

The Journal Of
ONE-NAME STUDIES



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Guild Emblem designed by member David Pulvertaft

Enquiries specific to individual committee members should be sent direct to the appropriate address as listed above.

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In his farewell editorial in the last issue Iain Swinnerton recounted how he had stepped in as a stop-gap editor three years ago. I am the current stop-gap and am determined not to fall into the same trap! This is definitely a one-night stand, much on the lines of the succession of circuses, 'vaches landaises' and other travelling shows which chugged into the Breton seaside resort I was lazing in last week, put up the big top within a few hours and did an evening show. At dinner you could hear the lions roaring but next morning all had disappeared with hardly a trace. So this lion is going to roar once and then up tent pegs and off.

This is a less than gentle hint to the readership that an editor is needed. If no one steps forward, the journal, if left in my unwilling hands, which ought to be doing sixteen other things instead, will become a shadow of its former self. When I edited the Essex magazine it seldom exceeded 20 pages - your last issue was 36 pages.

You have been warned

This issue will be lucky to make 12, as I am using the dreaded technology to produce it and disasters are occurring at regular intervals - bring back the typewriter.

FROM THE CHAIRMAN

In the last issue of this journal Iain Swinnerton wrote his valedictory editorial. He claimed that he came in as a stop-gap and stayed for three years, but in actual fact he was invited to become our Editor and took over from Basil LaBouchardiere at the end of the latter's term of office.

Over the last 12 issues our magazine has developed from a modest 20 pages to a regular 32-page spread to accommodate the ever increasing volume of contributions from our membership. It is eminently readable and its success as a society journal has been a result of Iain's considerable efforts to raise standards and encourage a larger proportion of the readership to participate by writing letters, reviews, reports and genuinely relevant articles.

He has a style of his own which has ensured that each issue has claimed our attention by confronting us with a novel approach or an original angle which was most refreshing. Although he implied that he had concentrated on editing, he did contribute several articles on record-keeping, one on heraldry and a number of biographical profiles. His forte was his Editorial where he was able to employ his military skills to draw fire from almost all quarters. This proved to be a remarkably effective stimulus to many

readers, resulting in a very lively 'Letters to the Editor' feature in each issue.

Iain Swinnerton took the task of editing our Journal very seriously; those who know him well will be aware that any voluntary activity in which he engages is undertaken unstintingly. For this reason there have been so many calls on his time and involvement in so many organizations, quite apart from his business, that his health has been threatened. Consequently he has been advised to reduce the number of his commitments. We shall miss his regular commentary in the future but I hope we shall be able to persuade him to write the occasional article for us on his new word-processor. We wish him well and trust that his health will start to improve very soon.

The Guild now has the task of finding a worthy successor. In the meantime your Executive Committee has invited Miss Margaret Baker, Minutes Secretary, to edit this issue in the hope that a member of the Guild will volunteer to take on this important task before the next issue. Please give this matter some thought and, if you feel able to be of service to your fellow members, please contact me as soon as possible.

REGIONAL MEETINGS

Mary Griffiths

Regretfully the second Tonbridge regional meeting, scheduled for March this year, and reported as having taken place in the last journal, was in fact cancelled due to an outbreak of flu amongst the speakers. Thus the meeting at Loughborough was the first get-together of 1986.

Twenty-six members and eight non-members signed the book. We shall try to keep a book from now on. The meeting, which was held on the Saturday of the Leicester Society's hosting of this April's Family History Conference, started late, due to circumstances beyond our control. I, however, arrived even later, having been on the trip to the Record Office.

The speaker was John Marfleet, our former secretary and principal organiser of those happy early meetings in Leicester. John started by telling us how neither he nor his father had known their respective grandfathers, and it was this gap in John's knowledge that was the starting point of what was to become the Marfleet Family History Society. We were also told how, when he started his searches at St Catherine's House, John ignored the variants, concentrating only on his own spelling; this omission was discovered to his cost later (not an uncommon mistake).

John demonstrated his indexing and cross-reference system, but sadly time was against him and he was not able to elaborate on the family tour which he had organized in 1979, some five years after he had first started his study in 1974, producing his first newsletter in 1976. The family contacts had grown steadily throughout this period and, hiring a coach,

John's tour had started at Marfleet, once in the East Riding but now in Humberside, and continued on a week-long journey through former family haunts.

Our thanks to John for a most interesting and enjoyable talk.

OBITUARIES

John Howard Goddard-Jones (no. 773), Chairman of the Goddard Association of Europe, died of a heart attack on 15 June near Boston, Mass., on his way to the Third Biennial Convocation of the Goddard Association of America, at which he was to be the principal guest speaker. He leaves a widow, Janet, and three children.

Mr Richard G. H. Goddard, 6 The College, Malvern, Worcs. WR14 3DJ, is Acting Chairman and Secretary of the Goddard Association.

Charles R. Spearman (no. 745) died on 5 July after a short illness. His one-name studies concerned Spearman/Sparman/Sperman. Mr Spearman had amassed a large collection of papers and it is most likely that these will eventually go to the Society of Genealogists. Members are asked not to send any inquiries to the late Mr Spearman's address.

The Guild's sympathy is extended to the families and friends of both these members.

IN BRIEF

Barrett International Reunion 1987 will be held on 25 and 26 July 1987 at the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London. Further details from Dan E. Barrett, 194 Main Street, St Catharines, Ontario, Canada L2N 4V8 (and not from the SoG).

