

The Journal Of  
**ONE-NAME STUDIES**



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**ONE-NAME STUDIES**

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

A rather belated happy and prosperous New Year, I hope that in 1988 all members are able to trace at least one elusive ancestor.

Thank you everyone who has sent in material for this special Australian issue to commemorate the Arrival of the First Fleet. It has been fascinating reading about the many different reasons why people left England to go to Australia and the course their lives took in their new country.

As 1988 is an Olympic year, members are invited to submit articles on ancestors' "gold medal" achievements. These need not be limited to the field of sport or athletics, but could include pioneering fields, such as mountain climbing or membership of an expedition.

At the last Executive Committee Meeting it was asked that it should be brought to members attention that more volunteers are needed to run one-day conferences, anyone who thinks they would like to help in this way should write to Dr. Keith Meredith, the Guild's Regional Liaison Officer. Also the Guild has a new Sales Officer, David Attwood, who receives a hearty "thank you" for volunteering for this somewhat burdensome job. His address appears inside the cover of the Journal and all matters concerning sales should be directed to him.

After the publication of Mr. Frank Mueller's article, "The Burdick Family Takes Long Route to Roots" in the last issue of the Journal, he wrote to me suggesting that the author's address be published at the end of articles so that members could get in touch with him or her. This, I believe, was done in the past, so authors' addressees will appear in this and subsequent issues of the Journal. However, I hope that this will not mean that interesting comments on articles will no longer be sent to the Editor for inclusion in the Journal. Please remember unless an article is returned it will be filed and will appear in a future issue, if it cannot be published right away.

Finally I would like to thank all those members, who have contributed to the last four issues of the Journal in any way.

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ONE-DAY CONFERENCE AT SPOFFORTH - 12 SEPTEMBER 1987

Mary Meredith

Once again Guild members and family historians spent an enjoyable, sociable and instructive day at Spofforth. Over forty people including twenty-five Guild members gathered to listen to speakers talk on very different subjects.

Harold Culling, a co-founder of the Liverpool Family History Society, entertained us all whilst telling us of unusual and interesting sources, which I suspect many of us had not even heard of, let alone considered useful for our researches. Some of his information, although not necessarily relevant to genealogy, nevertheless, gave a fascinating insight into different aspects of social history.

Professor Kaplan spoke about compound surnames and about some of the very varied reasons why people adopt or discard a second surname. Family historians could be excused for despairing over the additions, deletions and juggling of names in which some people indulge.

Delegates then indulged themselves in a superb buffet lunch, provided with much thought and hard work by local Guild members.

The afternoon session started with Professor Lasker telling us of his researches into marriages where both partners have the same surname and of the resultant genetic and other disorders. These marriages are rare, even in inbred societies, so more information is being sought.

Dr. Mascie-Taylor then talked about surname distribution and clumping. No surprises were revealed (Jones really is common in Wales), but the subject stimulated a lively discussion and interchange of ideas.

Then followed four short talks by members. First, Roger Havelock told how he has tried to find his relationship to General Havelock of Lucknow fame. So far he has not succeeded, but has found much evidence of Viking ancestry. Then Mr. W. B. Taylor told us of tax records of 1780, kept at the P.R.O. at Kew, which give details of male servants and numbers of carriages kept as well as other information. At the present time Mr. Taylor is producing his own version of "Kelly's Directory" of York for the year 1780. Next Mr. H. R. Woleedge talked about the name "Vikerage" and its many spelling variations. Finally, Keith Meredith reported on his trip to New Zealand and Australia and of the enthusiasm and dedication of the genealogists down under. The chairman had written to overseas members to obtain their views on a number of matters affecting them.

Closing time came to soon. We dispersed after a rewarding and satisfying day and looking forward to another conference "up north".

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"CALLING COUSIN CLARRIE - DOWN UNDER"

Barbara Bassil

My great-great-grandfather, William Hems, senior, was a cutler working in Whitechapel High Street, London, England during the 1850s and 1860s. His Will made in 1865 contained the phrase "to

my said son, Richard, who is in Australia and likely there to remain". He was a well-to-do man and had been a judge of cutlery in the Great Exhibition of 1851. In fact, I possess the medal given to him and all the other judges by Prince Albert. Wills have great interest to all family historians and William's was no exception, because it allowed me to trace my distant Australian cousins - eventually!

So how to set about finding Richard Hems and his descendants in that vast continent of Australia? In March 1981, I was lucky enough to visit both Australia and New Zealand on holiday. Although I was only away a month, by flying everywhere, I was able to spend 4 days in Sydney, 2 in Brisbane, 4 up by the Barrier Reef, 10 in New Zealand and 7 in Melbourne. I went to Richmond Villa, the home of the Society of Australian Genealogists and in Brisbane I was welcomed most kindly by the Queensland Family History Society, spending an evening with some of the committee members. However, during my holiday I was unable to obtain a copy of Richard's death certificate, which would have given me such a wealth of information about his own family.

Well, as every family historian knows, you have to have patience when researching your forebears! So I was patient for another two years. Mrs. Holliday of Ringwood very kindly traced Richard Hems as living in Melbourne in 1880. Then I had a break through when Mr. Tetlow of Bundoora managed to obtain Richard's death certificate for me. This showed that Richard Hems (my great grandfather, Henry Hems' brother) had died of blood poisoning on December 7th 1879, aged 54. He had come from London, England and had spent one year in South Australia and twenty-two years in Victoria. His father's name was William Hems, cutler and his mother's name was Sarah Hems nee Sharp. Richard had married a widow, Elizabeth Smith and they had had five children: Richard Alexander, deceased; Eliza, deceased; Ann, aged 22; William, aged 20 and Henry, aged 17. What a marvellous amount of family history is contained in an Australian death certificate.

Now I was very keen to trace my Australian cousins and I can never thank Avis Holliday and Eric Tetlow enough for all the help they continued to give me. Let no one tell you that the flow of information between Great Britain and Australia is only one way, because I have proof that this just is not so. Eric has continued to send me all sorts of information about Richard's family. More than that he has researched all manner of Hems, who were sent to Australia as convicts. Through him I have become aware of the fascinating, but awful history of the First Fleeters and all they had to endure. I have become absorbed in the pioneering life of those people that followed them and how they all worked so hard to help to make Australia the lovely vibrant country that it is today. Avis was also keeping an eye out for any reference to the name of Hems. She spotted the account of the funeral of an elderly lady named Elizabeth Hems in 1944. This listed all her children, the daughters' married names and

the names of all her grandchildren, one of whom was Clarence Keech. Now an extraordinary coincidence occurred! Avis Holliday is a keen lawn bowler and one day in her club magazine she saw a reference to a Mr. Clarrie Keech. She telephoned him and enquired whether his great-grandfather had been a Richard Hems from London, England and so I was put in touch with my third cousin, Clarrie!

We exchanged all sorts of information. I could tell him all about the English Hems going back several generations and he could tell me about the Australian Hems. How his Aunt Ethel Hems had had a beautiful singing voice and had sung in many concerts. The Australian Hems had obviously never forgotten their English origins. His uncle, Clarence Victor Hems, had joined the 1st A.I.F., but had been sadly killed in September 1918. His cousin, Kenneth Williams, had been a pilot in the Second World War, but also had been sadly killed. Cousin Clarrie himself had joined the 2nd A.I.F. Signals and had seen service overseas in the South-West Pacific. I was glad to be able to tell him that I had been in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force and had seen service both in England and the Middle East.

My interest in family history has also brought me into contact with another Australian lady. Belonging to the Guild of One-Name Studies, I am interested in families named Hems all over the world, which led Mrs. Eeme Johnson to write to me from Brisbane, Queensland, Australia regarding her Hems ancestors, who had come from London in the 1800s. We corresponded over several years and when she and her husband visited England on holiday I invited them to visit me for a day and see all my Hems' souvenirs. We found we had many interests in common and are now sure that we are distantly related, although we have yet to prove it conclusively. I told Eeme how I longed to visit Australia again one day, but that for a retired senior citizen on a pension it required a great deal of saving up for the fare.

