The Journal Of

ONE-NAME STUDIES

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

The Editor hopes that members have had an enjoyable Christmas and takes this opportunity to wish them a happy, prosperous and peaceful New Year.

It is hoped that many members have made a New Year's resolution to write an article for the Journal, as the plea in the last issue for more contributions to the Journal has not resulted in an increase of articles received in fact rather to the contrary, fewer articles being received than usual. This results in a very unhappy state of affairs from the Editor's point of view. In the past a few members have suggested that they should write an article for every issue of the Journal, this however, is not what the Journal is all about and in discussion with members of the Executive Committee it has been decided that this would be detrimental to the concept of the Journal, which should reflect the interests and work of as many members as possible and only occasionally contain articles of special interest by non-members of the Guild.

Another possible New Year's resolution would be to check all printed secondary source material whenever possible against the primary documentary sources. This can produce amazing results and reveal mistakes made in works by well-known historians, who have taken their material from secondary printed sources, which are at times of considerable antiquity. A good example of this is the fact that many modern historical works when mentioning the part played by Colonel John Romsey in the Rye House Plot refer to him as an "old Cromwellian" and this is usually added to, to give the impression that he took part in the Civil War. This is quite erroneous. The "old Cromwellian" comes from Bishop Gilbert Burnet's "History of My Own Times" but in fact Colonel John Romsey probably was only in the army for a short period prior to the Restoration. This is borne out by the following evidence, his father Richard, son of Henry Romsey of Usk, was living in the parish of St. Andrew's Holborn, where he was subsequently buried. The parish register shows three sons of Richard and Sibill Romsey being baptised there, William on 7 November 1637, John on 7 June 1639 and Walter on 23 December 1641. Thus, John was only three years old at the outbreak of the Civil War. Also at the Restoration he was only a cornet, the lowest rank for a cavalry officer, which if he had been fighting in the Civil War would have indicated possibly the slowest promotion on record. His subsequent rapid rise in rank to major and then colonel in the war in Portugal following the Restoration would show that he was not lacking in military expertise, which is borne out by letters in the Clarendon State Papers in which his courage and initiative at the battle of Amexial is praised. Unless one researched in original documents one could easily be led to believe that his birth had taken place almost twenty years earlier.

One especially suspect source which should always be tested against primary sources are the works of Victorian genealogists.

Recently such a work was drawn to my attention which shows a complete confusion between Christ Church College, Oxford and the town of Christchurch in Hampshire, resulting in a somewhat exalted pedigree being given to a man and his son of the same name living in Christchurch, when a research of parish registers, land tax assessments and poll books showed him to be a blacksmith of an old local family totally unrelated to the family of Cornish baronets as the book claimed.

Certainly in the past, especially in Victorian times, the objective of genealogy was to establish a "noble" pedigree and according to fashion this waivered for a while as to whether a Saxon or Norman ancestry was to be prefered, although in the long run Norman ancestry easily prevailed. One must be forever grateful to Professor Round for his showing the false assumptions many of these pedigrees were based on and that only six families could positively claim to have had ancestors fighting at the Battle of Hastings. However, today for most people their objective is not to find a noble ancestor, but rather to find out as much as possible about their own links with the past. One-name studies can, because of the many families studied, provide an important contribution to the history of the common man, from information collected it is often possible to establish data concerning the mobility, life spans and numbers of children and compare one area with another.

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES AND THE SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES.

Following the Conference of the Federation of Family History Societies held in Aberdeen, last April, the Executive Committee of the Guild of One-Name Studies discussed the question of the Guild becoming a member of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies and it was agreed that this objective should be explored. Subsequently, the Guild has become a member of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies and members of the Guild are invited to attend the Association's First Annual Conference in Dundee, Saturday, September 9th, 1989.

A MESSAGE FROM THE NEW REGISTRAR

Marjorie R. Moore

Since I was elected to the office of Registrar last May I have been astonished and very disturbed by the large number of complaints I have received concerning members who are failing to answer correspondence. May I remind you all that you make a written undertaking to deal with all reply paid enquiries which related to your registered surname(s). I appreciate that the reasons for not answering correspondence can be many and varied, for example: lost in the post, failure to notify a change of address, illness, a lapsed membership and death. However, may I

suggest that if you are unable to give a full reply immediately that you acknowledge your correspondent and promise to write with full information as soon as practicable.

If you find it necessary to complain about a member, please let me have the following information:

1) The name, address and membership number of the member about whom you are complaining.

2) Date of your first letter.

