

The Journal Of
ONE-NAME STUDIES



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The Journal of
ONE-NAME STUDIES

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

In this issue of the Journal, there are the results of the second project in Eric Banwell's "Am I Mr. Average?" series (page 332). This time the subject was "How Was Your Infant Mortality and Longevity Rating?" based on the first thirty years for which the Indexes at St. Catharine's House show the age at death. This time more members responded to Eric's request for data, a total of 121 in all, but, I think, a more significant result could have been obtained if more members had taken part. It is obvious from his article that Eric has undertaken a great deal of work to obtain the published results and he is to be commended for his efforts in bringing a new dimension to members' research.

In the April issue an article by Ray Anstis appeared with a specimen codicil which members could use in making provision for the deposition of their research after death. However, other less final events may overtake us during the course of our lives which may make it impossible for us to continue, for a time, with our research and, indeed, our ability to reply effectively to enquiries. Many of the enquiries which Guild members receive, as I am sure most of you are aware, come from non-members, a few of whom will complain if a reply is not received promptly, since it is clearly set out that members will reply to all enquiries concerning their registered names, if accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope. To save this type of situation arising and the subsequent correspondence which has to be entered into, I would like to suggest that members prepare some plain postcards which could read as follows:

Dear [blank],

I am unable to reply to your enquiry at the present time owing to [blank for reason to be filled in]. I shall make every endeavour to reply as soon as I am able.

Yours sincerely,
[Name of Member]

If these postcards are left in an easily accessible place, even if your correspondence is being dealt with by a third party, the blanks could be filled in, addressed and the card posted. However, I must emphasize this should be used for emergencies only and not as a way to avoid replying to enquires on a day to day basis.

In the "Reviews" section of the Journal (page 349) mention has been made, by one reviewer, of the use of three figure dates. I am very aware that most genealogical computer programmes only provide fields for this type of dating. However, when the results of research is being imparted to others it should be expressed in such a way as to leave no doubt as to what is meant. Therefore, dates should be written out giving the month as a word and not a number and if abbreviations are used these should be

clearly defined at the beginning of the article, tree, etc. Also along the same lines are the strange transcriptions of the letters "s" and "f", which appear from time to time. When the first "s" of a double "s" has been written so that it looks rather like an "f" it should be transcribed as "s" not "f", thus "Mifs" and "pafsion" should not appear in a transcription, but rather "Miss" and "passion". Similarly in the past double "f" was used for the modern capital "F", these should be transcribed as a capital "F", exception being in the case of modern names, such as appear in the telephone directories, which still retain the "ff", the owners of these would probably not be happy to see them rendered as "F".

Once again there is a request for volunteers and although I have only received two responses to the request for reviewers, the Guild now urgently needs a member to undertake the position of Abstracts Co-ordinator. This requires making abstracts of articles appearing in the Journal and members' one-name journals to send to the Federation of Family History Societies, so that they can be printed with those from the other family history societies in the centre of the "News and Digest". Please could volunteers write to the President of the Guild, Mr. Derek Palgrave at Crossfield House, Dale Road, Stanton, Nr. Bury St. Edmonds, Suffolk, IP31 2DY.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Keith E. G. Meredith

Our system of Overseas Corresponding Members has been established in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the USA, with each Corresponding Member left free to decide how best to promote and support the Guild in his or her own country.

The first meeting of Guild members overseas was organised by Donna Kingan, ably supported by Beth Colwell and others, and held in Dunedin in association with the Annual Conference of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists on the 12th to 14th of May 1989 (reported in Vol.3, No.8, October 1989). Donna and her husband David have been in the UK on business this May. Donna was able to speak to some Guild members and she and her husband were able to visit one of their namesakes at Wootton under Edge, Gloucestershire, during their stay with Mary and me over the May Day holiday week. Please note that they have now moved and their new address is Loch Hill, PO Box 21, Akaroa, New Zealand.

While Donna was here Lily Baker, who covers the North Island, New Zealand for her, organised a Guild meeting which she reports on in this issue of the Journal (page 324). Lily has strong Shetland connections and is visiting the UK soon and we hope to see her with her husband late in July. She has volunteered to help any member with New Zealand problems, when with us.

In his Canadian Report (Vol.3, No.9, January 1990) Dan Barrett tells us of his system for promoting the Guild and helping Canadian genealogists. This has been, indeed, a noble effort.

Michael Warry in Australia gave us the original idea for overseas liaison. He has moved and unfortunately the Post Office mislaid much of his redirected mail, so we lost touch. However, all is now well and his new address is 3 Lucan Street, Mount Morgan, Queensland 4714, Australia.

Lisa Ann Pearson in the USA was planning to adopt Dan Barrett's procedure, but unfortunately has had to give up the task due to pressing family business, so I am currently seeking volunteers. How about you in the USA?

Now for my own liaison activities. Last year I had difficulty with both my hands which required surgery. It gave me the opportunity to recover finally on holiday with my oldest friend, George Bevan, in New Zealand. I was able to see a number of Guild members and lecture to the Guild on Welsh Genealogy at Christchurch, thanks to Beth Colwell. On my return journey I visited the Mormon University in Hawaii, where I had a fascinating discussion with Dr. Greg Grubler, an expert on oriental genealogy, and also at the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City thanks to Paul Smart, the Head of the British Section.

The need to get copies of the Register into libraries and family history societies overseas has been identified, so the Corresponding Members will receive a supply of the new register. Many overseas members would like, and are prepared to pay for, direct mailing of the Journal. This would put an additional strain on the efforts of our volunteers and would not save much time as we already send the Journals overseas by bulk air mail. Would those members who are concerned with the late delivery of the Journal, please let Jack Fairfax know the exact date they receive it, so that he can investigate the problem with the Company who undertake the bulk mailing?

Finally, my thanks to all those who help with overseas matters and make my job as International Liaison Officer such a pleasure.

Dr. K. E. G. Meredith, Member No. 754 [*Hillside View, The Hollies, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, GL6 0AW.*]

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES IN NEW ZEALAND

Lily Baker

A very successful meeting was held in Auckland, New Zealand, at Easter 1990, during the Combined Auckland Groups National Genealogy Convention and the New Zealand Society of Genealogists' Annual General Meeting.

The meeting was chaired by Lily Baker, who introduced Ted Wildy. He gave an excellent presentation to the 125 people, who attended, clearly explaining with the use of an overhead projector the aims, objectives and benefits of belonging to the Guild of One-Name Studies and the various categories of membership.

Ted Wildy showed how he had set himself goals to work within and how to work out in advance the size to which you could expect your index to grow. The more common your surname the larger your index will be and a good guide can be obtained from a quick look at the phone books. A sample of his one-name study, computer database entry format was shown and a sample report list printout was also displayed.

David W. Martin, Chairman of the Family History of Martin in Australia and New Zealand, who came from Victoria, Australia, to attend the Convention, presented copies of the "Directory of Members' Interests, 1989" and the "Journal of the Family History Society of Martin", two well presented publications. John Martin gave a brief history of the Martin Family History Society and told how their organisation can help others researching this surname.

Time was made available for questions from the floor and by the response the Guild can expect more registrations from New Zealand in the future.

Ted Wildy was thanked for his very informative and well presented talk about the Guild which he produced with only 24 hours notice.

Mrs. L. C. M. Baker, Member No. 751 (905 Wall Road, Hastings, New Zealand.)

WERE YOUR ANCESTORS GERMAN?

Lillian Tunstill

The collapse of the western part of the Russian states over the last few months and the willingness to integrate with the European Community has given new hope to thousands of British citizens, whose ancestors were born in Eastern Europe and are desperate to find their roots.

At the time of Napoleon's rise to power, George III was not only King of England, but also the Elector of Hanover, thus while Prussia fought as a separate state against Napoleon with many of the other German states, the Hanoverians formed part of the British Army and were known as the King's German Legion. As this sovereign was the head of two nations, Great Britain and Hanover, his subjects, although living in different countries separated by the high sea, were regarded as being subjects of the King irrespective of their abode. They, therefore, did not require

passports or any other form of documentation to travel or reside in either state.

