The Journal Of

ONE-NAME STUDIES

VOL. 2 NO. 12 AUTUMN 1987

OFFICERS OF THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

President:	Derek A Palgrave MA FRHistS FSG.
Honorary Life Vice-President:	Frederick N Filby FSG
Chairman:	John R Hebden, 15, Nailcote Avenue, Tile Hill, Coventry CV4 9GT.
Registrar:	Mrs. I.J. Marker, "Green Ridges", 25, Gladsdale Drive, Pinner, Middlesex HA5 2PP
Honorary Secretary:	Miss Jessica R. Freeman, 76, Highlever Road, London W10 6PN
Honorary Treasurer:	Sydney Brewin FCA, Hall Place Cottage, South Street, Havant, Hants PO9 1DA
Publications Officer:	Mr. J.E. Fairfax, 9, The Ball, Bratton, Westbury, Wiltshire BA13 4SB
Minutes Secretary:	Miss Margaret Baker, 4, Pennyfields, Brentwood, Essex CM14 5JP
Abstracts Co-ordinator (Members Journals):	Mrs. Mary Griffiths, 36, Duchy Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG1 2EE
Data Processing Officer:	Kelvin E. Warth, 57, Stephenson Road, Hanwell, London W7 1NN
Federation Liaison Officer:	Mrs. Penny Pattinson BSc ALA, 250, Longridge Road, Grimsargh, Preston, Lancs., PR2 5AQ
Regional Liaison Officer:	Dr. Keith E.G. Meredith CEng FIM, "Ringmore", St Chloe Green, Amberley, Stroud, Glos., GL5 5AR
Honorary Librarian:	Miss Elisabeth McDougall MBE BA FSG, 5, Spangate, Blackheath Park, London SE3 9RS
Guild Journal Abstracts:	Stanley W. Clives CEng FIEE MBIM, "Kopje", 42, Frith View, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire SK12 6TT
Honorary Editor:	Mrs. Mary Rumsey BA, 29, Queens Road, Alton, Hants., GU34 1JG

Contributions to this Journal should be sent to the Editor at the above address, but enquiries specific to individual officers should be directed to them at their appropriate addresses. All other correspondence should be addressed to:- THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES, Box G, 14, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London, EC1M 7BA.

The Journal of

ONE-NAME STUDIES

ISSN: 0262-4842

A continuation of the NEWSLETTER of the

Guild of One-Name Studies

Volume Two Number 12 Issued Quarterly Autumn 1987

Contents

From the Editor's Desk	Mary Rumsey	310
Message from the New Chairman	John Hebden	311
The Guild in the Antipodes	Keith and Mary Meredith	312
Inheritance of English Surnames	Dr. C.M. Sturges	316
The Burdick Family Takes Long Route to Roots	Frank P. Mueller	318
A One-Act Melodrama: Henry Denvil (1800 - 1866)	Stanley W. Clives	320
Were Your Ancestors in the Clothing Trade?	Eunice Wilson	325
Letters		326
Reviews		332
News and Items of Interest		334
Forthcoming Events		337
Corrections		339
Deadline		340

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

It is interesting to note how many societies belonging to the Federation of Family History Societies use the words "family history" and how many the word "genealogical" in their titles. Although for practical purposes they mean the same thing, perhaps "family history" has more the connotation of history of the common man, while "genealogical" has the connotation of the searching for an ancient and/or noble pedigree. However, whatever we like to call ourselves be it family historian or genealogist features of our work will always remain the same, some of which set us apart from the historian proper.

My original area of academic study was history and it was not until I was working on background material in the hope of finding clues to genealogical problems, especially in the seventeenth century, did I fully realise the inaccuracies of general text books and the fact that a number of historians writing specialised books tend to put their interpretation of facts as the matter of primary importance, while the accuracy and authenticity of those facts have not been checked very carefully. On more than one occasion I have discovered such inaccuracies from my own research using documents at the P.R.O. while trying to find clues to family relationships. As family historians or genealogists we have to be more of the detective than the academic historian.

Sometimes our attempts at detection can bring odd facts to light, as when almost by accident I discovered why one of my Dawton ancestors had been given the name Sweetland. I knew it was not his mother's maiden name and then I discovered that his father had been apprenticed to a Henry Sweetland, who had died about the time of his son's birth, obviously he had been named after his father's master. However, other problems which would appear simple to solve elude us. Such is the question of why the Giles of the village of Wield in Hampshire were long lived with a very low rate of infant mortality, while their relations at Nettlebed Farm about three miles away were dying off at a great rate until some of them moved to Wield, when they too started to survive in the same way as the Wield families. Various theories have been advanced and although some can be clearly disproved, such as the farm was by the river and they died of tuberculosis - the farm was in fact half way up a steep hill, others can only be examined in the light of their relative merits. My favourite is that Wield is situated on top of a cold and wind swept hill thus providing a climate in which few germs survive. But can my instincts for detection do a little better than this?

Yes, I can see if other families living in Wield had equally good survival rates, if the life style of my ancestors was a little better than the average villager, thus having a better diet, housing etc. and if the village was typical for the area. However, having found the answers to these questions, I may come

up with a positive solution or I may still only have a theory, but I can still go on searching.

One great advantage of one-name studies is that one never runs out of material. If one searches all lines of one's family tree it is unlikely that one will come to a dead end in all of them, but in one-name studies there is no dead end, it goes on getting bigger and bigger and including more and more countries and the problem may become one of not being able to see the wood for the trees!

Now just a final editorial note. A big thank you to all the members who have sent in articles, please keep up the good work. My policy is if I do not return your material it will be printed, but not necessarily in the next issue. If, however, for some reason an article is unsuitable for publication in the Journal, I will return it explaining the reason for this, with suggestions as to how it could be made more appropriate or possibly suggest another type of family history publication to which it would be better suited. This only applies to articles which have been submitted since I have been editor. Don't forget the next Journal will be a special Australian issue to commemorate the Arrival of the First Fleet.

MESSAGE FROM THE NEW CHAIRMAN

It is indeed a privilege and a challenge to follow as Chairman of the Guild, Fred Filby and Derek Palgrave, who have done and are doing so much, not only for the Guild, but for the world of Family History in general. I will work to maintain the standard they achieved for the Guild and will hope to see many of you at our various meetings during the next year and, if not, perhaps hear from you. Should there be any delay in reply it could be due to moving house during my term of office.

Besides the despatch of Publications I have also dealt with the Guild sales items and taken them to Meetings. We would appreciate a volunteer taking on this duty. The essentials are an ability to go to all our Meetings, perhaps four in the year and all at the weekend, a small amount of storage space and an hour a week to deal with the few postal sales. The advantage is that you meet everyone as they all come to the sales table. I will gladly go into further detail with anyone interested.

In the last mailing some members have received under the Mutual Aid scheme slips passed to us from the Strays Clearing House by Penny Pattinson and this will continue; since Penny first offered to do this I have looked for ways in which we might reciprocate and one, (perhaps you can suggest others) is the content of Chancery Proceedings where the case rests on the evidence concerning a family or individuals who are neither complainant or

respondent. A three or four generation pedigree may emerge and in these instances Penny is prepared to accept a maximum size of A4 for passing to the appropriate Family History Society(ies). They will not go to the National Strays Index, however, if in excess of 5" x 3". Please forward such items to our new Publications Officer, Jack Fairfax, by the last weeks of February and July in each year. He will also be administering Mutual Aid from now on.

I look forward to what I hope will be a happy and rewarding year and if there is to be a theme perhaps it can be summed up in one word "cooperation".

THE GUILD IN THE ANTIPODES

Keith and Mary Meredith

This article covers contacts made with Guild members and others with genealogical interests during our visit to New Zealand and Australia from January to April 1987. Talks were given explaining the Guild's aims and activities and the views of members were obtained. This first visit by a representative of the Guild was much appreciated and the views received have been reported to the Executive Committee. Briefly, they are that we should seek to increase the involvement of overseas members in the Guild, eliminate category differences between UK and overseas members and all members to have the option to register a name restricted to one or all countries. Overseas members may wish to accept obligations particular to their country. Following careful consideration by the Executive, the Chairman, John Hebden, wrote to all overseas members seeking their views and asking Keith to collect and analyse the responses and present them to the next meeting.