3) Date of your second letter.

I am initiating stereotyped letters to acknowledge complaints and to write to "offenders".

Once all reasonable means have been tried to obtain a reply, I have the Executive Committee of Guild's authority to withdraw the offenders membership. I hope that I never have to resort to such an action.

Please let us start 1989 with a new resolution, to answer correpondence as quickly as possible.

Marjorie R. Moore [*1 Cambridge Close, Lawn, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN3 1JG.*]

THE BATH ONE DAY CONFERENCE - 1 OCTOBER 1988 **Keith Meredith**

Bath hosted a second very successful One Day Conference on Saturday, 1st October 1988. On a beautiful early Autumn day over fifty people gathered at Hetling Court, an original Tudor house built in 1570 for the Hetling family, which seems strangely out of place in the mainly Georgian city.

The first speaker, Richard Sowter, opened our eyes to the wealth of material available in the LDS Family History Centres, as they are now called. He told us that there are now over 180 million names on the new IGI, including those from all Scottish registers and many more Welsh and Irish records than before. Worldwide censuses and sheet indexes are available to order, but everyone was asked to remember that the Centres are all run by volunteers and that although information is freely available, or can be ordered for a minimal charge, any donations are welcomed and used to improve the services provided.

Michael Gandy, a Fellow of the Society of Genealogists and Chairman of the North Middlesex Family History Society, then instructed and entertained us in his usual inimitable style, leaving us impressed by his boundless enthusiasm and knowledge. He gave ideas about methods of collecting and recording informa-

tion, including all negative results! Also he told members of many unusual and lesser known records. Finally, he reminded us that our own one-name study is a hobby, so we can do as much or as little as we like and go down any side road or unlikely diversions. Our only obligations are to get it right and to pass the results of our efforts into safe keeping.

After the lunch break, which as always was all too short to eat and to meet friends. old and new, we returned to listen to John Westmancoat tell us about the history of newspapers and how they can help our researches. We learned that in the last century old newspapers were considered disposable, but that luckily for family historians, they had been saved. We learnt about the history of newspaper printing and that there were provincial newspapers from the early eighteenth century, whilst London papers are dated from 1800. Newspapers are not usually a good source for family historians, except for special newsworthy items and some records, such as lists of runaway apprentices and bankrupts, which were used to fill up space when news was scarce.

The conference ended with discussions about the future of the Guild and whether or not its aims and horizons, which have broadened out of recognition during the almost ten years of its existence, had extended too far. The meeting ended with everyone looking forward to the Tenth Anniversary in 1989 of the foundation of the Guild and with high hopes for the future. All the people who had worked hard to make the day so successful were applauded.

Keith E. G. Meredith, Member No. 754 [*Hillside View, The Hollies. Nailsworth, Glos, GL6 0AW*]

THE CRAM(M) FAMILY **Nicholas S. F. Cram**

British and American Cram(m)s

Up until recently I did not take very much notice of my name. However, since about 1985 with the rise to fame of my illustrious Geordie "kinsman", the world champion middle distance runner, Steve Cram and his disclosure in a certain major newspaper that he was related to the inter war tennis star, Baron Gottfried von Cramm that started my idea of starting a family history society. Below, I have given a brief outline compiled from my own research and from correspondence with other Crams of the family both in this country and Germany.

The Cram(m) family in Britain and its main branches in Canada and the U.S.A. is believed to be descended from a German immigrant, Hans von Cramm, who came to England in about 1528 and became an armed retainer of the County Palatine of Durham in the service of its Bishop. He seems to have been born in 1504, the twelfth

child of Burchard (Burkard), Baron of Oelber and Volkesheim and his wife, Amgard von Veltheim.

Hans' wife is not recorded in any document, but in 1530 he was granted the lands of Felling Priory by the Dean and Chapter of Durham for his services against the Scottish border raiders. He left three sons, John, Burkard and George and one daughter, Clara. The only son to leave issue was Burkard (Burchard). His second wife, Barbary was the mother of four sons and seven daughters, his first marriage having produced one son, Burchard, who died without issue. His Will dated 7th April 1609 left his lands in Wardley and Felling to his four sons of his second marriage.

Of these four sons, one died as a child, another, Benjamin, is unaccounted for, but the youngest son, John, leased fish pools at Howdendame, Bell Quay and Elswick from a document dated 30 January 1634 but by 1639 he was in Exeter, New Hampshire. However, Andrew, the Burkard's oldest son, lived at Dent's Hole, Northumberland, not far from Felling. He also owned a manor house called Holly Hall at Bell Quay and valuable fisheries at both Dent's Hole and Bell Quay. His Will dated 1625 left his property to his sons, Andrew, George and Archibald. Andrew died 24th April 1658 and was buried at St. Bede's, Jarrow.