The German Kingdoms and Principalities were often at war with one another and in the late 18th century and early 19th century wars and famines caused vast numbers of German speaking peoples to leave their homeland and head west towards America. This route led via London because there were no direct shipping links to the United States and once in England many emigrants, finding work, stayed and became part of the English community. Then, as now, early settlers wrote home and encouraged their workmates and relations to follow. When they did they would often live in the same areas as their adventurous friends and thereby formed the basis of a local, often foreign-speaking, community. In many cases local German churches were founded, with the pastors often acting as letter writers or scribes for some of their less educated parishioners.

With the unification of the German States under Bismark and the outbreak of the First World War, many thousands of people of German origin, although by this time born and bred in England for two or three generations, suffered persecution at the hands of other English people who had English sounding names. The newspapers of the time list endless acts of violence carried out against property and persons, whose only fault lay in the fact that they had German or Eastern European sounding surnames. Almost anyone with an accent or surname from an Eastern European country suffered. Jews, Latvians, Russians and even Greeks were branded as Huns or Boche.

German bands left the streets, German printers, publishers, bakers and shopkeepers often changed their names after their premises were raided, looted and destroyed. Outbreaks of terrorism and personal attacks were prevalent in workshops and factories of many of the larger manufacturing cities in the country and school children were bullied. People moved and changed their jobs, and as they did so, often adopted anglicized versions of their original name or changed it completely, sometimes taking the name of their trade, local town or district and even the name of the distaff side of the family into which they had married.

So great was the shame of many English born people with foreign sounding names that often their children grew up in ignorance of the background of their great-grandparents, grandparents and even parents. Only when making enquiries regarding matters of probate or family history were the original names discovered and the stories revealed. Many people of German origin were interned in both World Wars, others had restrictions placed on their movements and places of abode. One man, never having examined his birth certificate, was almost thrown in prison as a spy upon joining up to serve King and Country in World War II. His name was not that with which he had been born and registered. The family had changed their name from the original German surname by

adopting a new English sounding one, but had not bothered to change the children's names on their birth certificates!

The Second World War was cause enough in many families to hide their origins deeper still and in many cases only recently have the early names been discovered, as more people examine their roots. The events which led up to this war caused millions of people to leave their homelands and Jewish, Polish, Czechoslovakian, Latvian, and other nationals, as well as Germans, may be able to find a starting point regarding family research with the Anglo German Family History Society.

This Society has for several years been encouraging and helping those interested in their German backgrounds by organising meetings for would be investigators and through the publication of their magazine, written in English. The Anglo German Family History Society has also published a variety of booklets on German life in England; including studies in the German hospitals and the trades of baking and sugar refining which employed a high proportion of immigrants: while another publication deals with internment in the First World War. They are also producing booklets and leaflets explaining the processes of obtaining information in Germany and providing basic letters written in German, which can be used when asking for information from the local burgomasters, libraries, churches and record offices.

Of course in the past records held in East Germany were impossible to review or research, but now with unification taking place in a few days the way should be opened for the Anglo German Family History Society to provide more background information on the Germans in England.

More information about the Anglo German Family History Society can be obtained from the author, whose name and address is given below.

Lilliane Tunstill, Cedar House, 110/112 Bath Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. Telephone: 0242-224502.

CATHOLICS IN YOUR ONE NAME STUDY

Michael Gandy

This article is for one-name researchers who do not know whether or not anyone in their families was Catholic, but who would like to check general sources to see if they can get any interesting leads. Of course prior to 1559 everyone was Catholic, so I shall not refer to any medieval sources.

The 16th century was a period of great religious change, but the general view was that the people at the top made decisions and the people at the bottom did what they were told. Protestant ceremonies were brought in at the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth I, but for the next twenty-eight years her heir was a

Catholic and a great many people conformed outwardly while hoping that the pendulum would swing back their way. During the 1570s and 1580s this position, "Church papistry", became untenable as Rome forbade conformity and Elizabeth insisted on it. Catholics were treated as traitors and if convicted were hung drawn and quartered, although it must be remembered there was equally severe persecution of Baptists and other Protestants, who would not accept the Queen's supremacy in matters of religion.

In the 17th century the Catholic community consolidated under the Stuart Kings, who had grown to depend on the income from fines, but in the 18th century numbers declined as religious commitment withered in all denominations. Laws still forbade Catholics from all public offices, university education and, in fact, almost everything, so it was a great temptation for the gentry, who were excluded from public life simply to give in.

In the mid 19th century there was a great expansion of numbers due to conversion following the conversion of intellectuals, such as John Henry Newman, who were drawn to the Catholic Church from the Oxford Movement, and immigration, much of which was from Ireland, especially after the Potato Famine of the 1840s. Thus most common surnames have Catholic branches today. During the penal times, when it was prohibited by law to be a Catholic, survival amongst ordinary people depended upon protection by local gentry who were not enforcing the law. When local JPs upheld the law of the land, Catholicism could be destroyed among the poor. This meant that in the South of England Catholics were not spread thinly everywhere, but were concentrated in those places where a family of gentry was prepared to pay the fines and suffer the penalties. Thus in the 1590s more than half the Catholics in Sussex were in just two parishes and in the 1700s there were six main centres, only one being in East Sussex. In East Kent there were four centres, while there were none in West Kent except for a shifting population in the dockyards. In the North of England, Catholicism was much stronger and much more open. Northumberland, Durham, North Yorkshire and Lancashire, except for Puritan Manchester, had about 10% Catholics throughout the 1600s and this rose to about 30% in some parts of Lancashire, so that many ordinary English families have a proven tradition that they never "lost the Faith".

To sum up, the likelihood of there being Catholic branches of your families is much higher in the 17th and 19th centuries than the 18th and in the North of England and the industrial Midlands than in the rural South. Of course there were frequent conversions and lapses, but as the really committed single converts might become priests or religious, one may find their interesting biographies, but not a line of descendants.

Catholics were always the subject of interest to a Government which went to a lot of trouble to persecute them, fine them, or simply to find out their whereabouts. This produced many interesting records to balance the fact that Catholics did not

appear very much in the registers of the Church of England, although their burials were often recorded there, and that they wrote little down about themselves for fear it might be used as evidence against them. On the other hand English schools, seminaries and convents were established in northern France, the Low Countries, Rome, Paris, Lisbon and Valladolid and there are excellent records of the thousands of English Catholics who passed through them. Many of these institutions came back to England during the French Revolution and many still survive, Ampleforth, Downside and Stonyhurst being perhaps the best known. There was a large community of exiles in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I and later there were the Jacobites, although many of these were High Anglicans. The private and estate papers of many of the Catholic gentry still survive and as those who worked for them were usually Catholic these records contain many useful references.

The first place to browse is in the publications of the Catholic Record Society (CRS), which was founded in 1904 and has published roughly one volume per year ever since. Many of the early volumes are a mixture of all sorts of bits and pieces, but they are all indexed. Odd biographical references may turn up anywhere, but particularly valuable are:

Volumes 1, 2, and 3 which give lists of prisoners in Elizabethan times. Volume 6 which gives long lists of convicted recusants circa 1674, arranged by county. Volume 12 which gives obituaries from The Laity's Directory 1773-1839. Volumes 18, 57 and 61, all of which have Recusant Rolls 1592-1596. Volume 34 which has the London Sessions Records 1605-1685 and Volumes 54 and 55 which contain detailed accounts of the backgrounds of the students at the English College in Rome from 1598 to 1685.

There are also a great many early registers of baptisms, marriages and confirmations, although part of this material is to be found on the IGI. Other volumes specialise in certain counties, for example, Monmouthshire in Volume 9, or particular religious communities or schools. The early convent chronicles always give a biography of each nun with a short life history of her parents and her background. Although not a CRS publication, Hamilton's "Chronicle of the Augustinian Canonesses of Louvain" 1598 to 1644, published by Sands and Co., 1906, gives 500 pages of almost solid family history, with many family trees down to the 19th century.