Our dream of a visit to the Antipodes began some six years ago, when Keith's school friend, George Bevan, turned up after 25 years in New Zealand. At about the same time we were trying to trace the descendants of Grandfather Meredith's brothers, Jim and Evan, who had been butchers in Barry, Glamorgan. Thanks to the South Wales Echo, Gwyn, Jim's last surviving son, was found with his wife, Win, in Penarth and with the help of the Australian High Commission, Evan's only son, Harold, was traced through the electoral roll to Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia. Evan had emigrated there in 1912 when Harold was twelve. Imagine our delight when we heard that his daughter-in-law, Denise and her daughter, Linda, were to visit Europe. We had a new family but had not met the male members and Harold was 86 with one stroke behind him.

The prospects improved with Keith's retirement in July '86, but could Mary get a long leave? Nevertheless, we read the travel books and prepared a rough itinerary. Travel agents were not helpful, saying "tell us what you want and we will book it".

However, all was solved when we found a specialist firm in Bristol.

Keith was now on the Executive, so we saw the possibility of meeting Guild members in New Zealand and Australia, as Chris Barrett and Derek Palgrave had done on their respective trips to the USA. Mary's leave was granted in November '86. In the Antipodies this is the beginning of summer, the meeting season is over and people are going on holiday. Nevertheless, members and local societies responded magnificently to a letter from Chris Barrett and a news item from Sydney Brewin with his subscription reminder. The itinerary changed almost daily, nevertheless, we were able to fit in all the requests from New Zealand, although Australia was a different matter, it is larger than Europe with great distances. All requests were planned to be met with the exception of Perth, albeit with some extension of the route. Some of the detailed arrangements had changed by the time we arrived and we had to cancel the Adelaide talk because an agent had not booked the onward flight in time. We were, however, able to respond to two extra requests.

Before leaving we prepared presentations on the Guild of One-Name Studies, the Domesday Book and the 900th Anniversary Exhibition, the Bayeaux Tapestry with its associations with Domesday, computing for genealogists and some lessons from problems with UK records. The first was to be obligatory!!! In practice the first three topics were always in demand, with computing covered briefly except to more specialist people and record problems covered in discussions. Each talk was followed by refreshments and a lengthy and demanding question and answer session. The venues varied from a large hall in a community college with an audience of over a hundred (some people came 100 miles) to an intimate gathering of a dozen with a buffet supper provided by the participants. Friendliness and the welcome were legendary; in one case a meeting was arranged at less than 24 hours' notice using the telephone and local radio. We were interviewed a couple of times and the Guild featured in newspapers and on the radio. Copies of the Guild's prospectus were much in demand and members, and a few others, were thrilled to receive a gift of a badge, tie or place mat from the Executive. We ran out of badges as most, but not all, members and officials were female.

We arrived in Auckland via Los Angeles and Hawaii to be welcomed by Anne Bromell, a past president of the New Zealand Genealogical Society and her husband, Brian. After a much needed rest we were off to Christchurch, a most English city, to start our tour of both islands by car. Our base for our first talk, which was given to an enthusiastic audience at Ashburton, was a deer farm where we stayed with Donna and David Kingan. Barbara Pullar kindly came all the way from Oamaru to save us a diversion. The ice was broken, the preparation had been worthwhile, but we were not prepared for the extraordinary level of enthusiasm and commitment to the hobby that we were to find everywhere.

Questions were stimulating and we learned a great deal from the discussions.

Horse riding was to be a part of the holiday as Keith had started lessons for the first time three months earlier. Mary was experienced and was offered a more spirited horse who broke her glasses. However, all was well, she had a spare pair and we were well prepared for our first joint ride when we reached the foothills of Mount Cook in the New Zealand Alps. A card expressing gratitude went off to Keith's teacher, although he fell off once! The grandeur of it all was seen from a helicopter. Then south to Dunedin, where the Scottish influence is apparent, to dine with Miss Gaynor Kirkby and her family. The Otago FHS were having their first meeting of the year and this was to be the largest meeting with a number of newcomers. We gave our talk and enjoyed the meeting. After attending the Dunedin Festival events, including a delightful musical comedy, we went back to the mountains at Lake Manapouri for the magic of the rain forest, the wilderness of Doubtful and Milford Sounds and an underground hydroelectric power station that seemed to be running itself. Queenstown was more a tourist attraction and expensive, but a must if we were to experience the best whitewater rafting in New Zealand or, as they believe, in the world. We produced a lot of adrenalin that day, but it was certainly worth it. By now our precious spare days were used up so we raced North to Picton for the ferry to Wellington. On the way we stayed in a mountain cabin and visited Franz Josef Glazier. We were taken with the lack of people, good roads and endless miles of beautiful deserted beaches with the Tasman Sea on one side and the Alps on the other.

George Bevan met us at Wellington where we spent a week seeing the environs with the family, including an excellent play about a painter of Maori culture in the last century. We spoke to Guild members and others on the telephone and it was just as well that some had not heard about us as we were now fully committed. One member, Miss Carlyon, had just left hospital for home, which was in the opposite direction to the way we were travelling, so all we could do was send her a "get well" card.

In North Island we stayed at fewer places but for longer times. When we arrived at Hasting our hostess, Lil Baker, had just seen off 200 (yes 200) visitors from the Shetland Isles, she had found time to organise a meeting at 24 hours' notice and provide a tour of the sights, including a very large sea aquarium and apple grading and packing station. Next morning the ex-president of the local family history society gave us a list of local Merediths. Then we spent a few days at Lake Taupo to see the geothermal area and fly over the gently steaming volcano. Also we had more whitewater rafting, but on a lower grade river with too little water. Keith fell in under the raft and Mary thought his time had come. Here we had our best ever ride on two lovely animals, this time on our own. Then we went on to a Maori concert after which there was a lovely impromptu buffet supper at

Hamilton and a talk to a group at Virginia and Ken Graham's house.

Following a meandering route we ended back at the Bromells, who made our last days in New Zealand a real joy. Ted Wildy had arranged for us to speak to the Computer Group, another lively lot. There are less than a dozen members in New Zealand and we had met about half of them and spoken to most of the others by telephone.

In New Zealand the focus for family history groups is the New Zealand Genealogical Society. Many local groups are affiliated to it and members are encouraged to join the parent body, which most do. Informal groups are also encouraged. The enthusiasm for the hobby is infectious and the New Zealand society has had much influence on public bodies. One effect has been the purchase of microfilms of the indexes at St. Catherine's House at a cost of £20,000, which are presently available at Auckland Library for all New Zealand.

Australia is quite different. It is easy to forget it is a federation of independent states with their own elected Parliaments. The Bicentenary is the great unifying event for 1988 and promises to be some celebration. The space and distances are so difficult to comprehend.

After an idyllic few days on an estate at Tooradin with Derry and Judy Francis and their 140 horses, we met Sue McBeth and Fay Johnson at the Victoria Genealogical Association headquarters in Melbourne. Unfortunately, the Adelaide meeting had to be cancelled, but we were able to give an unscheduled talk to a local group near Angaston in the famous wine growing Barossa Valley, north of Adelaide, which was arranged by our hosts, Kingsley and Lynley Ireland. The wine was superb, if New Zealand and Australia had a pipeline to Europe the French would go out of business!

After visiting the Red Centre, including Alice Springs and Ayers Rock, we had a busy time in Queensland with four talks in six days, staying at Cairns with Helen and Walt Kindt, at Townsville with Dorothy and Harold Abel, at Rockhampton with Michael Warry and at Gladstone with Maree Munro and Melva Binstead. We thoroughly enjoyed our stay together with visits to a university, copper smelter, an aluminium smelter and the tropical rain forest. Heron Island, a coral paradise on the Great Barrier Reef, was a wonderful and welcome break. Our final talk was to a genuine one-name society, the Tonkin Fellowship in Sydney, with Peggy and Donald Tonkin and Grace Henry. A last minute request to speak at the University of Wollongong unfortunately clashed with arrangements our Wollongong Australian relatives had made for us to visit Canberra.

There are some twenty to thirty Guild members in Australia; we met eight of them and spoke to a few by telephone, but distance

and time was the limiting factor. Genealogy is mainly organised on a state basis and there seems scope for more cooperation and sharing of information, although distance and the state system set limits.

