

The Journal Of
ONE-NAME STUDIES



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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Following the AGM and Annual Conference there are several reports in this issue of the Journal, so I have attempted to keep my Editorial rather shorter than usual.

Members are directed to page 383 where there is a corrected list of issue numbers for Volume Three. This list has already been sent to Dr. Hodsdon, who is very kindly indexing Volume Three as he did Volume Two, so there should be no problem in the future when the index arrives.

Although I did not meet any fellow serious genealogists during my recent visit to California, which was all too short, while getting a cup of coffee in a small café quite early in the morning a middle aged couple started to talk to my husband and myself and mentioned that they were doing their family tree and had ancestors in BC and even AD! This we found rather confusing and I was pleased that I had kept quiet and not offered help. However, both my husband and myself were amazed at the wealth of genealogical material available in an ordinary city library and quickly made photocopies of lists of Rumsey and Windebanks. Also talking to family members has opened more avenues of research, which are likely to keep us busy for some time to come.

FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Peter Towey

Since you elected me Chairman in July, I have been getting to grips with my new role. Fortunately, for continuity's sake, there were few other changes in your Committee, so the changeover has been quite easy. John Hebden's will be a hard act to follow, but, with your help, I will do my best.

Since the AGM, the Committee has decided to co-opt Jack Fairfax on to it. Distributing the Journal is a job of major importance to the membership and Jack's task will be so much easier as a Committee member.

There is still a vacancy for a member to undertake Regional Liaison within the UK. I combined it, last year with being Vice-Chairman, and am continuing this year until we can find someone prepared to take it on. It chiefly involves organising or co-ordinating the organisation of one-day conferences and the talks that the Guild has at Federation Conferences. Is there someone out there willing to take this on? It does not have to be combined with the Vice-Chairmanship.

Despite all the hard work that went into organising it, the AGM Conference in July this year was not all we would have wished. We have, therefore, decided to return to holding that Conference, our major annual opportunity to get together as a Society, in May. This, of course, means that we have to find a suitable hotel

or conference centre; most educational establishments only being available in the holidays. It also means that we are priced out of London and I am pleased that the AGM absolved us from our previous undertaking to hold the majority of our Conferences in London.

Lieutenant Colonel Swinnerton's letter in this Journal states the case well for a more adventurous policy and also for arranging the Conference as far in advance as possible. With that in mind, the next AGM Conference will be at The Prince Rupert Hotel in Shrewsbury, Shropshire, on the 11th and 12th of May 1991. The full programme and booking form will go out with the next Journal, but for now you can put the weekend in your diary.

We have one or two thoughts for venues in future years (Stoke on Trent, York, Leicester) but are always open to suggestions, especially if someone locally is willing to recommend and liaise with the hotel. Any ideas?

My first task as Chairman was to attend, as the Guild representative, the biannual Committee meeting in Edinburgh of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies. We are not just concerned with English and Welsh surnames, nor are we restricted to dealing with instances in England and Wales only. Our ancestors did not confine themselves to England and Wales and the surnames we are researching are likely to be found in Scottish records. Have you searched the Scottish birth, marriage and death indexes? If you have, what about Belfast and Dublin?

Membership of the Scottish Association enables us to keep in touch with events in Scotland and also to remind them and us that we are interested in any instances of our surnames. We may also encourage people doing a one-name study of Scottish surnames to join us. As a first step we are arranging that our publications, especially the Register, is freely available in Scotland. So look out for letters from north of the border!

Mr. Peter Towey, Member No. 134 [11 Church Lane, Teddington, Middlesex, TW11 8PA.]

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPORT TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 7th JULY, 1990

John Hebdon

Following your approval at the Special General Meeting at Manchester in September of the amendments to the Constitution required by the Charity Commissioners the Guild was registered as a Charity. Our Treasurer will report on the financial effects but here I would just remind you that covenants from members paying Income Tax in this country will be of considerable benefit to the Guild's finances.

A copy of the revised Constitution was sent to every member with the April Journal and in future new members will receive one as they join. Last year I referred to some complaints of lack of response by members to reply-paid communications which had been resolved. I am sorry to say that this year there were further complaints resulting in two members being given a period of grace under Clause 10 in which to deal with correspondents. One has complied but we have had no response from the other and that member has been expelled.

During the year and partly as a result of the discussion at last year's AGM on membership, categories and the definition of a One-Name study the Prospectus was thoroughly revised by your Committee, typeset and re-issued to all Record Offices and UK Family History Societies, who are members of the Federation or the Scottish Association. Applications for membership and to register names continue to be received at an accelerating rate, No 1632 having been reached. The pressure on our Registrar, Marjorie Moore, is a matter of concern, and the way she copes with it is appreciated by us all.

Membership is now about 1,200, but there are the usual members who are late in paying. I would urge them to ask the Treasurer for a standing order form as this will make life much less complicated both for him and for our Journal dispatcher, Jack Fairfax, who does the job entirely on his own. During the year some overseas members have asked if they could pay an extra fee to have the Journal sent airmail. We are reluctant to do this because of the extra work involved for these two; the Journals are sent bulk air freight through a firm specialising in this field which is used by the SOG and many Family History Societies; it should take very little longer than letter airmail. If anyone feels their copy is late arriving they should tell Jack the date it arrived as he notes when he delivers the bulk to the company and can then take the matter up.

A review was made by our Registrar of "registration only entries" in our Register of One-Name Studies which showed there were only some 26, so we made a policy decision to withdraw this facility with effect from the next edition of the Register. Of these 26 only a handful responded to her letter and most of these joined as subscribing members, many of the letters to the others being returned 'not known' or 'gone away'. It is intended to issue the new edition with the July Journal.

Another matter which has caused us concern during the year is the loss of the research papers of two of our founder members following their deaths. In each case we were unaware of the danger until too late; as a result we have reprinted, with his agreement, Mr. Anstis' article and specimen codicil. I do urge all members to make arrangements now to ensure their work is not lost and would remind you that the Register will in future have a fourth section giving the place of deposit of such material.

Enquiries to our Box G address are also increasing and volunteers for the mail rota at the SOG are always welcome by our Secretary, Jessica Freeman, and our Librarian, Elisabeth McDougall, who deal with most of the post at present. The help of those who assist now is much appreciated. Jessica continues to represent us on the British Genealogical Record Users Committee.

This year we have purchased a new computer, a Viglen i Plus with colour monitor and 60mb hard disk which also has 5.25" 360k and 3.5" 720k drives. The operating system is MS/DOS and it is therefore IBM compatible. All files have been transferred successfully by our Data Officer, Kelvin Warth, and the Amstrad PCW 8512 is to go to our Editor, the extra capacity compared to her own enabling her to consider using Desk Top Publishing Programmes. I am sure you will agree she has produced four excellent issues but she would be the first to say that this also depends on you, the membership, and your contributions.

Brian Christmas has taken over Publications and has seen "Methods of Recording for One-Name Studies" by Rear Admiral David Pulvertaft through to publication and sent copies for review, the first of which has appeared in 'Family Tree'. Professor Lasker of Wayne State University, Detroit, also produced during the year with Dr. Mascie-Taylor of Cambridge University, the "Atlas of British Surnames" for which many members contributed details a little while ago. We are UK selling agents and have sent copies for review to appropriate Journals. Further publications are in the pipeline.

Keith Meredith is developing the system of overseas corresponding members and we expect to send a supply of the new edition of the Register to each of them for sale in their country. He has visited New Zealand during the year and Donna Kingan from that country has visited here.

At short notice Colonel Swinnerton and Pauline Saul arranged an excellent Regional Meeting in Birmingham, last November, and Michael Tedd arranged a successful seminar on surnames at Leicester in April. This was a new venture, necessarily limited in numbers, and we hope to have further ones in the next year or two. Those leading it included members of the Council for Name Studies in Great Britain and Ireland, with which body we hope to have some form of link. Michael is also arranging a Regional Conference at Abingdon on November 10th; who would like to arrange one in their area next year, or, as Peter Towe has suggested, arrange house groups in the less Guild populated areas? At the half-yearly Federation Conferences two excellent and interesting talks were given by Pauline Litton on the Ethells and Mrs Carew Richardson on the Carews.

I have been warmly welcomed at two Committee Meetings of the Scottish Association and feel we were right to join this very progressive body.