Two special publications of the CRS are the Return of Papists of 1767. These were commissioned by the Government of the time and it was concluded that there were 67,000 Catholics in England at that date. The returns for some dioceses were purely statistical, but the Dioceses of Chester (which included South Lancashire and is the subject of one volume), Durham (which included Northumberland), Hereford and Exeter gave full names, ages, occupations and length of residence for family groups. In

other dioceses just initials were given, but people can be identified if one knows where they were living at that time. A previous Return of Papists, namely that of 1705, has been published for some counties.

After consulting the CRS publications one can try "The Seminary Priests", 1558 to 1880, in 4 volumes, written by Father Godfrey Anstruther. Each short biography includes the place of birth and parentage of the priest, where known, and a note on any other priests to whom he was related. There are similar lists in "English and Welsh Priests" by A. Bellenger, 1984; "English Jesuits" by G. Holt, 1984; "Necrology of the English Benedictines" by C. H. Birt, 1912; and many others covering smaller bodies. Many priests took an alias because of the need for secrecy and the custom arose fairly early of taking the maiden name of their mothers or grandmothers. This is an enormous help to genealogists, especially as there are almost no records of Catholic marriages before 1750, although there are many for the early 1800s, a period when one is often told that all marriages were in the Church of England.

A number of volumes published by the CRS and others go into great detail about particular areas of the country and you should try these if your family has strong local connections, especially in Cheshire, Wiltshire, Yorkshire and Kent. All three Ridings of Yorkshire have been thoroughly researched and in most cases the authors have searched such sources as the Quarter Sessions and have published every reference they could find. There are, or have been in the past, local recusant societies for Kent, Sussex, Essex, London, Staffordshire, Worcestershire and more generally the South-West, North-West and North-East of the country, all of which publish or have published material, although there are few composite indexes.

As well as publishing volumes of transcribed Catholic records, the CRS also publishes a Journal, "Recusant History", twice yearly, which contains a good deal of biographical material of genealogical interest.

Other useful volumes though not so easily accessible are listed below. These may be found in the older good quality libraries, or like almost all material referenced in this article, they may be found at the Society of Genealogists or the Catholic Lending Library, 15 Francis Street, London SW1, located behind Westminster Cathedral.

"A Bibliographical Dictionary of English Catholics" by J. Gillow, 5 volumes, 1887-1902. Endless genealogy and local history.

"English Catholic Non-Jurors of 1715" by Estcourt and Payne, 1888. Arranged by county. All Catholics had to register their land. There are details of the land and the relatives who had an interest in it.

"English Catholics of 1715" by J. O. Payne, 1889. Mostly extracts of Catholic Wills from the early to mid 18th century. Arranged by county.

"Old English Catholic Missions" by J. O. Payne, 1889. Descriptions of and snippets from the Catholic registers deposited at the Public Record Office. These are almost all from the North as no other area deposited them on any scale. Even today most Catholic registers are still in the parishes, exceptions being Lancashire and the Diocese of Nottingham.

"Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus" by H. Foley, 1877-1883. The author included every detail he could find from public and religious sources with full family backgrounds, whenever possible.

In the 19th century Catholics appear with everyone else in the usual State sources and there was an increasing number of Catholic churches with their own registers. These registers are NOT in the same format as the Anglican registers. Apart from being in Latin, baptisms give the mother's maiden name, although there is often no occupation or place of residence given, while after 1837 marriages show the name of the mother as well as that of the father. A marriage certificate obtained from St. Catharine's House is not the same as that which one would obtain from the church. Some of the enormous Catholic cemeteries have indexes; those of Liverpool, for example, have been computerised right up to 1989 in one central index which may be seen at the Society of Genealogists. Of the two largest London cemeteries, the early registers of St. Mary, Kensal Green have been transcribed and indexed, while the original registers of St. Patrick, Leytonstone are on microfiché and it is hoped to index them soon.

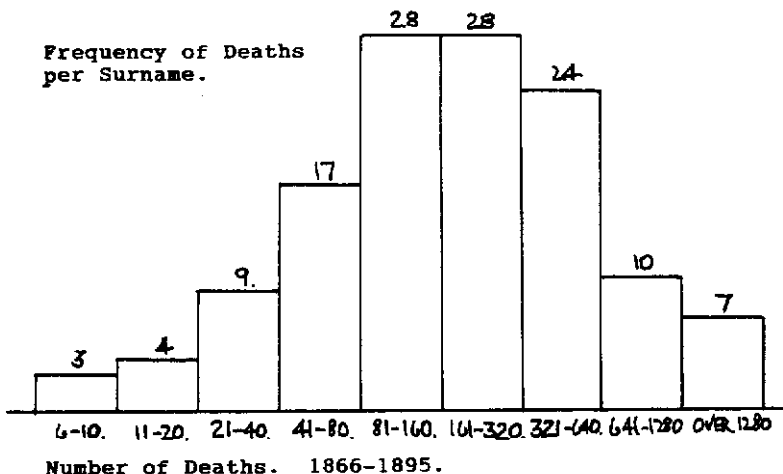
Finally, I must end by repeating that this article has suggested sources which it is relatively easy to search, but if you know that you are researching a Catholic family there are many unpublished or unindexed sources which would be of use. A great deal of new material is being worked on and the best way to keep up to date with developments is by reading "Recusant History" published by the Catholic Record Society and the "Journal of the Catholic Archives Society" both of which may be found at the Society of Genealogists. The Catholic Family History Society publishes a magazine and maintains a register of members' interests plus a family history collection arranged alphabetically. Annual subscriptions are £5.00 in the UK and £8.00 Overseas paid to the Secretary, Mrs. Barbara Murray, 2 Winscombe Crescent, Ealing, London, W5 1AZ, who would also be delighted to receive material on any Catholic family for filing in the collection.

Mr. Michael Gandy [3 Church Crescent, Whetstone, London,
N20 0JR.]

HOW WAS YOUR INFANT MORTALITY AND LONGEVITY RATING?

The project involved looking at the recorded age at death through the 30 years period, 1866 to 1895 inclusive. 121 members contributed details from their records as requested in the January 1990 Journal (Vol.3, No.9). Variants were grouped with the core name and in total, records of 130 distinct surnames were reviewed.

The number of deaths detailed for each surname varied from 7 to nearly 4,800 with an average of 349 and a median of 176.



Adding all the returns together, the result was:

Stated age at death.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Total.
0.	6,178	4,983	11,161
1 to 20.	5,169	5,103	10,272
21 to 70.	8,575	8,235	16,810
Over 70.	3,298	3,780	7,078
Total for all ages	23,220	22,101	45,321

Comparisons with individual returns are more readily made when this table is expressed in percentage terms:

Stated age at death.	Males %.	Females %.	Total %.
0.	26.6	22.5	24.6
1 to 20.	22.3	23.1	22.7
21 to 70.	36.9	37.3	37.1
Over 70.	14.2	17.1	15.6
Total all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0

Two out of three of you had more male deaths than female. Total male deaths at 23,220 exceeded those for females by 5%. Nationally in this period there were 8.07 million male and 7.60 million female deaths, a very similar situation.

Looking at infant mortality, you see that 1 in 4 deaths were at an age of less than one year and that males were the weaker sex. In fact 75% (98) report a higher percentage of male deaths than female. The 24.6% deaths at age 0 almost exactly reflects the country as a whole where there were 3.83 million in a total of 15.67 million. I do not have national records for each sex for the whole period, but those available to me indicate, Male 26.5%, Female 22.6%, so again we conform.

Deaths between the ages of 21 and 70 were similar for each sex. The interesting point is that in that era almost half the total deaths were under the age of 21.

Longevity demonstrates similar trends to infant mortality. Of the 15.6% deaths overall, again it was the female of the species that had a greater chance of living to a ripe old age.

I cannot do an exact comparison with the official statistics, as those published and available to me are grouped into 10 year age at death periods 5-15, ... 55-65, 65-75, etc. However, interpolation suggests that our returns for the 21 to 70 and over 70 age bands are in line with them. Surprisingly, the number of your returns showing a higher percentage of females living longer than men is again 75% (97 in number).

