The Journal Of

ONE-NAME STUDIES

VOL. 3 No. 10 **April 1990**

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Contents

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Mary Rumsey

First, I would like to draw members' attention to the article on page 294 by Mr. Ray Anstis with a specimen Codicil, which members can add to their existing Wills. The article first appeared in the Journal in 1986 and has been revised by Mr. Anstis. Its inclusion in this issue of the Journal is on the unanimous decision of the Executive Committee, as in the last two years on two occasions, members lifetime research has been destroyed and in one instance, the major collection of data of one of the one-name societies. Mr. Anstis says that ideally one should deposit some research records in one's life time. This is a very sound idea and led me to realize that some members like myself might hold data unrelated to their own direct research which might possibly go with an already existing collection. On the reporting of the death of Lady Charlotte Bonham-Carter on the regional television news, mention was made of the Bonham Carter papers deposited at the Hampshire County Record Office and I suddenly realized that I had some small photographs of the estate at Wyck, showing the gardens, the church at Binstead and two people who worked on the estate, whom I could identify, dating from the early part of this century. These photographs were of no interest to my family as the people shown are quite unrelated, so I have since deposited these in the Record Office. The agreement is that I can have the photographs back should I so wish. On these terms it seems very reasonable to deposit data, as it could benefit others' research.

Another matter of concern to the Executive Committee is that if members write to the Guild on matters requiring an answer please could they include a stamped addressed envelope or International Reply Coupons. Also please could members address their enquiries to the correct members of the Committee. For example, as Editor I edit the Journal, make up the pages for printing using a word processor and send these off to the printer, I am not involved in the distribution of the Journal and all enquires relating to this matter, such as failing to receive a Journal, missing pages, etc., should be sent to Mr. Jack Fairfax, 9 The Ball, Bratton, Westbury, Wiltshire, BA13 4SB.

There are no reviews in this issue, as the material to be reviewed has been sent off to the new reviewers. Reviews will return in the next issue and members are reminded that they are always welcome to send in material for review, whether it is a new Journal or a book or pamphlet that they have written.

Finally, after the recent storms it might be a good idea to check, if possible, ancestors' tombstones. About two weeks ago I went to the local cemetery where five generations of my family are buried, only to be unable to find my great-great-grandmother's tombstone and my Aunt Louisa's tree next to it. (Aunt Louisa was a member of the family I did not know existed until I began family history, as she died of meningitis when she was eight, two years before my father was born.) A return to the

cemetery a few days later having seen the Cemetery Superintendent and made arrangements to see the plans, I found, as I had suspected, that Aunt Louisa's tree had fallen taking with it great-great-grandmother's tombstone, which fortunately is unbroken and will, I am assured, be re-erected.

FROM THE VICE CHAIRMAN **Peter Towey**

A common problem with societies like ours, that aim for a national rather than a regional coverage, is how to provide all members with equal access to meetings. London is generally considered the most convenient venue for the majority of members and, when we put out a questionnaire some years ago, the majority picked London as the venue of choice for the AGM. This year we have found a reasonably priced and positioned venue and, if all goes well in July, we can make a regular booking there.

Over the years we have also arranged regional one-day conferences where a local member has been able and willing to make arrangements. There has been quite wide coverage but, for one reason or another, most such conferences have been in the south of England. It may be that members prefer to travel long distances to meetings, making a holiday of it, or that members who have not made it to meetings do not want to attend.

Your Committee has been discussing for some time what might be done. Our problem is that we do not know, though we suspect, that there is a problem. I would very much like to hear from members with views on this subject. Do you feel left out by not being able to attend conferences? Would you like to attend conferences nearer where you live? Can you suggest somewhere near you where a conference could be held?

We were wondering whether a one-day conference is too formal, at least to start with. Would anyone, especially someone living in an area not usually served by our conferences, be willing to invite some other members into their home for an evening meeting? If there are any volunteers, we could provided them with a list of other members living nearby (if there are any). We would leave it entirely to the host member to make all arrangements him or herself, by phone or letter. Perhaps after a few such unstructured meetings, the whole thing will snowball and the group will feel up to organising a more formal conference. But even if this does not happen, the members concerned may be content to get together every now and again, informally, and as they feel like it.

This is a suggestion, but if any members are interested can they get in touch with me at 11 Church Lane, Teddington, Middlesex, TW11 8PA. Also, if any members have other suggestions, please write in. Your Committee is concerned that all members should

benefit from membership to the same extent, in so far as that is possible.

A MESSAGE FROM THE TREASURER **Jess A. Jephcott**

For those members who hold UK bank accounts and do not pay subscriptions by standing order at the present time, could I please urge you to pay by standing order in the future. This helps us to organise our funds more efficiently and avoids the necessity of having to send out reminders.

Now that the Guild has become a Registered Charity, the Executive Committee has decided to transfer our reserve funds from our previous Building Society account into a higher interest account to which our new status gives us access. At the last statement the Guild was receiving 15.2% interest.

To All UK Tax Paying Members

Now that we have obtained charitable status we are taking advantage of the tax situation. UK members should have received a Deed of Covenant form with the Journal. It was not possible to explain about the form at that time, due to the granting of charitable status after the Journal deadline.

Could I ask you to please consider paying your subscription to the Guild as a covenant. This does not increase the subscription in any way, but allows the Guild to recover from the Inland Revenue the tax that has already been paid. At current tax rates this means that £2 can be reclaimed for every £6 subscription. It is potentially a very useful source of additional income which could improve the financial position of the Guild.

Anyone who pays tax may sign a covenant, so delay no longer! If you have not received a form one can be obtained from the Registrar or myself. Please sign and return it.

To All Overseas Members

Whilst the majority pay your subscriptions in pound sterling, some are paying in local currency cheques or cash. It is very expensive for us to exchange "foreign" money, especially when we receive an isolated amount around the middle of the year. Holding on and waiting for more cheques in the same currency to offset the £15 that we might have to pay in bank charges often leads to a cheque becoming out of date. We must make a stand on this point, as unless we can receive the proper value of payment, we cannot be expected to supply the proper service in return. In short if you are sending money to the Guild please make sure that it is in pound sterling.

If it is of any assistance, I understand that US members can use a service provided by Reusch International. They will issue foreign bank drafts in pound sterling for only $2 per draft. Their toll free telephone number is 1-800-424-2923 and a call to them will lock the exchange rate. Upon receipt of payment, they will send the draft. Their address is 1140 19th Street NW, Washington DC 20036. If anyone knows of a similar scheme in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc., could you please let me know.

Some overseas family historians maintain an account with a UK bank and as almost all operate a free service, provided the account is in credit, this can be mutually beneficial. If anyone would like to set up such an account, please write to me enclosing 3 International Reply Coupons and I will send the relevant forms for a bank in my area.

Jess A. Jephcott, Treasurer, Member No. 469 [*73 All Saints Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4PA.*]

BIRMINGHAM REGIONAL MEETING **John Hebden**

At comparatively short notice Pauline Saul and Iain Swinnerton arranged an excellent Regional Meeting in November at Westwood College in Selly Oak. This despite the College switching us, with little notice, to a room some way from that originally agreed.

In the morning, we first heard from John Hitchon on "A Century of Hitchons in Birmingham" a story closely linked to the industrial and craft development in that City, in which he cited many printed references. He had to leave immediately afterwards, due to illness in his family and we appreciate his support in these circumstances. He was followed by Miss Margaret Gaynor, who has for many years looked after the Birmingham archives of the Society of Friends. We received from her a comprehensive account of "The Quakers and their Records"; their marriage certificates which might have the signatures of 20 or 30 witnesses being of particularly interest. Many questions were generated by her talk.

After an excellent lunch, Iain Swinnerton, supported by Peter Towey and myself, chaired an open seminar, in which the chief topic, originated by Hugh Cave, was the inability or refusal of some Societies to supply bulk extracts for particular surnames from their indexes. It was suggested that the main reason was probably the time and labour involved where such indexes are not held on computer. There was also discussion on the administration of the Guild, which has its own problems with the geographical spread of the Committee. A grand finale came from Dr. Bernard Juby, Vice-President of Heraldry of the Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry, who using a tape

recorder and slides, illustrated familar carols with appropriate arms.

Our thanks goes to Iain Swinnerton for not only arranging the programme but also for printing it gratis and to Pauline Saul and her helpers for the excellent organisation and coping with the problems caused by the College.

John Hebden, Chairman of the Guild of One-Name Studies
[*Aldergarth, Galphay, Ripon, North Yorkshire, HG4 3NJ.*]

YOUR RECORDS AND THE FUTURE **Ray Anstis**

Ideally, one should deposit some record of researches during one's lifetime and advise the Guild of the repository. The details can then be included in a list of such deposits to be included in future editions of the Register, but if this is not practical, read on.