Public Record Office/North Middlesex FHS The PRO, in conjunction with NMFHS, is to resume its lunchtime lectures on PRO sources. The first lecture will be given by Dr Geoffrey Martin, The Keeper of the Public Records, and will be on the history of the Office and its holdings. The lectures are held in the Committee Room at Chancery Lane at 12.00 for 12.30 on the second Thursday in every month, the first one being on 12 February 1987.

Royal Air Force Historical Society The inaugural meeting of this society will be held on 20 October 1986 at 6 p.m. at the Royal Air Force Club, when Professor R. V. Jones will speak on 'The Intelligence War and the Royal Air Force'. Admission will be by ticket only, available to those

who apply for membership (subscription £10) to the Honorary Secretary, Group Captain H. Neubroch, OBE, FBIM, 19 Ivinghoe Road, Bushey Heath, Watford WD2 3SW. Membership is open to all, within or outside the Service, who are interested in the history of the Royal Air Force.

London accommodation As a result of the discussion about cheaper hotel or bed-and-breakfast accommodation for future London-based meetings, Eunice Wilson has obtained a list from the Public Record Office at Kew of 'Hotels in the London area including Kew'. This includes hotels and guest houses in the Kew, Richmond, Teddington, Hampton Court and Chiswick areas and bed-and-breakfast accommodation in a slightly wider area. There are also addresses on the notice-board in the PRO.

Microform publications Harvester Press Microform Publications Ltd (17 Ship Street, Brighton, Sussex BN1 1AD) is publishing a series of important sources, such as the Lambeth Palace Marriage Indexes, the Society of Genealogists Apprenticeships Index and early directories, on 35-mm microfilm. These are not for the average Christmas stocking, as the cheapest costs £440, but librarians may like to be made aware of them.

GENETIC STRUCTURE OF HUMAN POPULATION INTERPRETED FROM FAMILY-HISTORY RECORDS

G. W. Lasker
(Department of Anatomy, Wayne State University, Detroit) and
D. A. Palgrave

Collaboration of genealogists in studies of surnames by human biologists requires two different points of view. A trial analysis of data about their family history, collected by members of the Palgrave Society,¹ may help illustrate what is involved.

Genealogists may begin with a medieval founder and the direct male descendants. For instance, a locative surname may be traced from its place of origin to other places in the same county, then to London and other parts of Britain, and eventually perhaps to other countries. The widening but indefinite geographic bounds make the calculation of frequencies of occurrence in a defined population (the usual raw material for anthropological study) impossible to obtain from such data.

Nevertheless, the information in family histories - often painstakingly gathered from multiple sources - is typically more accurate and more successfully linked than that of any single source or any presently available system of computer linkage. The question for the anthropologist is how to use it.

Unlike the geographic dimension with its problems, the temporal dimension of family histories is easily defined. To the extent that one can assume

comparable success in ascertainment of cases at various times, the temporal comparison of surname occurrences can give a measure of the biological structure of human populations.

The first approach to human population structure through surnames was in 1875 by George Darwin, the son of Charles Darwin.² He counted the frequency of marriages to each other of persons of the same surname, a phenomenon now called 'isonymy'. The frequency of isonymy can be interpreted as an indication of the extent of inbreeding in the population.³

Isonymous marriages are rare, however, so, to gain more information, human biologists began studying the frequency of marriages of persons of any surname.^{4,5} The measure of frequency of recurrence of the same surnames is called 'Repeated Pairs' and symbolized by RP_2 . To the extent that those with each surname got it by common descent, RP_2 rises when selection of mates in one lineage by members of another repeats itself. That is, there is a pattern of marriages among lineages.

In the family history of the Palgraves,¹ 479 marriages of Palgraves are listed. Among these marriages the other partners include 38 sets of two of the same surname, 12 sets of three, 5 sets of four and 1 of five. The sets of two include pairs spelled Burgess and Burgys, Curtis and Curtice and Manning and Mannige. However, Smythe was not included with Smith and Smyth, and Clark and Clarke, Davy and Davey, Howe and Howes, Moore and More and Pearson and Peirson also are here considered as different.

One might have anticipated the frequency of repetitions to decrease with passing centuries as spouses were drawn from ever wider areas, but this did not occur. However, among marriages taking place more than a century apart, the frequency of repetition of the same surnames was less than 7 per 10,000, compared with more than 11 per 10,000 between marriages in the same or successive centuries. These are the frequencies one finds when one compares all pairs of marriages of the appropriate categories pair by pair and counts the proportion that match in respect to both surnames.

The explanation of repetitions lies partly in the frequency of surnames in the population and hence in potential marriage partners but, as already noted, data on frequencies cannot be adduced from genealogical data. The other part of the explanation lies in non-random patterns of marital preference: any special social bonds that tend to link the choice of parties in one marriage to that of the parties in another. The Palgrave genealogies provide a few examples. In one nineteenth-century instance each of two sisters married each of two brothers. In a seventeenth-century instance a widower remarried a woman of the same surname as his deceased first wife - probably the sister. And in two marriages (one in the eighteenth century of third cousins, the other in the seventeenth century described as 'cousins german') Palgraves married Palgraves.