Mary Griffiths has, regretfully, been forced by pressure of work to give up the job of Abstracts Co-ordinator for members' Journals; a replacement is being sought in the July Journal, but a volunteer is always welcome.

Pressure of work and a change in circumstances forces our Sales Officer, David Attwood, to hand over these duties, and I shall take over from him later this month. This brings me to the end of my Report and I would end by thanking our President, Derek Palgrave, our Vice Chairman, Peter Towey, and all members of the Committee for their support and commitment during my three years in office. It has been a privilege to be your Chairman and I am sure the Guild is in good hands.

Mr. John R. Hebden, Member No. 247 [Aldergarth, Galphay, Ripon, North Yorkshire, HG4 3NJ.]

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES.
1990 John R. Hailey

The Eleventh Annual Conference was held at the Commonwealth Hall on the 7th and 8th of July. After the Annual General Meeting, which took place in the morning, the Conference began in the afternoon with a talk given by Mr. Robert C. Starratt, a genealogist from Edinburgh, on "Scottish Sources and Methods".

Mr. Starratt began by giving a brief outline of the clan system and then proceeded, with the aid of slides, to list a number of books which he thought might be helpful to those researching their Scottish ancestry. Later he went on to discuss in detail the various Scottish records and where they are to be found. These sources were given in a handout an idea which could have been extended to the books and maps shown on slides.

After tea Dr. Keith Meredith told of his visit to Salt Lake City and the Family History Library there. He started his talk by telling us about the City itself, for instance each block is ten acres in size and the streets are 132 feet wide, which was the minimum width that enabled a wagon drawn by six oxen to turn around. Dr. Meredith went on to talk about the library and how its collection of microfilms and facilities can help those engaged in one-name studies. This included an outline of the latest technology being used and in particular the introduction of the compact disc. The whole IGI for England and Wales is held on one disc and one can obtain a complete printout of a particular surname and its variants with just one instruction to the computer. He was very enthusiastic about the library and its facilities and called it "a caring place".

Sunday morning started with the Secretary of the Guild, Jessica Freeman, talking about her "Freemans and the Freeman of the City of London". She described what records relating to the Freeman

of the City of London are available, where they are held and the information that they contain. Also she enumerated the number of ways in which one can become a Freeman.

The final speaker of the Conference was Margaret Condon of the Public Record Office, who spoke on "Chancery and Other Equity Proceedings". Her very detailed talk explained the history and records of the various Courts of Equity, including, Chancery, the Exchequer, Star Chamber and the Court of Requests.

The Committee are to be congratulated for all the hard work that they have put in to make this another successful Conference.

[*Note: The L.D.S. Family History Library in Exhibition Road, London, is due to obtain a computer for use with a compact disc sometime this year.*]

Mr. John R. Hailey, Member No. 1022 (1a Ashurst Walk, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 7JX.)

A CANADIAN UPDATE

Dan E. Barrett

As reported previously, I have been acting as Canadian Overseas Correspondent for the Guild. My purpose has been to publicize the Guild and make it known to Canadian genealogists as well as to provide a service.

My effort has been to offer a service through Canadian genealogical journals and newsletters to genealogists in providing a free search of the "Register of One-Name Studies" for the surnames that persons are researching.

To date I have received 291 queries from people across Canada asking for searches. These queries have required me to search the Register for 913 surnames. In reply to the queries, I was able to make 140 referrals to Guild members, who are listed in the Register as carrying out a one-name study on the required surname. It is difficult to know the results of my efforts as enquirers do not write back to let me know their successes, nor do I hear from Guild members who have been contacted by them. Naturally, I would not expect to hear from either enquirers or Guild members in that I am providing a one shot service. Two or three persons did take the time to write to me to thank me for my effort, which was very thoughtful of them and very much appreciated by me.

My reply to the queries has been in the form of a form letter on which I could write the name and address of the appropriate Guild member or have to tell the enquirer that there was no reference to their surname in the Register. Many times the enquirer requested one surname to be searched, however, many of the letters required me to search for numerous surnames. The largest

list of surnames sent by one person was 28. Out of the 28 surnames I provided four referrals to Guild members and seven cross-references to Canadians, who previously requested Register searches for the same surnames. One person requested searches for 9 surnames for which I was able to provide the name and address of a Guild member for each name requested. Some enquirers were less lucky in that I was not able to give them a reference to a Guild member. Eight hundred and forty different surnames have been requested to this point in time.

The reverse of the form letter outlines the aims and objectives of the Guild as well as information on becoming a member. The Guild supplied me with many copies of the Guild Prospectus which I forwarded to enquirers.

I have been very pleased as out of the 291 queries only two persons did not supply return postage. This was gratifying to me as the Guild does not assist in covering my expenses for postage, paper or printing.

One can easily see that answering 291 queries and making 913 searches of the Register is very time consuming. My time I gladly donate to the Guild as I feel I am assisting Canadian genealogists with their ancestral searches, at least in a small way. My efforts are complicated by the fact that my latest copy of the Register is dated 1988 and has two supplements. This means that I have to make three searches for each surname requested.

In the near future, when I have received the new edition of the Register, I will renew my efforts to contact more Canadian genealogists and offer my assistance.

Mr. Dan E. Barrett, Member No. 281 [24 Old Mill Road, St. Catharines, Ontario, L2N 6X2 Canada.]

AM I MR. AVERAGE? Project No. 2. Supplementary Report

Eric Banwell

HOW WAS YOUR INFANT MORTALITY AND LONGEVITY RATING?

Since my report in the July 1990 Journal I have received a few more replies. I now have records of 137 surnames from 127 members. The deaths covered now total 46,979 with an average per name of 345 and a median of 177. The percentage of deaths in various age groups is unchanged and with the additional returns the apparent population represented by the Guild has fallen marginally from 2.87% to 2.83%.

In July I stated the overall infant mortality rate at 24.6% and longevity at 15.6%. It was not possible to quote a precise expected range because of the effect of sample sizes. Very

roughly, for a return of 200 to 300 total deaths there was a 95% probability that the returns would lie in bands.

	Males %.	Female %.	Total %.
Infant Mortality	20 - 35	14 - 33	18 - 32
Longevity	7 - 23	10 - 27	9 - 23

Smaller samples would have extended bands and larger groups reduced ones.

The Guild members that I approached, who had unexpected results, kindly provided very detailed comments about their one-name studies with typical occupations and concentration in locations. I cannot do justice to the work that they have put in, but hope that it gave them both pleasure and a greater personal insight into their registered name.

Pooling the comments suggests very clearly that to have an increased chance of surviving the first year of life and living to a ripe old age, one needs to be country born and bred, with Ag. Labs. rating highly. Socio-economic considerations are relatively unimportant. Conversely, the Lancashire cotton industrial belt, the factories of Bradford and Hull together with London are mentioned as areas where early deaths were predominant.

My own name, where the majority of deaths recorded were around the Somerset Levels, had slightly above average life expectation. The project results rather explode the myth that these Wetlands were "... a hideous expanse of reeds, oozing an atmosphere pregnant with pestilence and death ..."

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

THE SURNAME SYMPOSIUM, SATURDAY 21ST APRIL 1990 Jessica Freeman

A most successful seminar on surnames was held at Leicester in April, where thirty-one eager Guild members awaited their turn to ask the experts their opinions on a surname!

The meeting opened with an introduction by Richard McKinley, one time Editor of the English Surname Series. He said that there were about twenty-five surveys already in operation and these were aimed to study the growth of hereditary surnames. In order to do this it was necessary to study in detail a certain number of surnames and to undertake some study of genealogical pedigrees. It had been found that there were significant regional differences in the development and evolution of surnames and it was now possible to compare surnames in different parts of the country. The choice of surname differed in particular parts of the country; in addition regional origins were markedly

different and persistent. London tended to draw migrants from adjoining areas and this in turn affected the home counties and thus there was less individuality, while a similarity was noted in the West Midlands.

There were regional differences between different types of surname: locative surnames were most numerous in the North of England, especially in Lancashire, whereas in the Midlands the proportion was lower. However, Cornwall had a high proportion of locative surnames too. This was accounted for by the large proportion of isolated farms and hamlets in these two areas during the middle ages, thus it was not surprising that a large number of surnames derived from place names, but in the Midlands there were larger villages and a locative surname was not a natural choice.