Returning to infant mortality, some commented with surprise that their annual infant deaths had not started to fall by the end of the period. This is also true nationally, the downward trend towards the 1% today did not start until the 20th century. One member commented on his high rate; he expected it to be about 1 in 6 as he said "People Count" indicated. The difference is that "People Count" show some 160 infant deaths per 1000 live births. From 1866 to 1895 there were 15.7 million deaths but 25.9 million births so it depends on defining the divisor.

Peak years of infant deaths were mentioned and a suggestion that they correspond to outbreaks of epidemics. For those who wish to look at this aspect in their own records, deaths seem to peak in 1875, 1891 and 1895, but this applies to both infant and total deaths.

Why do some members show a predominance of early deaths? Several suggested that it was linked to poverty and overcrowding in towns with early deaths in Liverpool at that time receiving particular mention. It was also suggested that social class was a factor. I thought that there may be a genetic influence but discarded the prospect by the following reasoning. Of the 69 male names with an infant mortality rate below the average of 26.6% some 70% (49) were also above the average of 14.2% for living longer than 70 years. On the assumption that most females married, a similar comparison would be between people not genetically linked. There were 71 names below the 22.55 dying at 0 and of those, again 70% (50) rather than 50% were above the average of 17.1% living beyond age 70. So, there appears to be no genetic factor.

There were several sizable family groups where results were significantly different to what was expected. I am approaching those members for more information. If there is a common pattern of interest, I will report it in a future Journal.

Finally, on the assumption that your data is a microcosm of the Guild overall, I could not resist deducing our representation.

A. Number of Guild members submitting data.	121
B. Number of deaths reported in period.	45,321
C. Average number per member (not per name). (B/A)	375
D. Approximate total number of Guild members.	1,200
E. Theoretical deaths from 100% Guild return. (C*D)	450,000
F. Total national deaths recorded 1866-1895.	15.67M
G. Population represented by the Guild. (E/F)	2.9%

There is a vast difference between 2.9% and 1.3% that I arrived at in a similar project a year ago. This leads me to question my basic assumption that the 10% of members who responded is typical of the Guild overall. Has anyone any thoughts about a realistic way of assessing the number of people we represent?

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

THE UNITED STATES ARCHIVES

J. C. Halbrooks

The United States National Archives, 8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20408, is the holder of many records of interest to the genealogist. The largest class of such records would be the Pension Applications.

Bounty Land or Pensions have been given to veterans of official wars or other military actions. These pension applications contain a wealth of personal family information, often giving the soldier's parents, when and where he was born, name of spouse(s), when and where married and his children.

These Pension files are indexed in the following general categories:

- 1) Revolutionary War Service.
- 2) Volunteer Soldiers, 1784-1811.
- 3) War of 1812.
- 4) Soldiers of Indian Wars and Disturbances.
- 5) Patriot and Mexican Wars.
- 6) Union Soldiers of the Civil War.

The indexes are in alphabetical order, by soldier's name, giving a file number.

The Index to Union Soldiers of the Civil War includes men with service in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection.

A second type of record is available, which is the Compiled Service Record. It gives the service units of the subject. From the genealogical point of view, they are not as interesting as the Pension Applications.

The Revolutionary War Pension Applications have been microfilmed in alphabetical order. It may be cheaper for a person engaged in a one-name study to purchase a 35mm microfilm of the desired name. A few files can be abstracted by hand, but for a larger number of documents, a "photoflow" machine that makes a photocopy of each frame is economical.

The files can be very thick, mostly with papers not of interest to a genealogist. The National Archives has selected up to fifteen pages of genealogical value and sell photocopies of them for the current price of \$5.00. A standard form is used. They seek the file and advise you to send the money; upon receipt of which they mail the photocopies to you. They handle a large volume of enquiries and it usually takes about a month to get a reply.

The information received is almost always worth the cost. The Revolutionary War files often will give the details of service and other events. A real window to the past of, and by, common people.

The National Archives has several publications of genealogical interest, as follows:

- GUIDE TO GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES - Paperback, \$19.00
- PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, 1860-1960 - Paperback, \$10.00
- BLACK HISTORY; A GUIDE TO CIVILIAN RECORDS IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES - Paperback \$13.00
- MILESTONE DOCUMENTS OF AMERICAN HISTORY - Cloth, \$12.50
- MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS: A Select Catalog - Paperback.

Book orders should include \$3.00 shipping for orders under \$50.00, but there is an additional cost for overseas postage. VISA and MasterCard are accepted. The address to order from is ARCHIVES GIFT BOOKS. CASHIER(NAJC), NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON DC 20408.

Additional information is available from the Archives for the biographer or historian. They have many other records to serve these needs. General categories are American Indians, Black Studies, Immigrant and Passenger Arrivals and Diplomatic Records. Those who need additional information should first check the MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS book, or contact the National Archives.

Any members of the Guild who would like further information, publication titles, photocopies or catalogs that cover their names of interest and can have US dollar checks issued for them, should contact the author.

Mr. J. C. Halbrooks, Member No. 509 [357 Snake Meadow Hill Road, Sterling, Connecticut 06377, USA.]

A WINDER'S TALE

R. G. Winder

Let it be made clear right away that I am not a genealogical sage. Indeed, the work so far carried out has been of a purely amateur nature and no doubt incorporates all the errors of previous researchers, plus a few new ones of my own construction or invention!

My reason for putting together the present synopsis is essentially because of the number of enquiries that I have received regarding the family and the derivation of its name. In the course of my researches, I contacted the Guild of One-Name Studies, in order to ascertain whether anyone else was interested in the name. This did not prove particularly fruitful, as it transpired that no one had previously evinced the slightest interest in the name. However, in what can only be described, with benefit of 20:20 hindsight, as a moment of magnanimous stupidity, I agreed to act as a "clearing house" for others who might, at some time in the future, be interested in this surname. As a consequence of this, I have been able to reflect, ruefully and with a certain degree of irony, upon the acronym for that august body - GOONS!

The resultant one-name group does not have membership lists nor, unlike some of the more erudite one-name groups, does it publish its own journal; indeed, it must be one of the least effective groups in the world! Luckily interested parties do not need, as yet, to join or pay a subscription - just being a Winder, or knowing something about them, is sufficient.

There are two common pronunciations of the name: as in "binder" and as in "cinder"; the dictionary defines these two, respectively, as follows:

Winder (wei-nder). 1552. [*f.* WIND *v.* + ER] A person or thing that winds, in various senses. 1. One who turns or manages a winch or windlass, especially at a mine, 1747. 2. An operative employed in winding wool, etc., 1552. 3. One who winds a clock or other mechanism, 1323. 4. An apparatus (of various kinds) for winding something, or upon which something is wound or coiled, 1585. 5. A key for winding a jack, clock, or other mechanisms, 1606. 6. A winding step in a staircase; usually in the plural, opposite to flyers, 1667.

Wi-nder. 1611. [*f.* WIND *v.* + -ER] 1. (wei-nder). One who blows a wind instrument. 2. Something that takes one's breath away; a blow that "knocks the wind" out of one; run or other exertion that puts one out of breath, colloquial, 1825.