The genealogist generally is concerned with relationships along one line at a time, but the anthropologist has an equal interest in the other party to each marriage. Paradoxically, therefore, it is the few cases where this is mentioned that may interest him or her the most. Among the marriages of the Palgraves there were other instances where the other parties to the marriages shared a somewhat unusual surname and one would have liked to know if they too are related to each other and, if so, how. This kind of information is lacking from the census and other public records ordinarily used by human biologists in their analyses of surnames; accumulation of examples from one-name studies and other genealogical sources would appreciably enhance the explanation of RP_2 , the anthropologists' measure of repeating pairs of names. This and further insight into changes over time (possible with genealogical materials) would compensate for the fact that genealogies usually do not sample or survey a definable population with precise geographic boundaries.

Notes

- 1 Palgrave, D. A. and P. T. A. Palgrave-Moore (1978) The History and Lineage of the Palgraves, Doncaster, Palgrave Society.
- 2 Darwin, G. H. (1875) 'Marriages between first cousins in England and their effects', Journal of the Statistical Society, 38:153-84.
- 3 Crow, J. F. and A. P. Mange (1965) 'Measurement of inbreeding from the frequency of marriages between persons of the same surname', Eugenics Quarterly, 12:199-203.
- 4 Lasker, G. W. and B. A. Kaplan (1985) 'Surnames and genetic structure, a measure of subdivision of the population', Human Biology, 57:431-40.
- 5 Lasker, G. W., C. G. N. Mascie-Taylor and D. A. Coleman (1986) 'Repeating pairs of surnames in marriages in Reading (England) and their significance for population structure', Human Biology, 58:421-25.

HYPHENATED SURNAMES

The Federation of Family History Societies is collaborating with Professor B. A. Kaplan in her study of compound surnames. Little of a general nature has been published about the reasons for this practice in Britain. If there are instances in genealogies or otherwise known to you, please supply the details outlined below.

- 1 What is the compound surname?
- 2 Where in the country was it first used?
- 3 For how long has it been in use in the family?
- 4 Who was the first person to use the form?

- 5 What were the family relations of the two surnames at the time of compounding?
- 6 When and where did the compounding occur?
- 7 Under what circumstances?
- 8 What, if any steps, were taken to legalize the compound?
- 9 From whom did you first learn of the reasons for forming the compound name and what were the reasons given?
- 10 Do you know of others using the same compound? Are they all related? If not, can you add any information (as in the questions above) about those with the same compound name who are not related?
- 11 Did any of the direct descendants drop one or the other portion of the compound name or change surnames?
- 12 If so, what was the change? Why? What were the circumstances leading to the change?
- 13 Have you any other information on this compound surname? Do you know of any documents or published sources? If so, please list them.

If you know of other compound surnames, please provide details on separate sheets. Please add the following statement to the information you have given: 'Permission to use any of the above for the stated purpose is hereby granted.' (any confidential item should be clearly identified as an exception), adding your signature and address. If you wish to receive material about the outcome of this study, please add a note to this effect.

Please send the information to Professor B. A. Kaplan, Department of Anthropology, Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich. 48202, USA, or Dr C. G. N. Mascie-Taylor, University Department of Physical Anthropology, Cambridge CB2 3DZ.

ON CONFUSING NAMES

Orin R. Wells

Most of us have been presented with the problem of trying to figure out if 'J. R.' was 'John Rallins', or was the Susan you just found really the Susannah who married John, and may be also the Susanna who mothered Martha with Jon in 1812, etc. We probably often muttered about the lack of literacy in the earlier days and wondered why even the same parish recorder could not spell a particular person's name the same way two out of three times. Certainly this sort of thing could never happen today with our much higher literacy rate'. Or could it? I reflected on this problem

and then reflected on my own experience in life. Born in 1940 as Orin Richard Wells, things went wrong from the first. A family historian learning of the event wrote in a family journal that Owen Richard Wells had been born to Frank and Sue. Certainly she must have reasoned that Owen was correct, it was a family name and my parents would never have chosen a name just because it was different. During my school years I am afraid I was recorded more than once as Orson Welles. The Army has records of a 'Grin' Wells because of a clerk's error.

In Arizona researchers will find an O. R. Wells and a Drin Wells living at various times in Phoenix and Tucson. More recently, while living in beautiful Switzerland, I have recorded transactions with Customs officials as Dr R. Wells (must have been a relative living with Orin because he never got an advanced degree). There are also official records of Orin Wels, Orion Wells and (the latest) Orio Wells. Is it possible that there is a connection between all these people? Now it seems that Orin Richard also had a son, Orin Richard Wells Junior, who was born in Tucson, Arizona. Certainly the Rick Wells of Los Angeles in 1986 is not the same person, or is he? It is small wonder that genealogists have such a rough time sorting things out.

[Orin R. Wells, Kilchberg, Switzerland]

THE CODING OF SURNAMES

John Hitchon

A number of attempts have been made to code individuals' medical records and the majority of these use surnames. One early idea, the Midland Personnel or Hogben Number was proposed by Hogben and Cross (1948). This involved an 11-digit number derived from coding the surname (maiden name in the case of married women) into 2 digits, first forename into 2 digits, full date of birth into 6 digits and a final digit to indicate birth rank or position in the family. To illustrate the system:

surnames	first forename
beginning: AA - AK	beginning: Albert is coded 01
AL	Alfred 02
AM - AR	Arthur 03
HIM - HOK	John 29
Z	Alice 50
	Annie 51

So John Hitchon, first son, born 15 September 1941, becomes 4429150911.