In 1986, a specimen form of Codicil prepared by Guild member, Ray Anstis, was published in the Journal, which as a solicitor he regarded as suitable for leaving instructions for the disposal of family history papers, if members had not previously included such instructions in their Wills. At this time members were urged to make provision for the preservation of their records. Despite this, cases have occurred recently where through lack of instructions and/or lack of interest or knowledge on the part of family or advisors, the research papers of members have been destroyed. In two instances the work of a lifetime has been destroyed. This has prompted, with Mr. Anstis' agreement, the reprinting below of his article with some minor amendments. From 1991 onwards a printout of this article and specimen Codicil will be included in the "welcome" package sent to all new members.

In some cases there will be one individual whom the testator (i.e. the person adding the Codicil) knows will carry on the one-name study, whilst in others the testator will need to find someone who can sort the papers out and divide them among different people or libraries. Obviously there are variations in the instructions to be given and the Codicil will need adjustments to meet particular circumstances, I have drafted this Codicil in a way which hopefully makes it as easy as possible to do this.

Clearly the person chosen should be consulted to ensure that he or she is willing to undertake the task. Perhaps if there is no suitable candidate the testator could nominate "the Chairman for the time being of the Guild of One-Name studies or a person nominated by the Chairman". There could be a difference of opinion as to whether a particular book or piece of correspondence falls within the definition of "family history papers", someone has to decide - hence Clause 4 of the draft

Codicil. If the testator has any particular doubt about an item, a note can of course be left with the papers to say whether it is to be regarded as part of the family history papers or not.

The Codicil of course presupposes that the testator has already made a Will. If not, then Clauses equivalent to Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the draft Codicil should be handed to the solicitor preparing the Will. The Codicil should be signed in the presence of two adult witnesses (neither of whom should be the person appointed or married to that person), who should both sign in the presence of the testator and in the presence of each other. The Codicil should be dated at the same time and placed with the testator's Will.

If any member of the Guild has any query on the drafting of his or her genealogical Codicil I would be happy to speak to him or her on the telephone to discuss it on 0(7)1-629-5121 during the day or 0628 27127 in the evenings.

Ray Anstis, Member No. 650 [*115 Park Street, London W1Y 4DY.*]

DRAFT CODICIL

I of
DECLARE this to be a [FIRST] CODICIL to my Will dated the day of 19

1. I BEQUEATH to of my family history papers (as defined in Clause 3) to [retain for his or her own benefit or to dispose of as he or she thinks fit] or [dispose of in the following manner:-]

2. I DIRECT that my Executors shall reimburse the person named in Clause 1 out of my estate for any expenses properly incurred within six months of the date of the grant of Probate of my Will in complying with this request.

3. FOR the purpose of this Codicil the expression "family history papers" includes all notes, lists, indexes, correspondence, computer programs, photographs, books, magazines and other papers [relating to the surname and its variants] or [relating to any surname] or [relating to family history generally].

4. IN the event of any dispute as to whether any books or other material form part of my family history papers the decision of [the Executors under my Will] or [the person named in Clause 1 of this Codicil] shall be conclusive.

5. IN all other respects I hereby confirm my said Will

In WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand this day of 19 .

SIGNED by the Testator as a Codicil to the Testator's Will in the presence of us present at the same time who at the Testator's request in the Testator's presence and in the presence of each other hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses:-

x_____x
Testator's signature

Signature of Witness.	Signature of Witness.
Name of Witness.	Name of Witness.
Address of Witness.	Address of Witness.

"HELLO MY NAME IS JOHN CRIPPEN" John Crippen

"Hello, my name is John Crippen." To people who don't know me, this statement usually receives a reaction taking the form of silence; a request to repeat my name; or the now familiar question, "any relation?"

This question has been asked of me since I started work and it still amazes me, nearly twenty years on, that the name Crippen brings an almost instant response. Why this is, I know not, for it is over seventy years ago that an American, Doctor Hawley Harvey Crippen, was hanged for the brutal murder and mutilation of his wife, music hall artiste, Belle Elmore. That piece of history is well documented and is just one area, albeit an important one, of my research.

As I have already mentioned, I am often asked the question, "any relation?". To the end of 1981 my stock answer was, "I don't know". It was then that I decided to really start digging for my ancestors and my answer now tends to lead into a general discussion on the subject of tracing one's family history.

I decided at the outset to tackle three aspects, none taking precedence:

1) to trace my immediate ancestors,

2) to prove or disprove any relationship to the infamous doctor, and

3) to trace the origins of the name Crippen and in so doing provide a comprehensive family tree, nationally and, if possible, internationally.

An early decision was to obtain plenty of background information on the subject, so for the latter part of 1982, I went to some most enjoyable and enlightening evening classes.

Prior to attending the classes, I wrote to as many Crippens as I could find in the telephone directories requesting help and information. The few replies that I received were helpful in providing information in the wider search, but the writers appeared to be unrelated, at least in recent generations.

Whilst considering sources of information, County and London Borough Council Archivists and Librarians can be extremely helpful. Upon request for general information and available sources, many supplied not only the information, but had also undertaken a cursory search in their indexes. One produced the following:-

> St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green: Illegitimate children - pay list from 6th June 1809. Susan Crippen (daughter of) Susan. The first entry under this name in the column for 4th July 1809; the child is recorded as "dead" in the column for 24th October 1809.

One area of research that has been extremely productive is the International Genealogical Index. On consulting the microfiche for London and Middlesex, I had mixed feelings of delight and horror on finding pages of namesakes. An aside to this, but having considerable revelance to anyone researching, is that I found eighteen different variants in the spelling of the name before the pronunciation became noticeably different.

From the IGI it can be deduced that there were five major population areas of Crippen or Crippin and a number of minor settlements.

London: A fairly close knit community in the City, Westminster and their environs both north and south of the Thames, during the period 1770 to 1870.

Kent: The name is found centred on Canterbury and spreading to a number of villages nearby for period from around 1552 to 1800 and the name is still to be found there today.

Shropshire: The entries cover an area from Shrewsbury, east and south east, to Dawley and Much Wenlock, with many different variants for the period 1589 to 1857.

Warwickshire All the Crippen entries are found in Birmingham in the 19th century.

Lancashire: The entries are mainly in the cities of Liverpool and Manchester, but also some of the towns in between.

Wills can be an excellent source of information, however, they can also be most disappointing. Take the example of just two wills. The first will covers four and a half sheets of paper in copperplate writing which while giving a wealth of names, relationships, properties links Canterbury in Kent to Wellington in Shropshire, raising the question as to when did a person or a family migrate to Shropshire and why? The second will, that of Doctor Hawley Harvey Crippen, contains sixteen lines of typewriting and leaves £268 6s. 9d. to Ethel le Neve, his mistress, and that is all.

My own knowledge of my ancestors was limited in the extreme. Both of my parents died before I was twenty-one and the only relatives I have are one aunt, her son and his children. One inevitably seeks to ascertain as much detail as possible from relatives, but how many times does one come up against the following: "I will try to think of something, but I am sure it will not be of any use to you". How wrong can they be! A wonderful example of this was when my aunt mentioned holidaying in Ramsgate during the late 1920s. When in the vicinity, she and my uncle had visited an Aunt Ada and twin cousins at Blean (yet to be identified) and whilst visiting Canterbury Cathedral my uncle had thumbed through the visitors book and what should he find - visit made by a Crippen from America. In fact, my uncle corresponded for a while until he died, when unfortunately the letters were destroyed. However, this has established another couple of leads for future research.

The "American Connection" as I refer to it, took on a new meaning in the middle of April 1981 when the United States launched the first space shuttle, Columbia. The pilot was Bob Crippen. As you might imagine, this event was followed with added interest in our household. In June 1983, whilst writing this article, Navy Captain, Robert Laurel Crippen piloted the shuttle, Challenger, with a crew that included the first Western woman in space, Sally Ride, yet another first.

Continuing on the American theme, whilst in the local library checking some information, it registered with me that telephone directories are now supplied on microfiche. Alongside the British Telecom fiche were six blue cards index boxes containing telephone directories on microfiche covering the United States. New York seemed as good a place to start as any and once again, delight and horror, but this time I did not start recording all the details, there were just too many Crippens!

My three original goals still stand, but one, to a large extent, has been taken over now by my second cousin, Linda. She is attempting to discover the truth, the facts and all the background information on the infamous Doctor, which in turn will lead to his family in America. As priorities have now been determined it is back to my own ancestors and the registrations of births, deaths and marriages, wills, census returns, parish registers, etc.