Andrew of Dent's Hole is the ancestor of the British Cram(m)s, while his brother, John, who emigrated to Exeter, New Hampshire in 1639 and was living in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire about 1650, married Hester White and died in 1681 leaving two daughters and three sons, the ancestors of the American lines.

A late Victorian judge, George William Cram of Ovingham, believed himself to be the last of the family in Britain, as he noted in a letter dated 1875 written to Mr. Daniel H. Cram, presumably an American Cram. However, in the 1986-7 telephone directories for the British Isles there were 218 Cram(m)s of which about a third lived in Scotland and only ten spelt their name with two "m"s.

The Von Cramms

This line from which Hans von Cramm was descended is first recorded about 1243 with Ludolf von Cramm. However, tradition takes the family further back to Aschwin von Cramm, who came from Lower Saxony with the Holy Roman Emperor, Louis the Pious. Aschwin was descended from a knight mentioned in a document of the Bishop of Hildesheim about 655 A.D. and the family became loyal retainers of this Bishopric. However, a village called Cramm near Wolfenbittel is sited as the possible source of the family name.

Further tradition makes the Von Cramms royal cadets by way of Borgis, son of the rebellious Merovingian prince, Chramnus. Chramnus was made viceroy of Auvergne and East Aquitaine but rebelled against his father, King Chlotar (Clothaire) I (c.511-

61) in 555 ravaging the region from Rheims to the Rhine, capturing Chalons and entering Paris. However, in 560 he was captured and killed by his father. If it were possible to document such a line of descent, then the Von Cramms and their anglicised cousins would have a pedigree to rival the O'Neills.

The Von Cramms were classed socially as Imperial knights (Reichsritter) up to 1366-8, when they became what seems to have been hereditary feudal barons. The family also did its fair share as Teutonic Knights and Knights of St. John the hospitaller. Quite often they seem to have been involved in the political manouvres of the branches of ducal family of Brunswick. While this line of descent can only be taken back to 1243, the family were most likely trusty vassals of Duke Henry the Lion of Saxony and Bavaria, who died in 1195, and his successors in Brunswick. Thus, the family were most probably Guelphs (Welfs) and participated at the Imperial battle of Bouvines in 1214, as well as Henry the Lion's crusade against the heathen Obodirites of Mecklienburg around 1167.

Quite early the family branched out into the separate lines of Aschwinian and Burchardian. The Aschwinian line's most famous member was Aschwin IV (Assa) von Cramm, who was a close friend of Martin Luther, the church reformer. Martin Luther made him godfather to one of his sons and wrote the thesis "Is it possible that warriors also may be saved?" for him. Ashwin was also a distinguished military leader, who fought at the battles of Marignano (1515), Voltanen Heath (1519) and Frankenhausen.

The Burchardian line became hereditary feudal barons in 1366-8. Burchard II "the Short", who died in 1498 left a son, Burchard III, who fought at Voltanen Heath against his Aschwinian cousin and was captured. It was his youngest son, Hans, who is the ancestor of the anglicised Cram(m)s.

It is from Baron Burchard II, "the Short's" younger brother, Heinrich II that the present German barons Von Cramm are descended Heinrich II's two grandsons split the German family into the Frankian and Burchardian line. In 1655 the Frankian line became hereditary Grand Chamberlains to the Dukes of Brunswick (later Electors of Brunswick, Electors of Hanover and Kings of Great Britain and Hanover) with a clause to allow the office to the Burchardian line as well.

The mother of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands (the father of the Queen of the Netherlands), I believe was of the Burchardian line. Today the German baronial family still maintain their old seat of Oelber.

Miscellaneous Cram(ms)

Baron Gottfried von Cramm (1907-76), believed to be a Prussian baron although the family is centred in Brunswick-Hanover, was the losing men's singles finalist in 1935, 1936 and 1937, but won

the Wimbledon mixed doubles in 1933 and the U.S. doubles in 1937. He also won the French singles from 1934 to 1936 and the doubles in 1937, while he won the German singles from 1932 to 1935 and again in 1948 and 1949 and the doubles in 1948, 1949, 1953 and 1955. Taking into account Boris Becker, he was Germany's most successful tennis player overall. I am unsure of his exact connection in the German baronial family, but I believe he was of the Burchardian line.