This method suffered from lack of discriminating power (only 99 codes being used to sort all the various surnames), and obtaining birth rank from individuals proved to be a problem. As a result the 11-digit number was reduced to 10 digits, but it was found that in 10 per cent of cases different dates of birth were given by the same person on different occasions.

The most widely used, or certainly most quoted system, of coding is the Russell Soundex Code. This was devised by the Sperry Rand Corporation in the late 1950s to assist with the filing and retrieval of medical records of patients with surnames which have a predominance of vowels. It is not entirely satisfactory but is a considerable improvement over the earlier system. It has received widespread recognition and is being used in modified form by many organizations. It assumes that most errors occur with vowels and certain consonants, e.g. C and K or D and T.

The first letter of the surname is used as an alphabetical prefix. Each subsequent letter is coded according to certain rules. The Soundex Code then consists of the prefix letter and first three digits of the code.

For example, Hitchon codes as H325.

- 1 Initial letter of surname is not coded and becomes prefix.
- 2 A, E, H, I, O, U, W and Y are not coded.
- 3 Hyphens and apostrophes are not coded.
- 4 Second letter of double letters is not coded.
- 5 Code each letter of surname except initial letter as follows:

B, F, P and V	code 1
C, G, K, Q, S, X and Z	code 2
D and T	code 3
L	code 4
M and N	code 5
R	code 6
- 6 One version codes embedded spaces as code 0 (zero); another version does not code them.
- 7 If any two or more adjacent letters have the same code digit, they are coded as a single letter. If they are separated by a vowel (A, E, I, O, U and Y), they are coded. This also applies to the initial letter of surname and first following codeable letter.
- 8 Add zeros (0) to ensure code has three digits.
- 9 Prefixes such as La, De, Von, are considered as part of the surname.
- 10 Abbreviations such as St are treated as if spelled out in full, e.g. St - Saint.
- 11 Other rules apply to Red Indian or Chinese names.

Examples:

ABBOTT AI--3-0	A130	Double letters treated as one
CARTER C-63-6	C636	Vowels not coded
DI BELLO D--1-4--0	DO14	Treat foreign prefixes as integral part of name
HAGEMANN H-2-5-5-	H255	Letters separated by vowels are coded irrespective of previous letter
JACKSON J-2---50	J250	Letters with same codes coded as one
SCOTT	S300	Letters with same codes as prefix would have are not coded
SMITH S5-3-0	S530	Add zeros to produce 3 digits
ST JOHN SAINTJOHN S--532---	S532	Treat as SAINTJOHN
WITHERS W-3--62	W362	W and H in name are not coded

Attempts have been made to refine this system by applying a double Soundex Code. In this case both parents' surnames are coded thus: A123-D456. This improved the resolution but a further question needed to be asked, that of the mother's maiden name. Other variations include digitizing the initial letter of the surname in the same way as described. For the purpose for which this type of coding is intended, a scheme has been tried using name + initial + sex + date of birth + place of birth, all of which are generally available to the keepers of medical records.

However, the needs of family historians and genealogists are somewhat different. I am just beginning to try the Russell Soundex Code out on the various different spellings that members of the Guild have encountered in their searches. From this I hope to discover whether a coding system can be devised to cater for the many reasons for spelling variations, such as the misreading of old documents (and recent ones too), the reader wrongly anticipating a spelling, and, in this day and age, the keying errors due to mistyping. These errors are not associated with the sound of names and are therefore unlikely to be adequately catered for by the Soundex Code.

Although I have acknowledged all contributions individually, I should like to

take this opportunity to thank you all again for the lists of different spellings you have sent me.

[John Hitchon, 89 Foley Road East, Streetly, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands B74 3JB]

MARGRETT MEMORABILIA

Bruce Margrett

There has to be an origin to a name and, with a distinct French sound like Maigret (which those of us having the name get all the time), the obvious answer is to blame the Huguenots. Didn't they come from France anyway?

Looking at the Margrett family trees which reach back for different numbers of years, all of them appear to start in the county of Gloucester and mostly in the immediate area of the city and its villages.

The oldest tree reaches the 1680s and is set in a Gloucester village some ten miles north of the city. It is called Deerhurst. Registers are available as far back as 1558 and, with luck, that tree has the chance of giving some clue to the origin of the name.

At its earliest there is no name or any clue to a French origin (except for a modern ancestor). One might expect with refugees entering a new country after fleeing religious persecution that some continuity might be maintained with the old way of life, by naming children after the French relatives who were to be remembered. Alternatively perhaps, when settling in a new land, you might rather take on only local names. Anyway on all the names found in the records there are no French first names or any Monsieur Maigret.

To settle in those times needed money and income or else the permission of the parish in the form of a settlement certificate. None seen yet.

The first family contacted had unexpected origins. In about 1890 their ancestors escaped to England from not France but Russia. Persecution drove out many Russian Jews at that time and is a familiar story throughout the ages. Their name was probably something like 'Morgrete'. There must have been a reason for them to adopt the surname Margrett which must have been as unfamiliar in those days as now. But having discovered that name and adopted it, they settled down in London and the family thrives today.

What about the Huguenots? On St Bartholomew's Day, 24 August 1572, there was a great outbreak of violence all over France and particularly in Paris. Some ten thousand Protestants were killed and for two hundred years refugees were escaping from France. The French surname of Marguet discovered in this century's probate registers in London may be a clue. If you consider a Gloucestershire man pronouncing it, you could get Margrett.