Therefore, imagine my delighted astonishment when, a few weeks ago, out of the blue I received a letter from Mr. Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister of Australia, informing me that through a special programme called "Expo Invites the World", Mrs. E. E. Johnson of Queensland had nominated me to receive a special letter from him. The Exposition is to be staged in Brisbane for six months from 30th April to 30th October 1988 under the theme of "Leisure in the Age of Technology". Even better news was to follow, I received a letter from Qantas saying that their Prime Minister had invited me to join in their Bicentennial Celebrations and also enjoy the spectacle of World Expo '88 and it might be possible for me to do so. During the time when World Expo will be opening its doors to the world, Qantas will be offering 88 free tickets to winners of a draw. If I won one of these tickets, I would be flown to Australia free of charge to meet my hosts, who would have been brought to meet me at World Expo '88, plus free hotel accomodation for three days and two nights.

How truly wonderful it would be if I should be lucky enough to win one of these free tickets, because I would also like to visit the first International Genealogical Congress on Family History hosted by the Society of Australian Genealogists in Sydney in October 1988. Sydney is a lovely city and I really fell in love with it when I spent a few days there in 1981. The Congress sounds extremely interesting and will provide a chance to meet family historians from all over the world. I should dearly love to be there.

Then I would like to visit Melbourne to see my goddaughter, her husband and three children, who live out at Cranbourne. Also I could thank Avis and Eric in person for all the help they have given me in tracing the Australian Hems and what fun to meet all my long lost Australian cousins, but most of all I would like the chance of "Calling Cousin Clarrie - Down Under" in person!

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#### SANTS IN AUSTRALIA

Compiled from the Sant Newsletter

Convict Transportation Records at the Cheshire County Record Office showed four Sants having been brought to trial of which three were actually transported to Australia.

They were:-

Moses Sant 24  
Charge: Stealing turkeys, shoes, etc.  
Sentence: 7 years  
How behaved in goal: Good  
How behaved in goal since conviction: Good  
Character: Very bad  
Occupation: Sawyer  
Status: Single  
Age: 24  
Height: 5' 10"  
Build: Stout  
Face: Oval  
Complexion: Fresh  
Hair: Brown  
Eyes: Blue  
Residence: Byley-cum-Yatehouse  
Transported: -- May 1820 on board "Institution"

Abel Sant 39  
13 January 1821 Charge: Stealing a quantity of wheat  
Sentence: Transported 7 years  
How behaved in jail: Good  
How behaved since trial: Good  
Connexion and former course in life: Bad  
Temper and disposition: Good  
Character as far as known: Very Bad



State of health: Good.

A very bad character and connexions very bad, his brother Moses transported in May last year and put on board the "Institution"

No. 7 Abel Sant. January 1821.

Before whom tried: Trafford Trafford, Esq. and others.

Transported: 21 March 1821

Richard Sant 16

No. 05 5' 2½" Fair Hair Dark grey eyes

Occupation: Shoemaker

Where tried: Chester Pleas

When tried: 10 April 1824

Sentence: 7 years

Ship Embarked: "Medway" Year: 1825

Ship to Colony: "Medway" 1825

Native Place: Chester

Marks: Cast in his eyes and scar? between ? ? and thumb --? --?

Thomas Sant

11 March 1835 Court of Requests

Thomas Sant of Middlewich. Acquitted

Number of days detained in this year

After final commitment: 46

No. 65

It is Abel Sant about whom most is known. He married twice. First, Margaret Bayley in 1799 in England and secondly, Ellen Smith in 1836 in Australia. From, John, a son of the first marriage, descended a family which went to America and became members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, while from, Isaac, the only son of his second marriage, descended a family, which was to have members in both Australia and New Zealand.

Abel's son Isaac was a pioneer of the silver mining town of Yerranderie in the Burragorang Valley of New South Wales. The valley was settled by farmers in the early 1800s and in the 1890s silver ore was mined in its upper reaches and the small town of Yerranderie came into existence. The valley which is about 60 miles from Sydney and 20 miles from Picton was evacuated and completely flooded in 1959 to supply water to the city of Sydney. The dam is called Warragamba and the back up which flooded the valley is called Lake Burragorang. However, Yerranderie was not flooded but the access road was cut off making it extremely difficult to reach and today it is a ghost town.

Recently when Mr. Ron Mills was researching all the families, who were the pioneers of Yerranderie, he found the name of Isaac Sant. His name appeared on leases granted in the Yerranderie area about 1890 and also he had leases for coal mining in the Lower Burragorang. His father, Abel, had worked at an earlier date for the Antill family in Picton. The Antills were the leading family in Picton and their ancestors had figured prominently in the early history of New South Wales. One member

of the family had accompanied the first Governor of New South Wales, Macquerie, on some of his trips to the edges of the then unexplored areas. The link with Isaac Sant is established by an article which appeared in the "Camden News" of October 1896 under the heading "Early Days in Picton" by Mr. R. H. Antill.

"Two noted fencers of their day were Rozette and Abel (sic) Sant, father of the present Isaac Sant his reputation in this respect has been maintained by his son. Part of a fence erected by them is still to be seen at Jarvisfield. It is 70 years old. Abel lived in a cottage opposite the present Rifle Range Butts on the bank of the Stone quarry in the Race Course."

Another newspaper article mentioning Isaac Sant entitled "A Visit to the Peak's Silver Mines, Burragorang" which was taken from the "Camden News" of March 1899 appears in Sonja Den Hertog's book, "Yerranderie Silver Field" published by the Oaks Historical Society in 1983.

"About a mile and a half south west of the main camp the mine known as the "Golden Gates" is situated under the managership of Mr. I. Sant. This mine has only one shaft about 40 feet deep worked by day and night shifts. The ore is reported of good quality, and is followed on the underlay from the outcrop, the reef being about 18 inches thick with good prospects. Mr. Sant has so far not treated the ore, although the ore is being prepared for cartage. Mr. Sant has also sunk a shaft close to the main camp, the "Lady Manning", reaching about 25 feet deep, but did not strike the reef, the mine is not at present worked."

Other references state that on 31st January 1900 W. Sant (Isaac's son, Walter) of Burragorang advertises The Golden Gate Silvermine and that Mrs. I. Sant, an old time resident died at Richmond on the 7th October 1931.

Isaac Sant is also mentioned in a poem entitled "Farewell to Burragorang" written by John C. Wearne, which appeared in the "Camden News" of Thursday, October 6th 1898. The poem mentions many people by name and reveals a little about the character of each. Below are a few extracts from it, the complete poem consisting of eighty continuous lines.

To Bernard Carlon first upon my list,  
A man hospitable and kind  
A gentleman by nature and refined;

To Charlie Hill, who's called by some "uncooth",  
A man who scorns a lie and likes the truth.

With Isaac Sant, who hates all shady tricks,  
I chat across the bar of politics.

Young Phillip Reilly, where are you my boy?  
A shake of hands with you I much enjoy.  
Don't be annoyed or think me very rude  
But create a sensation and sing them "The Dude".

I dare not mention any Ladies, or my life  
Would not be worth a shilling with my wife.

In 1911 Isaac was to meet Alfred Clifford Sant, his father's great-great-grandson, who was born in the United States and descended from John, a son of Abel's first marriage in England. Below is the story of the events leading up to the meeting and the actual meeting with Isaac as later compiled by Alfred himself. It will be noted that Isaac's version of how his father came to be transported varies from the facts as given in the Transportation Records and also he seems to have been unaware of the fact that he had an uncle, Moses Sant, who had been transported to Australia the year before his father. Although a Moses Sant aged 30 was buried at St. Michael and All Angels, Middlewich, Cheshire, on the 22nd of March 1825. Could Moses some how have got back to England in under 7 years and was this why Isaac did not know about him?

"In 1906 my brother, Alma Sant, returned home from missionary work with the Southern States Mission in New Zealand and Bishop Hymas said to me 'Now it is your turn to go Fred' (Fred being short for Alfred). I eventually set out for Salt Lake City on the 7th July 1908 where I was set apart on the 8th to go to New Zealand. My brother Orson had been born the day I left and consequently I felt a bit lonely as mother and father were not able to be with me.