However, there is one thing I have discovered about the name CRIPPEN - once mentioned, it is rarely forgotten!

Mr. J. Crippen, Member No. 601 [*4 Whitethorne Avenue, Coulsdon, Surrey, CR3 2PP.*]

TOWNERS IN THE INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX **R. M. Towner**

I have mixed feelings about the quality and value of the IGI as a source of genealogical data. At its best it can supply a reference to some person who may not have been found in other sources; it also gives a superficial idea of the spread of a surname throughout the English speaking world.

At its worst it can actually contain misleading and time consuming errors. I have to keep reminding myself that the IGI is an extremely fragmented survey which has somehow managed to obtain a reputation for being comprehensive and reliable and is consequently recommended as compulsory reading for researchers. It seems to me that the reason for this is that the ultimate aim of this most ambitious exercise is what people tend to think of, rather than what it has achieved to date.

The Church of the Latter Day Saints, for its own particular purpose, is engaged in transcribing entries of baptisms and marriages from parish registers into a central computerised index. Their ultimate target is to survey every register in existence. By its very nature a computer programme is not the best vehicle for storing genealogical information of value to family historians. Programmes are always designed to accept a limited amount of information, names, dates, etc. and there is no provision in the IGI for any of the interesting pieces of information I like to see in the registers, such as "found drowned" or "clerk of the parish".

Something else, I think, ought to be borne in mind is that by the time a parish register event reaches the microfiche it may have been transcribed up to five times with the high possibility of transcription errors.

Nevertheless whatever shortcomings the IGI may have as a vital record, it does seem to be able to generate a lot of enthusiasm for the pursuit of family history. In Liverpool the LDS librarians are particularly friendly and helpful and I have received first class assistance during my several visits. I have found and transcribed over one thousand TOWNERs there, about 99% of these being in England or the USA.

The microfiches for England are arranged by county and the distribution of entries conforms to the usual pattern of South East bias. What is more interesting is that this almost unique pre-1800 indexed national survey does not point to any "pockets"

of TOWNERs outside of this area, which I would have had to investigate. This is one of the main factors which have made me feel confident that I can concentrate my research in the South East without being concerned about too many strays.

To date I have been unable to find out how many Sussex and Kent parishes are included in the IGI, but I am fairly certain that it is less than half and includes many which had already been transcribed and published in separate volumes elsewhere. These are normally available at the county record offices and it is wiser to consult these "originals" rather than the IGI, if possible.

The Church of the Latter Day Saints originated and has its headquarters in the USA. Consequently, the IGI programme embraces American records as a priority. This means that this normally inaccessible data is brought right to the doorstep of British researchers. The IGI has been an important lead into the research of TOWNERs outside of the United Kingdom.

There are 460 TOWNERS in the 1984 IGI for the USA. They are more common in the New England states of Connecticut, Vermont and Massachusetts and then spread into New York, Pennysylvania and Ohio.

The IGI lists only a very small number of TOWNERs in the fiches for Canada and Australia, but at this stage I cannot be sure whether this is due to lack of TOWNERs or lack of coverage by the LDS missionaries.

I would be interested to know how these figures compare with those for other surnames being researched by Guild members and would welcome any future articles or correspondence on this subject.

Mr. R. N. Towner, Member No. 925 [*11 Haverton Walk, Liverpool, Merseyside, L12 0JH.*]

WHY SO MANY HAMPSHIRE AM(E)YS? **Arthur Amy**

I joined the Hampshire Genealogical Society as a direct result of belonging to the Guild of One-Name Studies. Let me explain: members of the Guild were invited to contribute towards a statistical work showing the distribution of one's registered names in England and Wales. This was to be done by adding up the number of entries for one's name in each of the 87 telephone directories involved.

When I had completed my stint, I was astonished to find that the Bournemouth, Southampton and Portsmouth directories accounted for no less than 28 per cent of the 514 entries. More than 82 per cent of Am(e)ys were living in 15 counties and of these

Hampshire/Dorset had 35 per cent, Essex 11, Bristol/Somerset 9, Surrey 8, Kent 7, London 6, Sussex 5, Devon/Cornwall 4, Suffolk 4, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, and Leicestershire 3 each. The reason for my surprise was that a similar exercise, using the International Genealogical Index, revealed that in the 16th century the family were most thickly settled in Sussex, Cambridgeshire, Surrey and Kent, in that order, while in the 17th century it was Cambridgeshire, Surrey, Sussex and London. In the 18th century they were in Surrey, Suffolk, Essex and Cornwall and in the 19th century in Essex, Suffolk, Surrey, Hertfordshire and Sussex. Thus it will be seen that the number of Am(e)ys in Hampshire was relatively small in any century under review, yet in 1987 more of them lived in the Hampshire area than anywhere else. What is the explanation? It is true that the modern telephone directories present a far more accurate picture than that given by the IGI, the principal reason for this being that many parish records are not recorded in the latter (Tiverton, which affects my family, is a good example).

Early references to the name include a knight named Amay who fought with the Conqueror at Hastings, a William Amy who appears in the Yorkshire Rolls for 1219 and William L'Amy who was in London in 1275. There are several mentions of the name in the Patent Rolls and it would seem that they were pretty violent characters. For example there was John Amy of Tevelby (now Tealby) in Lincolnshire, who was "pardened of larcencies and robberies" in 1321. While in 1347, William Amy, possibly John's son, was taken to court by William Disny , chivalier, because "he took and impounded his cattle at Ouresby, Co. Lincoln, kept them long impounded, assaulted his men and servants and followed them in their flight to his manor of Kyneyardby, and laid siege to him and his family, threatening them in life and limb, so that for fear of death they durst not for a great time go forth from the manor". Two years later, the brothers, Peter and William Amy took part in the looting of a merchant ship bound from Norway to Boston and driven ashore by a storm at Holderness.

My earliest known ancestor is Thomas Amey, who married in Exeter in 1540 and is known to have lived at Tiverton, at least from 1569 until his death in 1584. It is highly probable that his family is the only Am(e)y family ever to settle in Devon and Cornwall, nearly all the IGI entries having been proved to connect to him. The Tiverton parish registers do not record the deaths of any brothers or sisters, so the assumption must be that he came from elsewhere. In his will he left, inter alia, money to two people in the Channel Islands (Farley and Le Maistre) but none of my correspondents there can trace any connection with him, despite the fact that both Le Maistre and Amy are old Jersey names there being 61 Amys in the local telephone directory! Apart from Jersey, the south and south-eastern mainland counties have always had more Am(e)ys than anywhere else. I am in touch with one person in Essex, who can trace his ancestry back to Abington in Cambridgeshire in the 15th century, while another, living in Oxfordshire, has researched back to Dorset in the 18th

century and has also been in touch with Ameys in France, from which it emerges that most of them now live in Flanders. He learnt of a Baron Amey, who was one of Napoleon's generals and was also in touch with a Fraulein Amey, two of whose uncles were generals involved in the 1944 plot to assassinate Hitler! It was a surprise to learn of the spelling AMEY, as I had always thought of this as an anglicized form of AMY. For centuries Flanders was engaged in cloth manufacture and merchanting and it may be that some of these Ameys emigrated to England after Queen Mary lost the Staple at Calais.

Finally, if any Guild members have Am(e)y relatives or friends living in the Hampshire/Dorset area, I would be very grateful if they could let me know how long they have been living there.

Mr. A. H. G. Amy, Member No. 924 [17 Charnhill Drive, Mangotsfield, Bristol, BS17 3JR.]

MR. BRIMSON VISITS BRIMSON TOWN - MISSOURI, USA.

David Brimson

Having a very rare surname is a great benefit, so it is always interesting when the name of BRIMSON turns up. I have been doing research on BRIMSONs for over four years and also the variant spellings, such as BRINSON and BREMSON.

Just over two years ago I was in the Central Library, Oxford looking through a book on place names of the world, in which I found a small town called BRIMSON in Grundy County, Missouri, USA, population 120. I was very surprised as I had been to the USA on three occasions and only found two BRIMSON families living in Florida.

I decided to write to the Mayor of Trenton, the county seat fifteen miles away. A year later (is this a record?) I received a reply from a Mr. Harold Peery apologising for the long delay. The letter had remained on the Mayor's desk for nearly a year, before being passed on to Harold Peery's daughter , who worked in the City Hall. He told me that the town's people of BRIMSON had produced a book on the the town and its people, past and present, of which I now have copy.