Some American Cram(m)s have made out the argument that some persons of this name are in fact members of the Clan Chatton-MacKintosh sept of Gowc(h)rom or Chruim (Clan Crow or Smith) believed to be descended from the Perth armourer, Henry of the Wynd (who made up the numbers in the famous clan melee of the North Inch of Perth in 1396) by Catherine Glover, as given by Sir Walter Scott in his novel, "The Fair Maid of Perth". This could possibly be due to the anglicisation of the Gaelic name and that the majority of the Scottish Crams abound in Perthshire, a noted Clan Chatton area. There was also a lot of shipping between Perthshire and Tyneside by Newcastle keelmen, as recently shown by the "Scottish Genealogist" with the name appearing in that context. I have already found one Cram whose ancestral name started as Abercrombie, then was cut down to Crombie and finally to Cram.

The American Cram(m)s were split by the American Civil War. A Colonel D. H. Cram was with the Confederates, while a Major-General Cram was on the side of the Union.

Nicholas S. F. Cram, Member No. 1087 [*31 St. Peter's Avenue, Kettering, Northants., NN16 0HA.*]

WHY NOT SENT ABROAD **A. P. Silk**

My three times great-grandfather, James Silk, was baptised 23 August 1801 at Walcot St. Swithins, Bath, the third son of Robert Silk, who had married Mary Townsend at Trowbridge in 1784. James married Ann Heath on Boxing Day 1825 at Shrivenham, Berkshire and by 1827 they were living in the small Gloucestershire village of Hatherop.

On 1 December 1830, James was arrested and taken to Gloucester Gaol, charged with destroying two threshing machines in the nearby village of Quenington. He was sent for trial at the Gloucester Sessions held 4 January 1831 and was sentenced to fourteen years transportation. James was one of twenty-six persons sentenced to transportation at these sessions. Throughout the country during what were popularly known as the "Swing Riots", 505 persons were sentenced to transportation of which 481 actually went.

By the end of January 1831, all of the twenty-six men sentenced at the Gloucester Sessions had been conveyed to the hulks at Gosport to await transportation to Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania). On 2 February 1831, twenty-four of the twenty-six men sailed on the "Eliza". However, the two who did not sail were James and another prisoner, Isaac Bolton. Isaac had received a sentence of seven years transportation and the sentencing Chairman of Magistrates, Mr. J. Cripps, M.P. for Cirencester, had written to the Home Secretary, prior to the sailing of the "Eliza", suggesting that Isaac should be pardoned after six months on the hulks. This is exactly what happened, but why did James not sail?

He initially was sent to the Gosport hulk, "York", where he stayed for two months before being transferred to the hulk, "Hardy". He stayed on the "Hardy" until January 1832 when he was transferred back to the "York", where he remained until 1837, when he was granted a Free Pardon and returned to his village in Gloucestershire. It is interesting to note that he was on the "York" during the period in which the Tolpuddle Martyrs were awaiting transportation.

An attempt had been made in 1835 by the inhabitants to have James pardoned, but their petition was refused. One of the signatories to the petition was the owner of one of the threshing machines which James had been convicted of destroying. On the front of the petition, the Home Secretary had written "Petition Refused - Why Not Sent Abroad". Why not indeed!

Having read the book, "The English Hulks", it would seem to be a miracle that James survived for six years, given the conditions and disease prevalent on the hulks. Men would plead to be transported rather than stay on them.

I doubt that I will ever learn why he remained on the hulks and was not initially transported. However, I do know that he was the only one of the twenty-six men sentenced to transportation who could read and write and that during the period of his captivity he managed to father a child with his wife, prisoners being allowed visitors!

A. P. Silk, Member No. 1212 [*14 Vicarage Lane, Shrivenham, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN6 8DT.*]

ROYAL AIR FORCE ONE NAMES

Eunice Wilson

What family history researcher does not look avidly at any lists of names in the hope that his or hers may be there?

A ripe source of such lists for one name researchers is the Nominal Rolls and Movement Orders to be found when a complete unit, not just a squadron, was moved from one station to another.

There is no index or register of these and they are found only by luck in Air 28 and/or Air 29 at the Public Record Office at Kew.

They list everyone, both male and female, from the station commander down, giving his or her full service number, initials and job. For other ranks searching these is a goldmine, as they are not easily found nor listed in other records complete with initials and numbers. If you are next of kin of such a listed person you can then go to the RAF Record Office itself.