I was assigned to the Southern Island Mission in the city of Christchurch, a beautiful city, not unlike Salt Lake. As time passed I gave a great deal of thought to some of the Sant people. Uncle Johnny and Aunt Benta had given me \$10 before leaving and had asked me to keep my eyes and ears open and find Sant people who they knew to be living there. It was not until the 1910 Census was taken and published that I found the following references:

Alfred C. Sant Mormon Missionary  
Walter Sant Patoni, Wellington, New Zealand

I wrote to Walter and he was happy to get my letter and sent it on to his father (Isaac) in Australia. His father wrote back and said that he was glad to learn there were some Sants besides his own family and that he would be happy to meet me. After writing to Walter many times I told him that the man for whom I was looking had been transported. His wife prevented Walter from burning the letter and told him to send it on to his father and when a reply came perhaps his feelings would be changed.

The letter was sent to Isaac in Australia and the reply came back 'Yes Walter, tell the man that the ancestor he is looking for was a transport'. This was sad news because this was a secret that had been kept all the days of his life.

I was invited to visit Walter and his family at Patoni. I did and was treated very royally. We discussed a great deal about the family he had never heard about. His father, Isaac, had been very secretive and was only 13 years old when his father, Abel, died. In his last words Abel told his son not to join any church because it was church and religion which had influenced his being transported to Australia. Abel, who was a Protestant, knew that his brothers-in-law were Catholics and as he (Abel) would not join the Catholic Church they had used their influence in getting him transported in order to remove the stain of a Protestant mingled with the family.

Then an invitation was extended to me to visit Isaac in Australia. This I accomplished in 1911 after I finished my mission in New Zealand. (Here Alfred's long and fascinating account of his journey has been omitted.)

Isaac was doing some blacksmithing when I arrived and was standing by his anvil. He looked very much like Grandfather George.

I was treated very well and met all the folks and children that were there. I got the record of where they were born from Isaac. Abel had been transported to Combind, Australia.

Whilst at Isaac's home I received a first hand account of his father, Abel, and how he came to be transported to New Zealand(?). He was a top sawyer in a sawpit and the Australian Government wrote to England asking for some good sawyers to be sent over to work in the mills. This is the story Isaac told me.

"My father had been working in a saw mill with his son, Tom, when the Australian Government asked sawyers to go over. The English Government sent 67 top sawyers over on the same boat, with the same charge and gave them the same punishment, 7 years in Van Diemen's Land. Whilst these men had been at work, files had been placed in each lunch bucket. It so happened that Tom's bucket had the files in it but his father claimed the bucket and said, 'It's me they want to get rid of, you stay and I'll go.' So the father took the rap for the boy and was transported along with 66 other sawyers all on the same ship. It is plain to see that it was nothing but a trumped up charge that caused him to be sent to Australia. He left his wife and family of twelve children fearing he would probably never see them again.

After his arrival in Australia he lived under convict rule for three months and was then sent to the saw mills at Melbourne and was never under surveillance after that time. At the end of three years he was released entirely but with the restriction that he could not return to England until seven years had passed. Although he wrote to his family in England he never got any word from them.

The oldest son, Tom (for whom he came to Australia) came to Melbourne in search of his father but the two never met. Abel never got to see any of his kin after he left England. He was alone for 15 years then married Ellen Smith from Australia and they had one son, Isaac."

I corresponded with Walter for a period of 30 years and sure missed him when he passed away. He never had any children of his own but his wife Annie had two daughters."

Thus after almost 100 years descendants of Abel Sant living many thousands of miles apart and, at least the Australian and New Zealand branch, unaware of the others existence met.

[Mr. George Brown, Member no. 019, who supplied the information for the above article would be pleased to hear from anyone in Australia who is connected with or can provide information on the Sants, Saints or Saunts. His address is:-  
2 Rusland Crescent, Uiverston, Cumbria, LA12 9LT, England.]

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#### DOWN THE LINE

Marilyn Chowney

Having joined the West Surrey Family History Society, I received copies of the Spring and Summer 1978 editions of "Root and Branch" and read with great interest an article: "On First Dipping into Quarter Sessions Records" (Vol.4 No.4). It mentions that: " - somewhere there must be other records which show which of them (transportees) actually went, where to, and on which ships."

There are other records and during my search I have found and consulted a few of them and I hope there may be something here which is of some interest to fellow family historians.

I began my project in 1978 with two main aims: firstly, to find out all I possibly could about my great-great-grandfather, who according to family rumour had been transported to Australia and secondly, to "pin down" the common ancestor from whom my own family and other existing families of the same name are descended.

"Grilling Grannie" proved totally unproductive, so I applied the same technique to my Great Aunt. All she was able to tell me was that her grandfather's name was Henry, he was born in Dublin and

had been transported from Ireland to Australia because he had shot a man who had caught him stealing sheep. So armed with this "knowledge" and the fact that my own grandfather (the convict's grandson) had been a policeman, I wrote to the Surrey Police Force with the delusion that they would have a "bulky file" on my grandfather and his close relatives. My quest had begun!

However, the reply was very disappointing. The "bulky file" that I had in my "mind's eye" and upon which I was foolishly pinning so much hope, turned out to be no more than a few lines of scanty information, some of which I knew to be inaccurate.

Some time later (and purely by chance) I came across a book called "The Dictionary of Western Australians 1829-1914, Volume 2. Bond. 1850-1868". Although most of the information given in the Dictionary is considerably abbreviated, many invaluable (to me any way) leads can be found and surnames are listed alphabetically ...CHO ... CHOW ... CHOWNE ... yes ... YES... THERE HE IS ... there he is then ... CHOWNEY ..... "James"???

James CHOWNEY, born 1830, convicted on the charge of "shooting to resist arrest" at Kingston on Thames in 1857 was transported to Australia on the "Edwin Fox" and arrived in Swan River in 1858. At the time of his arrival he was married with one child.

Now I had some dates, some names ... now I could really start my search!

From the Dictionary, I went to the "Register of Convicts Transported". The Register is arranged under ships and then counties. This time I found James's name bracketed to the name of one William HARRIS; both received sentences of fifteen years transportation and both were convicted at Kingston Assizes on 19 March 1857. William HARRIS was duly "checked out" in the Dictionary and his conviction was for "shooting while resisting arrest". It seems that James was not alone on his journey of "misadventure".

After delving around I found a contact in Western Australia who keeps an extensive list of convicts transported and who has been able to send me a description of James's physical features. He was 5' 6" tall; had light brown hair and hazel eyes; his face was oval in shape with a sallow complexion; his build was middle-stout and he had a scar on his left knee and on the back of his neck.

From the Registrar's Office in Perth, Western Australia, I discovered that James died of cerebral haemorrhage and asthenia on 6 November 1904 in the Public Hospital, Bunbury. Unfortunately, the hospital does not have any records dated before 1908, so I am unable to find out where James was staying when he was admitted.

Since then I have begun a one-name study which has involved many hours spent at St. Catherine's House. From lists of names compiled from indexes, I have been able to trace many Chowneys and have actually met quite a few of them. We have, together, managed to draw up a family tree dating back to 1740 and a common ancestor Richard CHOUNEY. It is all great fun and while we work further on the tree, we are hoping to find some clues as to where and how the surname originated.

It was while I was working in the Public Record Office at Kew (which is where the Register of Convicts Transported is kept) that I met a particularly kind and helpful historian, Miss Houston, who told me that she thought the "Edwin Fox" may have been restored. The last she heard was that the ship was still afloat in Picton Harbour, New Zealand.

Upon further investigation, I learned of the "Edwin Fox" Restoration Society Inc. and so became aware of the fascinating story of the world's ninth oldest identified ship and her ever continuing struggle for survival.