The people of BRIMSON were thrilled that a BRIMSON had contacted them and invited me over for their annual celebrations, which I attended last July. They did not know very much about the person who gave his name to the town in 1899, except that he was W. G. BRIMSON, a railway official, who came from Chicago. He was a keen Baptist and in 1903 came to the town again with his daughter, Alice, aged 19, to consecrate the church in BRIMSON.

With the help of the Baptist Historical Society of America and the Chicago Genealogical Society, I was able to find more about

this family. It turned out that W .G. BRIMSON was William George BRIMSON, a distant cousin of mine. He was born in Tiverton, Devon on 27 April 1845, the son of Elias BRIMSON, who is shown as a draper and grocer on the 1851 Census. The family must have emigrated just a few years after the census was taken as he went to high school in America. He worked his way up from a telegraph operator to a railway president, in later years, dying in Chicago, 30 June 1930, aged 85. His daughter, Alice BRIMSON, became Executive Secretary of the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society of America in 1937 and died in 1981, aged 96, in a Baptist retirement home in Los Angeles, California. She had a sister, Mary, and brother, Charles Tamlin BRIMSON, though nothing is known of these.

In 1899 William George BRIMSON was general manager of the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railroad and brought the railway through the small town of Taylor in Missouri. The town's people were so grateful, they renamed the town, BRIMSON, in his honour. I was the first BRIMSON to return to the town in eighty-six years and made headline news in two local papers. I felt quite a celebrity and even signed my autograph in some people's BRIMSON History books, at their request. Also I met a lady who, at the age of 4, had met William George BRIMSON in 1903. She could remember him as her family had gone on a picnic with him and Alice and they had had photographs taken together.

Whilst in Trenton Library I was told of another town named BRIMSON in Minnesota, though I found it had a population of only 48 people. Since then I have contacted the "Atherton Baptist Home" in Los Angeles, where Alice BRIMSON spent the last years of her life. The manager there sent me a great deal of information. Alice had known of the town of BRIMSON in Minnesota and had said in a letter to a Baptist missionary, many years before her death, that it was named after her uncle. He had been an official of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad Company, in the 1880s. His name was Walter Henry BRIMSON and he had been born in Tiverton, Devon.

It is quite unusual for two brothers to give their surname to towns in the United States. I have since written for information to the Mayor of Duluth, Minnesota, which is the county seat about 45 miles from BRIMSON. If any Guild members know of any more towns named BRIMSON in America, or for that matter anywhere else, I would be very grateful if they would let me know.

Thus my one-name study, as well, as being interesting and rewarding, has taken me to far flung places of the world in search of that elusive relative.

Mr. David P. Brimson, Member No. 1226 [*84 Dene Road, Headington, Oxford, OX3 7EG.*]

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NAME "HACKWOOD"

Dr. Patricia Kelvin

All the Hackwoods alive today are descended from one couple, Josiah and Dorothy, who lived in Kingsley, Staffordshire, in the middle of the seventeenth century.

This statement would not have been true before 1900. In 1899 a Richard Warwick Hackwwod died in Derbyshire, the last member of what was probably an entirely unrelated family. Despite his place of death, he was part of what I call the "southern" Hackwoods. He had been born in London in 1828, son of a Hampshire ship builder. I know of six generations of this family, starting with a marriage in Gosport in 1705, with later members found in Eling, near Southampton, Portsea and Romsey.

Perhaps the Hampshire family were descended from some earlier Hackwoods in Dorset: in Lyme Regis from 1656 to 1683; in Sherborne from 1568 to 1647 and in Buckland Newton from 1570 to 1606. I know that the Sherborne Hackwoods spread to Lyme and I assume that they were also related to those in Buckland Newton.

The earliest Hackwoods of all were found in East Sussex: in Bexhill from 1230 to 1400; in Henhurst and Salehurst from 1392 to 1456 and in Hastings from 1465 to 1600. In the 1620s a single family of Hackwoods were in trouble with the archdeacon in Kirdford and Wisborough Green in West Sussex. I found all these by combing all the publications of the Sussex Record Society, having found a Bexhill "Hackwude" in the Pipe Rolls.

I am aware, of course, that these early records only reveal a few of the many Hackwoods then alive. They were not landowners, so they scarcely appear in official records, apart from a few court appearances. This said, their distribution in the centuries before parish registers was almost exclusively in the southern coastal counties.

Almost - but not quite, in 1333 the Plea Rolls of Staffordshire show a William and John Hackwode accused, with a dozen other ruffians, of stealing from the Abbot of Miravale at Elford, and "beating, wounding and ill-treating his servants". There were Hackwoods in the Elford parish registers from 1617 to 1671.

Elford lies at the eastern border of Staffordshire and the Hackwoods , who lived there, were closer geographically to some other Hackwoods in Leicestershire than to Josiah and Dorothy at Kingsley in the north of the county. The Leicestershire Hackwoods show up at Barton-in-the- Beans and Nailston between 1573 and 1712. They then, disappointingly, changed their name to Hacket and Hackwoods ceased to appear in the parish registers. There were also Leicestershire Hackwoods at Earl Shilton, 1567 to 1588 and at Packington, 1679 to 1704.

What is one to make of all this?

Hackwood is not a common name: an average of about 8 births per year were registered for the first 70 years of civil registration, rising to about 9 per year thereafter. There is a tendency to assume that holders of uncommon names are - however distantly - related, and this has indeed turned out to be the cases for all Hackwoods alive at the present time.

Nevertheless if the earlier Hackwoods are in fact of the same family, one would have to assume an origin in East Sussex, from which a representative moved to Elford in Staffordshire. The original Sussex family would have had to have spread through the southern counties as far as Dorset, while the Elford offshot spread into Leicestershire and back into north Staffordshire at Kingsley. It is not impossible, but it is highly speculative. The only known links between the "southern" Hackwoods are the Sherborne-Lyme connection and the Gosport-Romsey-Portsea-Eling-London link.

All the "southern Hackwoods were found as single families within their parish and many of them were in one parish for a very brief time. Some of the references to the early Hackwoods reveal a single individual. This may be an artefact of the records, but even in the early parish register period, I often found just a married couple and their children - but then no Hackwood grandchildren. The only families stretching over several generations in the south were at Sherborne and in Hampshire. What I found in the south was a wide distribution of a few families, mainly short-lived, as far as I know unrelated to each other.

This is in complete contrast to the descendants of the Kingsley Hackwoods. Starting in the 1650s with Josiah and Dorothy, I can trace their descent and spread - first to the nearest big town, Stoke, then throughout Staffordshire to the Cannock-Rugely-Lichfield area and also into the Black Country at Wednesbury, Bilston, Wolverhampton and Walsall, Again large towns proved an attraction and they spread to Birmingham and eventually to London.

The Stoke Hackwoods were potters. They prospered for four generations before the line died out for lack of sons. The Cannock and Wednesbury Hackwoods were at first coalminers and iron workers. Their descendants still live in those parts, but from there others moved out, in particular to other regions with "heavy" industries, namely, to South Wales, to Sheffield and Rotherham and Tyneside. Every generation saw a few individuals move away and some of these founded new families, but the great majority of living Hackwoods are still in the Midlands.

I should be interested to know if other members of the Guild find patterns of distribution here which match those in their own families, or is the search for "patterns" an illusion? My Hackwood research suggests that there are many variables which affect distributions: for example, the number of sons in each

generation; whether their trade is confined to a single locality (like the Potteries), or whether it can be carried on anywhere; whether their trade prospers or declines in a given locality and whether they own land or other property.

If there are patterns, Guild members with their relatively uncommon names, stand more chance of finding them than the Smiths, Browns and Robinsons. Is anyone else interested in looking for them?

Dr. Patricia Kelvin, MA, PhD, Member No. 387 [*Orchard House, 66 Ladder Hill, Wheatley, Oxford, OX9 1HY.*]

UNUSUAL SOURCES - PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, ETC.

Brian Christmas

With reference to my article entitled, "The Patent Office" in Volume 1, No. 12, of the Journal and the follow up article by Bob Bliss in Volume 2, No. 6, members who have found references to the surname they are researching may like to know of a book by Bennett Woodcroft called "Reference Index to Patents of Invention", published in 1855.

The above book lists Patent Numbers 1 to 14,359, covering the period from 2nd March 1617 to 1st October 1852 and refers to any relevant books, journals or Law Reports in which a particular patent is mentioned. In addition the book gives details of some Patent Cases and Abstracts of Patents with no enrolled Specifications. A list of books, journals or Law Reports cited is given at the front of the book. A copy will be found on the open shelves in the Long Room at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane. No doubt other copies can be found at the Patent Office and larger reference libraries. Some of the books and journals listed will probably be found in the British Library or possibly the Newspaper Library at Colindale and the Law Reports may probably be seen at the London Borough of Camden's Library in Theobalds Road, London, WC1, which has a special Law reference section.

