M.

By courtesy of the Society of Genealogists, the Guild now has a permanent address for which we are most grateful. It is:-

Guild of One-Name Studies  
c/o Box G  
14 Charterhouse Buildings  
Goswell Road  
London EC1M 7BA

Please use it in future for all general correspondence.

Orders for Guild Ties should from now on be sent to Doug Beresford, 10 Derwent Close, Macclesfield, SK11 7XS

The new Register is now nearly ready and will be sent out with the next issue on payment of the 1985 subscription.

This issue is set in 12pt Elite and un-reduced, slightly larger print but does not allow quite so much content. The next will be the same and we will then take a vote.

## PREPARING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY MATERIAL FOR PUBLICATION.

Elizabeth A. Barlow

Having been involved recently in such an exercise, and experiencing the excitement of seeing the finished result roll off the printer's press, I thought it may be worth somebody's while sharing my method.

In embarking on the enterprise of publishing the book (A Quota of QUALTROUGHS - early settlers to New Zealand from the Isle of Man: Elizabeth A.Barlow & Joy McDougall) one of the prime objectives was to maintain control of the job as far as possible and it was achieved in the following manner.

### WHAT TO INCLUDE

a) The Family Story. Being an 'orderly' person, I was a little confused by many of the examples of family histories I browsed through at libraries. Many were hard to follow, the genealogical chart sections were difficult for the layperson to understand and, sin-of-all-sins, most had little or no indexing.

Joy McDougall, a QUALTROUGH descendant and retired journalist and magazine editor with an interest in history, was approached to write the text from my research notes and her basis for presentation was chronological.

The name QUALTROUGH (and variants QUALTRO/McWALTER/McWHALTROUGH/QUALTER etc.) originates from the Isle of Man so, to educate the family concerning its origins, the first chapter was spent discussing the Isle of Man's early history and geography. By natural progression, the next chapter was on the origin of the name (supplemented by an excellent etymology as Appendix I) and the family's early connections on the Island.

With six lines of migrant QUALTROUGHS to deal with

in the book (one in considerably more detail than the rest), Chapter 3 gave background to each family and their reasons for coming to this far-flung end of the earth. The book then moved to the main family dealt with, to which both the authors belonged, and included background to the family in the Isle of Man; their reasons for coming to New Zealand; the Diary written by James QUALTROUGH (1808-1881) during his family's voyage to New Zealand on the Mermaid in 1859; their settlement in N.Z.; the next generation; their involvement with the Methodist Church; and, finally, a resume of the large reunion held in 1979.

Joy's informal style and presentation was very pertinent to the overall 'familiness' of the book.

b) Genealogical Charts. This was my domain and I determined I was going to devise a method to present the large family/families and all their interconnecting branches in such a way that it could be easily followed by the lay-person.

I finally decided on a combined version of the common horizontal chart with modern generations 'hanging' from the main family in a chart-form of the narrative method used in Burke and Debrett. So easy to follow, it allowed for large family branches to be portrayed on one page or a double page.

For example, Chart 5 (pp.98-9) where over 250 descendants and spouses of William QUALTROUGH (1840-1919) and Catherine Mary LOVIE (1848-1919), involving 5 branches and covering 6 generations, are displayed.

Altogether 2156 people are accommodated on 23 charts in 30 pages. I typed these charts on A3 paper and had bromides made, reducing them to a finished book size of A4.

For this purpose, and for the typing of the whole manuscript, \$1000 was spent on the purchase of a second-hand IBM Selectric II typewriter, dual pitch, with self-

correcting facilities, this latter being an important feature to a novice typist!

c) Indexing. In my opinion, this is the most valuable asset of any book. Surely all genealogists agree. Perhaps I have over-indexed our book, but I don't think so.

The text was indexed in 3 categories - subject, people and places. More usefully, I feel, genealogical charts were fully indexed in 2 categories - descendants and spouses. How many people have you seen standing staring at a large family tree chart, not knowing just where to begin looking for themselves? The indexing I think solves that problem. (Let me mention, the job of indexing is an art in itself and worth a separate article). All 5 indexes were typed on A3 paper and bromides made, reducing them to A4.

d) Other. Appendices, pre-subscribers' names and addresses list, a section for individuals to add future family information, title page, contents page, preface and introduction pages, acknowledgements, photographs, documents, sketches, maps, and other material - all made the finished product most satisfactory.

## PRESENTATION

"Do it yourself!" became my motto!