In December 1983, my employer (a collector of tea pots) arranged an exhibition at the Building Centre in London about tea and tea drinking since the 17th century. As the "Edwin Fox" once worked in the tea trade alongside such great ships as the "Cutty Sark" and the "Black Adder", it was agreed that I could display a small panel about the ship. A journalist from the New Zealand Press Association visited the exhibition and prepared a feature which subsequently appeared in many New Zealand newspapers. As a result of the article, I have received quite a few telephone calls from people who are, for one reason or another, interested in the "Edwin Fox". Some of them have told me that their ancestors were immigrants to New Zealand on the ship and one of them even said that her ancestor was on the same journey as my great-great-grandfather.

A most interesting call though, was from Mr. Barry Ashworth of E. W. Taylor & Co., Limehouse, London, whose history dates directly back to Duncan Dunbar. Duncan Dunbar was one of the owners of the "Edwin Fox". He bought her with a breathtaking bid of £30,000 at an exciting auction during which other famous ship owners of the day had also hoped to win the same prize.

I spent a very enjoyable afternoon in the company of Mr. Ashworth and Mr. Russell Smith and while I was there, I was taken on a guided tour around the old Sail Loft and warehouses in Dunbar Wharf. I was even shown the house where Duncan Dunbar was born in Narrow Street (which I believe used to be known as Fore Street).

Approval has recently been given for the "Edwin Fox" to be removed from Shakespeare Bay, where she is beached and towed right into Picton Harbour, where she will be berthed at a disused wharf ready for her restoration.

Prospects for the future of the "Edwin Fox" seem to be looking a little healthier with each new day and perhaps when the story of her sad plight has been broadcast to those who are presently unaware of her existence, we may be able to muster enough support to not only save her from sinking beneath the waves forever, but to bring about her complete restoration.

The "Edwin Fox" is of great interest to many family historians in England, Australia and New Zealand in that she played such an active role in the changing pattern of many people's lives. She should also be recognised by others for her historical importance in the world today:

She is the world's oldest wooden square rigged merchant ship still capable of floating.

She is the last convict ship still in existence.

She is the last example of an East Indiaman of the second period. She was built in Sulkeali in Bengal in a yard that built East Indiamen for the Company and although the East India Company charter had expired a few years before she was built, she is a perfect example of this type of ship.

In age she is mid way between the "Cutty Sark" and the "Victory".

*"They mark our passage as a race of men  
Earth will not see such ships as these again"*

Masefield

Marilyn Chowney (76 Middle Gordon Road, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 2HT)

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[The following two articles contributed by Winifred Waterfall (Member No. 651) 86 High Street, Loscoe, Derbyshire, DE7 7LF and were originally published in the Allsop Ancestor Journal]

#### THE STORY OF ANN ALLSOP AND JOHN YEOMANS

Mary Mooney

John Yeomans was born 24 March 1821 and christened 4 April 1821, the son of John and Ann (Woodward) Yeomans, who resided at Osmaston Street, Derby. When John was old enough to work, he obtained a position with his father as framework knitter (stocking maker). At the age of eighteen on 27 July 1839 John married Ann Allsop in St. Alkmund's church in the parish of Duffield. Ann had been born 20 August 1819 at Wirksworth, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wragg) Allsop, John being a miner at the time of Ann's marriage.



Over the next twenty years, John and Ann had thirteen children, of whom seven died in infancy. The surviving children were John born 31 October 1841, Ann born 27 September 1846, Mary born 1849 and christened 25 March that year, William born 13 November 1850, Elizabeth born 1852 and Arthur born 22 July 1856.

In 1851 John Yeomans was working at the Midland Railway as a pointsman. He worked there for a total of nine years until the family made the decision to emigrate to New South Wales in Australia, after reading a pamphlet given to them by a long time neighbour. The pamphlet was entitled "How to Farm and Settle in Australia". It was listed as a rural calendar and travellers' map of the squatting stations, townships and gold diggings, published in London in 1856 and written by an "old colonist".

The family sailed from Liverpool on the 12th of February 1860 on the "Hannah Moore", a sailing clipper, owned by Naines & Co. It was classified as one of the "Black Ball Lines". There is no record of the voyage, only that the Yeoman's son, John, who was training to be a teacher, became the assistant teacher on the ship. Other diaries of emigrants, who travelled as "Bounty Migrants" indicated that on these small sailing vessels conditions were seldom pleasant. Cabins, especially for large families with small children, were cramped, food was generally poor and passengers often had to rely on provisions they had brought with them. Heavy seas not only delayed the voyage, but inevitably caused sea sickness among the passengers and more often than not some died. From the Master's log book, there were three deaths and one birth on this voyage.

The family arrived at Port Jackson, Sydney, on 6 May 1860, the voyage having taken eighty four days. There would obviously have been mixed feelings upon arrival. Relief from the tedium of travelling in cramped conditions and perhaps a sense of excitement at the prospect of beginning life in a new land, tempered by uncertainty and lack of knowledge of what lay ahead. For Ann, there was a great sense of excitement, knowing that soon she would be seeing her family again, who had emigrated earlier and a great deal of exhaustion as her youngest son was soon to be born.

From Port Jackson the family boarded a paddle steamer, which was the main form of transport and moved up to Newcastle and into the Hunter River. The river took them up to Morpeth. Today Morpeth is just a very pretty little town, full of history, it was formerly known as "Green Hills" until the land grants were given out. One of the grantees was a Lieutenant Edward Charles Close, who had been born 12 March 1790 at Rangamatic in Bengal, the son of Edward Close, an agent for the Honorable East India Company. Edward Charles Close had received his land grant in 1821. This grant, later to be named "Morpeth" by Close, had become the port for Hunter Valley and later for the highlands to the north, the plains to the north-west and even the Darling Downs of Queensland. In 1831 the "Sophia Jane", a paddle steamer, had

been sent to Sydney from England. Then another steamer called "William the Fourth" had been made in Clarencetown. These two paddle steamers brought the immigrants from Sydney to Morpeth, where they waited for orders to where they were to go for work.

The Yeomans family had been directed to go to the New Englands, but first Ann wanted to see her family - her mother, sisters and brother - who lived or had selected properties in the Scone area, so they set out from Morpeth for Scone in a bullock dray and on horses. Poor Ann, can you imagine the hardship of riding over cart tracks for a little over 100 kilometres. It probably would have taken four or five days, if there was no mishap and consider her condition! Not long after their arrival, Ann's youngest child, Peter Charles Yeomans was born 9 June 1860 at Upper Dart Brook, on a property which had been selected by a C.P. Gugger, presumably John's employer. It was probably Ann's sister, Elizabeth (Allsop) Marsland, who delivered the baby. Elizabeth during her lifetime in this area had become well known and well respected for her midwifery.

After a while the Yeomans started their long trek up to the New Englands with their new born baby. John had been hired by Henry Arding Thomas of Saumarez Station as a gardener. This trip north, a journey of 235 kilometres by bullock wagon and horses, provided their first introduction to the Australian bush. The trip lasted from three to four weeks, sometimes longer, depending on the weather. It involved travel over roads that were little better than rough bush tracks, crossing rivers and creeks without bridges, climbing steep hills and the quite formidable Liverpool and Moolbi Ranges, eating and sleeping in the open and exposed to the elements at all times. It was a lonely trek, sometimes dangerous and often required everyone to walk to ease the burden on the horses. The tedium of the journey and the loneliness of the bush were relieved only by glimpses of isolated huts and dwellings and perhaps by meeting other travellers in some camping place.

Saumarez Station was occupied about five years before Armidale was chosen as the headquarters for New England's first Commissioner of Crown Lands, G. J. McDonald, in 1839. Colonel Henry Dumaresqr took up Saumarez and his brother, Captain William Saumarez, took up the neighbouring land to the north and called it Zilbuster. Both of these men were brothers-in-law to Governor Arthur Phillip. Saumarez was placed in the name of Elizabeth Dumaresqr, wife of Governor Phillip. The property consisted of 100,000 acres. They named this acreage "Saumarez" after the home of his ancestors in the Channel Island of Jersey, where Guille Dumaresqr was "Seigneur of La Haule". Saumarez had the first store in New England and became the centre of supplies for the early settlers, prior to the establishment of Armidale as a town. Henry Arding Thomas took over the property on 20 August 1857 and became well known for his encouragement of settlers at both Saumarez and Arding.