Another source of information for those who suspect that they may have namesakes with an inventive turn of mind are the Proceedings of the Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. The Society's library is situated at 8 John Adam Street, London, WC2, where they have a surname card index to some of their manuscript archives. The Society offered premiums and bounties to inventors, in various categories and among their printed records are: Premiums offerd 1754 to 1850; Lists of Members of the Society from 1755; A Register of Premiums and Bounties given by the Society from 1754 to 1776 and 1778 and the Transactions of the Society from 1783 to 1851.

The Society tried to discourage inventors from taking out Patents on their inventions by offering premiums and bounties, so it is possible that names different to those appearing on the Patent Rolls may be found, as was the case where I was concerned. Not all inventions sent in to the society merited a premium or bounty as only one on each category was awarded each year, but all relevant papers have been preserved.

Mr. B. W. Christmas, Member No. 570 [*74 Oakwood Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME16 8AL.*]

HOW WAS YOUR INFANT MORTALITY AND LONGEVITY RATING? - AN INTERIM REPORT **Eric Banwell**

At the end of February 76 members had responded. Details of 81 surnames were returned grouping over 24,000 deaths. On this project it seems hopeful that we will pass the magic 100 returns. The report will be based on data available mid-May so there is still time to submit data.

Sorting my own data made me check a few given names to be certain that I had established the correct sex of those such as Zilpah and Thirza. A number of responders made reference to similar difficulties and other interesting comments that explained what they think are unusual patterns in their own results. Two commented that they welcomed the opportunity to use their databases on a real job.

One person used a different interpretation of " - - - death records for a generation from 1866 to 1895 inclusive, - - - ". He pursued nearly 300 births between those dates to determine age at death and split females into those born with the name and those who married into his clan. Needless to say, I apologised and was delighted to get a corrected entry by return. I had not rigidly followed a dictum of my early training in industry - "Check to ensure that your instructions are clear and unambiguous".

Mr. Eric Banwell, Member No. 981 [*Brinton Lodge, 37 Milton Lane, Wells Somerset, BA5 2QS.*]

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I have studied the recent correspondence in the Journal of One-Name Studies concerning the use of computers for one-name studies with interest and have little with which to disagree. My experience parallels that of Mr. Farrer, I too started on a

Commodore 64, worked slowly around to Superbase and came belatedly to an IBM clone. I use integrated software which has the advantage of similar control keys for each of the modules and enables me to include records from the database or charts from the spreadsheet in letters produced on the word processor.

The most important criteria for a computer handling the large files that we tend to generate - I have around 10,000 Relfs on record - is speed of access, computer memory size being relatively unimportant as is processor speed. Thus a hard disc is a must and it should be as fast as you can afford. I went for a 20 megabyte disc with 28 millisecond access originally and ended up fitting a second of 40 megabytes only six months later, as I need lots of storage capacity. I also went for the IBM AT clone which has the advantage of a faster bus (32 bit for the technically minded) than the IBM XT for comparatively little extra cost.

I was alarmed to read that Mr. Farrer took a year to type his records, stored originally on the Commodore 64, on to his Personal Computer. Despite what a number of so-called experts may tell you, there is a simple way of doing this electronically in a couple of hours; you need a null modem. The peculiarities of the Commodore ports make this a bit more complicated than would normally be the case, but mine cost around £40 including software; if anyone would like it, I will sell it for half price (only used once!) or I can give the name and address of the supplier in return for a stamped addressed envelope.

Finally, you queried the possibility of passing genealogical data via computers and telephone lines. Technically there is no problem, you just need a modem between the computers and telephone lines at each end and appropriate software both of which are readily available commercially. The problem is that it is not worth it. The hardware costs several hundred pounds (you get what you pay for of course) plus the cost of the telephone call and, since transmission can be quite time consuming, this can be considerable. You are also limited to communication with a similarly equiped genealogical computer freak - and there are not many. If you want to swap data between computers the best bet is a floppy disc through the post, in fact, I find most of my correspondents are quite happy with the paper printout.

Squadron Leader B. R. F. Relf AIPM RAF, Member No. 1138
[*11 Hanbury Drive, Biggin Hill, Kent, TN16 3EN.*]

Dear Mrs Rumsey,

I have been following the recent adverse publicity given to Halbert's publications with interest (Mr. Brocklehurst's letter, January 1990 [Vol.3, No.8, page 279] sums up the serious researcher's attitude very well) as several years ago a well-meaning friend presented me with a book of a very similar nature.

Some eight years ago a company called Beatrice Bailey, Inc. was carrying out a virtually identical promotion in the USA and a copy of "The Bodfish Heritage Book" was obtained as a surprise for me by Ralph E. Bodfish in California, who was, at the time, my only USA contact. Its binding fancy and its printing poor, it contained basic information on research easily obtainable elsewhere. He was disgusted with it, being able at once to identify several deceased Bodfishes in its "unique surname information" listing, which in this instance was confined to the USA.

However, he sent it on to me and when I received it I was at a loss to know how I could make even the smallest use of it, beyond attempting an expensive exercise in writing to all of the 56 Bodfishes listed - minus, of course, those already identified as dead! Eventually I realised that a cross-check of the details with the current USA telephone directories available on microfiche at Birmingham Reference Library would identify those whom it would be worth trying to contact. This brought the list down to some 4 or 5 names and to these I sent off a letter introducing myself and outlining my knowledge of that part of the family which has been in the USA since 1635.

Three most enthusiastic and informative replies came back and the writers passed my letters on to other family members, who provided more information in their turn. Two of these were married ladies, who, as is so often the case, were very knowledgeable about their branches and whom I could not have easily traced under their married names. When in 1988 I went on holiday with friends to Massachusetts, we were met at Boston airport and shown round the city by one of these new contacts, Ed Bodfish. He also introduced us to his cousin, Roberta Bodfish McGonagall, at whose house a most enjoyable Old World - New World reunion was held and a treasure house of Bodfish memorabilia was discovered.

While fully agreeing with Mr. Brocklehurst that these publications fall seriously short of providing useful or reliable information, any researcher finding his or herself presented with a copy might still be able to trace contacts that are unlikely to have surfaced via a different route.

Miss Mary Bodfish, Member No. 297 [*47 Talbot Road, Smethwick, Warley, West Midlands, B66 4DX*]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Since joining the Guild in 1988, I have pursued the study of my surname and hope that a report on my efforts might be helpful to other members.

As my name is relatively rare, I went through all the telephone directories and noted the initials and addresses. Immediately I

had to make certain decisions with regard to the name variants and included: Menam, Menan, Menham, Menim, Menin, Mennam, Mennan, Mennem, Mennen, Mennein, Mennim, Mennims, Mennin, Mennion, Mennom, Mennon, Mennone, Mennum, Mennun, Mennin, Menning, Mennion, Menon, Minan, Minim, Minnem, Minnim, Minnings, Minnom, Minnon, Monnon. The variants I excluded were: Mennie, Mennell, Menown, Mennino and Mendum. The result was 58 names and addresses.

Using the fascinating information provided by Mr. David Cufley, printed in the Summer 1986 issue (Vol. 2, No. 8, page 183), the current U.K. population of Mennims would be 234, therefore a ratio of occurrence of one in 238,452 and in 1670 there were 34.

I decided to send out an enquiry letter [*as shown below*] with a blank family record sheet and my family tree, which were enclosed with a stamped addressed envelope.

About half of those receiving letters replied. This was a very satisfactory result because quite clearly many of the recipients were closely related and passed the family record sheets from one to another. The enquiry letter was sent out in October 1989 and the completed or partially completed family record sheets are still dribbling back. But what good has it been?

First, it has created a lot of interest and all the letters with which the forms were returned are appreciative. Many of them mention the pleasure which the subject has given to their families.

Secondly, sufficient information is now available to study the growth and movement of this family. In this connection, the relationship between the earliest reference to a Mennim in a certain area and the commencement of the Register in that area is critical.

Thirdly, it is astonishing how little people seem to know about their grandparents and if these records can be maintained, it could be of value for future generations.

Fourthly, being a story without a beginning or an end, further study of unlimited interest is encouraged into the development of surnames, the origins of surnames, the history of particular regions, the development of associated families and the finding, touching and reading of historic documents.

There are, no doubt, many good reasons for pursuing the study, which I am finding quite absorbing and most grateful to the Guild for initiating and encouraging.