My 'new' typewriter allowed for a choice of typefaces and 10 point Bookface Academic typeface was chosen for its clarity and boldness. This was used for the main text, supplemented with 12 point Script typeface for quotations and the chapter recording the Diary.

I had the printers supply me with what is commonly called in the trade, 'grid' paper. These sheets are sectioned horizontally and vertically with external margins to type to. The centre bottom was marked for page numbering. These sectioned sheets proved easy to use and allowed one to leave gaps where photos were

required. Adequate space was left for chapter headings.

Selection of photos and documents was important and, rather than being placed in one or two sections of the book, they were able to be placed at the exact point in the text to which they referred. Decorative art work and 'page-fillers' were obtained from several sources - postcards, other books etc. Maps were self-drawn and captioned, using typing and cut and paste, with letra-set to complete the job. Captions for photographs were also typed in.

The main body of the manuscript was then page numbered - 1 to 155. Next came the preparation of the list of illustrations, maps and documents page, acknowledgements, preface and introduction. Third last was the Contents page; second last the requirements for the reverse of the title page - ISBN number, copyright requirements, publisher and printer information. Finally, the design suggestion for the title page and cover.

A hard month of proof-reading and copy-correcting followed. Yes, we did our own proofing, much against the advice of others, but feel we did a good job.

The manuscript was then ALMOST ready for printing. All that was required of the printer, prior to the printing itself, was to copy and place the photographs (all previously tagged with identifying page numbers and captions), the chapter headings, the title page and the cover.

Gloss paper, weight 115 grammes, was chosen for quality finish and two cover finishes decided upon - a white gloss limp card and a red cloth hard-cover with white gloss dust jacket.

The number of copies to be printed was deliberated for ages and, finally, a print run of 500 was decided upon; 380 were of limp-card finish and the other 120 hard-cover.



## FINANCING AND PUBLISHING

"Do it yourself!" was again my motto.

Having been involved in the preparation of the pre-published Congress Papers of the Third Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry (May 1983) I had a fair idea of costings involved with a large publication. (This latter had an initial print run of 700 copies, each being A5 with 307pp). I was using the same printer.

Publication date was set for February 1984.

In April 1983 I sent an informal newsletter and order form to the family in New Zealand, requesting a committing order and a deposit of \$6 per copy ordered for limp-covered and \$16 deposit per hardcover. I soon had a large sum in the bank which I immediately placed on high-earning interest - every dollar helping in this 'do-it-yourself' business! I reckoned that with all anticipated costs (postage and packaging, newsletters and order forms, some of my incurred research expenses over the years, the printer's estimates etc.) the whole job would be approximately \$7000. I costed out the individual copies at \$15 post paid in N.Z. (postage extra overseas) for the limp-cover copy and \$24 post paid for the hard-cover copy. With a run of 500 copies, 400 sold would see most expenses covered.

In October 1983 my next marketing step was taken - advising other QUALTROUGHS overseas of the impending publication. Response was gratifying. Final marketing area was public libraries and their response was excellent. Libraries, of course, expected and received credit terms.

To those family members who had ordered in May 1983, a newsletter and final account was sent in December 1983, giving the latest information on the book and requesting final payment before despatch of order in February. This infiltration of funds again was put on high-interest deposit for those extra dollars.

D-Day arrived in mid-March 1984; the delay being caused by problems with the cover and binding. However, the wait was worthwhile. The satisfaction experienced in seeing one's project nearing completion is hard to describe.

"Nearing completion" is an understatement!

The final huge job was despatching all the orders. The dining table did not see a meal for a week! Instead it was home base for order books, paper, string, tape, packing etc. That isn't the half of it! The postal clerk grimaced every time she saw me arrive with my huge cartons of parcels. For interest's sake, it cost \$770 in postage to despatch the orders which included about 60 overseas, some airmail. Several complimentary and review copies were also sent.

So, as I write this, describing my experiences, I am still despatching orders and have now sent away 340 copies. The printer's bill of \$6223 has been paid, thanks to an understanding bank manager who was, until recently, my boss. Several libraries still have not paid their accounts but, slowly, the overdraft is reducing.

Both Joy and I are pleased with the finished result. We have learnt much and it is hoped that, by sharing our experiences, others will be encouraged to participate in such a project. What better way to collate and share our heritage with others?