On arrival at Saumarez the Yeomans Family settled into the gardener's cottage, which was near the school room. It consisted of three rooms and a verandah, not much room for six people. The daughter, Ann, became a housemaid in Saumarez House, her room being in the attic, in the servants' quarters above the kitchen. John had to design and tend the gardens and also look after the orchard. In 1862 Saumarez first school was built, where like many of the bush schools there was only one classroom. Ann (Allsop) Yeomans soon learned how to milk cows, make butter, preserve fruit and make her own bread and jam. The families who worked at Saumarez were provided with tea, sugar, flour and meat each week. If any extra was needed they could buy it from the Saumarez store. Also they were allotted a piece of ground where they could run their own livestock and grow vegetables, with this and the cottage provided a married man's wages were £30 per annum.

After the introduction of the John Robinson Land Act into the Legislative Assembly in 1861, stating that 40, 80, 120 or 160 acres might be selected on the former squatting lease, John and Ann, after Henry Arding Thomas's lease of fourteen years ran out, went to Armidale on 21 April 1864 and selected one hundred and twenty acres. Later on 8 September 1864 they selected forty acres and another forty acres on 15 September 1864. Thus John and Ann became the proud owners of a 200 acre property which they named "Green Hill". Here they ran some sheep and started a small orchard of apples and cherries. They had many friends and neighbouring farmers, the Fearbys, Wilsons, Whites, Parkinsons, Holloways, Goodes and Rixons to name a few. Arding had become quite a little village of farms and John and Ann found that they could drive into Armidale to sell their produce to the stores. It was on one of these trips, when returning from Armidale that Ann met her death, the spring cart in which she was travelling overturning on the sway road near the retreat. Ann died 27 March 1878, aged 58 years. Two years later John was killed in exactly the same way and at the same place as Ann. John died 31 May 1880 and was buried in the family cemetery at "Green Hill", Arding.

"Green Hills" is still in the hands of John and Ann's great-great-grandchildren, still running sheep, growing wheat and potatoes and having a large orchard. Their property is now 123 years old.

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#### THE STORY OF ROWLAND ALLSOP

Lola Preston of Australia

Our story starts with Thomas Allsop. He was born in Carsington, Derbyshire, England around 1775. Nothing as yet is known about his early life, however, he married Miss Hannah Hollbrook in February 1796. Thomas was at that time a yeoman farmer. Such men were believed to be politically sound and hardworking, whom historians have called the bulwark of England.

Over the centuries the yeoman had remained a staunch ally of the squire, whose land he farmed. More often though, he was a freeholder in his own right, having with shrewdness, purchased good fat acres from thriftless landowners. The Derbyshire yeoman of bygone days was a practical man, who believed in resolute independence and when he bought or sold it was always a cash down transaction. He ate hearty meals, slept soundly and enjoyed unmolested the sport of gun and hound.

The conduct of village affairs was largely his concern and at meetings he would express his views in no uncertain terms. If there was money in the family, he bred the best horses and cattle, sent his sons to good schools and subscribed to the local hunt. Although he might not have been accepted in the county's charmed circle, at least he lived accordingly.

This rise to social distinction began for many yeoman about 1720 when, by Act of Parliament, large enclosures of waste land were brought under cultivation. Those who had progressive ideas in agriculture were able to amass, what was then considered a village fortune. In Derbyshire it was mostly grass farming and land was able to be had for modest rent around Derby itself.

Quite a different aspect of a yeoman farmer's life was provided by his service in the armed forces of the Crown. Sturdy and loyal as the name suggests, some of the old yeoman families of Derbyshire had close connections with their county regiment. Indeed it was once a condition of tenancy on the Radbourne estate that all farmers must be willing to join the Yeomanry. None but the aged or infirm escaped duty. These part-time country soldiers would be seen riding into Derby in their smart red and blue uniforms and pillbox hats. They were required to attend two weeks' training at Sudbury camp each year and provide their own horses.

Thomas Allsop and his wife, Hannah, had seven children between 1796 and 1816. Our family history stems from their sixth child, a son called Rowland. Once again very little is known about his early years. He was baptised at Carsington, Derbyshire on the 22nd of May 1814. At the age of nineteen he married Hannah Slack on the 31st of March 1834 at Brassington, Derbyshire. Rowland and Hannah had two children, William Henry, baptised on the 15th of February 1835 and Mary Ann, baptised the 25th of September 1836.

In January 1838, Rowland was sentenced to ten years for animal theft. The transcript of his court case is as follows:-

January Sessions 1838  
The Queen Against Rowland Allsop

Rowland Allsop, late of the parish of Carsington, in this county, labourer in the custody of Mr. John Sims, Keeper of the common goal at Derby in the said County, being brought to

the bar here, and indicted, arraigned and tried for feloniously stealing, taking and driving away on the seventh day of November, now last past, at the parish aforesaid, four ewes of the value of four pounds, and one lamb of the value of one pound of the goods and chattels of one John Watson and being found guilty thereof. This court doth order that the said Rowland Allsop be re-committed to the custody of the said John Sims, and transported as soon as conveniently may be, for the term of ten years, to be computed from the time of his conviction, to such place or places part or parts beyond the seas as Her Majesty shall for that purpose declare or appoint, and this court doth also order that John Bell Compton, William Legh Clowes, William Mundy, John Radford, William Jeffrey Lockett and Thomas Peach, Esquires Justice of the Peace, for the said county, or any two of them be and they are hereby appointed to contract with any person or persons for the transportation of him, the said Rowland Allsop, in manner and for the term aforward, and to cause such security to be taken as the statute in that case made and provided directs pursuant to such contract to the person or persons contracting for him or his or their assigns, and doth also order that the said John Watson be and he is hereby discharged from the recognizance entered into by him for his appearance at this Sessions to prepare the said bill of Indictment, and that James Allen of Derby, aforesaid Constable, James Tomlinson of Derby, aforesaid Constable, and John Yam of the same place, pig dealer be, and they are hereby discharged from the recognizance entered by them for their respective appearances at this Sessions to give evidence thereon, and doth further order that the Treasurer of this Court do pay to Mr. Fox, Solicitor in this prosecution, the sum of fourteen pounds and fourteen shillings, for the expenses of the prosecution, and his witnesses.

Clark for the prosecution  
Whitehurst for the prisoner

Rowland arrived in Sydney on the ship "Lord Lyndoch" on the 8th of August 1838. The shipping record included the following description of him:-

<u>Name</u>	Rowland Allsop
<u>Age</u>	24
	Can read and write
	Protestant
	Married, 2 children - 1 male, 1 female
<u>Native Place</u>	Derbyshire - labourer
<u>Offence</u>	Sheep Stealing
<u>Where</u>	Derby Quarter Sessions, 2nd January 1838
<u>Sentence</u>	10 Years
<u>Former Convictions</u>	None
<u>Height</u>	5' 6 3/4"
<u>Complexion</u>	Ruddy and freckled
<u>Hair</u>	Light

Eyes

Hazel

The record of the voyage appears in a book written by Charles Bateson in 1969 and reads as follows:-

<u>The Master Was</u>	W. M. Stead
<u>The Surgeon Was</u>	Obediah Pineo
<u>Sailed</u>	4.4.1838 a direct route from England to Port Jackson and took 126 days.

The worst outbreak of the scurvy occurred on the "Lord Lyndoch" which arrived at Port Jackson from London on August 8, 1838.

The "Lord Lyndoch" was 23 years old and 638 tons, which had made three previous passages with prisoners and carried her normal complement of 330 convicts, when she sailed. Scurvy made its appearance when the ship was eastward of the Cape, and no fewer than 160 men, almost half of the prisoners aboard, were affected with it in greater or lesser degree.

There were 19 deaths on the passage, 8 from scurvy and the remainder from other causes, and on her arrival, 113 or 114 men suffering from scurvy had to be taken straight from the ship to hospital.