Other useful records are the names of airmen sent on courses to various training units. Again these course names are not always listed and never indexed, but you may be lucky and find named photographs as well. I was to my delight able to find an unsuspected Thirkill among these, complete with what we would now call a mug shot. It was very easy to see the family likeness. These courses were generally at Operational Training Units, quite often located in the north of England and Scotland, supposedly, but not always, out of the reach of the enemy.

One example found is that of 12 OTU which was a bomber training unit at RAF Benson 1943. This list covers 1940 to 1945 and is in Air 29/641. 52 Course lists among other names Troake, Marchant, Chislet, Wyton, Pullen, Cable, Cowling and Bruton. It is possible to photocopy the photographs as the material is not on microfilm, so you can look at the originals and get your copy the same day. 68 Course Sections 1 and 2 at the same OTU lists, Tyler, Monk, Jones, Garland, Linklater, Peardon, Livingstone, Marsden, Ingham, Harvey, Campbell, Henderson, Andrewartha, Crosby, Stone, Johnston, McBride, Powell, Chapman, Hislop, Hall, Timms, Smith, Ellin and more.

A few OTUs which have nominal rolls are:

132 OTU at East Fortune, Air 29/696
1 (C) OTU at Silloth, Air 29/707
42 OTU at Darley Moor, Air 29/679
54 OTU at Church Fenton, Air 29/689

Although I propose listing all these in order to make searches easier, I have not yet done so and therefore cannot help you, but if you send me a stamped addressed envelope, I can tell you where to look and for what.

Eunice Wilson, Member No. 143 [*143 Harbord Street, London SW6 6PN.*]

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF THE HEX SURNAME

L. W. M. Hex

During the past twenty years or so, I have been rather preoccupied with the traceback and accumulation of all matters concerning the great family called Martin, my maternal line, but

even this tremendous undertaking has not prevented me from making brief excursions into the traceback of my paternal line, Nex. Moreover, it is only during the last couple of years when some knowledge of its probable origin came to my notice. In common with many other surnames, there is a variety of spellings, for example: Nyckes, Neckes, Nex, Nix, Neck and possibly Nicks. The pronunciation of each indicates a "soft ending" rather than the hard "k" as in Neck.

Reference has been made to a number of publications: "The Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames", "English Ancestral Names", "Surnames of the United Kingdom", "English Surnames", "A Dictionary of British Surnames" and possible some others. Most suggest its origin as being derived from "the son of Nicholas", while one suggests that it is derived from a local expression "at the nook, niche or recess", but the last two publications suggest "a reference to the neck, a peculiarity of the neck, etc."

From my own research and from correspondence that I have received, the surname, Nex, is of a West country origin. Among my personal notes I have that in 1679 Jasper Necks had a son, Jset and from the same register that in 1680 Jasper NEX had a son, Richard. Thereafter the name was spelt NEX. Similar extracts, but with a variety of spellings, have been extracted from other parishes in Devon.

The earliest record which has come to light is dated 1238 and is to be found in the "Crown Pleas of the Devon Eyre of 1238" published by the Devon and Cornwall Record Society. Here we read, page 53, article 291 that "Richard the clerk of South Molton killed Roger Necke". The incidence of a "killing" rather than a "murder" hints of an English origin rather than Norman.

From "Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association" Tiverton, July 1891, Volume XXIII, there is a full article by F. T. Elworthy, "Crying the Neck, A Devonshire Custom" and in this we read that "It is the custom, at the cutting of the last field of wheat on a farm, to take a handful of ears and plait the straws into a fanciful shape, ... and this is called "the Neck". This custom is also noted of Morwenstow in "Hawker of Morwenstow" by Piers Brendon, page 76 and has been witnessed by my son-in-law, who comes from Falmouth.

Here then is the most likely origin of the surname Nex. It is not a prolific family and would have been much easier to have researched than Martin and could be expressed as, a surname attributed to the person who plaited the last sheaf of corn (nick, meaning to cut) at harvest time in the West Country.

Mr. L. W. M. Nex, Member No. 99 [*21 Lyndhurst Road, Exmouth, Devon, EX8 3DS.*]

AM I MR. AVERAGE?

Eric Banwell

When the Journal publishes information that can be quantified I pull out my own data and make a comparison. If my data does not match, I ask myself, "Why am I different?" I guess that many other Guild members do the same.

The recent interest in judging population from the Telephone Directories was a good example. I had used the HITCHON technique (Vol 3. No. 3. p.84) in a simplified form for the period 1885-1984.