We met some of Mary's relatives in Adelaide and stayed with Neville, Denise, Linda and Bryn, the Australian Merediths in Wollongong. We found Harold, his wife, Clare and his sister, Winnie, as hale and hearty as Gwyn and Win in Penarth.

We came home via Bangkok with a last memory of seeing the dawn over Yugoslavia from the cockpit of the BA airliner by courtesy of the captain. We are determined to return to both countries in 1990/91 when Mary retires; Keith would like to attend the Bicentenary Genealogical Conference in Australia in 1988 but that's another story!

In a short article no one can do justice to two wonderful countries, but we hope you may have the flavour particularly of the welcome and generosity of spirit of the people we met. We thank them all most sincerely. Our hope is that we did not leave out any names from the journals we wrote. If we have, please forgive us, we would like to see and hear from everyone again.

The potential for the Guild in both countries is very favourable and we are looking forward to the replies to the questions posed in the Chairman's letter. The Guild has registered its 1000th member and celebrates its 10th anniverary in 1989, with a truly international membership it has a sure and sound foundation for the future.

INHERITANCE OF ENGLISH SURNAMES

Dr. C.M. Sturges speaking on the book written by himself and B.C. Haggett and published by Hawgood Computing Ltd.
(*A review appears elsewhere in the Journal.*)

Surnames survive by inheritance through the male line and so some will die out if a man has no offspring or all his children are girls. How many names have disappeared and of the remainder what proportion are common and how many are rare?

The problem may be tackled on a statistical basis with the aid of a computer. I know that this sounds frightful, but after my presentation one lady Guild member was so good as to say she had not realised that statistics could be such fun. Any statistical study may address the element of chance and the structure of the computer model can be explained by a dice rolling game.

The model is run for 23 generations of 28 years to cover the period between the Black Death and today, during which interval

the English population has grown by about 25 times. This means that at a steady growth rate each generation is 15% larger than its predecessor. Reproduction rate is somewhat less as the figure of 15% includes immigration of foreigners. This name inheritance study is particularly concerned with the fate of the original names.

From the generation growth rate we obtain an average number of marrying children per family of 2.277, but what we need to know is the number of families in a sample of a thousand with zero, one, two children etc. The Poisson distribution helps us here, for example there are 100 families with no children and 200 with three. The sexes of these children are determined by computer with a routine equivalent to tossing a coin. It is surprising to learn that under these conditions over 300 of our 1000 families have no marrying male offspring in the first generation and if each family had a different surname then 30% immediately become extinct. However, as the population grows generation by generation, some names become extinct while the surviving names are represented by more males so extinction becomes less likely. At the 23rd generation the loss in names is only about one per generation, but a total of only 244 survive.

The surviving names are distributed through a population containing 20,000 males but the spread is not uniform. Over 100 names are rare with fewer than fifty males; at the other end of the scale one name has over 700 males, these would be Smiths.

The exercise was repeated using not the Poisson distribution but one derived from what is believed to have been a government survey of the 1940s. Although the distribution is somewhat different the results are similar, in that only about 200 of the surnames survived 23 generations. The high extinction rates were somewhat disturbing, so we adjusted the simple model to take a more realistic approach.

Instead of a uniform population growth rate, account was taken of the increase expected in years of plenty or the decrease expected of wars, plagues and famines. The decrease was set at 8% which compares with 10% of the generation which fought the Great War. If the same overall rate of increase was achieved in spite of these ups and downs then there was no noticeable change in surname survival. Also careful consideration indicated that illegitimacy and the possibility that a child would not use its father's name has little effect upon surname survival.

Our initial assumption that one thousand surnames were each represented by a single male was no more credible than each name being borne by ten males. We could realistically expect that some names would be more common than others. To achieve this we ran both Poissin and Moroney models for a preparatory generation before 1350 with a larger number of names so that the attrition of one generation reduced the names to 1000 but the number of males had increased. In this way about half the surnames had one

male, but at the other extreme a very few names had several (6 to 8) males. Propagating these restructured populations of 23 generations gave results which showed a closer agreement between two models with approximately one third of surnames surviving, still quite a small proportion. No attempt has been made to introduce new names created by hyphenation or choice.

In the early years after 1350 a man's name was the spoken word and might have been written in several interchangeable ways, so closely related families could use the same name spelt differently. A maximum number of spelling variations in use might be a dozen or so (Shakespeare used 15) but survey of a name catalogue suggests an average of three variants. If one third of source names survive and each is represented by three variants the number of names in use today is probably similar to that in 1350 but the variety is poor by comparison.

The model shows how in the early years many name variants are created but many family branches and hence names, are extinguished. More recent name extinctions and new variants have become rare. I was pleased to learn from one Guild member that his studied name had behaved in just this way.

Our approach has been rather different from those of other students of surnames who have recorded the behaviour of existing populations; we have crested a population within a computer, subjected it to a variety of circumstances and observed its response. So within a small island community surnames can be seen to die out from a lack of children or an imbalance in the sex ratio in one generation. Our model of inheritance could well be applied to follow the transmission of armorial bearings.

To conclude, one name must become more widespread than the others but we do not believe that the Smiths bred like rabbits. Each village community would have need of the services of a smith, so there would have been many of them, but at the rate of only one per village group the name would be a satisfactory distinguishing mark. The numbers today hint at their previous importance to the community. Long live the Smiths! We are sure they will!

THE BURDICK FAMILY TAKES LONG ROUTE TO ROOTS

Frank P. Mueller

I never thought I would have the courage to be a genealogist! Let the dead rest in peace, I said, particularly if they happen to be our own ancestors. Go sniffing around your family tree and you may risk a rotten apple falling on your head. What a rude awakening! Think about it. What if you descend into your world of ancestors and discover you are related to a horse thief, an army deserter, or ??? I felt that such things in life I was better off not knowing!

I came to realize I had no reason to fear such things. This happened when I became so wrapped up in the history of my wife's glorious ancestors, I decided to write a book and that its title would be "The Burdick Family Chronology". I have been digging into the Burdick past for the last nine years. This is not a tale that begins with great grandpa Burdick getting off the boat at Ellis Island in New York City, a fairly recent activity, genealogically speaking. This genealogical chronology starts around A.D. 1000 with Burdick ancestors found amongst the Normans and even the Vikings, pre-1000.

Though my experience had been as a sales manager in the food products field in Chicago, Illinois, my study of the Burdick family tree started out as an innocent hobby for something to do during my retirement years. I gradually found myself getting into the subject so deeply that it dominated everything else and now my wife and I run a clearing-house of Burdick family information and even a modest archive called The Burdick Ancestry Library.

We have drawers of meticulously indexed files of Burdicks and thousands of correspondents worldwide have provided needed information. Some of these are on the Honorary Board of Directors of the Library. Famous people are amongst the Board members. The Library has been honored with a cash grant from a foundation to help with expenses of research activities. This helps to prove the legitimacy of the Library. The Library will be the publisher of The Burdick Family Chronology and aids its author, Frank P. Mueller, in every way possible. In turn, the author will donate all proceeds from sales of the book to support further research activities in the future, since genealogy is never completed.

I had never attempted any genealogical research before this, but my activities to date in this work have earned me the title of Accredited Genealogist granted by The American College of Genealogists.

I decided to trace my wife's lineage rather than my own because an earlier researcher had already published a book in 1937 entitled, "The Descendants of Robert Burdick of Rhode Island". This 1400 page tome is loaded with Burdick family connections between 1651 and 1937. It tells nothing about the Burdick history pre-1651 when the first Burdick arrived in America from England and this is what aroused my curiosity. So I went to work digging into those earlier years of history. A fabulous story began to develop, as a result.

Five hundred copies of that first book were printed and distributed. Many were located but no one wanted to give up their copy, even for a short term loan, which would have enabled me to do some research work. I finally located a very kind lady in Salt Lake City, Utah, the grand-daughter of a former President of the Mormon Church, who donated a copy of the book to the Burdick

Ancestry Library for research purposes. The book is mainly a listing of many names and their relationships to each other. There is very little data about those people and their influence on history. That oversight became something to correct via my book which hopefully will be published in the coming year.