On March 8, 1839, seven months after her arrival, the Governor, Sir George Gipps, reported that only 89 of her prisoners had escaped the disease. By then the total death toll had risen to 39. In addition to the eight men who had died of scurvy and the 11 of other diseases on the passage, another 20 men had died of scurvy after the "Lord Lyndoch's" arrival. Fifteen of these deaths occurred before September 1838, and the other five between then and the date of the Governor's Report.

An inquiry was held, but its findings, apparently, have not been preserved.

The "Lord Lyndoch's" surgeon was Obediah Pineo. He had made previous voyages to Sydney on the "England" in 1835 and the "Pyramus" in 1836, but after the "Lord Lyndoch's" disastrous passage he did not receive another appointment in the convict service. Whether this was because he was held to have been responsible for the outbreak on that ship must remain a matter for conjecture.

On arrival in Australia, Rowland was assigned to Ronald Campbell, of the Goulburn area. A ticket of leave entitled him to virtual freedom, but only within the area designated on the ticket. In 1846 his employer applied to the Goulburn Bench for permission to take Rowland to Maneroo (now known as Manaro district) and a ticket of leave passport was granted on the 26th of June 1846.

Ronald Campbell was a member of the first local government body to be established in Goulburn in 1843. He was obviously a citizen of some standing, but so far it has not been possible to establish the location of his landholdings.

Rowland married Jane McIntyre in Manaro District, New South Wales. They had two sons, Michael born at Wollongong on the 25th of March 1849 and Robert born at Maitland on the 13th of March 1852. Rowland died of "Disease of the Lungs" on the 27th of November 1858 at Sydney Infirmary at the age of 44. Jane also died at the Sydney Infirmary on the 24th of February 1878.

It is not known, at the moment, what happened to Hannah Allsop and the two children, William Henry and Mary Ann. However, Hannah was mentioned in the Will of her spinster aunt, Sarah Slack, made in 1843 and amended and proved in 1846. Sarah's brother, John, was made an executor in the later document and is described as the guardian of William Henry Allsop and Mary Ann Allsop. What had happened to Hannah, had she died by 1846?

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### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Dan Barrett's letter in the Summer 1987 issue of the Journal caused me to wonder what benefits I had gained from membership of the Guild and to ask myself why did I join. I must admit that I expected some correspondence from people interested in the two names I research - my own with its several variants and my wife's more uncommon name. Over the past twenty years, I have accumulated a number of contacts for both names, but these have all arisen from members' interests or the National Genealogical Directory, nothing whatsoever from the Guild. I looked up the meaning of the word "guild" in the dictionary - "an association of men for mutual aid", but mutual aid is the thing that is missing from this Guild. None of us are particularly interested in the others' names. I have occasionally put people in touch with Guild members, but I am able to do this because I research for other people, chiefly from overseas associations with which I have a connection. Most Guild members, whose sole interest is their own particular names, are not in a position to do this.

What is the remedy? As I see it, the Guild should have someone whose specific task it is to ensure that the surnames being researched are communicated to the maximum number of family historians. If we have someone already, my apologies for my ignorance, but I offer a few ground rules.

- 1) At least one copy of the Register should be supplied at our expense to every FHS, Record Office and Mormon Library in the English speaking world.

- 2) All FHS should be approached to see if they are prepared to circulate our surnames under research in or with their Members' Interests Directory. Some societies will probably be prepared to print the surnames with a note that the complete Register with researchers' names is held by them. With others, it may be necessary to produce a leaflet to go out with the Members' Interests Directory. Finally if the Society refuses to cooperate this far, perhaps they would accept an advertisement for the Guild, either for their magazine or the Members' Interests Directory.
- 3) The Guild should also try to ensure our surnames are printed in the GRD and NGR. The Society of Genealogists should also be approached to see what can be done for their members.
- 4) Ultimately discussions with the "Family Tree" magazine and other similar magazines should take place to see what can be done with their readership.

Before I am accused of trying to spend the bank balance, I should point out that this programme should not be particularly costly. The names are presumably on a database and it should not be difficult to produce a leaflet at a cost of less than one penny. If the correspondence with the societies is handled by a form letter also on computer, this should not be too difficult. The chief problem would be the subsequent correspondence. I know from experience that if you want six different replies to the letter, write to six FHS. It is quite amazing how differently they react. It is also not necessary to tackle all these proposals at once. There are rather a lot of Mormon Libraries for example and these could be tackled on a rolling programme.

Finally, I should say that I am not dissatisfied with my membership of the Guild. It gives my researches a certain authenticity. I have declared my position in respect of my names. All I have suggested is a way to fulfill a need which is probably felt by many members. I would be happy to expand the above suggestions as necessary. I am sure this would be a worthwhile project which would produce more contacts for many members and fill a gap in the Guild's policy. It is often the new contact that has that missing piece of the jigsaw all the time. Several of my most important missing details have come from my Australian relatives' death certificates or family bible I did not know about.

H.J.C. Holyer, Member No. 703 (10 Masonsfield, Mannings Heath, Horsham, West Sussex, RH13 6JP.)

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

The letter from Dan Barrett (Volume 2 No. 11 page 295) prompts me



to return to a topic which I have raised previously, but regrettably without a conclusive response.

Mr. Barrett asks "to whom is the Register circulated?" One important group to whom it is NOT circulated is the society membership of the Federation of Family History Societies, to whom it is merely made available conditionally.

There is enthusiasm for the Mutual Aid and Marriage Index schemes, but if they are to be successful they will need time to develop. The Register is, however, already well developed and yet its usefulness is being restricted by its limited circulation.

I believe that a free distribution of the Register to all the societies within the FFHS would be beneficial and there is no doubt that it can be afforded. The accounts on pages 306/307 show that we are sitting on a reserve of £3,000, although the reason for such a large reserve is not apparent. Surely some of this should be used for the benefit of us all and the wider distribution of the Register, at a cost which may not even reach £200, would, I suggest, provide such a benefit.

As Mr. Barrett says, the main reason for joining the Guild is to make contacts. The present restricted circulation of the Register is in fact doing the membership a disservice.

Mr. A. V. Reed, Member No. 111 (218 Fir Tree Road, Epsom Downs, Surrey, KT17 3NL.)

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Just a few words regarding the debate on Ian Hilder's circulars.

When I received the Journal I did not know what the discussion was about, although I could guess. When Ian's letter arrived it clarified the topic and some of my ideas on the subject are below:-

This is the kind of assistance that many members must desire. Firstly, he knows what he is looking for and where to find the records. In comparison with other researchers he is quite reasonable - sorry Ian, but I have a long standing arrangement with a fellow researcher for half the price - otherwise I would put you on my mailing list.

When the only way to get information is through the L.D.S. Church records and films, which can take up to eight months to arrive, then one has to employ other means. When records are needed that the L.D.S. Church has not been allowed to film, what does one do? Obviously not everyone can afford the journey to England and other countries.

Has the Guild thought of a scheme such as operated by the Queensland Family History Society, ASRAM - Adoption Scheme for Remote Area Members? This would be extremely simple, especially for one-name studies. Some one researching in the AR section of the alphabet (of which there are eight in the Register) could check for ARLOSH for me, likewise in the LO section (eleven in the Register) might look for LOSH and TE (nine in the Register) could look for TEGNER. Surely one person from each section could take on a member? Even a negative search would be beneficial. all costs and postage could be paid by the member being assisted. Also assistance could be given in return, for example, for extracts from the Births, Deaths and Marriage Indexes for Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, which I have, or extracts from the Queensland Archives for shipping, Wills etc.

If a member lived in a district where local history is needed, such as Carlisle, Cumberland or Newcastle-upon-Tyne, information could be exchanged or help paid for on a lower scale. We all must reach a point where we can no longer work in our own area and could help another to keep our wits sharp.

Even sending money to England is a great expense with bank charges etc. Perhaps a stamp collector would assist in return for a chance to add to his or her collection. There are numerous possibilities.