With regard to personal names, those with the suffix "son" or gentive "s", originated in the South Midlands and South West generally. However, differences were found here too, since in Staffordshire the name Williams occurred in the north of the county, while it was much rarer in the south, where the name tended to be Williamson. There was a tendency for monosyllabic names, for example Mill, to add a final "s", thus becoming Mills.

Occupational surnames, such as Smith, are usually widespread in distribution, but some are localised, such as Jagger (Yorkshire), and Træter and Chapman (originally confined to the Midlands). Clough meaning a valley and Moss meaning a peat bog are names characteristic of North West England.

Richard McKinley said that the aim was to have a map of the whole country showing the regional differences and characteristics of surnames. The method was to make a thorough study of all surname sources from 1066 to 1600, although there was so much that such a study could never be comprehensive. It was also important to trace surnames through genealogical means. He then gave a list of recommended reference books, as follows:

P. Reaney - Dictionary of Surnames. (There was a tendency to oversimplify some origins of surnames and many surnames were omitted that originated from a place name.)

T. P. Morgan and Frys Morgan - Welsh Surnames

McLysagh - Surnames of Ireland.

Black - Surnames of Scotland.

O. J. Padel - A Popular Dictionary of Cornish Placenames.

The Oxford Dictionary of English Placenames. (This needs revising.)

Albert Dauzat - Dictionnaire des prenom de famille et prenomes de France.

Hanks & Hodges - A Dictionary of Surnames. (Although this was selective.)

Guppy - Homes of Family Surnames. (The distribution of surnames at the end of the 19th century.)

This introduction was followed by a tour of the library at Marc Fitch House, after which the symposium took place, when questions were answered by Richard McKinley and Cecily Clark (Personal Name Editor of NOMINA) about individual surnames. Some examples were as follows: Tedd, probably a diminutive from Theodoric; TOCOCK, a diminutive from Thomas; JEPHCOTT from Geoffray and DANKS from Daniel with an "s" added on. BILLYARD was thought to be from the French, possibly from Bilihard or Robillard. ALLAKER, now strongest in Essex, came from Alicar in North Yorkshire through migration down the coast. The one name that proved impossible to identify was BAZLINGTON, although there was a suggestion that it might have been a name deriving from Basildon in Essex. BALLEY was considered likely to be an alternative form of Bailey, from bailiff. ISGROVE and BISGROVE were considered to be two separate surnames. HOLLEY may well have come from a word meaning a sunken eye, or from a hollow or clearing. HOLDITCH, meaning deep ditch, could well have come from a place near roads; the three separate geographical groupings identified by Mr. Holditch were, as he suggested, likely to have come from three entirely different families. It was considered that CANNELL derived from channel and that CANNON and CANHAM were separate names. On BLISS, it was pointed out that this was the French word for corn.

At the end of this session Derek Palgrave thanked the two panel members for giving the Guild their time, expertise, help and advice in answering members questions.

I would like to record the thanks of all attending to Mike Tedd for organising a most productive day. Obviously, lessons have been learnt; for example that questions should be submitted in advance and not read out in the meeting, thus allowing the experts time to discuss a possible meaning. The latter half of the attenders had to gallop through their surnames as time rapidly ran out and the ten minutes allotted to each questioner tended to be overrun. However, as a first venture this was an extremely good day and one that it may be possible to repeat.

Ideas for other seminars on similar lines would be welcome by Peter Towey; for example would a similar day on heraldry for genealogists be useful?

Miss Jessica R. Freeman, Member No. 51 [76 Highlever Road, London W10 6PN.]

NOSTALGIC CAREWS BY THE CORNISH COAST

Don Steel

My father never had a prestigious job. His personal fulfilment came from his spare-time hobby of guide-lecturing on London. When I was quite small, I often used to accompany him, particularly when he was operating close to home. One of his favourite haunts was Beddington Hall and church in Surrey, only a few miles away from Morden, where we lived. I still have a newspaper picture taken nearby when I was twelve, with my father and a party of Norwegians and Swedes over for the 1948 Olympics. That very same school holiday I joined the Society of Genealogists and eagerly chased up the Carews of Beddington in the Society's library at Chaucer House, Malet Street, near London University.

As Jean Carew Robertson spoke of the Carews at the Guild of One-Name Studies meeting at the 5th British Family History Conference at Newquay, Cornwall, the memories came flooding back. The patriarch of the clan was Domesday tenant-in-chief, Walter FitzOthen, Castellan of Windsor Castle. His son, Gerald, Constable of Pembroke Castle, married the South Welsh princess, Nest, who brought him the lands of Carew, close to Milford Haven, as her dower. One might almost call her "Love Nest" for she produced numerous illegitimate offspring, one of them by King Henry I. At least it sounds better than "the brood mare of the Normans". One of her legitimate brood was Maurice Fitzgerald, Norman invader of Ireland and ancestor of the mighty house of the Geraldines, Earls of Kildare and Desmond and Dukes of Leinster. Surnames were a fluid, personal thing in those days. Had Maurice opted for the Carew surname and all the Fitzgeralds been Carews, it might well have defeated even Jean's passion for completeness! But John Carew Kennedy - it has a certain alliterative ring to it!

Like me Jean studied the Carews at the age of twelve. But unlike me she went on to build up an archive on the family which must surely match any in the Guild. Even without the help of the prolific Fitzgeralds, her Carew collection includes an archbishop, the keeper of a Jacobean bawdy house, the wife of a U.S. President (no, not John Carew Kennedy!), the sculptor responsible for the panels at the foot of Nelson's column, a West Indian test cricketer, the odd murderer, a few who were murdered, the manager of an American supermarket and a 20th century drug pusher. But the Mad Carew of the "Green Eye of the Little Yellow God" was fictitious. Perhaps it was not just the rhyme with "Katmandu" which created him, but the fact that "the only drinkable gin in India is Carew's"! But there were real soldier Carews in India, Carews in Australia and New Zealand descended from settlers, Carews in Newfoundland descended from Devon fishermen, Carews in the West Indies descended from slaves of Carew plantation owners - in all Jean has traced some four thousand "mongrels" (as she rather unkindly put it), among her own so far obstinately unattached Catholic Bristol Carews.

But the number of such mongrels is exceeded by that of the pukka proven FitzOthen descended thoroughbreds. Indeed, said Jean, "it would be quite a task even to count the branches of the family". None was more prominent than my old friends the Carews of Beddington Hall, descended from Nicholas Carew, Keeper of the Privy Seal to Edward III. The most famous of them was another Nicholas, who took to the Pope, Henry VIII's petition for a divorce, a task, says Jean, which he undertook with a heavy heart, for although both he and his wife were related to Anne Boleyn, he had formed a deep loyalty to Katherine of Aragon and her daughter, Mary. In 1539 he paid for his doubts with his life.

Henry annexed the Beddington estates, but in the self-preservative tradition of the English aristocracy and gentry exemplified by top families like the Howards and Percies, Nicholas's son, Sir Francis, somehow managed to recover them. But the later Beddington Carews were really Throckmortons, descended from Francis's sister and Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, whose sister, Bess, married Sir Walter Raleigh. Many believe Sir Walter's headless body lies in the Carew vault at Beddington. Bess kept Walter's embalmed head in a leather bag, and upon her death it passed to her surviving son, Carew Raleigh, eventually being interred at West Horsley.

Another Carew line was at Mohun's Ottery in Devon. Sir George Carew was the Vice-Admiral who went down with his ship, the "Mary Rose", in 1545. The Mary Rose Society planned to publish Jean's work, but the project unfortunately fell through. A cadet of the Mohun's Ottery line was Richard Carew of Antony (1555-1620), the author of the famous survey of Cornwall.

Jean was helped in her labours by the late Patrick Montague-Smith, former Editor of Debrett and himself thrice descended from Carews.

It was a fascinating talk, testimony not only to the remarkable industry we have now come to expect of one-name researchers, but also to Jean's skills as a speaker. For she succeeded in that most difficult of all tasks at a family history gathering - communicating an enthusiasm for someone else's ancestors. But for one of her audience it was something extra special. Once again I was fleeing the prolonged horrors of pre-washing machine Monday washdays, cycling the twelve miles to the Society of Genealogists in Malet Place to bury myself in the likes of Walter FitzOthen, Gerald of Windsor and the much abducted Nest. At Newquay I was joyously reunited with old friends.