So much for the pronunciation possibilities. Next, where did the name come from? There are only four common derivations of English surnames, namely, occupational, place, patronymics and descriptive or nicknames. In the case of the Winders, the most obvious derivations are the first two. The occupation of winding (principally of wool, cotton, etc.) is well known in the North of England; there even used to be a "Weavers, Warpers and Winders" Trade Union. However, as far as place names are concerned, there are several English, but no Scottish, Welsh or Irish, locations possessing this name. The Ordnance Survey Gazetteer of Great Britain gives the following:

Place Name	County	OS Ref	Latitude	Longitude	F#	Sheet
Winder	Cumbria	NY0411	54°29.4'N	3°28.5'W	X	89
Winder	Cumbria	NY0417	54°32.6'N	3°28.6'W	T	89
Winder	Cumbria	SD6593	54°20.1'N	2°31.9'W	H	97
Winder	Lancashire	SD5963	54°03.9'N	2°37.2'W	X	97
Winder Brow	Cumbria	NY0417	54°32.6'N	3°28.6'W	X	89
Windergill Beck	Cumbria	NY0417	54°32.6'N	3°28.6'W	W	89
Winder Green	Cumbria	NY4923	54°36.2'N	3°46.9'W	X	90
Winder Hall Farm	Cumbria	NY4924	54°36.8'N	3°47.0'W	X	90
Windermere	Cumbria	NY3800	54°23.7'N	2°56.9'W	W	90
Windermere	Cumbria	SD3894	54°20.5'N	2°56.8'W	W	96/97
Windermere	Cumbria	SD4198	54°22.7'N	2°54.1'W	T	96/97
Winder Moor	Cumbria	SD3775	54°10.3'N	2°57.5'W	X	96/97
Winder's Hill	Surrey	TQ3553	51°15.8'N	0°03.5'W	X	187
Winderton	Warwickshire	SP3240	52°03.7'N	1°31.6'W	T	151
Winderwath	Cumbria	NY5929	54°39.5'N	2°37.7'W	X	91
Winderwath Farm	Cumbria	NY5929	54°39.0'N	2°37.7'W	X	91
Winder Wood	Lancashire	SD5963	54°03.9'N	2°37.2'W	F	97

F# = Feature (F = Forest or other wooded area. H = Hill. T = Town, Village, etc. W = Water feature, lake, river, etc. X = Other.)

A "mere" is a body of water, such as the sea, a lake or pond, while "brow" refers to the projecting edge of a cliff or hill and, in this case, probably means the summit of a hilly road. A "beck" is a brook or stream, especially one with a stony bed or rugged course, whilst a "gill", in this context, is a deep rocky cleft or ravine, usually wooded and forming the course of a small stream.

Closer examination of these reveals that, with the exception of the sole examples in Surrey and Warwickshire (both of which are probably in windy locations), the others are all in Cumbria or Lancashire. Those in Cumbria (apart from the large lake) are chiefly in the region of Pooley Bridge and Frizington, whilst that in Lancashire is in Roeburn, about 10 miles east of Lancaster and south of Caton. As regards Lake Windermere, this name is said locally to be derived from that of an ancient Norseman, "Vinandr", although the justification of this assertion remains unclear.

It seems unlikely that patronymics could provide any clue, but the descriptive or nickname should not, of course, be totally ruled out. Maybe an early ancestor suffered from asthma, indigestion or even excessive flatulence!

On balance, it seems most likely that the derivation of the name Winder, pronounced to rhyme with "binder" was occupational, whereas the name pronounced to rhyme with "cinder" was probably of geographical origin.

It may be worth noting at this point that surnames derived from place names were originally rendered as "de ---". as in Robert de Wynder. There are numerous references to members of the Wynder family, with one spelling as Winder, in "The Royal Forest of Lancaster". It would seem that in the 14th century records of the forests of Lonsdale and Amounderness, the Winders/Wynders were not unknown for interfering with the king's deer and not to the advantage of either king or deer!

Concentrations of the surname can be established from British Telecom directories and it has been said that this enables one to pinpoint the area(s) from which a name originated. These show that the name is most common in the north west of England, especially in Lancashire and Cumbria, although there are definite "pockets" in other parts of the country, principally South Yorkshire, Sussex, Leicestershire and Kent.

Research into published genealogical sources produced "Records and Reminiscences of some of the Winder Family for 200 Years" by Thomas Hall Winder. The author was the second son of James Winder, the first town clerk of Bolton, and himself was for many years the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy for Bolton and District. He refers in his book to a well-to-do family of Winders in the area around Lorton, Cumberland from the 15th to 17th centuries and mentions the area around Lancaster, Garstang

and Wyersdale as a another location, especially Over Wyresdale where large numbers are to be found in the parish registers.

One thing upon which all sources seem to agree, at present, is the coat of arms and crest that has been used by the Winder family. The former being a green and yellow chequerboard design with a broad horizontal red stripe (cheqay or et vert a fess gules), whilst the latter is described as "out of a ducal coronet or, a bull's head ermine holding in the mouth a cherry branch slipped and fructed proper" in other words, a bull with a mouthful of cherry branch. The motto "Nulla pallescere culpa" appears to be derived from the poet, Horace, and is rather equivocal. The full quotation from Epistles I i 60, reads "Hic murus aeneus esto, nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa", which may be translated as, "Let this be your wall of bronze, to have nothing on your conscience, no guilt to make you turn pale" and seems to imply that the Winders prefer a clear conscience.

Despite the relative absence of published material, there is no shortage of documents relating to the Winders. Indeed, Lancashire Record Office has been the source of numerous Wills, Bastardy, Filiation and Removal Orders, Quarter Sessions Judgments, Applications to the Justices, etc.

My own branch of the family remained in the same place from the 18th to the late 19th century. This was Lathwaite or Leithwaite Farm near Cockeram, Lancashire. The farm, which has always been tenanted, still exists and has been in the Sutcliffe family since 1946. The Winders of this branch were, practically without exception, husbandmen or agricultural labourers, the eldest son becoming a farmer upon the death of his father, until during the Industrial Revolution, they were tempted to the towns of Lancashire.

John Winder, born 6 December 1858, was such a one. First becoming a farm labourer, he moved to East Lancashire as a carter. Then he followed this by working in a brewery, but was later described as an engine driver and completed his working life as an "Electrical Works Labourer".

The family's link with Lathwaite Farm seems to have been broken, when Richard Winder succeeded to the farm on the death of his father in 1852. Richard, who was 26 at the time, appears to have run the farm for some years, but ten years after his father's death he married Mary Leigh Pearson, the daughter of James Sherwill Pearson of Preston, gentleman. His fortunes changed and shortly after his marriage his address was given as Bloomfield House, Forton. Although it is never wise to jump to conclusions, his marriage did not seem to profit him in the long term, as he died of cirrhosis of the liver in 1888, presumably through a combination of a lack of exercise and an excessive consumption of alcohol, no doubt paid for by his wife's substantial resources!. Mary Leigh, on the other hand, lasted to the ripe old age of 82 and finally died of diabetes and senile decay.

Then there was Cornelius Winder, a 17th century rake, if ever there was one. Here, from surviving court records, we can glimpse a picture of a man, who had at least two and, from some evidence, possibly three wives, at the same time! He petitioned to be let out of Lancaster jail (where he was incarcerated for bigamy, failing to support his original family and several other misdemeanours) because his premises were allegedly being looted. At the same time the villagers from his home village were petitioning the Justices to remove him from jail and confine him "in the House of Sorrows", whatever that might be, which they thought was a more appropriate punishment. Unfortunately, it is unrecorded as to how these petitions were finally resolved.

The Winder family may have often lacked money and/or substance, but they never seemed to lack for characters! Several correspondents have also mentioned the "Winder nose", but whether this was cause or effect remains to be established.

At the moment, my own direct line has come to a full stop with John Winder, a husbandman of Winmarley, Lancashire, who died February 1719/20. I know a little about his two brothers and a cousin from their Wills, but no earlier connections have come to light at the Lancashire Record Office, despite all efforts. A number of Wills and other documents remain to be transcribed, but, from a preliminary glance, I do not expect these to be of help.

It should also be said that the name is not confined to the UK. The word has exactly the same principal meanings in German, where it is pronounced *Vinn-der*, as in English. There is, or was, a German branch, of which probably the most famous member was Ludwig, the Jewish author, who fled from the Nazis in 1939 and eventually died in Baldock, Hertfordshire, in 1946. An article to celebrate the centenary of his birth on 7 February 1889 in the small Moravian town of Holleschau, appeared in the Swiss "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" on February 4/5th, 1989. (It is amazing the information people will send you once they know that you are interested in a particular surname.) It is highly unlikely that there was, or is, any connection between the British and German families, the only thing in common probably being the spelling and meaning of the name.