\* \* \* \* \*

A.V.R. comments: "A QUOTA OF QUALTROUGHS" is a record of the history of a family which emigrated from the Isle of Man to New Zealand; 156 pages packed with information for what is predominantly a New Zealand readership. Printed to a high standard on glossy paper which permits good reproduction of photographs, of which there are many, 23 indexed pedigree charts, with another index to the text, this is a production to be treasured by its readers and a fitting memorial to Graham Lewis sadly killed in a car crash in 1980 who did much of the early research.

## THE ULYATT CAVEAT

F.N. Filby

"It has been a matter of pride to me to have had the opportunity of being a member". That was the closing sentence of a letter dated 5th December 1983 in which Ken Ulyatt confirmed that he had succeeded in arranging for the registration of the one-name study for his surname and the custody of his records to be taken over by a younger man. He died a few weeks later, in February 1984, having written on the 14th of that month in a very shaky hand to his successor, advising that the last boxes of documents were packed and ready to mail. He mentioned that "the medics expect the end any day now" and closed his letter with the words "Probably I shall not write again unless something important comes up".

Should you think it strange that I have not expressed that tinge of sadness that we all must feel in reading such a message, then I would ask you to read again the two letters from Ken Ulyatt published in our Journals 8 and 9. You will see that here is a man who died with the satisfaction of knowing that part of his affairs, at least, had been wound up in the way that he had wished; a privilege seldom given to those who suffer heart attacks and strokes.

If, as 'One-Namers', we believe sincerely that we are making a small contribution to posterity with the data we collect, then we need to take some steps to ensure that posterity is not cheated of this inheritance. It is a problem that we shall all have to face. Whilst the ways of solving it will differ in some degree for each of us, if, by his example, Ken Ulyatt has prompted us to apply further thought and action to this matter, then his contribution to posterity will have been one for which we can all be grateful.

No less than four Guild members have died in 1984 but in only one case do we know what has become of their One-Name Study. The Guild does not itself have an archive for the deposit of records but, through the

Register, we do have a facility for saying where they can be found, as in the case of member No.29, the late Frank Higenbottam, whose name remains in the Register with the address of the Library where his records were deposited. It is in the area where those of his name had dwelt for a very long time and, as a life-long Librarian himself, he was keen that no-one would have to pay to see his collection, which he considered would have been the case if they had gone to the Society of Genealogists. Many would regard the Society as the natural choice for the deposit of a genealogical collection and in their new premises there will be space to accommodate such collections. Of course, the care and accommodation of records costs ever-increasing sums of money and one could say that the question to be answered is whether the cost of this care and accommodation of private records should be paid for from public funds, i.e. by every taxpayer, or just by those who wish to make use of them, through a search or membership fee.

These are just some of the factors that each one of us must consider and decide what is best for our particular situation. Don't leave it until next year or the year after that. Take a lead from Ken Ulyatt and ensure that posterity will be able to continue to benefit from all your data and hard work when you are no longer able to deal with those "reply-paid enquiries", which will keep coming long after we are gone.

*F.N.Filby 15 Cavendish Gardens, Cranbrook, Ilford  
Essex IG1 3EA*

Note. One problem, which no-one appears to have foreseen, has arisen in connection with the deposit of Frank Higenbottam's papers. These are still not available for general consultation because they contain correspondence which includes personal details of the writers' families and the archivist at the Library in question does not feel that she has the right to make these documents available for public scrutiny. Therefore, until the 'mass of papers' can be calendared and censored (which could be some considerable time) their use by researchers is severely restricted.

Dear Sir

letters

I would like to raise a few more points which I think may be of help to others thinking of buying a computer for use in family history. I do not agree with Hugh CAVE when he states that "to do anything with Family History you will need a 'Data Base' program". When I started out in the world of computing I just bought the computer and a tape-recorder and, by using print statements, soon had an index to names used in my own society's journal.

Before long, I learnt that I would need a better method for finding the information I required, so I bought a 'Data Base' program and, although I can put information in alpha(betical) order or number order, I soon found limitations:

- 1) the long time it took the computer to sort this information into alpha order, sometimes as long as half an hour.
- 2) with several same names on file (i.e. 59 John WARTHS) it took a long time to search the file.
- 3) being allowed to see only one file at a time.

I looked for a better and quicker method to sort out the information I required. I bought a disk drive, 32k more memory, a disk control card so that I could use up to three disk drives, and, most important, a word processor.

With the word processor I can type letters, write information in any order I like and then move the lines around to where I wish, make indexes, and see up to 24 files at a time, search down to one column at a time or just certain columns at a time. My own indexes are in the following order:

- 1) Name. 2) Date of Birth. 3) Date of Marriage.
- 4) Date of Death. 5) The page numbers on which the information is in my own journal.