Editorial Note: *In the light of the favourable response Mr. Mennim has received from his letter of enquiry the body of the letter is printed in full below.*

For some years I have been researching the origin of our surname and I have found so many interesting facts that I have decided to widen the study.

The name, and its close variants, are quite rare but within the present telephone directories, I noticed your entry and I am writing to invite your help please.

If you find this enquiry an intrusion into your privacy, please accept my apologies and destroy this letter, but if, rather like me, you find the whole subject of family history fascinating, I will be most grateful if you will consider filling in as far as possible and returning the enclosed family record sheet.

If I receive enough replies to this enquiry - which I must add is entirely amateur and non-profit making - I may keep all those interested in touch by issuing some sort of newsletter periodically.

You may like to know that amongst our ancestors, I have found a poet, a centenarian, a 6' 9" high market gardener, a 6½ year old son of a shepherd lost in the snows of the Cheviots, many Freemen of Berwick upon Tweed, one of whom went to Nicaragua and very tenuous links to the Manners of Etal and the Menzies Clan of Scotland.

Do you know the origin of our surname?

As a help, I enclose a copy of my own close family tree and look forward to receiving from you any records, however brief they may be.

Mr. A. Michael Mennim, Member No. 1205 [*Croft Cottage, Sutton on the Forest, York, YO6 1DP.*]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

A few random jottings about the last issue of the Journal (Vol.3, No.9).

Your comments about discs are absolutely correct, but there are problems from the point of view of authors, as well. For example, we need to know which version of Locoscript you use, I am using 2.14; if, as I suspect you are using an earlier one, then you almost certainly could not read my disc. Maybe it would be better if files were converted into ASCII. LocoScript could not read them directly, but they could be inserted into another document (even an empty LocoScript file) where they could be read. Also could we have some "Instructions for Authors", please, giving details of layout (margins, paper size, pitch, etc.) for written (paper and disc) material and for drawings?

Changing the subject, Eric Banwell's project looks really interesting and asks for information which should be easily obtainable for many members. The more people who get the information to him the more reliable the results will be. I assume that it was careful editing that caused his request for information about deaths to appear alongside the articles by Terry Malby and Dennis Musk.

Terry Malby's way of estimating numbers from the national birth and death rates is quite good. Anyone wanting to use his approach will need the crude birth and death rates. The book, "People Count", written by Muriel Nissel and issued by the GRO in 1987, contains these figures in Appendix D. They are as shown below. Also I have converted them into multipliers, which might be easier to use: for example, with 31 deaths registered to a surname in 1891, you could estimate the total number of people with that surname in 1891, as 31 x 49.5 = 1500.

	Births per 1000	**Deaths per 1000**	**Multipliers used with Births**	**Deaths**
1841	32.2	21.6	31.1	46.3
1851	34.2	22.0	29.2	45.5
1861	34.6	21.6	28.9	46.3
1871	35.0	22.6	28.6	44.2
1881	33.9	18.9	29.5	52.9
1891	31.4	20.2	31.8	49.5
1901	28.5	16.9	35.1	59.2
1911	24.4	14.6	41.0	68.5
1921	22.4	12.1	44.6	82.6
1931	15.8	12.3	63.3	81.3
1941	13.9	12.8	71.9	78.1
1951	15.5	12.5	64.5	80.0
1961	17.6	11.9	56.8	84.0
1971	15.9	11.5	62.9	87.0
1981	12.8	11.6	78.1	86.2

I would be slightly wary about using the pre-1881 birth rates to analyse birth registrations, since the latter are not very reliable before the Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1874.

For technical reasons, it is slightly better to average over an odd, rather than even, number of years. Also, as the results are bound to be approximate, I doubt whether it is worthwhile averaging over more than five years, it is preferable to average only over three.

In Terry's direct calculations, I am intrigued by his having the same number of births as deaths in 1966, when the national rates, which he quotes, suggests there should have been half as many again. Finding out why that should have been so should help explain the disparity in his figures. Terry refers to the "net" number of marriages. In case his meaning is not clear, may I explain that this is the difference between the number of

marriages where the groom was a MALBY and those where the bride was one. Marriages where the bride was born before the start of the period have to be ignored, in the same way as deaths.

Dennis Monk, too, has a problem about birth and death rates. What he needs is the national average sex ratio at birth. "People Count" says that the number of male births exceeded that of females, but I do not have this figure to hand, can anyone help?

The Surname Symposium looks really good. I had pen in hand before getting more than a few lines down the description. Then I came to the part about being expected to be "fairly familar with The English Surname Series and the works of Reaney, Bardsley, etc.", that ruled me out. I have never heard of any of them! The English Surname Series sounds of vital importance to the Guild. Could we have an article about it please?

Mr. Roger Lovegrove, Member No. 628 [*11 Marlborough Road, Bowes Park, London, N22 4NB.*]

Editorial Comment: *I use Locoscript 1.20 at the present time, but probably before the end of the year I will have available a PCW8512 and will be using LocoScript 2. At the moment I have LocoScript 2, but the time involved getting use to it has prevented my using it for the Journal to date. The Journal is produced to an A4 format and reduced to A5. The Pitch is normally 12, Line Space 1, Line Pitch 6, with margins set at 15 and 80. Although the margins normally remain unchanged the Pitch, Line Space and Line Pitch are at times varied. However, this is of no great importance, as if the disc will run, I can produce the data in the above format. However, the question of drawings and other illustrations are another matter, since with the reduction anything much smaller than half an A4 page will not be very clear in the A5 format. In the future, I may use desk top publishing, but unless I am able to view a number of programmes in operation, so that I can judge which would be best for the needs of the Guild and that I feel happy using, I am not prepared to commit Guild funds. If any member knows of where, either in London or within a reasonable distance of Alton, Hampshire, it would be possible to view a number of programmes, that would run on an Amstrad PCW, in operation, I would be pleased to do this. So far locally I have been told that I can only have a programme ordered for me, sight unseen!*

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

RECORD KEEPING FOR A ONE-NAME STUDY

The guide, "Record Keeping for a One-Name Study" by Rear-Admiral D. M. Pulvertaft, published by the Guild, is now available.

The guide is a compilation of the author's experience in carrying out his own one-name study over several years and describes in detail why and how records should be kept, and how to analyse them to the best advantage once recorded. He has also incorporated the experiences of other Guild Members in record keeping and has illustrated it with various forms which he has found useful.

Copies may be obtained from the Guild's Sales Officer, Mr. D. A. Attwood, 3 Banbury Road, Byfield, Nr. Daventry, Northants, NN11 6XJ. Prices, including postage, are as follows: UK - £1.90. Overseas Surface - £2.10. Overseas Air Mail - £2.40. Cheques should be made payable to the Guild of One-Name Studies.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM 1851 CENSUS INDEX

The sixth volume of this index is now available. It covers Cocken and Great Lumley (part), South Biddick, Lambton and Bourn Moor (part), Little Lumley, Chester-le-Street, Waldridge, Plawsworth, Edmondsley, Pelton, Witton Gilbert, Ouston, Harraton, Birtley, Lamesley, Usworth (part) and Washington (part), giving the surname, forename and age of every person, with the folio number and where it can be found.

This is another handsome production which with Volumes 1 and 2 covers the whole of the present Borough of South Tyneside. Volumes 1 to 4 cover the following areas: Volume 1 - the Mitford area of Northumberland, Volume 2 - Seghill and Backworth, Volume 3 - Morpeth and Volume 4 - Bedlington.

Copies of any of the above volumes can be obtained from Mr. C. Davison, 22 Ferndale Avenue, East Boldon, Tyne and Wear, NE 36 0TQ, price £3.25 including postage. Overseas purchasers should add 25p. for surface mail or £1.50 for air mail. Cheques should be made payable to N.D.F.H.S.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHIVES OFFICE

Lincolnshire Archives Office [The Castle, Lincoln, LN1 3AB. Tel: 0522-525158] has appointed a genealogical researcher to enable them to offer a full search service on a charging basis.

Searches in original records are undertaken at a cost of £10 per hour or part thereof. A number of hours should be specified by the enquirer, detailed estimates not being supplied. Results are sent in a report format. Payment is required in advance **in Sterling only**, other currencies are not accepted. Cheques should be made payable to Lincolnshire County Council. A wait of a few

weeks for the report may occur, depending on the current work load.

Copies of certain documents are available as an additional service. Photocopies, microfilm/fiche printouts and photographs may be ordered, depending on the format and condition of the particular documents.

The researcher is unable to travel outside of Lincoln to seek information.