Mr. D. J. Steel, Member No. 391 [*"Brooking", Jervis Lane, East Brent, Highbridge, Somerset, TA9 4HS.*]

TRANSCRIPTION: SOME BEGINNERS' PROBLEMS

P. M. Pattinson

This article is not intended as a guide to transcribing parish registers, etc., but merely a reminder or a warning, based on work that I have seen published over the past few years. It is no use collecting vast amounts of information, if we cannot reproduce it clearly and accurately for others with the same interests.

Reading early (and some not so early) handwriting takes practice and there are already several publications and packs designed to help us, providing sample alphabets, legal abbreviations and simple Latin. However, the problems that seem to occur over and over again are not usually caused by difficulties in actually reading the documents in question, but more in presenting one's findings as professionally as possible.

Use of all-figure dates

This is to be discouraged in all transcription work. The principal problem here is that such dates are ambiguous. Although "6.8.1920" is 6th August 1920 in the UK, it means 8th June 1920 to any members living in the USA. It is much better to write 6 Aug 1920, which is absolutely clear on both sides of the Atlantic and also avoids the creation of errors in "translating" the month to a number and back again. The standard three letter abbreviations for the months give no cause for ambiguities.

I realise that computer users may not find this convenient, but how often do we need to sort our records in strict date order and should we allow a machine to dictate our standards?

Recording Jan/Feb/Mar in the Julian Calendar

Until 1752 England and Wales used the Julian (old Style) Calendar, unlike the rest of Europe which had adopted the Gregorian (New Style) Calendar in 1582, and Scotland which had made the changeover in 1660. The Gregorian Calendar incorporated an extra day every four years to allow for the fact that our year is actually 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days long, so by this time England and Wales had fallen 11 days behind the rest of Europe, which made life extremely difficult for lawyers, merchants, bankers and the like. So in 1752, September 2nd was followed by September 13th so that England and Wales could catch up.

No problems for the transcriber so far, I hear you mutter, although if you come across a register with 3-12 September 1752, you may assume that someone's ancestor found it as complicated as we do!

Problems arise when recording events prior to 1752, when the official year began on March 25th and ended the following March 24th (with the exception of 1751 which ended on December 31st, as the New Style Calendar began on January 1st). Thus in records

prior to 1752, January, February and most of March come at the end of the official year, not at the beginning and overlap with what we would describe as the following year.

This means that not only do you have to check registers and other documents very carefully to make sure that you have the correct year, but you have to record it in such a way as to indicate that you understand what is going on. So for example, in February 1742 (Old Style) you write 25 Feb 1742/43, to indicate that you are recording the date as found in the register, but are aware that it is part of the following New Style year.

This is yet another reason why all figure dates should be avoided. Before 1752, month 1 was March, month 2 April and so on, so if occasionally you find 8ber, 9ber, 10ber in a register, these refer to October, November and December, not August, September and October. You will find also that Quakers and some other nonconformists never refer to months by their "pagan" names, but give them numbers. Before 1752, month 1 was March, but after 1752, month 1 became January.

Use of abbreviations

There are three basic rules: you must be unambiguous, consistent and provide a key. Do not try to rely on context to save your bacon!

When choosing abbreviations avoid using single letters on their own, even though they are quickest to use). I have seen "b" used for born, baptised, bachelor, buried and Banns, while "d" has been used for daughter and died. Archivists use CMB for christenings, marriages and burials in their parish register listings. They are exceptions that prove the rule.

It is permissible to use "X" between surname and christian name when transcribing marriages, to show that someone made his or her mark, but be sure to include it in the key, otherwise you will have some reader commenting on the number of people in your family with the middle christian name Xavier! On the other hand, I would not recommend the use of "+": it seems to be used both for christening/baptism and for died/buried.

Transcribing changed letters

Although most of the problems encountered are not associated with reading text, there are some which occur when writing down letters which have changed appearance over the years.

The long "s" appears right up to the end of the 18th century even on printed documents, but we all know that it is pronounced "s" not "f", even if it resembles the latter without its cross-stroke. So when it is written down do not attempt to reproduce its appearance, only its sound "s". The same applies to a capital F, which looks like two lower case "f"s, but it is still

written as "F" (no matter how the ffoulkes family care to spell their names!)

Finally, the hoary old "ye", beloved of "olde teashoppes". The "y" in this case is not a "y" at all, but the Anglo-Saxon letter called thorn, which makes the sound "th". So if you come across "ye" in the course of your transcription, write it as "the".

You will still have many problems when transcribing documents, which will require the frequent use of square brackets to indicate illegible words, at least to start with; but having mastered the technique by dint of long practice, you will want the presentation of your findings to inspire the confidence of your readers, rather than make them question your accuracy. I hope that these few notes will be of help.

Mrs. P. M. Pattinson, Member No. 105 (250 Longridge Road, Grimsargh, Preston, Lancashire, PR2 5AQ)

THE PROOM FAMILY

Lytton Proom Jarman

About thirty-two members of the PROOM family met for the weekend of July 6th to 8th, 1990, at the Brome Grange Hotel, Brome, Eye, Suffolk. They came from Coventry; St. Andrews; Bristol; Guiseley; Rogerstone; London; Luton; Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Cotgrave; Morpeth; Romsey; Harrogate; Catterick; Rugby; Hamilton, Bermuda and Canton, Connecticut. Very few having ever met before.

For the last twenty to thirty years, I have been researching the history of the PROOM family, PROOM being my mother's maiden name, and recently I have been sending out regular PROOM newsletters to the family throughout the world. The newsletters contain material from my research and articles by the family on their own immediate family history and current news. We have one large PROOM family in Natal, South Africa and another in San Francisco, USA.

As the Stowmarket area was where the PROOM family lived in the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, it was thought appropriate that we should first meet there and together visit the various villages and churches associated with the family during that period.

In the 19th century the family were in the Harwich area and followed maritime careers, many becoming lighthouse keepers in the Trinity House Service. My own grandfather was born in a lighthouse, so a day was arranged to visit Harwich.

The history of the PROOM name is interesting. Most PROOMs believe that the family originally came from Holland and one person told me that they were descended from a Countess Revention

of Brahetrolleborg, Korinth, Fyn, Denmark. However, European aristocratic families are well documented and I have found no evidence to substantiate this claim.

The earliest reference to the name found so far is that of a John PROM, whose Will was probated 2 May 1454. A direct line to most living PROOMs has been traced to John PROM, who was born circa 1570 and was buried 31 October 1624 at Bardwell in Suffolk. There are three charts still to be linked up, but there seems to be no doubt that we shall achieve these connections.

There is a small town called PRUM near Trier in Germany, near the Luxemburg border and it is from this place that, I believe, the name PROOM is derived. It is possible that men from PRUM moved to Holland to become weavers and merchants. PROOM is a Flemish spelling of PRUM. There was a deliberate campaign to bring in Dutch merchants and Flemish weavers to boost the English economy in the disposal of wool surpluses in the early 15th century, which is a possible cause of just one PROOM family moving to England. Early occurrences of the name in continental Europe include a Heinrich PRUM recorded in Lubeck in 1516 and a Father Hubert PRUME (1816-1849) a Belgian violinist.

The name PRUM/PROM/PROOM is to be found in the small villages around Stowmarket in Suffolk, between 1454 and 1750 and nowhere else. A John PROOM appears in the Poll Book for Stowmarket in 1702.

About 1750 the PROOMs seem to have moved about 20 miles south into Essex and from that time on they can be found in the Harwich and Manningtree area. There is no doubt at all that after 1750 right into the 1900s the PROOMs were maritime people.

Between September 1837 and December 1981 there are indexed at St. Catherine's House, 309 PROOM births, 214 marriages and 204 deaths. Out of the 100 birth certificates that I have obtained, 70 of them give the father's occupation as some form of maritime pursuit. It was not until 1860 that a PROOM was recorded as being born outside of the counties of Suffolk and Essex, but at this date some PROOMs moved to Sunderland.

There are about 138 living PROOMs in the world today and all have been traced as descending from one family, who lived in Bardwell, Suffolk between 1570 and 1624.