Thus, I can search for a file in any of the following ways - name, birth date, marriage date, date of death, and this is a lot quicker than a Data Base program.

To any member thinking of buying a computer - first of all think whether the computer will do what you require it to do? Can you add a disk drive or drives? Can you add a printer of your choice? Can you obtain the software you want? All at a price you want to pay?

Of course, Mr CAVE will say that the cost of the word processor is about four times the cost of a Data Base program, which is true, but the word processor is well worth the money. It can also be used to make mailing lists or even those standard form letters we all get in the post.

I see from our journal that help is required from someone who has a word processor. May I therefore offer to help?

I would like to add that I agree with you that, where possible, one should join a Family History Society. I was a member of the West Middlesex F.H.S. and while attending one of their talks I met Mr FILBY who gave a talk on The Guild of One Name Studies. If I had not been a member of that society I would never have known about the Guild of One Name Studies.

*K.E.Warth, 57 Stephenson Rd., Hanwell, London W7 1NN*

\* \* \* \* \*

Dear Colonel Swinnerton

As an addendum to Mrs.Reson's excellent article in the Summer 1984 issue, I would mention for the Roundhead and Restoration period, Thurloe's State Papers and the Calendar of Clarendon State Papers. At Birmingham these are in the stack whilst the PRO.Calendars are on the open shelves. The Clarendon Calendars will probably give all the relevant information but the original documents are held at the Bodleian.

*J.Hebden 15 Nailcote Ave., Tile Hill, Coventry CV4 9GT*

Dear Editor

If societies and groups were a little more SWAP-conscious, there would be no need for letters like that of Mr WARTH. We are all, basically, a friendly mob, whether known or unknown to each other, but if the various groups seem dominated by certain names, it is because the others either don't put enough into their various sects or are content to be mere members. I send quite a lot to the various groups to which I belong, but am content remaining on the fringes of them all, being a non-organiser type. Mr WARTH must make up his mind which type he is.

Re computers. I have a computer and use it extensively in my own peculiar way but I don't intend to become an authority on it. There must be several like me. There is already a Computers in Genealogy group and journal. Could we not leave the jargon and the articles to them and get on with our NAME STUDIES, our reason for being? Computer buffs should join the other group if that's all they want out of the study. It is based in the Society of Genealogists but you don't have to be an S.O.G. member to belong.

Constructive criticism is very helpful, and don't pull any punches on publishing such letters, but don't let's be back-biting for back-biting's sake, it's unproductive. If you want your name in print, get on with it and produce something that is going to be useful, as most of the letters are.

Also, again, if all societies were more swap-worthy, they would know that Mrs Cynthia Walcot runs a bed and breakfast list (Accommodation Register) on behalf of the Federation, for visiting members anywhere. Probably not as comfortable and as full of facilities as the National Liberal Club but more personal. Please check whether ladies are allowed in the club. I speak as a Liberal but when I went there it could only be with a male, and access to the whole club was restricted. You have a lot of female members of the

One Namers although at its inception I was the ONLY one.

Thank you for another very good issue.

*Eunice Wilson, 143 Harbord St., Bishop's Park, Fulham  
London SW6*

Note. The National Liberal Club assures us that ladies, as members or guests, are welcome anywhere in the club and that a male escort is not required!

\* \* \* \* \*

Dear Colonel Swinnerton

In Vol.1 No.9 of the Journal, Eunice Wilson asks where Pinkney Park is. Nobody has given an answer in your pages but, with Wiltshire ancestors, I can tell her that Pinkney is an alternative name for Sherston Parva, near Malmesbury, and that Pinkney Park will be found on the O.S. 1:50,000 map.

Before the Journal was launched, I remember seeing in the Newsletter a similar place-name query (although the actual name now escapes me) and it struck me then, as now, that there may be many people who have not come across Bartholomew's Gazetteer of the British Isles in which there is the entry: "Pinkney House, seat 4m. W.of Amesbury, Wilts."

Even though someone may have written to your correspondent privately, I think this indispensable work deserves publicity. It should be found in most public Libraries, and it is worth adding that the older editions may be more informative for genealogical purposes. (The reference above was taken from the 9th ed., 1943 reprinted 1972.)

*P.G.Beak 45 Watling Lane, Dorchester on Thames, Oxford*



## CONCERNING THE FOREBEARS OF DOROTHY CLIVE

### Errors in Genealogical records

Stanley W. Clives

Not too many years after I had started my searches of the History of the Clives and at a time when already the amassing of a great deal of information was well under way, I was lucky enough to find that dream of the Genealogist - an existing published book - "John Henry Clive 1781-1853".