I don't want to write a book that is just for Burdicks. I want it to be interesting to many others who have interest in all genealogies. Further, I want to develop more interest in genealogy by the youngest members of families so they will become family genealogists themselves earlier in life. I have learned through my own work that most of my correspondents are elderly and that, generally, it appears people do not become interested in the genealogy of their families until they are well over 60 years of age. We must remember that when an older person in the family dies, literally an entire library has "burned to the ground" and that much family history may become lost.

I have luckily discovered some important Burdick family connections to famous names in history which will help to develop an interest on the part of potential readers of The Burdick Family Chronology. The salesman in me urges everyone to buy the book just to see how tight those links may have been in the past.

The Burdick Family Chronology is expected to total well over 300 pages and I expect to sell at least 2000 copies, judging by responses and reactions to date. If this happens it will return my huge research expenses and perhaps provide a profit to place into the coffers of The Burdick Ancestry Library enabling even more research activities. We keep looking for "kinks in the links" because of the great interest people have in such events in history. It helps to spice up the story about ancestors. It can help to sell more books! Imagine the expression on people's faces if you can tell them about a past relationship to someone who had been known as "William the Bastard", for example !!!

A ONE-ACT MELODRAMA: HENRY DENVIL (1800 - 1866)

Stanley W. Clives

"Oh, come with old Khayyam, and leave the Wise
To talk; one thing is certain that Life flies;
One thing is certain, and the Rest is Lies;
The Flower that once has blown for ever dies."
Omar Khayyam

Having been a Clive one-name disciple for the best part of thirty years, indeed having copied all the post 1837 references to that name in the days when St. Catherine's House was unknown and the older members of the Guild cut their teeth in the old "Round Room" of Somerset House; I began to help others.

The lists of Clives are still slowly building up with pre-1837 additions. Researching this period is slower and it is harder to place the events together as a cohesive whole. Beginning in the days prior to the commencement of the General Registry, I echo, as I go the four thoughts of Omar Khayyam above.

Not all would be family historians realise how important it is that like Omar Khayyam, it is sometimes best to leave the wise to ponder amongst the paradox and get them to see the truth. Perhaps my training as a dour Engineering Designer, that awful breed of people who deny all theories unless they have proved them, helps for caution before final acceptance. One meets far too many who sing out some tale of a trail which experienced genealogists know can hardly hold up if checked out. Let them ponder if they believe it, that is fine, yet, possibly uncertain they distort some historical fact. However, it is also a fact that we all enjoy some little fantasy which motivates us as we continue researching.

The Clive story is massive but for now let it wait awhile and in its place take the One-Act Drama of Henry Gaskell Denvil. All one-name researchers will add several other names to their studies, which form stumbling blocks across their dedicated roads. Such is the case with myself, who is researching no less than eight separate names.

Gaskell is one of my favourite secondary names and the size of the task is such that I doubt if ever the study of this name will be completed as "time flies", but there is some merit in doing what becomes a partial study across a time slice.

Henry Denvil had his own slice of time. When I was first asked to research him I felt little affinity for the name, except that his contemporary Australian descendants still bear it. The Gaskell lists grew and there was the new challenge to link the "Flower which had blown" to the later blooms. Uncle Billy's faith, unstinting patience, along with his niece, Carol, gave the motivation for some eighteen months to unlock the hidden parts.

Inherited family traditions were that Henry was a Gaskell rather than a Denvill and was one of the sons of Samuel Gaskell of Warrington. He was thought possibly to be the brother of the Reverend William Gaskell, husband of the authoress, Mrs. Elizabeth Gaskell, whom even Charles Dickins encouraged and sponsored. Alternatively, Henry might have been the son of another Gaskell minister, as there were quite a number of them - the evidence was vague. Certainly he was some sort of actor, the tale being that yearning for the footlights, he left his family as an out-cast for a stage career, one in fact that at the time no gentleman would consider.

So the tale, if it were true, stated Henry Gaskell went to London having set his heart on playing as close to the devil as possible within the bounds of decency and thus took the name De(n)vil.

This was an unusual name and was not to be found to any extent outside of his own circle, as research slowly revealed.

A few months slid by quickly, as we worked on the Gaskell legend, but it proved a formidable task and was put aside for later study. However, once we started to research Henry Denvil, we found evidence linking him to the old East End around Whitechapel and the Covent Garden areas of London. In our lists of Gaskells we had Alice Gaskell born in Stepney in 1839 - was there a connection?

Alice's birth certificate showed her father as Henry Gaskell, "tragedian" and her mother as Mary Ann nee Smith, the birth having taken place at Nelson Street, Mile End. Here was an amazing paradox - Henry shown as Gaskell - it had to be him, the time was right, the place was right and the occupation was right! Yet, who were his ancestors, Denvils or Gaskells?

Further research revealed a Henry Charles Gaskell, born 4th April 1841 at Whitechapel. No one in the family had heard of this child, although tradition stated that Henry Denvil was the father of thirteen children. Later we found Henry Charles had died a few weeks after birth, but the interesting thing was that he had the same parents as Alice.

At this point Uncle Billy gave a little more information and we were asked to find Horace Gaskell Denvil, who was well known to him being one of his immediate forbears. Thus, we stopped our search for Gaskells and looked for Horace and with luck on our side and an uncanny first time guess we had him. Horace Denvil married Fanny Lott at Woolwich in April 1871. The Gaskell name was missing. Now we looked straight for Horace's birth. Sure enough Horace was born in Bermondsey Street on the 6th of August, 1853 to Henry Gaskell, "comedian" and Mary Ann Smith.

We now took stock of the situation. Here was Horace, first born as a Gaskell, then marrying as a Denvill and finally, as we were to find out dying as Gaskell-Denvill. How could anyone find such a moving set of targets, especially as there were still eleven more to go? The answer lay in methodical research. We lay aside all emotion and intuition and carried out a dedicated search listing every Denvil in the GRO Indexes. This took over a year, but as we went on we began to get an outline of the changing fortunes of Henry Denvil. First a run away Gaskell, then a stage name and a new career as Denvil and finally, perhaps falling on hard times, a reversion to Gaskell. Certainly it must have been thoroughly confusing for his children, whom we were able to trace except for the elusive thirteenth.

Below is a list of the result of our researches, no wonder the family in Melbourne had difficulties:-

Rosalie Gaskell Denvil	Birth not yet found, but married in 1861, possibly the first child.
William Gaskell Denvil	Born c. 1831, married 1853 at Oxford to Martha Burden, died 1869. Name remained unchanged.
Harriet Gaskell Denvil	Born 1835, the only child found on the IGI, baptised 3 September 1835 Stepney.
Manfred Gaskell Denvil	First only found among the deaths, drowned 1872 on the first day of March. We later found his marriage in 1858 at Brighton. His birth would have been in 1837, but it was not registered.
Isabella Fanny Gaskell	Born 12 April 1838 at Nelson Street. Here the name reverts to Gaskell. After the birth of her first child she married Henry Wood, who was connected with the theatre.
Alice (Matilda) Gaskell	Born in 1839 and marrying Thomas Connelly.
Henry Charles Gaskell	Born in 1841 and dying the same year in Whitechapel.
George Robert Denvill	Born 17 October 1843 at West Ham. He died in 1848 at Shoreditch.
Maria Emily Denvil	Born in 1845 at Upton Place and dying in London in 1860
Clara Elizabeth Gaskell Denville	Born in 1849 at Shoreditch, The only member of the family to have Denvil spelt with double ll and final e. Clara became a noted young actress in London and Liverpool. She died at Mount Pleasant, Liverpool in 1867 from consumption, her sister, Alice being the informant of her death. Family legend has that she acted with her father and

	that among many roles were those of Juliet and Portia.
Jane Gaskell Denvil	Born 6 November 1847 at Shoreditch and dying a few weeks later.
Horace Gaskell Denvil	Born 6 August 1853 at Shoreditch and dying 18 May 1878. His widow remarried in 1882.

So an extraordinary picture emerges of a father, who could not decide on which name to adopt. His marriage to Mary Ann Smith is noted down as taking place in 1823, but the registers of St. Mary's Stepney are said to be missing.

Mary Ann Smith at her death in 1889 was shown to have been born in 1809, thus another paradox presents itself, for she would have been only fourteen at her marriage with a gap of seven years to the birth of her first child. However, having gone through this fascinating search we are prepared to believe almost anything.