There may be families of the same name which originated in other countries, but apart from the expatriate branches in Australia, Barbados, Canada, New Zealand and the United States, I have not, so far, encountered any.

The religious orientation of the family seems to have been anything but consistent and Protestant, Jewish, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Atheist and Agnostic members have all been identified.

My ultimate objective, as with all one-name groups, must naturally, be to locate all members of the Winder family, living

and dead, and fit them into their appointed position not only on the family tree, but also in their historical context. This, of course, is unlikely to be achieved. However, I will always be delighted to hear from anyone who can throw further light on the family, whether this be details of family members, published references, personal knowledge, photographs, documents, reminiscences or any other information.

Mr. R. G. Winder, Member No. 930 ["Overdale End", Ashtead, Surrey, KT21 1PZ.]

HAS IT BEEN DONE BEFORE?

B. W. Christmas

With the recent rapid increase in the the membership of the Guild, the Committee thought that it would be a good idea to bring to the attention of members, a list of the most interesting and informative articles which have appeared in back issues of the Journal and its predecessor, the Newsletter, over the last ten years or so.

I accordingly give below a list of articles, in chronological order, which have appeared up to Volume 2, Number 12. I believe that these will be of most help to members and I have quoted the title, author, volume and number, including those articles which have subsequently appeared in the form of Guild Publications.

The Newsletter

- 1) Tracing the Whereabouts of Persons. Anon. [from GRO leaflet] Vol.1, No.1.
- 2) Starting a One-Name Study. A. Tickner. Vol.1, No.3.
- 3) The International Genealogical Index. R. Crimp. Vol.1, No.8.

The Journal

- 4) Making the Most of Printed Sources. D. A. Palgrave. Vol.1, No.3.
- 5) Spelling Your Name. I. S. Swinnerton. Vol.1, No.3.
- 6) The National Army Museum, Chelsea. Mrs. M. Reson. Vol.1, No.3.
- 7) A New Dictionary of Surnames. D. A. Palgrave. Vol.1, No.5.
- 8) The International Genealogical Index. F.N. Filby. Vol.1, No.8.
- 9) A Surname Used as a Christian Name. J. C. Hitchin. Vol.1, No.10.
- 10) The Calendars of Rolls and State Papers. Mrs. M. Reson. Vol.1, No.11.
- 11) Computers: A Simple Guide. H. Cave. Vol.1, No.11.
- 12) Variants or Deviants. D. A. Palgrave. Vol.1, No.12.
- 13) The Patent Office. B. W. Christmas. Vol.1, No.12.
- 14) Preparing Your Family History Material for Publication. Elizabeth A. Barlow. Vol.2, No.1.
- 15) A List of Books Suitable for One-Name Research (1). M. D. Boyes. Vol.2, No.2.

- 16) The Charity Commission. B. W. Christmas. Vol.2, No.3.
- 17) Data Storage, Sizing and Program Selection. J. C. Halbrooks. Vol.3, No.4.
- 18) The Data Protection Act. A. Sandison. Vol.2, No.4.
- 19) A List of Books Suitable for One-Name Research (2). M. D. Boyes. Vol.2, No.4.
- 20) The Heritage Index. Mrs. M. Catty. Vol.2, No.5.
- 21) A Further List of Books of Use to the One-Name Researcher. B. W. Christmas. Vol.2, No.5.
- 22) Your Records and the Future. R. Anstis. Vol.2, No.6.
- 23) Registration Under the Data Protection Act. A. Sandison. Vol.2, No.6.
- 24) Publishing My Family Histories. Elizabeth J. Roberts. Vol.2, No.6.
- 25) 150 Not Out: The Story of the Paymaster General's Office. C. A. Ulph. Vol.2, No.6.
- 26) More on the Patent Office. R. H. Bliss. Vol.2, No.6.
- 27) Royal Air Force Research. Miss E. Wilson. Vol.2, No.7.
- 28) Keeping My Records. Mrs. A. E. Cole. Vol.2, No.7.
- 29) Keeping My Records. J. R. Hebden. Vol.2, No.7.
- 30) My O. and M System. R. Phelps. Vol.2, No.9.
- 31) The City of London Freedom Registers. B. W. Christmas. Vol.2, No.10.
- 32) Relatives. J. E. Fairfax. Vol.2, No.11.
- 33) An Index to Census Registration Districts. Vol.2, No.11.

Please note that copies of most back numbers of the Journal can be obtained from the Sales Office, Box G, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London, EC1M 7BA. If any member wishes to obtain a photocopy of any of the three articles from the Newsletter I can supply the same on the receipt of a stamped addressed envelope at my home address.

Mr. B. W. Christmas, Member No. 570 (74 Oakwood Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME16 8AL.)

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS AND RELATED SOURCES FOR ONE-NAME STUDIES

P. D. Lickiss

It is relatively easy to get some idea of the current distribution of a surname in the UK by using telephone directories, but it is more difficult to do so on a wider basis because there are few large indexes with worldwide coverage. The 1990 Guinness Book of Records describes Chemical Abstracts as the longest index in the world. As a chemist, I use this index on a daily basis and have recently realised its use as a one-name source along with other related indexes.

Chemical Abstracts is published weekly by the American Chemical Society and it provided abstracts of all papers of chemical

interest published in journals all over the world. Each abstract includes a list of authors and an address for the senior author. Indexes, including an alphabetical author index, are published each year and every five years a collective set of indexes is published; these are the most useful for extensive searches. The 11th collective index covering 1982 to 1986 has an author index of 26,756 pages in 15 volumes. To find the address of a person found in the index the abstract must be consulted, using the abstract number found in the author index. For more recent years the single volume indexes must be used. In 1989 there were 615,987 abstracts indexed and as most papers have several authors (even allowing for many people being listed on more than one paper during the year) there are probably more than a million people indexed. The names from 1989 range from the people with a single letter name such as L. A to W. Zyzynski.

There are many other indexes of abstracts of scientific interest in the fields of biology, physics, nuclear science and metals. There are fewer abstracts per year in these indexes, but they can also be consulted easily. Another useful source is the Science Citation Index which indexes all the references to previous works that have been made in current papers. This index covers over 3,300 journals and for the twenty years between 1955 and 1985 about nine million papers citing over 120 million references have been indexed. Again, the author index can be used to find an original paper which will contain an address for the authors.

These indexes should be available in any university or good polytechnic library and are spread, therefore, throughout the country. All the indexes are easy to use and provide a very extensive, worldwide and current list of people. Other than myself there are no Lickiss entries in Chemical Abstracts, but I found several useful entries in the Science Citation Index. Out of curiosity I recently looked for several names that are the subject of one-name studies and found several entries for people around the world. I suspect that many people, like me, would be surprised at whom they might find in these indexes.

Dr. P. D. Lickiss, Member No. 1340 [38 Meadow Drive, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 0DT.]

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Editorial Note: *After hearing recently of Guild members, who have failed to reply to enquiries or whose replies have been criticized by the recipients, the letter below sent to the Secretary by a non-member is definitely good news!*

Dear Madam,

I would just like to write and thank you for replying to my query earlier this year concerning research of the name LEBUTT. You

were kind enough to supply me with the name and address of Ms. Marianne LeButt of Ohio, USA, and I have now been in touch with her.

We have exchanged several letters and she has given me a great deal of information on the LeButt family, all of which has been of great interest. Her letters were a real delight. Quite apart from that, we find that our families do connect back in the mid 18th century, so it has been an exciting time for both of us, sharing our family information.

This is the first time I have attempted to contact anyone through the Guild of One-Name Studies and as it has been such a success, I just thought you might be interested in a little feedback and to know that at least one amateur family historian is appreciative of the work you do.

Best wishes for continued success.

Jackie Plewes (R. R. 3, Carp, Ontario, Canada, KOA 1L0.)