John Henry Clive seems to have been an enigma in himself: the book which bears his name as the title was written by no less a person than Percy W.L.Adams, a noted Family Historian in Staffordshire and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Despite the title, the information contained covers a fair portion of the History of particular branches of the Clives of North Staffordshire - in this instance largely shown as descendants of John Henry Clive. The book became an invaluable reference work for many of my future explorations back in time and also provided the notable pedigree of Clive of Huxley and Styche, from James Clive of Huxley in Cheshire who married Catherine Stiche of Stiche in Shropshire, thus bringing two ancient families together in the 15th century, probably in 1459 during the reign of Henry VI. This pedigree became a great springboard for my future work.

For Percy W.Adams I have a great feeling of respect as the story he unfolds is crisp and if he wasn't sure he said so - something many Genealogists in their desire to impress sometimes seem to fail so to do.

John Henry himself is shown to have an unclear ancestry - said to be the son of Richard Clive, a younger brother of Lord Clive, Primus in Indus, Adams has the complete frankness to say that he has no proof of it. This is an admirable admission and, indeed, my own.

research still, despite greater information that has been discovered, fails to show that the probability is yet supported by evidence.

The book itself appears to have been largely commissioned by Colonel Harry Clive of Willoughbridge, whose father, Robert Clement Clive of Woore, had collected and kept together the manuscript material which John Henry had generated during what must have been a lifetime's search into his Family origins. John Henry Clive intended to publish his own book with this material. A self made man, he was typical of the rising middle class of his time - Industrialist, Writer, Inventor, a man of many parts. His notes show the huge extent to which he had researched his Clive ancestry back through the ages, taking the family line back through maternal links to the Earls of Mercia.

Dorothy Clive, who enters the story, was born on 14th January 1884 at Barston Hall in Warwickshire. The pretty church at Barston protects the grave of her Birmingham-born father, Joseph Charles Clive (1827-1886) and her mother, Elizabeth Ellen, nee Simpson, although the family moved later into Wootton and Pershore.

It is at this stage that our startling error of Genealogy begins to appear.

Despite the authentic and extremely valuable content of the book, there is appended on the last non-numbered page - possibly added to the book by Dorothy and not necessarily by Percy Adams - a short tale under the heading 'NOTES' which inspired and excited me as soon as I saw it. It was a tale concerning the forebears of Mrs Dorothy Clive, the wife of Colonel Harry Clive.

The curious coincidence that Dorothy Clive, who was herself descended from the large family of Clive of Birmingham - gunmakers all, and not easily seen to be related to Clive of Huxley and Styche - married Colonel Harry Clive of North Staffs. is of some significance not yet understood and it is likely that some 150 years

separates any lineal generation relationship. It is virtually certain, however, that relationship exists.

To allow the reader to keep feet on firm soil we restate the descendance of the partners in this one act play briefly again thus -

John Henry Clive is said to be directly descended from Huxley and Styche, his father being Richard Clive, a little known, possibly penniless, brother of Lord Clive, Baron Plassey, from whom the present Earls of Powis and Plymouth and other great Clives descend. We have found no proof of John Henry's descent and indeed it is possible to have some doubts. It is, however, virtually certain that he was of that family as the links of Clive at that time are mostly limited to certain counties.

Dorothy Clive was the youngest of the large family of Joseph Charles Clive of Barston, another self-made man - a wealthy undertaker whose Company later became Ingall, Parsons & Clive. The notes which form the substance of the erroneous tale at the back of the book are said to have come from the papers of John (Bernard) Clive of Birlingham Manor near Pershore, one of the brothers of Dorothy. Joseph Charles himself was the eldest son of John Clive, whom I call 'the younger' to distinguish him from his Uncle - another John. Both these Johns were Master Gunmakers of Birmingham,, the elder being famous at Lancaster Street and Cliveland Street (named after him) in Birmingham, and the younger being Gunmaker of Gosta Green. There is often much confusion between these two, but there were so many Clives, Gunmakers all, at this time, that it is not at all surprising.

The punch line from the Note in the book which we discovered concerns these gunmakers. At that time not so much was known of the correct relationships which later became perfectly clear as my research uncovered actual facts.