A picture of Henry Denvil, who was almost obsessed with the role of Manfred and its association with the devil and hell, emerged. The family stated that he and his father, who had high hopes for his son, had a tremendous quarrel, when Henry insisted on a stage career and told him of his feelings for Marlowe's Dr.Faustus. His father's comment was "Then you go to hell". Henry then chose the name Denvil out of a belief in his future destiny.

Gladstone went to see him as a new actor at Drury Lane and wrote sadly of the poor performance he gave. Yet Henry played many parts, his occupations at the births of his children show him to have been actor, tragedian, comedian and gentleman. As the story unfolded it was not perhaps Henry who caught the phrase "the Flower once blown", but Clara. Family legend had her dying on the stage. This was not quite true but she was billed consecutively at the Liverpool Theatre until four days before her death when she was suddenly replaced. Research to find out who lived at the Mount Pleasant address where she died showed it to be that of a maker of surgical instruments - could Clara have met her end as the result of an abortion?

Henry Denvil's obsession was surely underlined by giving his second son the name "Manfred", a part he played many times and indeed lived in. It still remains another task to find out how Manfred was "Violently Drowned" in the river near his home. At the time of his death he was not an actor like his father, but a more prosaic railway clerk.

Henry Gaskell Denvil died in 1866, his age given as 66 years. Yet here again is a paradox, as so far there is no trace of his having been born in 1800. The Denvil trail will not end until we place him back with the Gaskells, the successful merchants of

Lancashire; the merchant class never stayed wholly in one place and thus are difficult to trace. Perhaps Henry will defy us, but I think not.

One-name studies are a tiring but fascinating game. This tale of Henry Gaskell Denvil shows what we can reveal when we do systematic research. If I do not find his parentage, then someone will come after me who will and place him back among the Gaskells of Liverpool and Upholland. The prodigal son will take his place as he might have wished!

WERE YOUR ANCESTORS IN THE CLOTHING TRADE? — Eunice Wilson

Are you interested in staymakers? One of the best was Madame Roxy Anne Caplin, wife of Jean Francois Isidore Caplin, who had an establishment at 58 Berners Street, off Oxford Street in London in 1841. If your kin lived in this area they might well have been employed by the Caplins. Roxy wrote several books on her craft and they are well worth finding as background to your ancestors' trade, although they are probably only to be found in the British Library. One of them was "Corsets and Clothing", published in 1856. Her husband was the proprietor of the Royal Hygenic Gymnasium at 9 York Place and together they ran a showroom where all their inventions could be seen in Berners Street. Since stays were worn by both men and women the establishments were kept strictly segregated to preserve the proprieties of the ladies. This information is to be found in a fascinating book, "Victorians Unbuttoned" by Sarah Levitt, published in 1986 by George Allen and Unwin.

This book also contains a useful list of patent registrations giving the dates and the addresses of the inventors which can be found at the Public Record Office in Kew. If your kin are listed or worked with those listed, these could prove a useful source of information. There is much useful cross referencing and the names are covered by county.

One example of names listed is Cave, Anna Maria Cave of 35 Union Grove, Clapham, was a corset maker, one of her corsets is exhibited in Leicester Museum. Also there was Philip Frankenstein and his son living and working in Manchester in 1885. John Fuller of 95-6 Long Lane, Southwark, who invented a ventilating hat and Thomas Vyse and Sons of Wood Street, City of London, could be one of the hat firm who had some of my Thirkells as partners, although these were mantle manufacturers.

There is a wealth of trade clues in this book, offering a wide selection of ideas for further research at Kew, where the books containing these marvellous registrations of designs are fascinating. Look in BT, Board of Trade series, BT 42 to 53.

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I would agree with Mr. Halbrooke's comments regarding redefinition of the membership categories.

I would cite a similar example. When preparing slips for "Mutual Aid" recently and checking the membership categories I was unable to tell whether category "E" members, whose research may be limited by geographical scope, would be interested in the material I was sending.

Could category "E" be supplemented by the Chapman County Codes, where relevant (although this would not apply in all cases)?

Addressing Mr. Halbrooke's point about the overseas interests of category "C" members, I would have thought that there can be few whose interests do not stretch beyond Britain. The nature of family migration within and beyond the British Isles would suggest that no one-name study is complete without searching out those who have "strayed" abroad.

Although some category "C" members may not be actively seeking those abroad, they should certainly be interested in adding details of those overseas members of their family to their U.K. births.

Although it is in all our interests to keep the "Register" simple for use, it would appear that a redefinition of categories is called for to make it a more useful reference work.

Ian Hilder (*64b Borthwick Road, London, E15 1UE.*)

[The Editor would like to apologise to Mr. Hilder for the misspelling of his name in the Summer 1987 issue of the Journal, when it appeared as Wilder.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Having read both John Hebden's article on "Mutual Aid" and Mr. Halbrooke's letter in reply, I must confess that I am puzzled to some extent by both.

To deal with John's article first. I appreciated that the idea sounds great with the actual suggested system not being too dissimilar to the various "strays" index systems. However, whilst in the case of "strays" one is generally talking about a mere handful at a time, with "Mutual Aid" the situation is surely very different. Using myself as an example, it would take me goodness knows how many weeks to write out the hundreds of slips for names on which I have information. The alternative would be

to send slips more frequently rather than letting them build up, but yet again using myself as an example, judging from the amount of information I am receiving and sifting through, I would have to write every week at the cost of neglecting my own research to avoid falling behind. Please do not misunderstand me. I agree entirely with the idea in principle, but I am not too sure how one can put this into practice.

What is confusing to me in John's article is the statement, "In those few cases of registration only or non-renewal of membership, the slips will eventually be returned to the sender". I fail to see the point in just registering a name, as I would have thought it much more advantageous to register with the Genealogical Research Directory (GRD) and/or the National Genealogical Directory (NGD). However, since this is one of the options the Guild offers to its members and there are about 55 members who register without registering a name, approximately 17.5% of the membership, I suppose this should not cause a major problem.

Now to turn to Mr. Halbrooke's reply to John's article. To begin with I do not agree that the requirements for membership of the Guild have a definite British orientation at all. I would agree that members are mainly British but see no reason why this should be construed as British orientated, since the membership is open to persons of any country.

Also I agree that whereas overseas members generally have an automatic interest in Britain the reverse is not always the case. However, I am at a loss to understand why some members wish to restrict their interests to a limited time and/or area as, again, it would surely be more beneficial for them to register with the GDR and/or NGD. I would have thought that the very idea of a one-name study would be to study the name on a worldwide basis. On more than one occasion I have contacted a researcher (not necessarily a member of the Guild) only to find that he or she is not really interested in what I have to offer and thus, not able to assist me either. As far as I am concerned if I heard of a Brocklehurst on Mars, I would want to know about it. Since some members clearly do restrict their research I agree with Mr. Halbrooke that the said members' interests should be indicated in one of the many ways available.

Mr. Frank Brocklehurst (*1 Park Avenue, Markfield, Leicester, LE6 OWA.*)

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Every time I receive the Journal of One Name Studies and read the reports of successful conferences I wish I had just made the effort to attend them!

I have remained very silent since starting my one-name study of KELLANDS and KELLONDS, but this does not mean that I have been idle. Your mention, however, of an Australian article to commemorate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Arrival of the First Fleet, in the Winter issue and Mr. R.M. McRobb's letter in the Summer 1987 issue has stimulated me to put pen to paper.

In the two years I have been researching these names I have been in contact with some twenty-five people from as far a field as New Zealand, Canada, America, Australia and all over the U.K. Most of these contacts came through the Genealogical Research Directory (G.R.D.), county family history societies or from personal contacts via the telephone directories and card index at the S.O.G. One of these contacts, Walter Richard Kelland, now living in Canada, who has been researching KELLAND since 1972 (who should be a specialist!) has kindly given me copies of 53 family branch charts, which has enabled me with my own researches to unite families from all over these continents.

An Australian reader of the G.R.D., Dorothy Anderson, saw my KELLLAND entry and seeing the name on the passenger list of the ship "The Gazelle", which arrived at Geelong on 23rd December 1853 and believing her great-grandfather to have been a member of the crew, wrote to me. Since then she has been to England and shortly I am going to Australia for a six week holiday. Not only has she helped me with my one-name study, but she has unearthed three branches of my father's line and one of my mother's, all in a stone's throw of each other in Melbourne - what a small world we live in!