At the present time the town of PRUM in Germany is producing a good quality local wine, Joh. Jos. Prüm a Spätlese and S. A. Prüm a Riesling from Mosel-Saar-Ruwer.

Mr. Lytton Proom Jarman, Member No. 248 [27 Oakfield Road, Rugby, Warwickshire.]

THE RESULTS OF THE COMPUTER AND PERIPHERAL SURVEY Kelvin Warth

189 members returned forms, of these 13 own 2 computers and 3 own 3. The following totals came in from overseas:-

AMERICA 9; AUSTRALIA 3; CANADA 8; FRANCE 2; ITALY 1;
NEW ZEALAND 3; SOUTH AFRICA 1; WEST GERMANY 1.

MAKE OF COMPUTER

386 CLONE 1; ADVANCE 1; AHVRO 286 1; AKHTER 1; AMIGA 2;
AMSTRAD CPC 4; AMSTRAD PC 51; AMSTRAD PCW 60; AMSTRAD PCP
640 1; AMT 1; APPLE 1; APRICOT 2; ARCHIMEDES 6;
ATARI 4; BBC 14; BROTHER 1; BUSIMATE 1; CAMBRIDGE Z88 1;
CASV 1; COMMODORE 5; COMPAQ PORTABLE 1; COMTEX 1; DELL 2;
ELONEX 1; EPSON 2; IBM 12; ICL 2; INTEL 386 1; KAYRO
PC-30 1; MACKINTOSH 4; MARK 4 1; NESS 1; OLIVETTI 3;
OPUS 3; PACKARD BELL 1; PC386 1; PRECISE 1; QL 3;
RADIO SHACK 1; SHARP 1; TANDON 2; TANDY 3; TEC 1;
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS 3; TOSHIBA 2; TSM 416 (AT) 1; TULIP 1;
VIGLEN 3; WANG 1; WARNER 1; Z88 3; ZENITH 1.

TOTAL 224

OPERATING SYSTEM

ACORN MOS 13; AMIGADOS 2; ATARI TOS 3; CPM 63; MAC 4;
MS-DOS 123; NOT STATED 7; RADIO SHACK 1; RISC-OS 6;
UNIQUE 1; UNIX 1. TOTAL 224

NUMBER OF DISK DRIVES

0 6; 1 85; 2 108; 3 19; 4 4; 5 2. TOTAL 224

DISK SIZE

3" 60; 3.52" 73; 5.25" 119. TOTAL 252

DISK FORMATS

136K 1; 180K 38; 200K 2; 320K 1; 360K 97; 400K 1;
640K 3; 720K 99; 800K 7; 880K 1; 1.2MB 23; 1.44MB 23.
TOTAL 296

HARD DISK

YES 106; NO 118. TOTAL 224

HARD DISK MEMORY SIZE

5MB 1; 10MB 5; 20MB 36; 30MB 29; 40MB 21; >40MB 13;
NOT KNOWN 1. TOTAL 106

SIZE OF RAM

16K 3; 24K 1; 32K 10; 64K 6; 128K 8; 190K 1;
256K 21; 512K 56; 640K 76; >640K 40; NOT STATED 2.
TOTAL 223

IBM COMPATIBLE

YES 121; NO 103. TOTAL 224

PRINTER MAKE

ALP ALLEGRO 2; AMSTRAD 81; APPLE 3; BROTHER 5; CANNON 3;
CENTRONICS GLP 1; CITIZEN 10; COMMODORE 2; EPSON 44;
FUJITSU 1; GENERAL 1; HEWLETT PACKARD 6; IBM 1; JUKI 2;
KAGA TAXAN 8; LOGITEC 1; MANNESMANN TALLY 3; MP 165 1;
NEC 7; OKI 1; OLIVETTI 2; OLYMPIA 1; PANASONIC 10;
PHILLIPS 1; QUANDATA 1; QUME 1; RAVEN 1; RICON 1;
RICSH 1; ROLAND 1; ROYAL 2000 1; SILVER REED 1;
SMITH CORONA 2; SPERRY 1; STAR 15; TANDY 2; THEMOJET 1;
VP-130T 1; WANG 1. TOTAL 228

PROGRAMS USED

1st WORD PLUS 5; ABACUS 2; ABILITY 2; AFT 1; AGEMICS 1;
ALLWRITE 1; ALPH-4 1; ANCESTRY 2; ARCHIVE 1; ASEASYAS 2;
AUTOROUTE 1; BASETWO 1; BELGEN 1; BROTHERS KEEPER 3;
CAMBASE 2; CARDBOX 1; CARDINDEX 1; CHIBASE 2; CLIPPER 1;
DATAEASE 1; DATASTAR 1; DBASE 27; DELTA 6; DIAGRAM 1;
DISPLAYWRITER 3; DRAW 1; DTP 2; EASYSRIPT 1; EDITOR 1;
ENABLE 1; EVAGEAN 1; EVERYBODY'S FAMILY TREE 1; EXCEL 2;
FRAMEWORK 2; FAMILY HISTORY SYSTEM 3; FAMILY ROOTS 7;
FAMILY TIES 5; FAMILY TREE ETC 3; FAST BASIC 1; FILE
EXPRESS 1; FILEMAKER 1; FILER 2; FILING ASSISTANT 1;
FLASHBACK 1; FOXBASE 3; FOXPRO 1; GALAXY 1; GCRAB 1;
GEM 1; GEMDRAW 1; GEMGRAPH 1; GEMWORD CHART 1;
GENEALOGY 1; GENBASE 4; GENNY 13; GRAPHIC WRITER 1;
HARVARD GRAPHICS 1; HERITAGE 3; HYPERCARD 2; INDEXER 3;
INFORMAST 2; INTERBASE 1; INTERWORD 5; LABELS 1; LINEAGE
MASTER 1; LOCOFILE 5; LOCOMAIL 4; LOCOSCRIP 45;
LOCOSPELL 1; LOGOTRON 2; LOTUS 123 13; MAC WRITE 2;
MASTERFILE 12; MATRIX 1; MICRODESIGN 3; MICROFILE 1;
MINI OFFICE 7; MONEY MANAGER 2; MS FILE 1; MS WINDOWS 1;
MS WORKS 2; MULTIMATE ADVANTAGE 2; NEW YORK WORD 1; NORTON
COMMANDER 1; PAGEDESIGNER 1; PAGEMAKER 1; PAF 49;
PARADOX 1; PC FILE 11; PC OUTLINE 1; PC TOOLS 3;
PC TYPE 2; PC WRITE 1; PCFDB 1; PEDIGREE 13; PERFECT
WRITER 1; PERSONAL ACCOUNTS PLUS 1; PFS 1; PIPEDREAM 4;
POWERUP 1; PRINTMASTER 1; PROFESSIONAL PUBLISHER 1;
PROTEXT 4; Q & A 3; QUILL 1; RETRIEVE 5; ROOTS III 4;
ROTATE 1; SIDEWAYS 2; SMART 2; SMARTWISE 1; SOLUTION 2;
STARBASE 1; STOP PRESS 1; SUPERBASE 4; SUPERCALC 10;
SYMPHONY 5; TAS PLUS 1; TASWORD 2; TELNET 1;
TI-WRITER 1; TOPCOPY 2; TRIMBASE 1; TRUST WRITER 1;
UNIPLEX 1; VENTURA 2; VIEW 3; VIEW SHEET 1; VIEWSTORE 2;
VIP PROFESSIONAL 1; VOLKSWRITER 1; VUFILE 1; WFU 1;
WIDEVIEW 1; WORD 8; WORDPERFECT 21; WORDSTAR 30;
WORDWISE PLUS 3; XCHANGE 1; XTREE 1; YOUR FAMILY TREE 1;
Z EDITOR 1. TOTAL 491

Following the results of the survey, the Guild purchased a Viglen i Plus, this is an IBM compatible computer; with 60mb hard disk, VGA monitor, 5.25" 360K and 3.50" 720K disk drives, with MS-DOS operating system, this makes the computer compatible with those of the majority of Guild members.

THE GUILD'S MARRIAGE INDEX

Please note that 3" CPM/Plus disks are no longer acceptable, as these are not compatible with MS-DOS, also that members with IBM compatible computers may now send in their marriage data in ASCII, SDF, Dbase, Wordstar, WordPerfect, MultiMate, Microsoft, Word or DisplayWrite format. Members should please ensure that disks are formatted to 360K (5.25") or 720K (3.50") only.