GRO births since 1884	1400
GRO deaths for post 1884 births	483
BANWELL population	917

Based on a total of 282 Telephone directory entries, that gave a factor of 3.25.

Using a method similar to LOVEGROVE (Vol. 3. No.3. p.77) I had arrived at a factor of 3.32, which suggested a population of 936. A surprising correlation, bearing in mind the multiple entries predominant in some areas. But why 3.3 and not 3.7?

a. To compare like with like, I had used the England and Wales Directories only, with 48,490 pages and a population of 56.5 million.

b. I had assumed 350 entries per page against a possible maximum of 393. I cannot understand how Mr. Lovegrove arrived at his figure of 330 maximum.

All that was very interesting but it does not answer the question, "Am I Mr. Average?" I realised there were vast differences between HITCHON and BANWELL, in particular, the ratio of births to deaths. I adjusted my data by adding the 183 births between 1874 and 1884 so that I was comparing like to like. Even then I arrive at a HITCHON ratio of 1.81 and BANWELL 2.38. Does that mean that people with my name are living longer or are we perhaps breeding like rabbits? Maybe my family name is "Mr. Average" and the HITCHONs are the exceptions.

Most Guild members have collected a unique set of data, let us pool it to answer questions such as this. We can then really see whether or not we are "Mr. Average.

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

In relation to the above article Mr. Banwell would like to undertake statistical analysis correlating members' data to see how individual members' registered surname compares with that of

other members. He has outlined a number of such projects, but to begin with his project is "Is Your Family Waxing or Waning? He plans to compare a 30 year generation from 1851 to 1880 with that from 1951 to 1980. If a member has not extracted data to 1980 he would like the births for the last 30 years recorded. It is hoped that members will cooperate in this as it is the first time a member has attempted to undertake this type of project. Below is the information he would like to be sent to him at the above address. The Editor has agreed to publish the results in a future issue of the Journal.

Guild Member's Number_____ Surname Studied _____

1) Number of births registered 1851-1880 _____
2) Number of births registered 1951-1980 _____
3) Period covered if not 1951-1980 _____

Member's Name _____ Date _____

A HISTORY OF THE FAMILY POLLICOTT

B. C. Pollikett

My personal theory for the origin of the family surname, is that it began in the hamlets of Lower and Upper Pollicott, which form part of the Ashendon Hundred in Buckinghamshire. In pre-Norman times according to the "Victoria County History of the County of Buckinghamshire", part of the area was held by Alric, son of Godinge, a Saxon. Following the Norman Conquest in 1066, all the land was confiscated by the new king, William I and thereafter part of the area mentioned above was held by Walter Giffard, one of the King's warriors who fought with him on the battle field of Hastings. (See *"They Came with the Conqueror by L.G. Pine.*)

Present day visitors to the area north of Ashendon will find a signpost directing walkers along a bridleway in the direction of Lower Pollicott. Nearby, is Manor Farm, originally called Pollicott Farm. Built in the late 16th or early 17th century, some of the original parts, such as the large chimney stacks, remain intact today. However, recently the property was sold for redevelopment.

The place name Pollicottt is mentioned in Doomsday Book and during the 12th century when the widely used French practice of using a surname was adopted by the people of England, many took names relating to occupation or place of residence. Therefore, our family name would appear to be derived from a place name, that of the Pollicott hamlets. A translation from Latin describes the name Pollicott as "small huts".

Until the 19th century many families stayed in the same area for centuries at a time and often within a few miles of their

original "roots". Movement from or to any great distance was, for the majority, restricted. Settlement certificates were required to settle in a different parish and those who were thought "unsuitable" by the parish council were returned to their parish of origin. However, the coming of the railways in the mid 19th century, plus the depressed circumstances of many country dwellers following the bad harvests of the 1840s brought about a great migration to the large towns and cities, hence, the rapid growth of the East End of London at this time.

Until the beginning of General Registration in 1837, information relating to births, marriages and burials were contained with sometimes other notations in the parish registers. Far from the entries being made at the time of the events they were usually copied into the registers much later by the parish clerk from brief notes made by the incumbent. Thus, spelling mistakes occurred, even without the fact that regional accents prevailed in all parts of the country and often names were spelt phonetically. In my searching through these old records I have often found instances where even brothers and sisters have been given different spellings of their surname! It was not until the latter part of the 19th century and the greater literarcy following the implementation of the Education Act of 1876 that the spelling of surnames became standardised.