Like Mr. McRobb, I feel that I should be writing a newsletter, but does one really want a committee for that - the main point is "do they want a newsletter" and if so will they help to pay for it - otherwise surely it is OUR "one-name study". If sufficient numbers of one's contacts want one or a reunion the offers of help will come. I am delighted that some of my contacts are young researchers interested in their KELLAND and KELLOND ancestors, so I hope they will carry on the researches long after I am gone.

Perhaps an article on the G.R.D., which I believe started in Australia, would be appropriate in the Winter issue. I wish every success to our new Officers.

Miss J.M. Bennett (*106 Bishops Mansions, Bishops Park Road, London, SW6 6DY*)

Dear Madam,

Just a few words of explanation regarding the Hodgkinson Family History Newsletters.

1) I keep in touch by letter and have done so for nearly twenty years.

2) Number of volumes, ISSN No. I expect to have about six issues per year.

3) The Newsletter is written on A4 but reduced to A5.

4) Most families are identified by a letter: A.B.C.etc.

5) The increase in copies. Number 1 had 20 copies, while Number 3 had 60.

Without doubt many new correspondents make contact by virtue of my membership of the Guild. My own family has now been much neglected whilst I sort out other peoples.

Mr. Wilf Hodgkinson *(27 Thornton Road, Girton, Cambridge, CB3 0NP.)*

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Mr. Fairfax's article on Latin words that can be used to describe specific relationships was interesting; but I do not think that it gets us any further forward.

When one is communicating with another genealogist and one does not wish to use the vague term "my aunt", one can be quite specific in English by saying "my father's elder sister" or whatever the case might be. There is no need (except for economy of words or space in a database) to use Latin words which many of us would have to learn, or to employ identifying code letters which are not always logical and consequently are difficult to remember whenever the more apt abbreviation has already been used for some other word. In some cases, I suspect that we can do better in English than in Latin by using an expression like "my paternal grandmother".

However, where we genealogists badly need help (for this is the region in which almost all of us are working) is in describing specifically, each of our eight grandparents, our sixteen great-grandparents and so ad infinitum, if I may be allowed a Latin tag as well! "My paternal grandmother's maternal grandfather" is I know, quite specific; but it does not immediately give a clear mental image of who the gentleman in question is, or where he appears in one's birth-brief.

Does anyone have suggestions for <u>that</u> problem?

Mr. E.J.G. Balley *(5 Pentley Park, Welwyn Garden City, Herts., AL8 7RT.)*

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Whilst I would not wish to labour the point, I feel I must reply to Mr. Hilder's letter published in the Summer edition of the Journal and support my own statements in my original letter published in the Spring edition.

During the past year I have been under the impression that the GOONS and the FFHS were endeavouring to encourage members of the public to become family history researchers, hence the various TV programmes on the subject, and possibly to join their local FHS. Presumably the interested public would consider this research to be a leisure pastime or hobby and could very well be discouraged by the prospect of such research becoming a financial burden. It would, therefore, appear to me to be detrimental to this recruitment for professional genealogical researchers to publicise, by circular or otherwise, their services as researchers (should they be required) at the excessively high fees of up to £15 an hour. In some cases it would necessitate several hours of research to achieve the desired result, bearing in mind, according to information I have received, fees are payable even if nothing is found. More emphasis should be placed on the do-it-yourself aspects of family history research which after all is by far the most rewarding and exciting method and the least expensive.

I have been grateful for the lists of record sources published in the Journal and have used some of them to good advantage. I am enclosing a further list of sources and their whereabouts in the provinces which I have already searched successfully for my own Traherne (and variants) surname. [*See News and Items of Interest this issue.*]

May I also endorse the remarks made by Mr. Barrett of Canada in his recent letter, as I have received only three enquiries as a result of my six years' membership of the Guild. Would it be possible for all the many FHS throughout the world, which are listed in the "FFHS News and Digest", to mention from time to time in their journals, the activities of the Guild and its membership, as I know from experience many FHS members have never heard of us?

Mrs. Vera E. Purslow (*"Centuries", 19 St. Michael's Road, Claverdon, Warwickshire, CV35 8NT.*)

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

The Journal of Summer '87 prompts the following personal observations.

1. The unexpected mention (page 280) that the Guild sells ties, badges, binders and beer mats prompts me to wonder if the

sales figures shown in the Annual Accounts (page 306) may not have been higher if the availability of the products was regularly publicised in the Journal - possibly in the inside back cover. As far as I recall, I only obtained my tie after writing to enquire if, by any chance, such an item was available. If I ever knew that other items were available, it is time I was reminded because I may just have the time to stop my research and have an occasional beer.

2. The report (page 282) of the AGM mentions that a speaker "suggested three different commercial (computer) programmes". It is a pity that Editorial/Guild policy forbids those programmes to be named because such potentially useful detail is just as important to me as that of a book's title (page 283).
[Note: *To the best of the Editor's knowledge the names of the three computer programmes were not omitted due to the Guild's policy regarding advertising. The policy is that the Guild at the present time does not accept advertisements for publication in the Journal. The editorial in the Winter issue 1986/7 referred to instances where a member, normally a professional genealogist, would attempt to circumvent this policy to his or her financial advantage.*]

3. The article (page 289) about Latin words for family relationships is possibly, the most useful (as opposed to just interesting) article which I have read in the Journal. The method is simple, yet effective.

4. The Editorial Note (page 295) following Dan E. Barrett's queries could have been improved by stating (a) the 1987 Register of One-Name Studies had already been distributed to Members and (b) to where it has been additionally distributed. If this additional distribution occurs, I suspect that the Register is not being read by many non-members because I have never received an enquiry from a non-member. In view of this lack of enquiry from the public, the (assumed) full benefits of GOONS registration have never reached their full potential for me.

5. The letter (page 298) from Ian Hilder and the Editorial Note preceeding it, following the earlier complaint from Vera E. Purslow, makes me query other people's judgment. Information contained in page advertising (as with articles) in magazines is either informative, interesting or simply boring - depending upon the individual reader's interests. Personally, I welcome all information be it so-called junk mail, magazine advertising, reviews or articles because I maintain the option of reading or ignoring it. What may appear expensive in one circumstance can very easily become a bargain in another.

6 The advice (page 303) regarding to whom the Newsletters should be sent was long overdue.

7 I have not yet checked with the Post Office but wonder if a 13p. stamp will cover the cost of mailing the 10 sheets of A4 paper containing the Index and Source Materials mentioned on page 305. If not it would have been more useful if the correct postage had been quoted.
[Editorial note: *Please see under "News and Items of Interest". It is 20p. second class, 26p. first class.*]

8 In view of the arrival on the 4th of August of my copy of the Journal's Summer edition, I found a Forthcoming Event (page 305) for the 14th of June and the Deadline of the 3rd of August for the Autumn edition to be somewhat extraneous - yet the cause is understandable.

Mr. J. Ian Todd (*Cherub Cottage, Fore Street, Lelant, St. Ives, Cornwall, TR26 3EL.*)

Dear Editor,

I was wondering how members of the Guild would respond to the suggestion that the "Register" should be given away free and at the same time the members' subscriptions be increased to cover this. I am sure this would enable members to get correspondence from others who share an interest in their registered names.

I have a surname index for the Manuscript Pedigrees held at the British Library in London for the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Yorkshire. The archive and shelf number is given for each name. Most of the pedigrees are of the Heraldic Visitation type with a coat-of-arms, some are to be found in the volumes of the Harleian Society but not all. I would be willing to search for one name per member, if a stamped addressed envelope is sent with the request.

Mr. R.E.O. Ella (*8 Burgh Castle Marina, Burgh Castle, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, NR31 9PZ.*)

REVIEWS

INHERITANCE OF ENGLISH SURNAMES by C.M. STURGES and B.C. HAGGETT, published by Hawgood Computing Ltd., London, 1987. 36pp., £2 (Overseas £3 airmail + bank charges.)