The Huguenot clue was confirmed by a octogenarian Margrett who recently enjoyed a diamond wedding as evidence of the stamina of our stock. Not yet completed is a survey of our lifespans in the Margrett family but ages of 79, 80 and 84 are not unfamiliar.

The hunt has only just started and it will take more years yet to go back further on some other trees. This should start to connect some of them up and one tree has already done this. We have Argentinian Margrett families related to two UK families through a Thomas Margrett of the 1880s.

Consequently I am looking forward to making trips across the water to start looking for Monsieur Maigret.

[Bruce Margrett, 51 Oakleaf Drive, Polegate, East Sussex BN26 6PS]

ONE-NAME RECORD-KEEPING: THE LICKFOLD METHOD

Gordon M. Lickfold

My ancestor-hunting hobby started in 1972 and, right from the start, concentrated on all references to my own surname. In those days I had never heard of the concept of a one-name study, let alone that other family historians might be undertaking the same madness - and the idea of a Guild of GOONS...My system of record-keeping developed rapidly in the early days and - remarkably - it has stood the test of time, and an enormous amount of data, since then.

The Lickfold study is probably a small-to-medium-sized one-namer - between 1837 and 1978 there were 520 births, 401 marriages and 446 deaths registered. So the system outlined here may not necessarily work for large studies, though I believe it should.

My system has three elements:

- 1 Rough notes - that we all make on visits to record offices, etc.
- 2 The main file or data base.
- 3 A slip index to help identify 'who was who'.

1 Rough notes

These are kept on single A4 sheets, each numbered, with a master contents sheet saying what is on each sheet. Many contain results of searches of parish registers, always with a careful note of parish register/bishop's transcript/indexed transcript, etc, and the dates searched, regardless of whether or not there are Lickfold entries. When I have searched all I need to in a particular parish, it is then written up in the main file.

A crucial part of my rough-notes file is the work-to-do folder. This is arranged with one or more sheets for each record office, graveyard, county (for strays), etc. Every time something comes up that prompts a search at that repository, a note goes on the appropriate sheet.

2 The main file

Three important points about this file are:

(a) All information is kept on A4 sheets, the file itself being a large ring binder - soon to be split into two.

(b) The cornerstone of my system is cross-referencing between sections in the file, using abbreviations most of which are, I think, commonly used.

(c) Six of the seven main sections are categorized by type of record. This is particularly helpful so that I know exactly what records I have searched and for what places, dates, surnames, etc. Collecting all this data together to learn the history of individuals in the family is done in just one section: 'Family trees'.

The seven main sections of the file are:

- (i) Civil registration i.e. St Catherine's House indexes for births (B), marriages (M) and deaths (D). Each entry in the indexes is given its own unique number, e.g. B1 is the birth of Elizabeth Lickfold in 1837 and B520 of Cheryl in 1978. On the rare occasions that I have taken out a certificate, this is given a number and, e.g., 'Cert. 5' noted against the index entry.
- (ii) Census entries Each family group or individual/couple is given a number (e.g. CEN37) and each individual is cross-referenced to other records.

For example:

T8 CEN 22 (see also CEN 94 on p.20)

1861 Farnborough: At Ash Street in Ash parish
C183 John, 46, blacksmith, b. at Frensham M14 D108
B64 Charles, 8, son, scholar, b. at Ash (W28, 29, 31) M125,
D241, W38

T8 = Family Tree number 8 (see below)

C183 = unique number of his baptism

B64, M14, M125, D108, D241 = unique numbers of Civil Registration events

W38 = unique number of his will

(W28, 29, 31) = he is mentioned in these wills

- (iii) Directories Lickfold entries in commercial directories (especially Kelly's for London) - what a boon to locating people in the census. I only cross-reference from directory abstracts to the census, but also as with all classes of records to the family-tree section.
- (iv) Parish registers All Lickfold entries in each parish register are entered in the main file only when I have culled all dates I want from that register.

Parishes are listed alphabetically, regardless of county - one of the advantages of using a loose-leaf binder is the ease of adding in new information (and sometimes completely rewriting individual sheets when necessary).

Again, every entry has its unique reference number: C for baptisms, M marriages and BUR burials.

A master index is used to indicate in which parish individual events may be found, e.g. C154-160 Farnham, C161-185 Frensham, C186-192 Ash. Thus in the census-return example above John Lickfold's baptism (C183) is to be found in the Frensham parish register.

The list of Lickfold entries in each parish is preceded by a careful note of all that has been searched, e.g. the original parish register and bishop's transcript in full, or only an index or the IGI with specific entries checked in the original. This information is vital to save repetition in case, perhaps years later, I wish to extend my searches in that parish. I also note the dates a register is difficult to read in case queries of accuracy of data arise later.

- (v) Wills and administrations These are arranged by Somerset House, PCC, county wills, etc., with both indexes/catalogues and transcripts recorded. Again the cornerstone of the system is to give each will/administration its unique W number, with a list - like that for parish registers - that tells me where to find each source of wills. All Lickfolds named in each will are cross-reference by their BMD or C or BUR number.
- (vi) Indexes This section records information culled from all sorts of national and local indexes, including IGI, Boyd's Marriage Index, SoG Apprentices Index, the Bernau Index (to certain PRO records) at the Society of Genealogists, Harleian Society, British Record Society, various county record/archaeological societies.