Let us take what the book says - "John and Henry Clive left Oakley Park (in the Parish of Bromfield) about 1800 and started a Gun Barrel Works at a Water Mill near Tamworth and sometime after built works alongside the canal at Lancaster Street, Birmingham. Later a Street was made and called, and is still called, Cliveland Street. Later still they built a larger Works in Bagot Street".

It is worth stating that a sort of qualification is made about this note insofar as it was received when the book was in the final stages of going to press.

Perhaps it is as well - let us dispose first of Henry and show immediately what I might call 'folk lore' despite its being printed as 'fact'. Henry Clive was never anywhere near Bromfield - Oakley Park was one of the Country Mansions of Lord Clive. His wife Margaret died there in 1817 and it is, of course, the Family Seat of the Earls of Plymouth. Henry Clive was one of the biggest Gun Barrel manufacturers in Birmingham and his works were spread around, including Bagot Street and Lichfield Road. Henry was a man of some means, probably inheriting estate from his father, Thomas Clive of Legge Street. Henry was a serving Master of the Gun Barrel Proof House in Birmingham. Unfortunately for the tale told above he could not have left Oakley Park about 1800 ..... indeed he was born in 1807 at Kingsbury in Warwickshire and of him much is known.

Thus a first myth is cleared away.

Next, we take John. If we look at John the elder - of Lancaster Street, probably one of the greatest of the early Birmingham Gunmakers and an example of whose craft is on display at the Birmingham Museum of Science and Industry, we see that he, too, was never near Oakley Park. John Clive of Lancaster Street was born in 1781, the son of George Clive and Lidia. He was baptised on April 20th of that year at Sutton Coldfield. To be fair, here we must mention that Kingsbury Parish came within the County of Warwickshire and the Sutton Boundary crosses very close at the place where the Kingsbury

Church sits and also close to Hemlingford Mill. However, I have not found any evidence that 'the Mill near Tamworth' was actually at Kingsbury.

Contrarywise, the Tithe Map of Sutton Coldfield under the Enclosure Act of 1820 lists John Clive as holder of a ten perch Plot situate near to Holland (Marsh area) and underlines the strong theory that the Mill was not near Tamworth but at Sutton? John the elder was one of the first subscribers to the Birmingham Proof House in 1815, along with John Oughton, another prominent Gun Barrel manufacturer.

To consolidate our evidence, John Oughton was the son of Joseph Oughton who in 1722, at the early age of 19, took a lease from the Town Wardens of Sutton Coldfield for the Marsh Lands at Holland for 1000 years. Here Joseph Oughton restored the ancient and derelict Mill and set up a Gun Barrel Factory using the waters of the Holland pools and the Ebrook to provide the power needed. In the later years of the early 19th century the Mill was still worked but was now owned by Joseph Clive of the Birmingham family who also settled on farming land at Maney. Thus, John Clive the elder was never from Oakley in Bromfield.

The second myth is thus swept away and our mill is likely to have been at Holland in Sutton Coldfield and not 'near Tamworth'.

Finally, in our Notes within the book, 'John Clive died young and left his family poor'. This is hardly correct either, as John Clive the elder was quite rich, having much property over which an obvious battle was fought when his only son died not long after him and his only daughter, Rebecca, also died. The estate finally came to the Jeromes into whose family Rebecca had married and indeed later they can be seen settling in Holland House at Sutton.

Also John Clive the younger, nephew of John the elder, died intestate but left Estate assessed at £600 which

could hardly be termed poor. More, his brother Henry - our Proof Master and Treasurer, now, of the Proof House, seems to have held a personal interest in the younger John's estate and he was probably worth much more than £600. If John the younger died young, then it is remarkable that his wife Eliza owned property later and that his son Joseph Charles, within 40 years, had his large Estate of over £47,000 in his will and our Dorothy managed a Society marriage.

Our greatly misleading 'Notes' refer to many facts taken from the Birmingham Directories of the time - an excellent source of fact; unfortunately, however, and somewhat pitifully, these facts are rather distorted as if to paint a picture of vanity which aimed simply at placing the ancestry of the Birmingham Clive Family at the source of Clive of Huxley and Styche but without matching the information available.