This charming little book introduces one-name enthusiasts to the arithmetic of proliferation and extinction of surnames via simple experiments with a desk top computer. The subject is a delicate one and many of its subtleties are well explained and illustrated. Readers will be placed in a good position to follow up this topic in the extensive literature, at least to the stage of understanding the Criticality Theorem (not treated here).

Useful additional references would be G.W. Lasker (1) The frequencies of surnames in England And Wales, Human Biology 55 (1983) pp. 331-340 and (2) Surnames and Genetic Structure, Cambridge University Press 1985 (includes 100 distribution maps) and K.W. Wachter & als., Statistical Studies of Historical Social Structure, Academic, New York, 1978.

David Kendall

GENBASE PROGRAMME.

Marketed by David Computer Software of 38 South Parade, Bramhall, Stockport, SK7 3BJ. Telephone: 061 439 4841.

The programme is designed to run on either the Amstrad PCW8256 or PCW 8512. The latter offers the better option due to the increased data storage made possible by the double density B: drive disc, holding 2000 records. Whereas the A: drive will only hold 622 records.

Cost: Inclusive of postage £27. D.C.S. offer to send a newsletter to all purchasers of their programmes, provided a s.a.e. is sent to them after each newsletter - ready for the next edition. They offer to update programmes, provided the original disc is returned to them with an s.a.e. for the disc return. The service of redubbing is free unless the disc has been damaged. The owner will then pay for a new disc or supply them with one of his or her own.

I have already been in communication with Mr. D.E. Loverseed, who was most helpful and has already made one change in the original disc. The Company are to be congratulated on their prompt reaction and return of the disc. The change made has improved the visibility of the cursor on the screen in bright lighting conditions.

The programme has a number of good points which commend it to one-name studies, or general studies of, say, parish records for local history studies. Some features could be improved and I suspect that some improvements are already being made. The disc as supplied for review has an additional programme called "GENBRIEF". It is not part of the GENBASE section. It allows one to produce a birth brief from person 1 to 31 and produce a hard copy. This programme is not fully tested, so one should contact D.C.S. if difficulties are experienced when using this programme.

Marks out of 10: 7.5.

G.J. Gracey-Cox

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology

The Society has asked for the following details of the Lincolnshire Poor Law Index to be published in the Journal. The Settlement Index has appeared before, but the Apprentices Index is new.

LINCOLNSHIRE POOR LAW INDEX

SETTLEMENT
Shortly to be published: Index to Lincolnshire Settlement Certificates.
Unpublished and open to enquiries: Index to Settlement Certificates deposited at L.A.D. after the above index was prepared. Index to over 6,500 settlement examinations including those in the Lindsey Quarter Sessions 1730-1844 and the Kesteven Quarter Sessions 1700-1760. Index to over 7,300 Removal Orders including those in the above Quarter Sessions records.
To be indexed: Settlement Examinations and Removal Orders in Kesteven Quarter Sessions 1760-1840s and the Holland Quarter Sessions.

APPRENTICES
A start has been made on Phase Two of the Poor Law Index. The majority of Indentures are of course Pauper Indentures. However, the Lincoln City Apprentice Book which gives details of "private" apprenticeships giving freedom of the City is being included. Therefore this index will eventually include all parish Apprenticeship Indentures plus the Lincoln City "private" indentures. Both apprentices and masters will be included.

The above Indexes are being prepared on behalf of and will be published by the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology (SLHA) Family History Committee.

ENQUIRIES
£1 registration fee (each index) for all references to a given surname. Send 2 stamped addressed envelopes, one for an immediate reply, the other for an automatic update. Full details for each reference will be given, but state if photocopies are prefered. All enquiries should be sent to Mrs. A. Cole, 174 Doddington Road, Lincoln, LN6 7HF. Cheques should be made payable to "SLHA Family History Publications".

Mr. Douglas H.V. Lobb has sent the following items of interest to one-name researchers. "Little Falmouth" and "20,000 Lobb's Around the World" will be reviewed in a later issue of the Journal.

1) "Trefusis Territory" by U.M. Redwood. This book gives a history of the Barton of Trefusis, St. Mylor and the Village of Flushing in Cornwall, from the early Bronze Age to the 20th Century. A large number of names, mainly Cornish, appear in this small well produced, illustrated book of 46 pages. There is a wealth of material on the Trefusis and Lobb families.

2) "Little Falmouth - Pilchard Palace and Shipyard" by U.M. Redwood and M.E. Philbrick. Besides Lobb this small book makes references to several other names of people residing over the centuries in this area of Cornwall.

3) "20,000 Lobb's Around the World" by Douglas H.V. Lobb. This book is being published in separate chapters; the draft of the first chapter has been received by the editor.

Details of all three publications may be obtained from Mr. Douglas H.V. Lobb, 1A Rosewin Row, Truro, TR1 1HG., telephone (0872) 78492.

Mrs. Vera Purslow has sent the following list of sources:-

The Central Library, Birmingham (History Dept.)

1) Passenger and Immigration Lists Index (edited by P. William Filby & Mary K. Mayer) 6 volumes.
2) Imperial War Graves Commission. The War Dead of the British Commonwealth 1939-45. About 60 volumes.

Hereford City Library, Broad Street, Hereford.

British Parliamentary Election Results. (F.W.S. Craig) 1832-1885.

Gloucester Record Office, Worcester Street, Gloucester.

1) Calendar of Home Office Papers. 1760-1775. 4 Volumes.
2) Calendar of Treasury Papers. 1557-1728. 6 Volumes.
3) Calendarium Genealogicum. Volumes I & II - Henry III & Edward I.
4) Letters & Papers, Foreign & Domestic. 1515-1539. 21 Volumes.
5) Calendar of State papers and Acts of the Privy Council.

Note: *All the above have alphabetical indexes.*

Oxford City Library, Westgate Shopping Centre, Oxford.

Visitation of England & Wales. (Crisp 1906) 18 Volumes All are indexed and contain a considerable number of pedigrees complete with coats of arms.

Mr. T.W. Jacob, a founder member of the Guild, has indexed information relating to a number of registered names in East Anglia. The earliest date is A.D. 1282, Court of King's Bench, Cambridge. The names are as follows:-

Alyn or Allen, Armstrong, Ashby, Ball(s), Ballard, Barrett, Berraford, Boby, Bradley, Brett, Briggs, Browne, Chandler, Christmas, Claxton, Cocks (Cox), Crewe, Culle, Debney, Devereaux, Dorling (Dawling), Eagle, Edwards, Freemen (Freeman), Gaskin, Goddard, Goody, Grosse, Hailes, Lambert, Leggett, Ling (Lynge). Lorkin (Lawkin), Macro, Malet, Maltby, Martin, Newman, Palgrave, Patrick, Richmond, Ruffell, Skinner, Thurkettle, Town (Townes), Turner, Tyrell, Waller, Webb, Welton, Willett, Woodwarde.

Mr. Jacob will send the details he has of any of the above registered names, giving date, location and source, by return of post on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. The number of references he has for each name varies from one to several, but it at least provides locations for early references. His address is 9 Wilmar Close, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 1AS.

Mr. Lance Daniels, 184 Eastern Road, Kemptown, Brighton, East Sussex, BN2 5BA., has been preparing indexes to all BABER births, marriages and deaths from July 1837 to December 1983 inclusive, from the indexes at St. Catherine's House. He has completed two indexes.

1) Mother's maiden names (from July 1911)
2) Spouses names (from January 1912)

At first he was going to list all the names for publication in the Journal, but as a count revealed a total of 1,765 (696 marriages and 1069 births) he decided to ask for publication in this form, as he turns his attention to finding all the BABERs in the Census Returns!

If any members would like information on their registered name and/or variants, please send Mr. Daniels a stamped addressed envelope or if overseas two IRCs. Also he would like to hear from any member, who has any scrap of information regarding the name BABER, whether used as a surname or forename. If such information is sent with a request do not include a SAE or IRCs. This is Mr. Daniels little piece of bribery to get information!

HAVES BOOKS have a sale of new and second-hand British Topography, Genealogy and History Source Materials.
For information write to "Ashwood", 8 Keswick Road, Cringleford, Norwich, NR4 6UG. or telephone (0603) 52043.