The earliest written record of the family surname was discovered in the last Will and Testament of Agnes Pollicotte (circa 1480), the widow of Edmonde, who had died intestate. Through the centuries that followed parish registers contained many variants of the name, such as: Pollycott(e), Pollicutt, Policate, Pollecutt, Pol(l)eykett and my own Pollikett together with the assumed original name of Pollicott. Variations based on the above also have either one or two "l"s and/or "t"s to confuse even further! However, I have only connected five standards as I call them, namely, Pollicott, Pollicutt, Pollecutt, Poleykett and Pollikett.

Up to the time of writing I have only discovered 25 blood lines which remain as the presumed original and during a ten year period of research over 800 offsprings <u>directly</u> linked to Agnes and Edmonde have been found. To date the family has approximately 70 males to possibly reproduce in the future - some of mature age and some still only children. Base born heritage has not been included in the above figures.

To conclude, all the above information was extracted from many sources including parish registers, Wills, Muster Rolls, Poll and Hearth Tax records, Censuses, all references to the family name to be found in the Indexes at St. Catherine's House and documents relating to the Armed Services and emigration to be found at the Public Record office at Kew. The latter provided information on the many persons of this family name living in South Africa and Australia. Some 20th century information was provided by living kin both in the United Kingdom and abroad. The writer's next

project will be the search of the United States telephone directories for more links in this human Jigsaw puzzle.

Edward Charles Pollikett, Member No. 1013 [*Acorn Lodge, 12 Hodder Close, Chandlers Ford, Eastleigh, Hants.*]

HOW BIG IS A ONE NAME STUDY?

Orin R. Wells

The sometimes ultimate result of this one-name study business is the formation of an international surname organization. Through it you may eventually get to a point that you can have other people look into the archives that you cannot reach. Why would you ever want to do this? Because you can not go everywhere to do research. The Wells Family Research Association was formed last March, when I finally realized that not only could I not cover all the bases, but that I could not even begin to do so without a lot of help. Just handling the correspondence was starting to bury me. I have built up a listing of over 1,000 researchers actively interested in the Wells surname. I could not even contact them all!

I will discuss more on our family organization in a later article. The whole premise is that by coordinating the efforts of a lot of other researchers, who are willing to each donate a little time, you can accomplish a lot more than you can ever do by yourself.

What about using computers rather than paper systems? I say yes! I envy the members who can grab off all their subjects in a set of 10,000 or less. I am facing a conservative number in excess of one million. Think about it. If your family started with only one man, who managed to have two sons who grew to manhood and had two sons etc. (never mind the girls who married outside the family name) you would be looking at 65,000 after only 400 years. You who have families die out on you just suffered from tough luck or maybe you are not looking far enough afield? Have you looked in America for your surname? Have you looked in Australia? A lot of folks were shipped to those places against their will and many others went to seek a "better life", though how a tomahawk in the head could be considered better than some alternative, I do not know. How about the rest of Europe?

My own family in the U.S. has produced nearly 1,000 members that I can document in 160 years from just one man with three sons (counting the lines of the women). Who knows what would have happened if the other three children had survived their childhood and there were seven generations of this family in America before he was born! Life was tough in those days. There is just no way that I could keep all this straight let alone do the matching without a computer.

But which computer system? Which genealogical package? Let me tell you that there is not a really capable software system out there today that will handle more than 65,000 entries. I am still looking for the right system to use. That is not to say that you cannot start now with one of the available systems and later transfer to a more capable system when it comes along. If someone knows of one that fits this task, please let me know.

But you say "I get along just fine with my paper system. I don't need an expensive computer". Let me say this about your paper system. First, you will not look through your paper system to see if you have any matches on my surname. It is just too difficult. A computer system can find such matches in seconds and print them out on a nice piece of paper so that you can send them to me through the Guild. I want to say that I really appreciate the names that I receive through the Guild and once I have my computer system in place, many of you will be receiving lists from me. It might be a few months down the road, but it will come.

However, in my mind the most important reason for computers is the following. When we each get to a point that we are no longer able to carry on with our research, we will probably see to it that all our records are donated to some archive (possibly the Society of Genealogists) where future researchers will be able to make good use of them. Otherwise, our children will most likely throw the lot out because they do not share our interest. If you have ever tried to find your way through collections in the library of the Society of Genealogists (or any other archive) you know how difficult it can be to find anything even with a good indexing system that obviously the original researcher knew well.