Once again it is essential to state precisely what has been searched, how thoroughly and for what dates, together with details of Lickfold entries - and often a note on the appropriate sheet in the work-to-do folder mentioned earlier.

- (vii) Family trees At last we have arrived at the section of the binder in which all the foregoing data is brought together. There are at present ten main branches of the Lickfold family tree (i.e. T1-T10): all Lickfolds alive today should find a place in one of eight of them (and I have found that most do, though, of course, there are one or two born this century whose parentage is a mystery); the other two trees died out during the last century. So far I have brought two trees together, the two brothers in question being born in the 1730s.

Each individual in each branch of the family is allotted a single A4 sheet. I call this his 'personal history' sheet. They are arranged alphabetically by christian name, the oldest first, within each tree. For example:

43 JAMES EBENEZER (1840-1913) LONDON, SOLICITOR

Born:

Married:

Died:

Children - names and dates only; personal histories of sons on separate sheets, unless they died young or did not marry.

Then follows all the family-history material I have gleaned on that individual. This can be added at any time, adding an extra A4 sheet if necessary.

Finally, by way of summary, here is a typical entry for a birth in the civil-registration indexes:

1852 Sept.

T9, CEN22. CHARLES, Farnborough Mi25 D241 W38
(64)

C at Ash

to CLARA PHILIPS: D276

The death entry for Charles is:

1908 Mar.

T9, CEN22. CHARLES, 55, Farnham. B64, M125, W38 (241)

died 3 Jan. MI Ash.

Again the (D)264 is ringed to indicate his burial is in the relevant parish register. MI Ash indicates that his monumental inscription in Ash churchyard is also recorded in my notes on that parish. (Charles's obituary from the Ash parish magazine is recorded in his personal history sheet in T9.)

3 The Slip Index

This is based on the same principle as slips used for indexing registers. I use computer printout because it is thin and readily available, guillotined into 5 x 3 in. slips which are kept in card-index boxes.

Slips are arranged alphabetically by christian name, the year of birth. Their intent is to establish which Lickfold with a particular christian name is the most likely contender to whom new information is relevant, e.g. if William married in 1870, was he the one born in 1840, 1841 or 1844?

A typical slip might look like this:

WILLIAM THOMAS CEN52 T6

Birth not regd in GRO

M 1870 S Manchester

D 1910 S Chorlton, age 68 (=b. 1841-2)

This index is crying out of computerization, but I am terrified of the prospect of all the initial inputting of the existing data base. This would be a massive task. For the time being I am happy that manual searches using the slip index are not more time-consuming than having a computer to do it for me. but on the other hand that computer would enable me to do so much more with my data...

[Dr Gordon M. Lickfold, 33 Parsonage Road, Henfield, W. Sussex BN5 9JG]

FURTHER LIST OF BOOKS OF USE TO THE ONE-NAME RESEARCHER (2)

Brian Wm Christmas

Pride of place in my second list must go to Cole's Escheats, a published index to seven Harleian MSS nos. 410-11, 756-601, in the BL Manuscripts Department. The manuscripts give details of estates which have reverted to the Crown at a tenant's death, either because the heir is under age at the time, or the tenant has died without heirs. The only Christmas entry gives a three-generation pedigree for George Christmas of Colchester who died on 23 February 1566 in possession of the manor of Downhall, Bradwell juxta Mare, Essex. The index gives folio number, county and surname and sometimes the regnal year, and there are approximately 19,000 entries.

Two further lists of seventeenth-century Londoners are: A List of Inhabitants Within the Walls, 1695 (London Record Society, vol. 2) and A List of Inhabitants Without the Walls, 1695 in typescript; both can be seen at Guildhall Library. There is also a separately published Supplement. These lists were drawn up in connection with an assessment for raising revenue on births, deaths and marriages and from bachelors and childless widowers in that year.

With regard to Mr Malcolm Boyes's list of books which appeared in vol. 2, no. 4, please note that William Berry also published Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Surrey and Essex Genealogies and, as he was an official of the College of Arms, the information can probably be relied on to be correct.

In my first list, published in vol. 2, no. 5, please note that the author of The Aldermen of London should have read Beavan.

Boyd's Inhabitants of London

Although Boyd's 'Inhabitants of London' is well known to many genealogists and family historians, there is an additional way in which the One-Namer can use the information contained therein, and that is to look through the indexes for the surnames of female spouses that they are interested in, which appear at the right-hand side of each page.

As users of the indexes will know, the male inhabitants only are listed numerically and therefore, unless Mr Boyd has indicated on any particular page that the daughter or daughters of a listed inhabitant have married another male inhabitant and he has noted the connection, then other female strays will not be found.

I had originally found by reference to the name of Christmas in the index only two females (daughters of a listed male inhabitant) who were married to other inhabitants, but by looking through all the indexes I have now found a further six ladies named Christmas married to inhabitants. It is obviously therefore a worthwhile exercise to carry out and does not take

as long as one might think, one factor being that in many cases no spouses are shown, as Mr Boyd did not find marriage details in each case.
[Brian Christmas, 74 Oakwood Road, Maidstone, Kent ME16 8AL]

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Sir

RAF Research

Further to the letter 'RAF Research' from Eunice Wilson, some members may not be aware of the existence of a 1914-19 Register of RFC, RNAS and RAF Personnel which is compiled by David J. Barnes, 21 Bury New Road, Ramsbottom, via Bury, Lancashire BL0 0BT.