For those members, who are researching the 17th century, the Editor has found the following books of interest:-

1) P.R. Newman "Royalist Officers in England and Wales 1642-1660". This book not only gives the names of Royalist Officers, but also short pedigrees including their spouses' maiden names. Sources are well documented which can lead on to additional information. It is a difficult book to obtain, copies only being available at the British Library, Loughborough University, Cardiff University and the Guildhall Library, London. However, after putting in a request at my local public library over a year ago it turned up recently from the British Library, Lending Department in Boston, Lincolnshire, on a limited loan.

2) "The Royalist Ordnance Papers 1642-1646" transcribed and edited by Ian Roy and published in two parts by the Oxfordshire Record Society. (Part I in 1963/1964 and Part II in 1973.) Both parts are needed as the index and notes are in Part II. This book lists officers with their regiments to whom supplies were issued. However, the notes are the really useful part as these give sources relating to individuals. A few of these I admit to never having heard of, despite the fact that I have been researching the lives of the sons of Sir Francis Windebank, Secretary of State to Charles I, two of whom were Royalist officers, on and off for over 14 years. I am hopeful that at last the somewhat problematic circumstances leading to the death of his son Francis, may now become a little clearer. This book is quite easy to obtain.

A List of Source Materials for Australian Genealogy held by Mr. Paul Mackett can still be obtained from the Editor of the Journal, Mary Rumsey, 29 Queens Road, Alton, Hants, GU34 1JG.

The list with index comprises 10 sheets of A4 paper, please send a stamped addressed envelope large enough to take A4 size paper. It seems after making enquiries at the post office that 26p is required for first class or 20p. for second class to insure sufficient postage.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

The Annual General Meeting and Conference of the Guild of One-Name Studies will take place on May 7th and 8th 1988, in the Windsor Suite of the Columbia Hotel, Lancaster Gate, London.

****

The Guild is planning a celebratory One-Day Conference of the Bicentenary of the Arrival of the First Fleet in Australia, in the port of its embarcation on Saturday, January 23rd 1988. The venue is the Keppel's Head Hotel, Portsmouth, which faces the dock in which the recently refurbished H.M.S Warrior is now berthed and is 200 yards from H.M. Naval Base which is the home of the "Mary Rose" and H.M.S. Victory.

It is hoped that some members may wish to extend the One-Day Conference into a social weekend taking advantage of the facilities available.

A minimum number of 35 will be necessary for the event to proceed, although non-members will be welcome. It is anticipated that the charge for the Conference including coffee on arrival, lunch and afternoon tea will be £12.50. These facilities including accomodation for one night is hoped to be available for an inclusive charge of £45 and accomodation for two nights for £60.

Will members interested please write immediately to:-
Mr. Sydney Brewin, Hall Place Cottage, South Street, Havant, Hants, PO9 1DA.

THE PERRET SOCIETY

The Perrett Society, which incidentally covers all variations of the name - PARROTT, PARRETT, PERROTT, PORRETT, etc. - will be holding its 1988 Annual General Meeting at Narbeth, Dyfed, over the weekend of 30th April/1st May. The meeting and exhibition of "P" material and data will be on Saturday, April 30th and a coach trip visiting the various Perrott castles in Pembrokeshire will take place on Sunday, May 1st. Any GOONS' member with a "P" connection is invited to come along and join us. Further details from the Secretary, P.S. Perrett, 36 Elim Court Gardens, Crowborough, East Sussex, TN6 1BP. Please send an s.a.e.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON FAMILY HISTORY

Sydney, Australia 18 - 23 October Bicentenary Year.

The Society of Australian Genealogists, host for this Congress have asked me to act as liason officer mustering those who wish to travel from the United Kingdom to Australia to attend.

I am currently negotiating through a suitable travel agent, to obtain the best possible concessionary travel rates.

Basically I have been told, the more people mustered to travel under the one arrangement, the better could be the rates.

The plan will be for individuals to travel out to Australia, at any time of their own choice, to arrive before the 18th October

1988; travelling back to the United Kingdom, any time of their own choice, leaving Australia after the 23rd October 1988.

There will be no need for those going to muster as a group and travel together.

There is a positive host of activities which can be enjoyed in Australia, which can all be pre-arranged and paid for, at much reduced rates, in sterling at this end of the trip.

Depending on the air line of our choice, there could also be stop-overs in either direction, according to their routes.

The travel agent will supply us with full details and effect all the necessary forward bookings.

Those willing to be so "mustered" should write to me for further details. A self addressed and stamped envelope would be much appreciated. Deposits will be required, by the travel agent, by the middle of January 1988, as evidence of firm intention.

Elizabeth Simpson, 2 Stella Grove, Tollerton, Notts, NG12 4EY.

GOODENOWS/GOODENOUGH CELEBRATE 350 YEARS IN AMERICA

After 350 years, Goodenows/Goodenoughs from all over the United States and Canada are returning to SUDBURY, MASSACHUSETTS where they were among the founding fathers of the town. As a Goodenow/ Goodenough (or one of the 19 different spellings) or a descendant, please join the rest of the Family on this special occasion, July 8th to 10th 1988.

Tentative plans for the Reunion Weekend include:- Tour of Sudbury and surrounding towns featuring places of interest to the Family - Reception at Goodnow Library in Sudbury - Speakers from local Historical Societies and program by local Minutemen - Sharing, Show and Tell and Genealogical Workshops for those tracing Goodenow/Goodenough line - Tour and Meal at historic Longfellow's Wayside Inn - Children and Teen Activities if enough interest shown.

For more information write, as soon as possible, to:-
Carol McWain Goodenough, 3756 Knox Street, St. Joseph, MI 49085, USA.

CORRECTIONS

Due to a typographical error the following needs to be inserted in the Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1986, printed on page 306 of the last issue of the Journal:

Fixed Assets		
Computer, at cost	£919	
Less Depreciation at 20% per annum	184	735

Also an error occurred in our report of the Annual General Meeting on page 283 of the last issue of this Journal where Mr Richard Moore was described as President of the Federation of Family History Societies whereas he is, in fact, the Chairman. The President, of course, is Colonel Iain Swinnerton, a founder-member of the Guild, sometime Registrar of One-Name Studies and a former Editor of this Journal.

DEADLINE

The deadline for the Winter issue of the Journal, which is the special Australian issue is December 1st 1987.

****

The GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES was formed in September 1979 to:-

(a) 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 and its proven variants.

(b) Produce a Journal or Newsletter, hold periodic meetings and exchange information, on sources and research techniques, helpful to One-Name activity.

(c) Maintain and publish a Register of the surnames being researched, and through close association with the Federation of Family History Societies (& the Society of Genealogists), secure the greatest possible awareness of One-Name research. By means of the Register each member becomes the listed expert in the surname he or she has registered.

(d) Encourage and ensure, by a written undertaking, that members will deal with all reply-paid enquiries, which relate to their registered surnames.

Although in many cases the compilation of a comprehensive collection of appropriate data is carried out by an individual working alone, there are instances where a One-Name group has been established. Such a group may become associated with the Guild through an individual member and, if formally constituted, seek membership of the Federation of Family History Societies.

By 1987, almost 1,000 registrations of specific surnames had been made and this number is increasing continuously. As members undertake to study all references to a given surname, the Guild will only accept one registration for each surname.

The Journal of One-Name Studies, published quarterly, includes a wide range of articles and detailed advice on this branch of family history research.

The REGISTER OF ONE-NAME STUDIES has proved to be a valuable aid, not only to the specialist in One-Name Studies, but also to any family historians tracing their direct ancestry. Each generation back doubles the number of surnames being researched and increases the chances of a name already in the REGISTER having some relevance. Guild members answering general enquiries in this context often gain much additional material. Each entry in the register is classified on the basis of the information provided by the member:-

Category A - Guild member representing a fully constituted One-Name Society within the United Kingdom.

Category B - Guild member publishing a regular one-name periodical within the United Kingdom.

Category C - Guild member who researches and collects all references to a specified surname and has accumulated a substantial body of data over a period of years.

Category D - Guild member based outside the United Kingdom.

Category E - Guild member who has started a one-name study but has not yet built up a significant collection of information.

THE JOURNAL OF ONE-NAME STUDIES ISSN 0262-4842

The Official Publication of the Guild of One-Name Studies.

Box G,14,Charterhouse Buildings,Goswell Road,London,EC1M 7BA