Mr. Kelvin Warth, Member No. 386 ("Wass Hael", 57 Stephenson Road, Hanwell, London W7 1NN.)

HOW DOES AN AMERICAN GENEALOGIST HANDLE A ONE-NAME DATA BANK?

Donna Potter Phillips

I registered in the Guild with the surname POTTER, after being introduced to the Guild and "pinned" by Mr. Keith Meredith in December 1989, in Salt Lake City, Utah. We were both in Salt Lake doing genealogical research and met when I attended his lecture at the Family History Library. The purposes and opportunities of the Guild sounded exciting to me and I was pleased to apply for membership and am honoured to be accepted.

My maiden name is POTTER and I have been researching that name (plus 500 connecting surnames) for nearly fifteen years. In the course of this researching, I have accumulated a goodly amount of material on the POTTER surname. About six years ago, it seemed to me that the logical next step in continuing the research would be to involve others, who were also researching the POTTER surname, so I began a surname periodical, POTTER PROFILES. I advertised in genealogical publications and contacted every POTTER researcher I could find. The response was gratifying and soon I had a filing cabinet full of POTTER data and lineages, waiting to be published and shared.

The format of POTTER PROFILES was to a booklet form, called "volumes" 8 1/2"x11", soft-bound and stapled, having an average of 45 pages per volume and an every-name index per volume. The volumes could contain POTTER lineages and all kinds of miscellaneous material: Bible records, bibliographies, birth records, cemetery records, city and county records, death records, land records, marriage records, military records and probate and Will records. Queries would be accepted at no charge. I designed an attractive cover and as space permitted, added bits of art work or genealogical trivia.

Over the last six years, I have compiled and published twenty-six volumes of POTTER PROFILES from data shared with me from around 300 persons researching the POTTER surname. Some folks have just submitted a query because their POTTER line was a short one, for example, "Who were the parents of Anne POTTER, who was married in 1721 in Rhode Island to William Henry JOHNSON?" Some have shared

POTTER lineages, with documentation and supporting material, running into several pages. Most of the lineages are on POTTER families originating in England and migrating to America and then across America, but some material on POTTER families in Canada, Scotland, Australia, France, Germany and Belgium have also been shared.

I might add that the biggest "problem" many POTTER researchers have is trying to determine the English origin of their line. Most lineages begin with the earliest POTTER immigrant ancestor "coming from England" in the 17th and 18th centuries. This was one reason why I was eager to register with the Guild; I hope to contact English cousins and so solve some of these problems.

I would like to contact every POTTER researcher, no matter where their family is from or what time period they lived. When I do hear from some "Potter person", as I call them, I try very hard to help them. The indexes to all volumes are checked to see if the new contributor can be matched to a new cousin. A summary of what I find is sent back in the contributor's self-addressed, stamped, envelope. If I can only find a small bit of information, it will be included free. If the information I find to answer the submitter's question is a large amount, I invite the submitter to purchase the volumes containing the answers. All submitted material gets printed in POTTER PROFILES eventually, which generates more contacts and more sharing.

To my knowledge, there is no other data bank like POTTER PROFILES on the POTTER surname. The twenty-six volumes to date are nearly a 1200 plus page accumulation of POTTER only material and as I hear almost daily from new POTTER researchers, adding their lineages and family facts and histories to the data bank, I can only assume that POTTER PROFILES will continue to many more volumes, becoming an increasingly valuable tool for POTTER researchers. I sincerely invite anyone researching the POTTER surname in any way to get in touch with me.

Mrs. Donna Potter Phillips, Member 1532 [2204 W. Houston,
Spokane, WA 99208-4400, USA.]

THE OFFLEY FAMILY SOCIETY

Jack R. Richards

Earlier this year The Offley Family Society was admitted as a member of the Federation of Family History Societies. This was indeed a milestone in the progress of the Society.

It all started in December 1986 when I published a small newsletter which was circulated to about six people, who were interested in the Offley surname. Receiving a positive response, I then circulated it with Issue Number 2 to all Offley subscribers listed in the UK telephone directories, about 80 in all. Again the replies I received were encouraging and I suggested the

formation of a one-name society. Arrangements were made for a "pub lunch", in nearby Great Offley, for a Saturday in July and I expected not more than about ten enthusiasts to turn up. The response was overwhelming and I had to change the date and hire the village hall. Thirty people attended and the Offley Family Society was formally inaugurated and officers appointed.

The Newsletter became a quarterly publication of sixteen pages and an offer to photo-reduce and photocopy it free of charge was greatly appreciated. This meant that the subscription of £5.00 for a member and spouse was not wholly taken up with photocopying and postal costs, but it also meant that the sixteen pages now contained twice as much editorial material as before. Fortunately there has never been a shortage of articles for publication; neither has there been a surplus and so the editor has always suffered from a certain, but unnecessary, anxiety about being able to fill all the pages.

The membership of the Society is now 70, including 20 spouses, and the United States and Australia are well represented. The Society has been able to produce two publications. The first, "The Offley Family in England; Historical References and Extracts", was published last year and the second, "The Offley Manuscript" has just been issued. The latter is a reproduction of an early 17th century manuscript recounting the history of the London and Staffordshire family of merchants and sets the family in the social context of the late 16th century.

Early issues of the Newsletter contained various pedigrees in tabular form, but after a time it became difficult to connect and cross-reference them. Therefore, it was decided by the Committee that a system of narrative pedigrees, based on Bower and Harwood's "Pedigree of Offley" as published in "The Genealogist" in 1903-4, would be developed. These narrative pedigrees are updated quarterly and now contain over 150 pages. By the generosity of one of our members, these have been issued to members free of charge, but from April of this year a yearly charge of £1.50 is being made for the updating service. With the co-operation of the members all names in the pedigrees have been indexed on slips and the index contains over 3,500 items, of which 900 refer to Offley and the remainder to related surnames. The index is open to any researcher, who may have a distant connection with one or other of the Offley families.

Last year a computer was donated to the Society and although it must be acknowledged to be old technology (six months is old technology in the computer world) and there have been problems in setting it up, I have now been able to produce a valuable marriage index on it. This consists of 225 marriages of Offley males, who do not appear in any of the pedigrees and they have been culled from many sources, including an assumed marriage where there is a baptismal entry on the IGI. This index will be issued to members as a supplement in the Summer 1990 Newsletter

and includes OFFILER and OFFLOW references as these names are sometimes confused with OFFLEY.

A significant collection of Offleyana has been built up by donations from members and this collection is displayed at our meetings. Exchanges of journals are made with five other societies and these exchanges have proved to be very beneficial.

This article serves to illustrate the support that can be expected when forming a family group or society and although a considerable amount of time has to be expended on the project the financial costs need not be burdensome with the co-operation and goodwill of the members.

Mr. J. R. Richards, BA, Member No. 928 [2 *The Green, Codicote, Hitchin, Herts, SG4 8UR.*]

SOME BRANCHES OF THE PIM FAMILY

F. Bewley Pim

The distribution of the name Pim is fairly widespread throughout the English speaking world. Naturally one would like to establish a connection between all the groups and although some progress has been made, it is almost an impossible task.

My own family can be traced back to Richard Pim, who was born about 1570, probably at Castle Donnington, Leicestershire. Richard is believed to have seen a young girl of about twelve, whom he sent to be educated before marrying her. Her name is not known, but the couple had a son and two daughters. The son, William, married Dorothy, daughter of William Neale of Castle Donnington and the baptism of their son, John, is recorded for 6 November 1641, in the Castle Donnington parish registers.

All three Richard, William and John, father, son and grandson, respectively, moved to Ireland in 1655 and settled in, what used to be called Queens County. In 1656, when only about fifteen, John joined the Society of Friends (Quaker). In 1663 John married Mary Pleadwell, who had been born in Normington on Sore in Nottinghamshire. John and Mary had eleven children, eight of them boys, five of whom married and had extensive families. To date almost eleven hundred children directly descended from John and Mary Pim have been noted.