He has, in the past, been most helpful in clarifying my late father's activities in the RFC - which the MoD and the RAF Museum were unable to do.

J. Ian Todd [Cherub Cottage, Lelant, Cornwall TR26 3EL]

Dear Sir

With regard to my letter as published in the 'Summer 1986', vol. 2, no. 7, issue, p. 187, the final paragraph should read: 'Lastly, anyone within striking distance of Bristol Library...' This refers to the Avon Central Library, College Green, Bristol. This contains a quickly increasing genealogical holding of IGI, usual reference department and a large collection of Phillimore, British Record Society and other volumes.

Brian Austin [11 Alma Street, Weston-super-Mare B523 1RB]

Dear Sir

Generation Grid

I was interested to read the references to my Generation Grid in your summer issue (pages 185-7). Mr Tatler and Mr Austin find it too complicated, Mr Fairfax not complicated enough. The intention was to have a template which could be placed over pedigrees and enable one to read off generations which were roughly contemporary on different charts; what further uses or developments of it people may care to make is their own affair. The main object is that everybody should be compatible in the basics, and I believe there are enough 'mnemonics' in my grid to help

people memorize it easily, starting, appropriately, with 'A' for 1380/1, the year of the Peasants' Revolt, continuing via 'E' for the beginning of the Elizabethan century, to 'O' for the most recent 'double-O' year, 1800.

I do not think many people will need to use the period before 1380 unless they can latch on to a Visitation pedigree and, as for the future nearly two centuries hence, who can tell? The Generation Grid has been about for nearly 20 years now and a lot of people use it, and I never miss an opportunity to publicize it. I am glad in particular to see that it is widely accepted in computer studies.

Frank Leeson [108 Sea Lane, Ferring, West Sussex BN12 5HB]

Dear Sir

Generation Grid

A Generation Grid submitted by Francis Leeson is based on a constant 29 years per generation. While this may be valid overall, is it really valid for all of the time covered?

This number is essentially an index number that represents the sum of all conditions that cause generations to be either longer or shorter, expressed in years per generation. Haven't conditions changed so that a different number would be applicable in some periods of time? My sense says that a number smaller than 29 seems likely for the years prior to about 1700 and larger than 29 for the time 1700 thru 1829. If such variations are found, then shouldn't the number of years allocated to each generation within these time periods be adjusted?

Family Heritage Books

The spring issue contained a letter from Mrs Dore regarding the Family Heritage Books being sold from Sterling, Pennsylvania.

I would like to add my opinion that they are not worth the paper they are printed on. Pursuing my one-name study causes the telephone-book listings to be used to make contacts. Several people have made reference to this operation and some initially confuse my efforts with this swindle.

J. C. Halbrooks [RFD Box 106B, Sterling, CT 06377, USA. Mr Halbrooks enclosed newspaper cuttings indicating that various attempts were being made by consumer agencies in Pennsylvania to stop this kind of activity.]

Dear Sir

International Reply Coupons

I purchase one International Reply Coupon from the Canadian Post Office for 95 cents, the equivalent of approximately 48 British pence. The Canadian Post Office will provide one 68-cent stamp for one IRC; this is minimum first-class airmail postage to Europe. The British Post Office only provides one 22-pence postage stamp which is minimum postage by surface mail and meets the commitment printed on the coupon. I was shocked and outraged when advised by a correspondent that I must send not one but two International Reply Coupons to obtain a reply by airmail from Britain and wrote to Sir Ronald Dearing, Chairman at Post Office Headquarters, 33 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 1PX, to complain. Copies of replies received are enclosed. I find these replies most unsatisfactory.

I believe the excessive charges made for such coupons go to sustain a bloated bureaucracy and invite my fellow members of the Guild to bring their disapproval to the attention of Sir Ronald Dearing. Why cannot the British Post Office issue minimum airmail postage, follow the only slightly more generous approach of the Canadian Post Office, and be satisfied with a 40-per-cent profit?

Malcolm A. Gullen [21 Kaymar Drive, Gloucester, Ontario, Canada K1J 7C8. Mr Gullen enclosed two letters from the Tariff Section of the Post Office stating that the British Post Office follows the regulations of the Universal Postal Union in pricing its IRC and in supplying a surface-mail stamp in return for an IRC (the price is converted from a gold-franc price set by the UPU, the gold franc being the UPU's own currency) and that the Post Office is required by Government to operate on a strict commercial basis and to meet 'stretching financial targets' (toxophilists may care to ponder on how you stretch a target). Mr Gullen is now setting about acquiring a stock of British stamps.]

Dear Sir

I have been a member of GOONS for almost a year now and find the journals well produced and edited. I keenly received my update to the One-Name Studies Register giving new members and amended interests. Although I've only been a genealogy researcher for three years now, I feel I can provide a reasonably satisfactory feedback to enquiries from other members and some non-members; certainly four out of five enquiries received positive replies.

It is a source of disappointment to find 'seasoned' and 'new' members who in their replies state that they are interested only in 'regional' or 'period' studies of a particular surname. I cover all England and Wales, some parts of Scotland (current project) and have several colleagues concentrating their searches abroad in an effort to build up a 'reasonable' coverage.

I feel there should be some provision in the Register quoting the extent of a member's interest, be it regional, period or otherwise.

I may be running over old ground in that the subject has previously been brought to light and discarded, making do with the reference to category E for all those who 'fall short of the requirement for section C...'. I can't help but wonder how many other members are like-minded!