"AN OLD SILK FAMILY - A HISTORY OF THE BROCKLEHURST FAMILY OF MACCLESFIELD

A 500 copy reprint of the original book, "An Old Silk Family" published in 1947 and now out of print, has been produced in the USA. The book tells the history of this renown silk and banking family of Macclesfield, which originated in Glossop, Derbyshire, and covers the period 1745 to 1945. The book is approximately 8" x 5" and contains 43 pages including 42 illustrations. It unavoidably costs £12 including postage and packaging, due to the limited edition and the fact that it was produced in the USA by a member of the Brocklehurst Revival Society. A secondhand copy of the original book has been purchased for £40. The reprint can, if anyone so wishes be produced in hardback and bound in plain American silk, the original having been bound in Brocklehurst patterned silk. Enquiries should be sent to Mr. Frank Brocklehurst, Member No. 819, 1 Park Avenue, Markfield, Leicester, LE6 0WA. Tel: 0530-243370

INDEX OF PAPERMAKERS

Mrs. Jean Stirk, Shode House, Ightham, Kent, IN15 9HP, is compiling an index of papermakers and their families in the British Isles, including details of master papermakers, journeymen, apprentices, employers and employees from a wide range of sources. She will be pleased to search for particular names in return for a stamped addressed envelope or 3 International Reply Coupons, but would appreciate an additional 2nd class stamp to help cover the cost of cards, photocopies, etc.

Also, Mrs. Stirk would welcome any details of papermakers and their families, but sources and reference should be given, if possible.

AN INDEX OF ISLINGTON SETTLEMENT EXAMINATIONS

Dr. Patricia Kelvin has now given the Index to the Islington Branch of the North Middlesex Family History Society, who hope to publish it, therefore she is no longer answering enquiries. The Index is now available for consultation on application to Mr. Stephen Allberry, Flat 1, 113 Victoria Park Road, London, E9. It is understood that a fee of £2 is now required.

WEBB ONE NAME REGISTER

There is a change of address for correspondence to the Webb One Name Register, as follows: Webb One Name Register, Adrian James Webb, Honorary Secretary, 9 Drysdale Close, Milton, Weston-Super-Mare, Avon, BS22 8HH.

AN ATLAS OF CUFFES 520 AD - 1899 AD

The Cuffe Research Centre , founded by Mr. J. G. Cuffe, Member No. 1029, has been working to produce an atlas of the spread of the Cuffe name in Great Britain and Ireland for over four years. The Atlas includes maps showing the location of Cuff(e)s for each century from 520 AD to 1899 AD, in century order and county by county. Also there is a list of parishes and villages through each century, county by county. Additional details include the birth of the Cuffe name and information on the earliest recorded Cuffes at Bridport, Dorset.

Copies can be obtained the Cuffe Research Centre, 16 Tyr-y-Sarn Road, Rumney, Cardiff, CF3 8 BD, price £4 (**Sterling only**). Allow 28 days for delivery.

PHONEBASE - BRITAIN'S FIRST EVER ELECTRONIC PHONE BOOK

Mr. Peter Roden, Member No. 1254 sent the following after obtaining the information from his local Chamber of Commerce bulletin and writes "it sounds like a dream come true for any one-name researcher with a PC and modem."

> Bradford and Calderdale Chambers of Commerce members have been invited to join the service trial of British Telecom's new Phonebase service prior to its launch later this year.
>
> Phonebase is an entirely new type of phone book. Using just an ordinary PC and modem, it gives you direct access to a

huge database of all the phone numbers and addresses (excluding ex-directory) in the UK. It is updated an astonishing 40,000 times a day!

It is the quickest way to look up numbers - because you look for numbers direct, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It takes less than a minute to get the directory on the screen. Just dial a number and tap in an access code, absolutely anyone can use it. No special equipment is needed - just your PC and modem. The whole of UK at your fingertips, saving time, effort and therefore money. You can look for as many numbers and addresses as you like, region by region or by using a company name, use Phonebase to compile lists and print out the information you want, Phonebase costs nothing to set up, you pay only when you use it. Just phone free on 0800-919199 for further details.

BISSET/MACLURKIE FAMILY BIBLE

An old Bible (binding in poor condition) was found recently in Maud Hospital, Aberdeenshire, with family details of ALEXANDER BISSET (born 1850 to Alexander Bisset and Martha Ross) and his wife, ELIZABETH MARGERY MACLURKIE (born 1853 to Thomas Maclurkie and Jane Warrington).

They were married in 1876 and had six children - Alexander, Charles, Elizabeth, Maisie, Thomas and Winifred - born between 1877 and 1888. All events took place around Glasgow.

Any descendants wishing to claim this Bible should contact the Archivist, Grampian Health Board, PO Box 119, 1-7 Albyn Place, Aberdeen, AB9 8QP. Tel: 0224 589901 ext. 3288.

PARISH CENSUSES FOR SANDFORD, DEVON

A member finding a correlation of about 50 names with those being researched by Guild members suggested that this be included.

These parish censuses were taken in the years 1790, 1793 and 1800 and give the name of the dwelling, head of household, wife, children, inmates, such as lodgers, in laws, etc. and servants and apprentices. The censuses have been transcribed by Mrs. A. G. Glover, "Braeside", Longdown, Exeter, EX6 7SR. Mrs. Glover makes a charge of £1 per name for any group of 5 entries plus a stamped addressed envelope. The names on the census are as follows:

ABBOT: ABLETON: AC(K)LAND: ADAMS: ALFORD: ANDREWS: ANSTIS: ARCOT(T): ART(T)ERS: ASH: BACK: BADCOCK: BAILEY: BAKER: BALLAMY: BALSON: BARIL: BARNES: BARNET(T): BARRY: BASIL: BAZELY: BECK:BEER: BELLOW: BENDING: BENNET: BENT: BERNS: BERREL: BERRY: BICKLY: BICKNELL: BIDGOOD: BIDLAKE: BIGGS: BILLING: BILMAN: BINNY: BLACKWELL: BLAKE: BLOMAN: BODLEY: BOLT: BOLTON: BOND: BORY: BOUTHCHER: BOWBEER(S): BOWD/BEWD: BOYNES: BRADFORD: BRAGG: BRAILEY: BRAIN: BRENRIDGE: BREWER: BROOK(S): BROOKLAND: BROOM: BROWN: BROWNING: BROWNSCOMB: BRUTTON: BUCKINGHAM: BURNET(T): BURRIDGE: BURRINGTON: BURROUGHS: BUTT: CAMP: CANN: CAREW/CARROW: CASE: CAUSEY: CHALLOCOMB(E): CHAM: CHAMBERLAIN: CHAMBERS: CHANTER: CHAP(P)EL: CHERITON: CHIDLEY/CHIDLEIGH: CHILCOT(T): CHUDLEIGH: CLAP: CLARK(E)/CLERK: CLAYFIELD: CO(A)L(E)S: COBLEY: COCK(E)RAM: COLLINGS: COLMER/COMER: COLSTON: CONIBEER: COOCH: COUCH: COUSINS COWELL: CRISPIN: CROCKER: CROOK: CROOTE: CROSS: CROSSMAN: CROYDEN: DALLY: DANIEL: DARCH DART: DAVIE: DAVY: DAVIS: DAW: DAY: DELLBRIDGE: DELVE: DENNIFORD: DENSEM/DENSHAM: DILLING: DILLON: DIMON(D): DISCOM(B)E: DISTOWE: DOWN(E): DRAKE: DREW: DUCKET: DUNN: DYER: EALES: EAST: EASTABROOK: EASTMAN: EBBELS: EDWARDS: ELLACOT: ELLIS: ELS(T)ON(E): ELWORTHY: EMES: EVANS: EVELEIGH: EWINGS: FARLY: FEY: FISHER: FLOOD: FORD: FORWARD: FREND/FROND: FROST: FROUD: FURSDON: FURSMAN: FURZACOT(T): GALE: GALLEN: GALLING: GALSWORTHY: GATER: GAY: GIBBINGS/GIBBONS: GIBBS: GIBSON: GIFFORD: GILES: GILL: GLANFIELD GLANVIL(L)): GLAVILL: GLASS: GLIDDON: GODFREE: GOODING: GOSLAND: GOSS: GOWENS/GOWANS: GRANT: GREENAWAY: GREENSLADE: GREGORY: GRIBBLE: GRINDING: GRINNING: GRINTER: GRISSENS/GRISSIN: GROGAN: GUN: HAGLEY/HAGLEIGH HALL: HAMET: HAMMOND: HANFORD: HARRIS: HARVEY: HASKINS: HATCH: HATTIN(S)/HATTEN(S)/HATTON(S): HAWKINS: HAYDON: HAYMAN: HAYWOOD: HEARD: HELE: HELYER: HEPPER: HERDING: HERRING: HICKS: HILL: HILLING: HOBBS: HOCKDAY: HODGE: HOLCOMB(E): HOLMEAD: HONEYCOMB: HOOKWAY: HOOPER: HORRILL/HORRELL: HORWILL: HORWOOD: HOSGOOD/ HOSEGOOD/HORSGOOD: HOWARD: HUNT: HURLY: HURVED: HUTCHIN(G)S: ISAAC: JACKMAN: JAMES: JARMAN: JASON: JELLET: JENKINS: JERRET: JOHNS: JONES: KELLAND: KEMP: KENSHOLE: KENT: KERSWELL: KINGWILL: LABDON: LAKE: LAND: LANE: LANGMEAD: LANGWORTHY: LASKBROOK: LASKEY: LATHY: LAVERACOM/LAVERAKIM: LAWDAY: LEACH: LEAMAN: LEE: LEGG: LEMON: LENDING: LENDON: LEY: LITHIBY: LIVERTON: LOCK: LOFF: LOTON: LOVEBAND: LOVELL: LUXMORE: LUXON: MADGE: MANLY: MANNING: MARE: MARKS: MARLES: MARSH: MARSHALL: MARWOOD: MATHEWS: MAUNDER: MAY: MELFORD/MILFORD: MELHUISH: MILLER: MILLS: MILMAN: MILTON: MITCHELL: MOGRIDGE: MOLLAND: MOON: MOOR(E): MORGAM: MORRISH: MORRISON: MORTIMER/MORTIMORE: MOXEY/MOXHAY: MUDGE: MUGFORD: MUNKLEY: MURFIN: MUXWORTHY: NEWCOMB(E): NEWTON: NICHOLS: NORRISH: NORTHAM: NORTHCOTT: OSMOND: PACKER: PADDON: PAINTER: PARFIT: PARFREY/PARFERY: PARKER: PARMINTER: PARR: PARSONS: PARTRIDGE: PASCOE: PAS(S)MORE: PAWFET: PEARCE/PEARSE: PECK: PEDLAR: PERKINS: PERRIMAN: PHIL(L)IP(S): PHILP(S): PICKET: PIGEON: PINN: PITWOOD: PLOWMAN: POMROY: POPE: POTTER: PRICE: PRICKMAN: PRIDMAN: PROCTOR: PULLEN: PULMAN: PULSFORD: QUICK: RADFORD: RAFFSELL: REED/READ: REEVE: RENDLE: REWE: RICE: RICHARDS: RIDGE: RINGWELL: RISDON: ROBERTS: ROLLING: ROLSON/ROLSTONE: ROW(E): ROWDON: RUE: SALTER: SARGENT/SARJEANT: SARLE(S) SAUNDERS: SELDON: SEXTON: SHARLAND: SHILSTONE: SHOPLAND: SHORLAND: SITTER: SKINNER: SLOMAN: SLUMAN:

SMALE: SMITH: SNELL: SNOW: SOPER: SOUTHCOTT: SOUTHALL: SOUTHWOOD: SOWDEN/SOWDON: SPEAR: SPICER: SPRAGUE: SQUIRE: STANMAN: STEER: STENSON: STEVENS/STEPHENS: STIC(C)KS: STONE: STONEMAN: STOOKS: STRONG: TAP(P): TAR: TAYLOR/TAYLOUR: THOMAS: THORN: TILLY: TOAK/TOKE: TOLLY: TOUT: TOWELL: TOZER: TRACEY: TREBBLE/TRIBLE: TRENLET(E): TREND: TRICKEY: TRUDE: TUCKER: TUCKETT: TURNER: TURNEY: UDAL/UDELL: UNDERHILL: UPCOTT: UPPINGCOTT: VEALS: VENN: VENNER: VESEY: VICARY: VINECOMB/VENECOMBE: VINNEY: VOISEY/VOYSEY: WADMAN: WARE: WARREN: WAY: WEBB: WEBBER: WEEKS: WELCH: WELLACOT(T): WELLINGTON: WELSFORD: WESTERN: WESTLAKE: WHITE: WHITE(R)LY: WHITEPIN: WHITTON: WILCOX: WILKEY: WILLIAMS: WOODY/ WOODLEIGH: WOODMAN: WOOLWAY: WOOTON: WREFORD: WRIGHT: YARD(E): YORK.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES' ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND CONFERENCE

The nnual General Meeting and Conference will take place on 7/8th of July 1990 at Commonwealth Hall, University of London, Cartwright Gardens, London, WC1.

THE NEWTH/NUTH FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The Newth/Nuth Family History Society is returning to Bath for their Biennial Luncheon, dining at the Theatre Royal on Sunday, May 20th, meeting at 12 noon for 1 pm lunch.

On arrival guests will be welcomed with a complimentary glass of sherry, or a soft drink, and will have time to look at some of the many family trees and photographs displayed. A three course lunch follows, at an inclusive cost of £10.50 per head, during which guests will have plenty of time to talk to fellow Newths/ Nuths and their descendants.

After lunch it is hoped to have a conducted tour of this lovely old theatre, both front and back stage, and that plenty of time will be left to enjoy some of the many attractions offered by the City of Bath.

Applications for tickets with cheques payable to the Newth/Nuth Family History Society should be sent to Mrs. Mary Bate, Lowden Lodge, Lowden Hill, Chippenham, Wilts.

THE FIFTH GATHERING OF THE CLAN EGAN ASSOCIATION

The Fifth Gathering of the Clan Egan Association will take place on Saturday June 30th and Sunday July 1st, 1990 at Redwood Castle, Lorrha, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, Ireland.

The Clan Egan Association includes the names, MacEgan, Egan, Eagan, and Keegan and Redwood Castle was their ancestral castle. The programme begins at 10 am on Saturday, June 30th and ends at 7.30 pm on Sunday, July 1st and includes lectures, tours of historic sites and an Irish concert.

To obtain more information and bookings, write to Michael J. S. Egan, Member No. 996, 10 Rathbone Crescent, Terenure, Dublin 6W, Ireland. Tel: (01) 908727.

CORRECTIONS

Mrs. M. Catty, Member No. 395, would like to point out that there is a registration fee of £1 per name for those wishing a search to be made in the "Heritage Index", for this fee new information will be forwarded until £1 has been used up in postage.

DEADLINES

The deadline for the July issue is Monday, June 4th, 1990 and for the October issue, Monday, September 3rd, 1990.

Those members with an Amstrad PCW8256, may if they wish, send their contributions for the Journal on disc, which will be returned by post. However, members sending discs should include their names and addresses and preferably a printout in case of accidental erasure.

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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. Such a group, whether or not formally constituted, may become associated with the Guild through an individual member. Anyone with a genuine interest in this type of research is welcome to join, membership not being restricted to those who register specific surnames.

The Aims and Objectives of the GUILD are:

(a) To advance the education of the public in the study of genealogy and family history of persons with the same name and its variants.

(b) To promote the preservation and publication of the resultant data, and to maximise its accessibility to interested members of the public.

In furtherance of these aims the Guild:-

(i) Provides a forum for individuals and groups of people engaged in the collection of ALL references and occurrences of a single name and its variants worldwide.

(ii) Arranges conferences, meetings and similar gatherings for Guild members and others interested.

(iii) Encourages one-name research, particularly from original documents, and publishes or assists in the publication of the useful results of such research.

(iv) Produces a Journal and other literature, helpful to One-Name Studies.

(v) Maintains and publishes a Register of the surnames being researched and of the places where members have deposited the result of their researches, and through close association with the Federation of Family History Societies, the Society of Genealogists, the Association of Scottish Family History Societies and similar organisations worldwide secures the greatest possible awareness of One-Name research. *By means of the Register each member becomes the publicised contact and expert in the name(s) he or she has registered.*

(vi) Encourages and ensures, by a written undertaking, that members dea; with all reply-paid enquiries, which relate to their registered names. *This undertaking is a primary requirement and should not be given lightly, particularly with the more common names.*

New applicants for membership of the Guild should send a stamped addressed envelope to the Registrar, requesting a Registration Form. Overseas applicants should send three International Reply Coupons.

The Registration Fee is £4.00 for each name registered; each registration may include up to five variants. The Annual Subscription, payable 1st. January, is £6.00, and covers four issues of this Journal and two issues of Family History News and Digest. On joining members receive a copy of the current edition of the REGISTER OF ONE-NAME STUDIES and supplements and new editions as they are issued.

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