As for the St. Catherine's House Indexes being available in Australia, so far only two societies have a full set from 1866 to 1912. These cost \$16,000 part of which was customs duty and tax on the films, eventually \$4,216 was returned by the Government. We will be buying the earlier indexes as soon as we have an extra \$5,000. Even with these in the Society's possession it does not help most of our members as some live 1,000 miles away and it would be like some one in England trying to view films held in Moscow. Telephone directories are not much help as we cannot even obtain a full set of Queensland directories, let alone those of other States in Australia and overseas ones are impossible.

Regarding John Crawford's comments on the IGI - the IGI should ALWAYS be used as a finding guide only and all references thoroughly checked against the original. It is not always the interpretation of the names which is in error, although all extractors are only human, but it is also what the Minister wrote, eg: surname being researched TURLEY, Minister changed the original entry to read TURNLEBY, while the groom had quite clearly signed TORLOY, where would you place the name?

I must agree with Dan Barrett, it would be more beneficial to have the Register distributed to ALL family history and genealogical societies. Personally I take mine to all meetings and mention its usefulness as often as possible, as also with the L.D.S. Family Register. The Family Register has given me contact

with two people researching my one-name study, who had not heard of the Guild.

So much for my few words, now to a question. Is there anything available to give information on how best to keep one-name records? Not everyone can afford a computer and as I would like to keep as complete a record as possible, where do I look? Besides my one-name studies I am researching approximately fifty other names and I am also the Research Officer for the Queensland Family History Society, so naturally everything has to be well organised or I could sink under the mass of information.

I know you are very busy, but could you let me know if it is permissible to send stamps to pay for a badge and does the cost include postage or not?

A final comment on research - how can one ask for a record when one does not know what exists!

Congratulations on an excellent magazine.

Mrs. Marie McCulloch, Member No. 932 (19 Vienna Way, Strathpine 4500, Queensland, Australia.)

[Editorial Note: Badges and other items offered for sale by the Guild may be purchased by sending International Reply Coupons to the approximate price of the item. Currently each coupon can be exchanged for 22p.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I have decided to write to you after reading your "From the Editor's Desk" in the Summer edition 1987.

I have not been a member of the Guild for very long, I was encouraged to join the Guild by Mr. Peter Gillard, who is a member to whom I write quite often.

As I was most interested in finding out more on my ELLICK name, where it came from etc., I decided to join, it sounded like fun and maybe I would learn more about my own Ellicks who were in London.

However, I am rather confused as we do not get material to work on. It is very hard to do research from another country, one does not know what to do or where to look. Sometimes I would like some one in England to do some leg work for me, maybe looking at some records. I have asked Peter Gillard, who offered to do research for me and I pay him the cost of his train fare when he is going to Kew or wherever.

There must be thousands of records in England that I do not know about that might give more information on my ELLICK name. I have

just been to look at telephone directories from England, but this is not always a good avenue as people do not answer, although I include IRCs or English stamps if I am lucky enough to buy some.

I did contact one man in the USA, however, after the first letter from him that was it! Trying to get information out of the USA is like getting water out of a dry stone and one of my biggest complaints is that even with IRCs the USA researchers do not answer mail!

I am willing to do research for people here in Australia on the same conditions as Peter Gillard, pay for fares and photocopies if needed. That is surely all that is really needed, so why do people keep records etc. to themselves?

I have joined a few family history societies in England, for the sole reason of trying to get information, yet in return I receive letters saying "sorry we do not do that". One of my letters wandered around a society ( I will not mention which one) for a few months before some one was kind enough to answer it.

So what I am saying is that I would like more communication with the Guild for new members like myself. I would like to start a newsletter and know more about my particular name, but I am not sure as to how to go about it, or where some records are kept. Yes, we are getting more information here in Australia on England, however, more is needed.

I have been living at my present address for nearly a year now, but where I lived before was in a remote country town where the library did not have a research section, although it is now being built up. At the time I started my research I was very frustrated as I could not get to the city to look at what records were there. I relied on writing letters which sometimes were not answered. People who live in country towns like this and want to do research are worse off than those living in the cities. I am now enjoying getting to records especially the IGI etc.

So I hope that my letter may let members in England see my point and that of other overseas members in similar positions. Yes, I would like to see some one here in Australia that we can turn to for advice. As I said we need to know WHAT TO DO AND WHERE TO LOOK NEXT. I am a learner and I know many others like myself, who are asking for help. I realise this can get out of hand, however, surely we can all help each other. I will research here for some one, if they in turn will help me. Is that asking too much?

Mrs. Marrienne A. Hardy, Member No. 895 (9 Shoalhaven Avenue,  
Springwood 4127, Queensland, Australia)

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I feel that as a very new member and novice in the field of research into family history, you would be interested to know that through perseverance and persistence, at times not knowing which way to go, I have traced my husband's family back in a direct line from his marriage to me in 1951 to 1626. I have made many friends all over the world finding a cousin seven times removed in Canada. Also I have learned of the history of some members of the family, who pioneered the Australian gold fields, there being a statue of Mary Ann Southcott to commemorate her work on the Solfala gold fields in New South Wales. It has been a very rewarding experience and I have by no means finished yet.

I started this research in February 1985 and I feel very excited about the whole thing, especially considering how far I have gone in such a short time. At times I felt as though I were hitting my head against a brick wall, a feeling most researchers would experience from time to time I guess.

I have every marriage certificate on copy from my own until 1750 and have records of two other marriages and one baptism from the 1600s. I thought this might be of interest.

Evelyn J. Southcott, Member No. 1003 (*Winterbourne Lodge, 58 Avon Road, Avonleigh 3782, Victoria, Australia.*)

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Following the various warnings about commercially produced "one-name histories" of little or no worth, being touted in Canada and the U.S.A. (see Vol. 2, pages 116, 156 and 216), I thought your "Australian" number should perhaps note that a similar play is being made for the family historian's dollar down under too. I have in front of me (thanks to Peter Hodsdon of Oak Flats, New South Wales) a word processed leaflet from a firm in Rhodes, New South Wales, alerting me to the fact that "a new first edition book entitled 'THE BOOK OF THE HODSDONS IN AUSTRALIA' is about to be published and you are listed in it". An "interesting Hodsdon registry" compiled from a search through "several million public records" is featured in the book and is "as complete as possible".

I suspect, judging from another production I saw in the States, that this will be no more than an extract from telephone directories, electoral rolls or comparable sources. This could well be a useful listing if you had not even begun your research, but it is not quite the same as a history. What else do you get between the "gold-embossed attractive burgundy grained cover"? Pretty tame stuff - general chapters about names and their origins, Australian history, coats of arms and heraldry, how to research your family tree and a few more personalised touches: how the Hodsdon family got its name and variant spellings (from

Bardsley, probably) and an interpretation of "a coat of arms granted to an early Hodsdon" (from Burke's Armory, I would guess).

To be fair, this could be just the thing to spark an interest in a family history and I would not suggest for a moment that the publishers are promising more than they can actually deliver - they do say "we have not traced your specific lineage". But the genealogical meat in this sandwich is sliced rather thin and the whole thing sounds - to the one-namer - a rather catch-penny affair. In my opinion, a book that has to be subscribed to within four weeks of the date on the leaflet and needs to be accompanied by a "Certificate of Authenticity", can scarcely be classed as a real book at all.

(But naturally inquisitiveness dies hard - if any reader has bought one, I would not mind a quick look; I might want to copy just a few pages!)

Dr. James Hodsdon (Member No. 072, 32 King's Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL52 6BG.)

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## REVIEWS

A BAINES BOOK: The Story of a Family by Charles Philip Baines.

Mr. Baines has done what most of us intend to do but few of us achieve - he has committed the story of his Baines ancestors (and related lines) to paper and dedicated it to his grandchildren "in the hope that they will add to it and, who knows, may be able to go farther back than I have". I use the words "committed to paper" deliberately as the book has not been printed and published but photocopied and placed in a file.