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Recently, in collecting examples of names, it occurred to me that it is not always necessary to look exclusively to old documents for information. Many examples can easily be found in local libraries and book shops, simply by checking indexes. Especially useful are biographies and histories. One such example is a book found recently in a jumble sale, "To Face The Daring Maoris" by Michael Barthorp, which contained references to the 58th Regiment and some of its soldiers. I was hoping with this to find information on members of my own family killed in the Maori Wars. However, there was nothing for me in the book, but other Guild members' interests were there and I was able to pass them on as slips to Jack Fairfax, which incidentally, is an excellent idea for sharing information. Also I have checked the local library's lists of authors and found examples of my own name and these give leads through the publishers' blurbs, which in turn provide details on the writers.

Looking through a facsimile copy of "The Beggar's Opera", in my possession, I find a Mrs. MARTIN, who played Diana Trapes; JAMES WEEKS, who played Filch; HENRY WOODWARD, who played Crook-finger'd Jack, Ben Budge and a Beggar and JOHN WILSON, who played Robin of Bagshot. In the "Life and Letters of John Gay" by Lewis Melville, there is a programme from the June 7th, 1920 revival at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, in which ALFRED HEATHER played Filch, BERYL FREEMAN played Diana Trapes, JOHN CLIFFORD played a member of McHeath's gang and VERA HURST was one of the Women of the Town. In the index there is AUSTIN DOBSON, who wrote an article on Gay in the Dictionary of National Biography; W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD, Mus.D., who gave sources for the music; S. POYNTZ

mentioned by Alexander Pope in a letter to Gay written October 2nd, 1732; Lady SCUDAMORE mentioned by Gay; JOSEPH SPENCE, his anecdotes of Pope being quoted and Dr. WOODWARD, author of the "History of Fossils", who was ridiculed by Gay.

All these names are studied by Guild members, so a search through old books and cast lists may well prove worthwhile, even those on your own bookshelf.

Mr. Charles Beamish, Member No. 1188 [1 Pencreber Road, Horrabridge, Yelverton, Devon, PL20 7SF.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Since becoming a member of the Guild I have found that through sheer lack of time and opportunity I have not been able to contribute very much original research to my chosen name, BIDDULPH, but because my interests cover a wide field, I hope that I can make some contribution to surname studies from other disciplines.

Recently I was looking at some material about the Creole languages and dialects of the West Indies. The author, English gypsy, Ian Hancock, Professor at the University of Austin, Texas, (incidentally is anyone working on Gypsy ancestry?), was intrigued by the use of "for" or "fuh" instead of "to" with the infinitive of verbs, e.g.: "I want for go" instead of "I want to go".

Now this is a characteristic of just a few English dialects, among them North Somerset, and of interest to Biddulph studies, an area from Liverpool to North Staffordshire. Professor Hancock asked the question, could the local speech of sailors involved in the infamous slave trade have left marks in the speech of the present people of the West Indies of mainly African descent.

Now it is obvious that Afro-Caribbean people and Afro-Americans with English surnames may have derived these from masters and owners during the time of slavery, however, if the connection between the Creole and English dialect can be made, what about the connection between surnames? What put me on this trail is the name of the Afro-American writer, James Baldwin, Baldwin being my mother's maiden name and a name which is frequently found in Worcestershire, the Forest of Dean and probably the Bristol area.

It would seem to be a sound idea for any members suspecting a Caribbean use of a name to sound out the records offices in Jamaica and elsewhere, or perhaps just jot down a few names from the Caribbean press, such as the weekly "Gleaner" which is readily available in the U.K. I suspect that some families might

find by this means a clue to lost ancestors, who contributed to the population of the West Indies.

In the case of surnames from the "French" islands, such as St. Lucia, Trinidad and so on, there is another chance of fruitful international co-operation with the family history societies of France, perhaps initially with the aid of the "Huguenot and Walloon Gazette Association".

Have members any suggestions?

Mr. Joseph Biddulph, Member No. 1025 [32 *Stryd Ebeneser*,
Pontypridd, CF37 5PB.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

As a one year old member of the Guild I have thought it an easy way to start by pulling and indexing the names of spouses of my particular name interest, as they appear in the IGI.

I have found that a Jones/Tonkyn marriage may be listed under the one surname, but not necessarily both. Therefore, I have compiled a list of those spouses of the Tonkyn/Tonkin/Tonken etc., family, who are listed in the 1988 IGI for Devon and Cornwall, plus those given in Sir John Vivian's Visitation of Cornwall, 1620 and those from my own branch from 1844 onwards.

I would appreciate it if this letter could be printed in the Journal to let members know that I would be glad to send them a copy for the cost of the printout of the five pages, \$3.60 or the equivalent and 3 International Reply Coupons, for particulars of one name send only 2 International Reply Coupons.

I found my recent trip to Cornwall for the fifth British Family history conference, one of the most rewarding and wonderful experiences of my life!

Bev Walker, Member No. 1451 [220 W Olympic Place #209, Seattle, WA 98119, USA]

Editorial Note: For members in the UK the Editor would be willing to search the list for details of a particular name on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I have read with interest the note by Roy Anstis in the last issue of the Journal (Vol.3, No.10, page 294) with the Draft Codocil intended to avoid the destruction of records. It astonishes me that any Executor should have been unaware of the

lifetime's work of that particular decedent on family history matters; or did he or she have no relatives? My own relatives are only too aware of the effort which I put in every day!

I sympathise with the unexceptional suggestion that some records of one's research should be deposited during one's lifetime, but there are some practical problems about the computer references to sources. For example, I have my parish records, census returns, etc., filed under code numbers (R for Registers, C for Census, D for Directories, RN for miscellaneous documents, etc.) and my notes for each individual are cross referenced, for simplicity, under these codes.

There will, I hope, be an adequate index, if I continue to be diligent, to all my sources. My one-name study is on BAGSHAW(E) and my RDF file BAGSHAW.DOC already contains some 50 Kbytes of notes about the codes, for example, RN-502 hides the identity of one of the miniature booklets issued to the eighty children and grandchildren of Sir William Chambers and Dame Helen Bagshawe, who survived her departure on the 4th August, 1843.

When I am dead, then anyone who really wants to discover what is said in any of these documents will hopefully be able to work through BAGSHAW.DOC and find which document is referred to by that code and then interpret the correct RIN reference to use in the PAF program. That will be satisfactory when I am dead because all the documents will be there and I shall not be able to hear the complaints about my complicated system. However, if I deposited some floppy disks long before I die and update them, say, annually, what should happen to all the "hard copy" in the form of documents. I shall want to retain them until nearly the last moment and I may not be happy to receive queries from people who have access to the floppy disks, who might ask "what is recorded on page 'x' of RN-502"! Nevertheless, I may be unduly anxious because it might turn out that no one will want to be interested in all my junk!

Professor Roy Newton, OBE, D.Sc., Hon. FSGT., FSA., Member No. 1261 (*Flat No.3, 20 Hardwick Crescent, Sheffield, S11 8WB.*)

REVIEWS

BUTLAND ANCESTORS AND CHRONICLES Volume 1, Number 1, January 1990. Quarterly, A5, pp.32, ISSN 0959-046X. Edited by John Butland Watts, 3 Poplar Avenue, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, BS9 2BE.

The cover belies the excellence of the contents of this the first issue. From beginning to end a most descriptive, factual and entertaining Journal. It is a fine example for those about to embark on producing a magazine of their own, a task not to be taken lightly as will be discerned from the time and effort John Butland Watts has taken in preparation. Apart from the initial

criticism of the cover, understandably mitigated by the second article, perhaps future issues should have a content page to promptly enlighten readers of "delights" in store.

The centre spread pedigree chart is a good idea, but only dates of the first James and Mary Butland are given, birth and baptism, at least, of all the others would place it in better perspective.

Finally, in print mistakes can so often happen, but in reality Charles Butland could not have been born in 1944 if last heard of in the 1861 Census.

P.E.G.

THE MOXON MAGAZINE - A Family Forum for the Moxons and their Friends. No.5, April 1990. Published twice yearly, A4, 8pp. Edited by James Moxon, M.A., O.B.E., published by Moxon Paperbacks, c/o The Tortoise Shell Press, 28 Corve Street, Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 1DA.