John's eldest son, Moses, who was born in 1664, inherited from his father, the property called Lackagh or Lacca Manor, while the second son, Tobias, born in 1666, inherited a property at Rushin, between Mountrath and Roscrea.

Moses had married Anne Raper in 1687 and they too had eleven children, of whom four were boys, but only two of these married and had issue. One of these, William, born in 1692, married in 1715 Dorothy Jackson. They had five children while still in

Ireland before emigrating to America in 1730. One more child was born there, but within months of the birth both mother and child had died of the smallpox. William married again in America, but the marriage was childless. Two of William's sons married and had families, these were Thomas, born in 1721 and Richard, born in 1728. The writer has been fortunate enough to have been able to make contact by correspondence with the descendants of both of these men and to have actually met one of Thomas' descendants.

However, it is from John Pim's second son, Tobias and his eldest son, James, born in 1694, that the largest number of people are descended, including the writer. Two noteworthy names in this branch of the family are Sir Alan William Pim (1871-1958), who was knighted for his services in India and Sir Richard Pike Pim (1900-1987). The latter was in charge of Churchill's map room during the Second World War and later became head of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Not a great deal can be said about John Pim's other sons, John, born in 1681, Thomas, born in 1684 and Joshua, born in 1696. The families of the first two remained in Ireland, but Joshua married four times, his most fruitful marriage being the second to Sarah Jackson. Their eldest son, John, moved to London, where his son, also named John, was said to be of Garrett Lane, Wandsworth. One of his later descendants has been traced to Australia.

A number of Pims have been contacted in Canada, where they have been resident for many years. It has not been possible to connect these Pims with those mentioned above. However, it has been established that they stem from a family named Pim, who were papermakers at Lindfield in Sussex, England. Here again one must go back to another Richard Pim, who having married and had children, married again in 1773 and had further issue. A son, James, born in 1777, is described as a papermaker and miller. He in turn had a son, Henry, born in 1811, who married Winifred Carter in 1835. They, with their children, emigrated to Canada in 1854 or 1855 and they are the forebears of many of the present Canadian Pims.

While still on the subject of Canada mention may be made of a David Pim, who is said to have been born in Dublin about 1828. He married at Owen Sound in Canada about 1852 and then became the first white settler in Sault Sainte Marie in Ontario. Many are the evidences of his stay there and, in fact, the main road north out of the town is Pim Street. All attempts to find who his parents were have failed and any information about this would be greatly welcomed by the local historical society there.

Research into another branch of the family was instigated by finding a most interesting article in the National Dictionary of Biography about Bedford Clapperton Trevelyan Pim. Bedford Pim was born at Bideford, Devon on the 12th of June, 1826, entered the navy in 1842 and was eventually raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral on the retired list in 1865. He had a most eventful

career in the navy, among other things being involved in the search for Franklin, when the latter was lost while on an Arctic expedition. Pim eventually found and rescued the crew after volunteering to go on a rescue mission by sledge, a journey which lasted 28 days. He got little or no recognition for this officially, but subsequently a small island, some 7 miles long off the coast of Ellesmere Island was named Pim Island after him. He also developed a keen interest in Nicaragua and tried to inaugurate a railway system and surveyed a route across the isthmus. While there he purchased a bay on the Atlantic coast and this became known as Gorgon or Pim Bay. When he retired from the navy he took up law and was called to the Bar in 1873. He concentrated mainly on admiralty cases in the west country and a window in his memory is to be found in a Bristol church. Not content with all this, he was also a Member of Parliament. He was descended from William Pim and his wife, Susanna, nee Pine, who were his great-great-grandparents. This William's grandson, Edward, born in 1758, married Mary Bedford, in St Mary's Steps, Exeter. Subsequent to this nearly all the children born to the family used the name, Bedford, as one of their Christian names. Edward and Mary's son, Edward Bedford Pim, was Bedford Pim's father. Bedford himself had two sons, the eldest Henry Bedford Pim, was a parson, who served in several churches before he became preacher and lecturer for the Central Church Committee for Defence and Instruction. The second son, Edward Hugh Bedford Pim, eventually went to Kenya where he died leaving a family. This branch appears to have incorporated the name Bedford in such a way as to give the double barrelled surname Bedford-Pim. While this branch of the family of which Bedford was a member came from Devon, many of them later moved to the London area where they set up business.

Mr. F. B. Pim, Member No. 653 [134 Glebe Avenue, Ickenham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB10 8PG.]

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

The then Vice-Chairman of the Guild, Peter Towey, now Chairman, in his article in the April 1990 issue of the Journal, page 291, says that the majority of members, in response to a questionnaire, picked London as the venue for the AGM.

That is hardly surprising as an examination of the Register will, I believe, reveal that the majority of members live in the South East of England, which is also probably why the majority of conferences have been held in the South of England.

Despite this, very successful conferences and AGMs have been held North of Potters Bar - notably for several years in Leicester,

the Guild's original home - and perhaps it would be only fair to cater for the minority once in a while.

Personally, I would like to see the AGMs move round the country as the Federation's conferences do. This would have several advantages: it would allow members, who may not otherwise be able to afford the travel and accomodation expenses, to attend; it would take members to parts of the country that they may not otherwise visit and it would allow non-Guild members in different localities to attend and see the work of the Guild.

Of course, it would rely on a local member of group of members undertaking the arrangements for the meeting place, accomodation, etc., but this has been done before. As to attendance - we have found in the Federation that keen family historians will travel anywhere for a good conference, even to places as far away as Aberdeen and Cornwall!

Wherever it is decided to hold meetings in the future, the Guild must start to think ahead more and fix the venue and dates at least a year in advance as other organisations do. There are so many conferences and meetings now that clashes are bound to occur unless adequate prior notice is given. Sadly, this has happened this year and several prominent members from the President down were unable to attend.

Whilst writing, may I take Mr. Towner to task [April 1990, page 299] for his comment "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".

This is true of the IGI which is not a genealogical program, but a pure and simple index, as its name implies. It is certainly not true of purpose-designed genealogical programs, such as Pedigree or Personal Ancestral File, which have almost unlimited capacity for notes, sources, wills, biographies, etc. The former, at my suggestion, has been considerably enhanced recently with several new features which make it particularly suitable for a one-name study.

Incidentally, if Mr. Towner asks his friendly and helpful LDS librarians how many and which Kent and Sussex parishes are included, they will be able to tell him precisely, the information is all there at the start of the index in the vital listings.

Colonel I. S. Swinnerton, Member No. 127, listed as the Swinnerton Society [*Yew Tree Cottage, Blackford, Stoke, St. Milborough, Nr. Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 2ET.*]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I recently came across an interesting finding aid which I do not recall ever reading of anywhere, which may be of help to other one-name researchers. This is an index listing by surname all who appeared in the special section of the 1861 Census covering persons who were on board a ship in a British port. Naval and merchant vessels, both British and foreign are included, passengers as well as crew being listed. Most details from the Census entry are given in the list, including the ship's name, although it would be necessary to consult the original entry to discover which port she was in at the time and to verify that the information has been correctly extracted. This is very easy since a cross-reference is given to the Census folio number.

The index is available on microfiche at the LDS Family History Centre at South Kensington and possibly at other LDS libraries and elsewhere. For those members who are not within easy reach of the above library, I should be happy to check the index on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope or three International Reply Coupons and advise them of any entries for their names of interest. Least expectations be raised too high, however, it is only fair to point out that unless you are researching a fairly common name the chances of finding an entry are slight, since only a small proportion of the population would have been on board ship when the Census was taken.

Mr. Graham Bird, Member No. 714 [44 Ravensdale Way, London W4 1TF.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

In reference to the letter of Professor Roy Newton, has anyone realised that obsession with one-name research might well alienate the fanatic from his or her spouse and children, who might well destroy the results of many years research out of spiteful frustration or plain ignorance that others might find it at all interesting and useful, since they themselves found it all utterly boring! Remember that most of us tend to be considered as "nutters", "freaks" or "wierdies" by those who do not share our interest and thus consider themselves to be "normal" and "sane".

Therefore, I suggest that members make at least three copies of their research, first, for themselves; secondly, for a chosen central repository and finally "selected copies" to each appropriate record office during their lifetimes. Do not rely on others.