A more ambitious Baines Book was apparently planned, with several authors, but never completed, so Mr. Baines has produced what he calls "a small edition". As well as the text, which includes a 16 page Foreword, originally intended for the larger book, he has compiled 22 charts of the Baines family and related lines and has included a number of photocopies of photographs, some of which have reproduced rather better than others. I am a little surprised that he has not included photocopies of any birth, marriage and death certificates, nor any full census entries. I experienced some difficulty relating items in the text to the relevant family tree chart/table, since many references in the first half of the manuscript merely said "see Tables", but this could be easily remedied.

These "niggles" apart, this is a praiseworthy attempt to leave a record of his research for posterity and an example which many of us should follow.

Pauline M. Litton

## NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

### Regional Meetings

You will see from the cover that Dr. Keith Meredith has taken over as Regional Liason Officer and of course all further arrangements, queries, etc. should now be referred to him.

However, I should very much like to thank those who have organised meetings this year. The Bath Meeting was a great success, the report of which appeared in the Spring Journal. We then had a very pleasant day at Spofforth in September and as I write Abingdon will see a conference next Saturday.

Our two speakers at the half-yearly meetings, during the two major conferences, were Harold Culling (Member No. 33) at Blackpool, who kindly spoke to us again at Spofforth and Angharad Rhydderch (Member No. 846), who spoke to us at Aberystwyth. Mrs Rhydderch's study, which commenced with her husband's immediate family very soon got out of hand and she found herself researching over a period of almost 2000 years. We have asked her to write an article for us, when and as she is able. My grateful thanks to them both for two absolutely enthralling, but totally different lectures.

Finally my thanks to Roger Havelock, Mr. H. S. Woledge and Mr. W. B. Taylor, who all answered my plea to speak to us at Spofforth and each gave us a twenty minute insight into their own studies.

Thank you all.

Mary Griffiths

### "Arrow of Distinction" - Convict Register

Marilyn Chowney is hoping to compile a convict register with the particular aim of assisting researchers in Britain to contact descendants of their convict ancestors.

Anyone interested in joining in this venture please write:

- 1) Giving as many details as possible of your convict ancestor.

#### EXAMPLE

Name of Convict	James CHOWNEY
Date of Birth	21/08/1831
Place of Birth	Woking, Surrey
Place of Conviction	Kingston Assizes, Surrey
Date of Conviction	19/03/1857
Crime	"Shooting to resist arrest"
Sentence Received	15 years - transportation
Date of Transportation	26/08/1858

Sailed from	Plymouth
Arrived at	Swan River, Western Australia
Name of Ship	"Edwin Fox"

- 2) Enclose a stamped (or 2 IRCs) self-addressed plain postcard with the full name and date of birth (if known) of your convict printed above your own name and address.
- 3) Send to: Marilyn Chowney, "Arrow of Distinction", Convict Register, 76 Middle Gordon Road, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 2HT, England.

All letters received with a reply card will be answered. either the name and address of a contact researching the same convict will be given or advice that no contact is at that time available. In the latter case, the researcher will be able to enquire again at a later date after more entries to the register have been received. Please send the details of your convict ancestor for the register - someone, somewhere may be searching for him or her.

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The Greenwood Tree In Three Continents

"The Greenwood Tree in Three Continents" (or a fertile family of five centuries, 1487 - 1987) is written by Major Alexander Greenwood, F.C.I.S., F.R.S.A.

This is a genealogical reference book for the surname GREENWOOD in hardback form of over 350 pages including 6 pages of photographs and fully indexed.

Those interested should either contact the author at:- RF1 Box 40, Madrone Drive, Nanoose Bay, B.C. VOR 2R0, Canada or Michael Russell (Publishing) Ltd., Wilton, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP2 0JU, England.

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Brian C. Olivey (Member 359) has recently obtained a copy of the muster roll of The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment dated 1910. The roll lists 1052 officers and men arranged by company including band and drums. The roll appears to have been produced in South Africa, as it is annotated "J. Austen Hughes, Artist & Photographer, The Napier Studio, 10 L M St. P.M. Burg" which is thought to refer to Pietermaritzburg, Natal. Only brief details are given, i.e. surname, initials, rank and company. Below is a list of names from the roll that are being researched by members. Mr. Olivey is willing to supply details to anyone interested in return for a s.a.e. or IRC.

ADLAM ARMSTRONG BATCHELOR BAUGHAN BLAKE BOYCE BROOME  
BROWNE CARVER CAVE CHANDLER CLIFFORD COLLIER COX CULLY



DEWLEY DOBSON DREW ELLIS FARNHAM GILBERT GILES GODDARD  
HARDIMAN HARFORD HIGGINS HUNTER JUDD KINGSTON KNIGHT  
LAWES LOVEGROVE MARGRETT MARTIN MAY MEADOW MERRETT  
MESSENGER McLOUGHLIN PAGETT POULTON RUSSELL SCOTT SNELGAR  
SNELGROVE STAGG STRANGE TARRANT TRANTER TRUMAN TUCK  
TURNER WARNE WEBB WEEKS WORSDELL

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Thomas Martin Tinney, C.G.R.S., B.S. has sent a copy of "A  
Worldwide Origin of the Tinney Surname: 1987 A.D. Update". This  
will be reviewed in a later issue. However, the pamphlet does  
give an amazing variety of worldwide sources of material relating  
to the origin of this name. Mr. Tinney's address is : Post  
Office Box 1980, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110-1980, U.S.A.

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Mr. Douglas Lobb (Member No. 159) has a list arranged alphabeti-  
cally of almost 140 Lobbs, who went to Australia or are presently  
living in Australia. This will be the basis of Chapter 7 of Mr.  
Lobb's forthcoming book, "20,000 Lobbs Around The World". Mr. Lobb  
may be contacted at: 1A Rosewin Row, Truro, Cornwall TR1 1HG.

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Mr. Frank Mueller (Member No. 865) of 2317 Riverbluff Parkway,  
Sarasota, Florida 34231-5032, U.S.A. is anxious to hear from  
anyone who has information on the name BURDICK and its variants  
BURDET, BURDIT, in the hope of supplying missing data needed to  
complete his new book, "The Burdick Family Chronology".

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A List of Source Materials for Australian Genealogy held by Mr.  
Paul Mackett, which has been sent out to members by the Editor on  
receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, has grown from ten to  
over thirty pages of source materials. In view of this it has  
been decided by the Executive Committee that this amount of  
material can no longer be handled in this way. Therefore, other  
arrangements will be made details of which will appear in the  
next issue of the Journal. In the mean time anyone sending an  
s.a.e with either a 26p or 20p stamp will receive the original  
ten pages. If anyone wishes to write to Mr. Mackett directly,  
his address is: 35 Boundary Road, Pennant Hills, N.S.W. 2120,  
Australia.

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### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

#### North West Kent Family History Society

The North West Kent F.H.S. as part of its 10th Anniversary  
Celebrations is hosting a Conference and Federation Council

Meeting at Avery Hill College, Eltham, London SE9, from Friday 9th to Sunday 11th, September 1988

The theme of the Conference will be "Villages Within the City" and will deal with aspects of villages engulfed in a growing city. It will not be entirely London-based but will be of use and interest to all those interested in research on the fringes of a large town.

This will be the first Federation associated weekend conference to be held in England for over one year and there will be the added attraction of its being held close to London and its research sources.

Copies of the programme and booking forms are available from the Applications Secretary, Tom Manthorpe, 54 The Fairway, Bromley, Kent, BR1 2JY.

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### DEADLINES

The deadline for the Spring issue of the Journal is Monday, February 29th 1988 and for the Summer issue Monday, May 30th 1988.

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### STOP PRESS

Attention is drawn to the leaflet with the Journal. Dr. C.G.N. Mascie-Taylor, Department of Biological Anthropology, Cambridge and his American collaborator, Professor G.W. Lasker would like members assistance in supplying data of surname distribution using the white pages of the telephone directories for England and Wales. In return for this data members will receive a computer prepared distribution map of their submitted surname.

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Correction: The address of Miss Barbara Bassil (Member No. 229) writer of the article beginning on page 3, "Calling Cousin Clarrie - Down Under" is: 12 College Rise, Maidenhead, Berks SL6 6BP.

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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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