Can anything be done to indicate the extent of a searcher's coverage, even if it's an abbreviation to follow the category: N - national; P - period, etc.

Henry J. Arkle [12 Woodford Close, Witherwack Est., Sunderland, Tyne and Wear, SR5 5SA]

Dear Sir

Regarding your Editor's Comment, vol. 2, no. 5, it would seem to be a Catch 22 situation for small one-name societies. As you will see from the enclosed newsletter, ours hasn't even got off the ground yet; I'm still at the 'toe testing the water' stage. I have sent 30 copies, hopefully covering most of the Kinchin branches. At the moment I only have six dedicated family historians plus a few with a minor interest. Response so far has brought me one monetary donation and one practical offer of help.

From reading the Journal there appear to be numerous family societies. They all had to start somewhere and, with reference to the letter by Colin Ulph, we new starters need your help, even if eventually it means we shall no longer be represented anywhere officially but only as an individual members of GOONS.

Maybe there should be some form of Small Societies membership within GOONS. As no doubt some individual members within these societies would still maintain their individual membership and thus voting right, maybe a non-voting membership would cover. There would be a voice through the Journal, plus revenue for the Guild, which would be representing both individuals and one-name societies at Federation.

Mary Kinchin [6 Rogiet Terrace, Rogiet, Newport, Gwent NP6 3UA]

REVIEWS

The Chaffin Family: a Study of One Name by Phyllis and Stella Drake, Basingstoke, 1986, A5 paperback, 77 pp., 30 illus., 7 trees, £3.95.

I found this an excellent little booklet summarizing the development of a family from the fifteenth century. It deals with the likely origins of the

surname and comments on the forty or so spellings encountered during the course of the research.

The authors tell us that they have identified about 1500 Chaffins, including spouses, and they have shown how the various branches have spread throughout Britain and beyond. They have concentrated on a limited number of individuals and presented very readable biographies which are very much enhanced by some charming line drawings.

Each chapter is supported by references to the source material and the booklet concludes with a valuable index to persons and places. This is a very good example of the way a one-name study can be presented, and it is a most worthwhile record for all the Chaffins and their descendants.

The Chadwick Tribune, Journal of the Chadwick Family History Society, no. 7, July 1986, A5 paperback, 24 pp., ISSN 0267-4556.

The journal is made up of a mixture of short articles and lists extracted from various archives, together with facsimiles of documents and newspaper cuttings. Whilst I approve of the inclusion of transcripts and facsimiles, I feel that they ought not to represent more than 50 per cent of the content of the magazine.

I am sure that members of the Chadwick FHS would have appreciated some interpretation of the raw data. However, the editorial makes it clear that the main priority is the accumulation of information, so I look forward to future issues when no doubt there will be more scope for publishing the findings of the research.

Peter Chadwick, the General Secretary and Editor, reports that membership is up to 69, so the society is making good progress. We wish them every success in the future.

D.A.P.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

These publications may receive fuller reviews later.

The Data Protection Act and Genealogists, Society of Genealogists Leaflet no. 18, ISBN 0 901878 80 4, A5, 6 pp., 15p.

This leaflet has been prepared by the Society of Genealogists in association with the Federation of Family History Societies, the Guild of One-Name Studies and the Association of Genealogists and Record Agents, in an attempt to ease the computer user through the minefield of data-protection legislation, a horrendous example of sloppy drafting and a

source of confusion for all, including, it seems, those charged with implementing it.

The Society of Shropshires Newsletter, vol. 3, no. 2, 1 July 1986. The Society records with satisfaction that it has now computerized its genealogical data and, thanks in part to a link with the Guild, has begun to close a three-centuries gap in the English side of its history. There is, however, a spirited protest from a member who would prefer to have more work done on incomplete lines on the American side.

Buttress Family Digest, vol. 1, no. 1, June 1986, published by the Buttress/Butteriss Family History Group. This is the first issue in journal format of a newsletter which has till now appeared in manuscript form. A fuller review will appear in a later issue.

Tod Ancestry. The January-March 1986 publication pages were reviewed in the last issue. Publication pages for April to August have now been received, the description 'page' being dropped in July as the contents expand to cover four sides of A4 in a variety of typefaces and typesizes.

USEFUL SOURCES

At the most recent committee meeting Derek Palgrave reported that he had heard from the Dictionary of National Biography that files are kept on pre-1900 individuals and that information can be supplied. Contact Dr C. S. Nicholls, Room 310, Clarendon Building, Bodleian Library, Oxford OBI 3BG.

Mrs Susan Bourne is compiling an 1851 Census Index of London and Other Prisons. She is concentrating on the London prisons but will extend her work to major provincial prisons later. Search fees are £1 for one individual name and up to 10 entries for the same surname £5. For all entries for the same surname an estimate will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Mrs Bourne's address is 26 Brookside Road, Istead Rise, Northfleet, Kent DA13 9JJ.

OXFORD MEETING

The final programme of the Society of Genealogists 75th Anniversary Congress 1986 has a GOONS meeting following the Council Meeting of the Federation of Family History Societies. The Council Meeting is at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, 13 September, in the Dining Hall of St John's College and the GOONS meeting is scheduled to end at 6.00 p.m. An interesting situation, as presumably the St John's staff will be wanting to lay tables for dinner and will not look too favourably on long-lingering GOONS.

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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