Just two more slight errors which really are unforgivable -

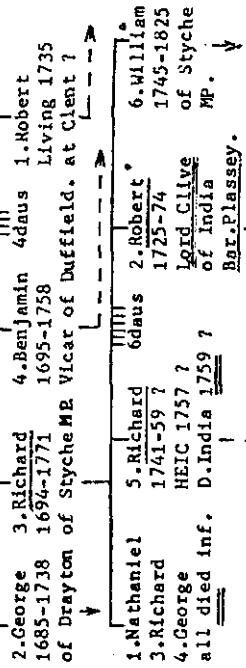
Our 'Notes' say that Joseph Charles was in business from 1849 (this is true as the 1851 census places him at Lozells, Birmingham, as Coffin Furniture Maker employing 2 men, 8 women and 5 boys); our Notes also say that he was joined by Hickman in 1872 and continued until 1888. Joseph Charles Clive died in 1886, his business changed in 1888 when a merger changed it to Ingall, Parsons and Clive with son Edwin Clive as a Director.

Again, our 'Notes' say that 'John Clive' would have been 19 years of age when he left Shropshire - "according to the notes of his grandson John Clive (of Birlingham Manor)".

Oh, my Goodness, here we have the wrong John! - it is most clear from the text that we are talking here about John Clive the elder of Lancaster Street - but - but - but - The Grandfather of John Bernard Clive of Birlingham Manor near Pershore was John Clive the younger of Gosta Green - how could someone be so wrong?

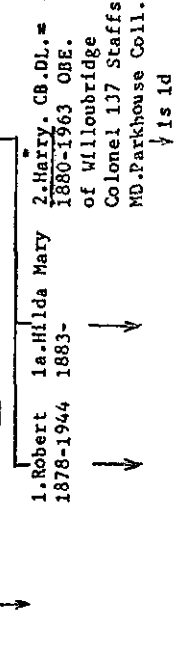
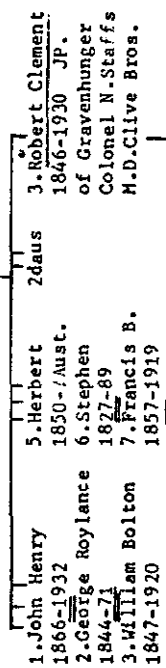
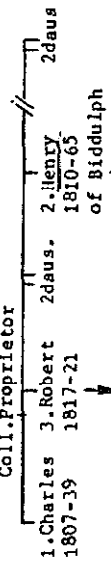
PEDIGREE Extract - CLIVE of Styche through male line.

Robert Clive of Styche, = Elizabeth Amphlett, dau of  
Salop esq. & Client Richard Amphlett of Hadzor &  
1661-1716 Client esq.



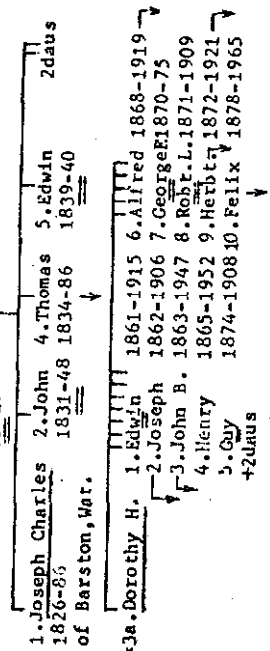
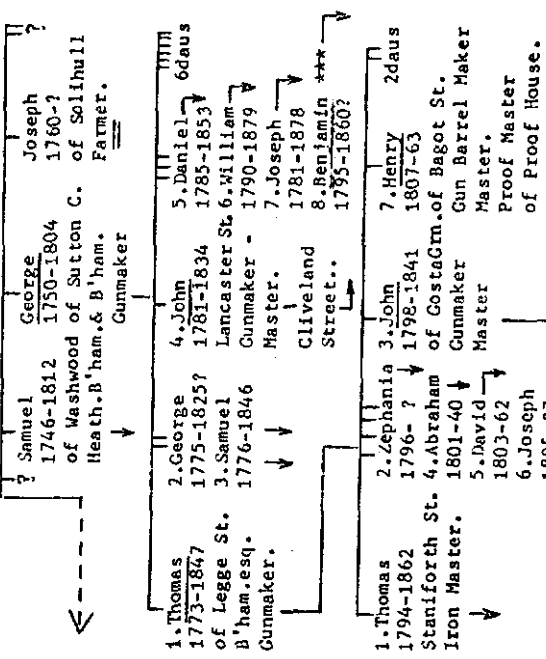
(Fact or Fiction ?)   
 ↓   
 Maria Powis & Plymouth

John Henry = Istly, Lydia Cash  
 1781-1853 2ndly, Elizabeth Roylance  
 of N. Staffs. Coll. Proprietor



CLIVE into & out of Birmingham - male line.