Mr. John Crawford, Member No. 534 [368 Abergele Road, Old Colwyn, Clwyd, North Wales, LL29 9LU.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Some time ago I was sent a box of photographs relating to the name BRYANT. Unfortunately, they are not of my family and I was wondering if any member of the Guild would be interested in them.

They relate to ERNEST THEOPHILUS BRYANT, who was born in Bristol, Gloucestershire, circa 1864. He died in 1928 and was buried in Greenbank Cemetery, Bristol. His wife was SARAH JANE --- and she died in 1958 and was also buried in Greenbank Cemetery. ERNEST T. BRYANTS's father was GEORGE born circa 1819. ERNEST had two sisters and two brothers that I know of and I have some census extracts relating to this family. Unfortunately quite a few of the photographs are not named or dated, but they are in remarkably good condition.

One of the albums dated February 1932 related to Hutchings & Co., Excelsior Boot & Shoe Co., 1-4 Portland Square, but no names are given.

Should anyone be interested perhaps they would contact me as it is such a shame to have all these photographs when they could be the missing link in someone's family tree.

If you can help me find a home for them I would be most grateful.

Mrs. Margaret E. B. Rosier, Member No. 115 [71 Greenfield Crescent, Cowplain, Waterlooville, Hants, PO8 9EL.]

REVIEWS

AN ATLAS OF CUFFES, GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND 520 AD - 1899 AD

Volume 1, January 1990. Oversize A5, 22 pp. including 6 maps. Compiled and published by Mr. J. G. Cuffe, 16 Ty Yr Sarn Road, Rummy, Cardiff, Wales, CF3 8BD.

The aim of this booklet, to illustrate the changing distribution of the Cuffe name, is an admirable one which should be emulated by all one-name researchers. All parishes in Britain where Cuffes have been located are tabulated showing the period of inhabitation by the family. There is some slight confusion here as the date columns are headed 1800, 1700, 1600, etc. when the implication is that the 19th, 18th and 17th centuries are actually intended. Strangely, this table does not include Southern Ireland which is shown on the accompanying maps and where Cuffes appear.

The series of maps depict the spread of occurrences of the Cuffe name from 520 AD to 1899 AD. The data from which these maps were compiled presumably came from many different sources. Some indication of these would have been useful. For a future issue, parish maps showing the distribution of the Cuffe name in

Somerset and Dorset (the apparent Cuffe strongholds) would be an interesting addition.

The section on the possible origins of the name is informative.

The presentation, particularly the use of several different print styles, unfortunately detracts from the content of this booklet. In a project such as this new information is going to make continual revisions necessary, but a little more effort could have obviated certain alterations and corrections. The page numbered 2 is by conventional numbering page 5 and is referred to in the text as page 83, is a case in point and should have been retyped.

In family history, publication in some form can be preferable to waiting until a project is "finished" (a state which may never be achieved). It is, however, a pity that M. Cuffe did not wait until he was able to spend a little more time on presenting the results of his work in a more polished form. At £4 for 24 pages, two of which are blank, readers are entitled to a more professional product.

J. F.

THE DADLEYS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS A History of the various branches from 1250 to the present day, and a study of the origin of the name. A5, pp. 18. Compiled by Mr. A. G. Cooper, 8 Fishponds Road, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, CV8 1EX.

This booklet contains a useful discussion on the origins of the name Dadley and a brief account of various branches of the family. It is hoped that the author will build on this firm foundation in future publications.

The author's familiarity with and enthusiasm for, the subject of his research is clear. For the less informed, sub-headings dividing each branch mentioned would have been very useful. Reference is made to family trees held by the author. Whilst appreciating the difficulties of reproducing substantial pedigrees on an A5 page, the inclusion of brief charts would have been an asset.

It is clear that the author is an experienced researcher, but if this booklet is intended for circulation among the uninitiated some comments on the nature and limitations of the International Genealogical Index, which is frequently referred to in the text, would be advisable.

The inclusion of maps and details from the Staffordshire Historical Collection in which Dadley references have been found are to be commended.

An interesting read for anyone researching the Dadley family.

J. F.

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN THE GREAT WAR, 1914 - 1919

Mr. Pollitt, Member No. 1301, writes that members may be interested to learn that a comprehensive list of all known deaths of soldiers serving in the First World War is now available. It comes in 80 parts, thereby restricting its availability to large reference libraries. Nevertheless, it is the most definitive record available, containing 667,000 names. Each part contains one regiment, for example Part 25 contains the records for "The Lancashire Fusiliers" and Part 35 covers "The East Lancashire Regiment", each part being priced at £10. The information provided for each soldier includes number, rank, full names, decorations, place of birth, place of enlistment, with place of residence if different to that of enlistment, date of death and theatre of war where death occurred. Circumstances of death are distinguished as killed in action, died of wounds or died of other causes.

This monumental work will obviously be invaluable to all genealogists, especially those engaged in one-name research. Further details can be obtained from the publishers: London Stamp Exchange, 5 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 6BS.

U.S. CENSUSES

Mr. R. W. Price, Member No. 254, writes from Salt Lake City that he noted a few errors in the article on the U.S. Censuses [January 1990, page 263] which should be corrected.

The 1880 Census is Soundexed for families with children under 10 not 13. The 1910 Census is available for every state not for twenty, but is not Soundexed for all states.

REGISTRATION OF THE NAME YORK/YORKE

YORK/YORKE is not shown as a registered name in the Register of One Name Studies, 1990, Seventh Edition, and Mr. John Crawford has written to point out that he has researched this name for Northamptonshire from 1537 to 1800. The results of this research, plus the work of other researchers of this name, have been deposited at the Northamptonshire County Record Office, Delapré Abbey, Northampton, NN4 9AW.

A "THANK YOU"

Jessica Freeman, the Secretary of the Guild, received the following "thank letter" from Mrs. Maureen Andrew of Auckland, New Zealand. This is very rewarding after the criticism that has been noted during the past year regarding some members having failed to answer reply paid enquiries, as they had undertaken when joining the Guild.

"Earlier this year I directed an enquiry to you regarding the name 'Whitlock' and from the address you provided I was considerably helped in my research on that particular family. Many thanks for your assistance."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

Saturday, 10th November 1990. Guild One-Day Conference at Abingdon, Oxfordshire.

11th and 12th May 1991. Guild AGM and Weekend Conference at the Prince Rupert Hotel, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

21st and 24th June 1991. Family History Conference in Belfast, Northern Ireland, being arranged by the Ulster Historical Foundation .

6th to 8th September 1991. FFHS Conference at Sheffield, Yorkshire.

19th to 25th September 1991. First Irish Genealogical Congress, being held at Trinity College, Dublin.

10th to 12th April 1992. FFHS Conference at Humberside College of Further Education.

CORRECTIONS

CORRECTIONS TO THE NUMBERING OF VOLUME THREE OF THE JOURNAL OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

During the period covered by Volume Three of the Journal of One-Name Studies the form of dating the Journal was changed twice and two errors occurred in the numbering of the issues. The first error was in the Winter 1988/9 issue when the issue number on the cover was 4, while that on the Table of Contents was 5, indeed the latter was the correct number. The second error occurred in the January 1990 issue when the issue number appeared as 8, when it should have been 9. Thus the issue of April 1990 was 9

instead of 10. A correction was made in the last issue July 1990 which was numbered 11. However, at all times the pagination has been correct and to make future reference easier the corrected volume numbers with the date of each issue is given below. I apologise for these errors, although the first was not of my making.

Issues where errors occurred are shown * and bold type.

No. 1	Winter 1987/8	pages 1 to 32
No. 2	Spring 1988	pages 33 to 64
No. 3	Summer 1988	pages 65 to 96
No. 4	Autumn 1988	pages 97 to 128
* No. 5	Winter 1988/9	pages 129 to 160
No. 6	First Quarter 1989	pages 161 to 192
No. 7	Second Quarter 1989	pages 193 to 224
No. 8	October 1989	pages 115 to 256
* No. 9	January 1990	pages 257 to 288
* No. 10	April 1990	pages 289 to 320
No. 11	July 1990	pages 321 to 352
No. 12	October 1990	pages 353 to 384

DEADLINES

The deadline for the January issue of the Journal is Monday, December 3rd, 1990 and for the April issue, Monday, March 4th, 1991.

Those members with an Amstrad PCW 8256 or 8512, 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 £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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