This is a clearly set out professional looking publication in newspaper format, including some admirable photographs. The coverage of Moxons worldwide is to be commended and there is plenty of news of present day members of the family. What is lacking is the historical dimension, with only a quarter of the magazine being devoted to past Moxons. Although nowhere does "The Moxon Magazine" claim to be a family history journal, it is hoped that future issues will give more space to the history of the pre 20th century Moxons, setting them in context with the use of family trees.

J.M.F.

THE MERRY TIMES NEWSLETTER Volume 1, No. 1, Spring 1990. Published quarterly. A4, 4pp. Edited and published by Mrs. Jill Bhar, 8 Hobbs Avenue, Nepean, Ontario, Canada, K2H 6W9.

There are moments in our busy lives when an unexpected pleasure seems to unobtrusively present itself. Thus, such a moment was given to this reviewer when I received The Merry Times. This is a first time effort by Mrs. Jill Bhar and is a very appealing result.

If the Editor receives the support her efforts deserve, any future Newsletter might include an ISSN as well as a Table of contents. Thank you Mrs. Bhar for a pleasant read.

R.C.R

SHROPSHIRE JOURNAL Volume 1, No. 1, April 1990. Published quarterly. A5, 32pp. ISSN 1049-7226. Published by the Editorial Board of the International Society of Shropshires, Route 2, Box 298A, Staunton, Virginia 24401, USA.

After six years of producing a Newsletter this Society has now introduced a Journal format. Their aims are pitched high - not only to trace out Shropshire lines and to make known the historical and cultural climate that affected these men and women, but also, just as importantly, to correct misunderstandings and publish amendments. Hopefully this will mean taking an investigative look at research carried out by earlier, possibly less critical, family historians. With these objectives in mind the Journal has several pages of information on the civil and ecclesiastical organisation of 17th and 18th century England - although I did wonder whether this did give enough credit to the part that ordinary men and women played in the affairs of their village or town. There is a transcript of a pension claim by a 19th century American and an article on James Wingfield Shropshire where it was good to see that references to sources were given. The Journal finishes with a note of "errata magnum" to "The Shropshires and Allied Families" and news of members of the Society and its annual gathering.

J.R.F.

WADDELOW SOCIETY MAGAZINE Volume 1, Nos. 1-3, Spring, Summer and Autumn 1989. Published quarterly. A5. ISSN 0956-2222. Edited and published by Mrs. E. M. Taylor, 12 Little Aston Hall, Aldridge Road, Little Aston, Sutton Coldfield, B74 3BH.

These first three issues of the Waddelow Society Magazine look extremely attractive. The A4 format allows for generous and clear family trees and the reproduction of documents. I liked the provision of a contents page and the use of coloured pages to indicate material relating to one branch of the family. However, the Editor should have included her name and address in Numbers 2 and 3.

There is sufficient room to give lists of Waddelows in St. Catharine's house indexes and parish registers for keen researchers, without boring the less family history orientated readers, who are well catered for with up-to-date family news, photographs, illustrations and newspaper cuttings: all part of the one-name "archive".

However, there are one or two points which on closer inspection reveal a lack of proof reading. In the first issue, page 11, the family tree, which appears to be computer generated, includes an amazing gentleman who fathered a family over a period of 15 years prior to his birth in 1742. Also, for the purpose of clarity dates are best expressed showing the month in words, since a date

given as three numbers can prove very confusing. The order in the USA is month, day, year and NOT day, month and year as in the UK.

Nevertheless, this is a very pleasant Journal which provides a useful forum for Waddelow research and I am sure it will prosper.

P.M.P.

PLANT FAMILY OF CHESHIRE AND SURROUNDING AREAS: MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS Prepared by W. E. Plant. A5, 223pp. with index and illustrations. Photocopy, limp binding.

This compilation covers "miscellaneous" records, starting with a brief chapter on the origins of the surname. However, the author does not comment here on a theory later postulated that the name derived from the name "Plantagenet", which possibly has Victorian origins.

This chapter is followed by a collection of extracts from early documents which mention the name. While later chapters deal with individual Plants, with notes on the lives of authors, landowners, etc. There is an analysis of telephone directory entries and index of non-Plant entries.

However, the bulk of the work is contained in Chapters 3, 4 and 5, namely, Chapter 3 - an Index of marriages giving the surname of Plant spouses; Chapter 4 - extracts from parish registers including church histories and illustrations; and Chapter 5 provides a rearrangement of Chapter 4 by date.

Here, once again, three figure dates are given and it is not made clear as to the dates from January 1st to March 24th prior to 1752, thus the reference 3.2.1679 could refer to 3 Feb. 1679/80 or 3 Feb. 1678/79 and in the USA 2 Mar. 1679/80 or 2 Mar. 1678/79. Also the indexing could be improved, since in places ambiguities exist in reference to the use of variants, while the use of BMD is confusing as the only clear reference is M for marriage, B meaning either birth or baptism and D while presumably referring to death, this is not in fact what the date in parish registers shows but rather the date of burial.

Although, it is the policy of the Guild to encourage members to publish the results of their research, possibly before finally committing oneself to print and posterity, one should ask one's friends to help as proof readers and critics.

P.M.P.

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

DE COTES AND COTTON FAMILY DESCENDANTS

Mr. Ross G. H. Cotton, Member No. 1437, contributed the following piece of information gleaned from his researches:

The name borne by the ancient family of "Cotton" goes back many centuries to a time when the Saxons first obtained a permanent settlement in England and had sufficiently driven the former inhabitants far enough to the west to enable them (the Saxons) to settle in "cotes" or farms. These they surrounded by strong hedges called "tunes" which protected their homesteads in time of war and became known as North tun (now Norton) or South tun (now Sutton) etc. In the same way Cote tun originally meant a "cote" which was fenced. From this connection with a homestead and its surroundings the family derived its name of "Cotton". Variants consist of Cawton, Coten, Cottam, Cotten, Cotton and Cotton.

STOCKTON SOCIETY

At an inaugural meeting on May Bank Holiday, during the Bunbury Pageant, a small group of STOCKTON correspondents met for the first time. We have decided to start a STOCKTON SOCIETY and hope that other members of the family and interested parties will wish to join our ranks. We are rather informal but intend that our research will be thorough, scholarly and productive. It is our intention to achieve certain aims, which include:

- 1) The publication of the family history in various books;
- 2) A central station for the collation of information and research details;
- 3) An annual newsletter detailing research and reports from our members;
- 4) A proposed STOCKTON MILLENIUM REUNION in South-West Cheshire, possibly at Easter, in the year 2000.

Currently, we are looking at the STOCKTONS of South-West Cheshire, as they account for most of the Manchester STOCKTONS, the New World STOCKTONS and the Antipodean STOCKTONS, as well as the thousands of that family still in the Marcher counties.

Anyone interested in receiving further details should send a stamped addressed envelope or International Reply Coupons as appropriate to: Susie Stockton-Link M.A., 44 Sebright Road, Wolverley, Worcestershire, DY11 5UA, England.

CALLING "OLD WARRIORS"

The Captain of the Restored Victorian Ironclad, HMS WARRIOR 1860, is seeking information about members past Ship's Companies, who have served in his ship, or other vessels of the same name. The growing Genealogical Index is a unique enterprise which complements the research which has returned the Ship to her 1860s glory.

If you can help please contact: The Captain, HMS WARRIOR 1860, Victory Gate, H.M. Naval Base, Portsmouth, Hampshire, PO1 3QX.

CORRECTION

There has been an error in the numbering of the Journals, a full correction will appear in the October issue, so that members may correct their back copies prior to the publication of the Index to Volume 3

DEADLINES

The deadline for the October issue is Monday, September 3rd, 1990 and for the January 1991 issue, Monday, December 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.

Copyright of material is to the Editor of the Journal of One-Name Studies and the author.

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 deal 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 £5.00, 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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