The clear Lineage of Clive of Birmingham is not yet clear before 1750., indications are possible migrant descendants of Salop (Clive or Styche), or prior generations in Worcs. County.



The tragedy of the errors on this page alone demonstrates that for reasons quite unknown we are led to believe errors of fact which derive from simple folk lore and vanity. Even in a work of high repute something can be slipped in which detracts from reputation and creates severe Errors in Genealogical Records.

Should we blame John Bernard or should we blame Dorothy?

It would not have been Percy W.L.Adams - my guess goes to Dorothy as John Bernard Clive died in 1947 just before the book was published in that same year.

*S.W.Clive, 42 Frith View, Chapel en le Frith, Derbys*  
SK12 6TT

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## MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

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The next REGIONAL meeting of the Guild will be a One-Day Conference at TONBRIDGE, Kent on Saturday the 9th of March 1985. Full details and application form are contained in a brochure which may be obtained from Ray Wigzell, 25 Offens Drive, Staplehurst, Kent TN12 OLS.

The Annual General Meeting and Conference of the Guild will be held at the National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, London on the 18th and 19th May 1985. (Please note that this is a change from the original date.) Full details with the next issue.

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## GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELLERS.

Guild member W.R.T.Wilkinson is making a special study of the above and would be most grateful if other members would send him details of any who followed those trades in their families. His address is The Shooting Box, Bylaugh Park, East Dereham, Norfolk NR20 4RL.



## KEEPING MY FAMILY RECORDS (2)

I.S.Swinerton

Now that the dust has settled (!), I will describe the rest of my records as promised. The first article (Vol.1 No.9 pp.155 & 156) dealt with my way of keeping records of my family from Public Sources.

The remainder of my records are in two sections - the records of individual members of the family and the Card Index. The first consists of letters; birth, marriage and death certificates; family record forms; Memorial cards etc. etc. These are contained in folders, alphabetically arranged, in a filing cabinet (in my case, a reproduction mahogany 4-drawer chest whose false front conceals a 2-drawer suspended filing system - I dislike metal filing cabinets in my study). Thus all information about an individual or group is conveniently together. The material in the folders goes back many years and I find it very entertaining and instructive to re-read the contents occasionally in the light of present knowledge.

These are the records that are most at risk as there is only this one set whereas all the records in the Public Records section have been typed up and copies distributed to other members of the family and to repositories. I have yet to come up with an answer to this problem, the cost of photocopying would be prohibitive.

(To be continued.)

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## KEEPING FAMILY RECORDS

My first article aroused so much interest that we feel that it would be worth producing a monograph on the subject for the guidance of members, particularly those just starting.

Our member Captain David Pulvertaft has volunteered to edit the volume and asks members who would like to contribute their ideas and methods to write to him direct at Truckets, Trusham, Newton Abbot, TQ13 ONR.

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## Publications Received

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FLOWERDEW NEWS - ANCIENT AND MODERN: Vol.5 Nos.  
2 - 4 (Jun., Sep., Dec. 1983). Quarterly, A4, 8pp  
or 14pp. Editor - not known.

The publication contains plenty of references for anyone with an interest in the surname FLOWERDEW, which appears to have originated in East Anglia. However, anyone trying to offer (or request) information would find it difficult as, of the three issues to hand, not one gives the name and address of the Editor. Newsletters from One-Name Societies now have a potential readership of thousands (as members of the Guild, of member Societies of the Federation and of local Family History Societies all technically have access to copies) and it is surely a good idea to make it clear to whom any snippets of information concerning your particular name should be sent!

PML.

THE CLIFFORD ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER: Vol.1 No.1 (Dec 1983) & Vol.1 No.2 (Jun.1984) ISSN: 0256-9204. Unpaginated. A5 Duplicated. Editor: R.N.Clifford, Aylestone Hill House, Hereford. HR1 1HS

The first two issues of the Clifford Association Newsletter are simply but legibly produced, Although there is no indication of frequency, the dates would suggest that this publication will appear twice yearly. More seriously, the Editor may find that the omission of page numbers, undoubtedly to simplify reproduction, may in the long term make it difficult to refer back to earlier issues or produce an index to each volume.

The first issue was of necessity the production of the Editor, and leaned very heavily on pre-1538 sources but by the second issue a number of members had answered the call for articles, giving a more balanced selection. I hope they continue to support a promising start.

PMP.

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 £3 00 and the Annual Subscription, payable 1st January, is £5.00. The subscription covers four issues of this Journal and two issues of Family History News and Digest.

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THE JOURNAL OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

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