We are doing far more important work with our studies than even most of us realize. We are seeking out entire surname lines and linking them together where the links can be proven and gathering material that is never considered by people researching their own families. Just think what this could do for genealogists all over the world if some day all our work could be joined together into a computer system. It is not just a lot of random records like the IGI (which, by the way, also contains a lot of erroneously linked material because of defective computer generation, so be careful) and it is more than single unassociated family groupings like you will find in the evolving LDS Ancestry project.

We have or will have many complete studies that are well researched and carefully matched. If this could be done on a computer system where the data could be joined together in one great system, we would be doing so much more for future (or even current) researchers. It is not comprehensive of course because not all surnames are represented and their are many researchers who do not belong to the Guild. The only way this can ever be brought together is through a computer system. This is why it is an important consideration. I think, this aspect of our studies

needs much more thought and those of us working with computers need to start communicating our ideas more. A task force might be a good idea to establish the criteria for an "ideal" computer system for our purposes. This differs significantly from what is good for the genealogist who is looking at his or her limited family.

I would welcome letters from others in the Guild who are thinking along these lines.

Orin R Wells, Member No.856 [*Alte Landstrasse 17, 8802 Kilchberg, Switzerland.*]

MORE USEFUL SOURCES FOR THE ONE NAMER

Brian Christmas

Three books culled from the records at the PRO Chancery Lane are Able Men of Suffolk, 1638 by Banks, listing all the able bodied men in the county aged from 16 to 60 years of age, by hundred and parish from the Muster Rolls, totalling 24,000 names in all; High Court of Admiralty, 1637/8 by Shilton, giving the details of cases held in that Court for that year and Emigrant Ministers to America, 1690-1811 by Fothergill, which gives details of clergymen who were assisted by the payment of £20 to emigrate to the Americas, including the West Indies, extracted from Treasury Books.

Two other sources refering to emigration are R. Hume's Early Child Immigrants to Virginia, 1619-1642, a list of vagrant and orphan children picked up in the streets of the City of London, housed at the Bridewell Royal Hospital and then sent to America as servants under the auspices of the Virginia Company and part of MSS. Egerton 77 entitled Denizens in Ireland, which lists the names of 300 Protestants, who emigrated to Ireland from various places in England, Wales, Scotland, the Low Countries, France, Germany, etc. from 1662 to 1737. This list which gives occupations and places of origin will be published in "The Irish Genealogist" in due course.

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

LAST OF THE LORDS

The "Edwin Fox" Restoration Society

The "Edwin Fox" was built as a fully rigged ship at Sulkeah, Bengal Province in 1853, of 836 tons burden. It was the last of many hundreds of ships built for the Honourable East India Company. An item from an old London journal states that the ship was named after Edwin Fox, Esq., who was convenor of a financial company connected with the East India Company. He was also a relation to Fox, the politician. Into her construction went

massive baulks and planking of the highest quality teak. She was built, regardless of expense, with stern galleries, coir running gear and all the quaint characteristics of the East.

Although the "Edwin Fox" was built for the East India company she never sailed under that flag. Thomas Reeves, her builder, remained her owner and she sailed on her maiden voyage from Calcutta to London with a cargo of tea. On arrival in London she was surveyed in the Canal Dry Dock and was classed A1 12 by Lloyd's Register of Shipping and she was sold to Sir George Hodgkinson, the owner of a large number of ships. He owned her for less than a year before she was sold again.

In 1854 the "Edwin Fox" was bought at auction by a Mr. Duncan Dunbar, one of the most famous ship owners of the day. Besides Dunbar there were a number of other bidders. Among them was James Baines, the Liverpool ship owner "all wire and whipcord", who owned the Black Ball Line of Clippers and "White Hat" and John Willis, later to become the owner of the immortal "Cutty Sark". The bidding started at £15,000 and jumped in thousands to £25,000 whereupon Willis, a canny Scot, withdrew from the contest. The dapper Baines, always a plunger, drew a round of applause when he jumped the bid to £28,000, turning to Dunbar as he did so with the exclamation of "beat that if you can and be damned to you". The crowd gasped in astonishment when Dunbar replied, "£30,000 and the same to you". This extraordinary bid silenced the opposition and the price paid was said to be a record at the time.

Dunbar's faith in his new ship was not unfounded for he chartered her to the British Government to be used as a transport at the rate of £1 per ton per month. The Crimean War had broken out in 1853, the previous year and the "Edwin Fox's" first task was to carry 15 officers and 481 men of the 51st Regiment from Calais to the Baltic as part of the 10,000 troops sent to attack the Russian fortress of Bomarsund in the Aland Islands, between the modern day Sweden and Finland. After a successful engagement the troops re-embarked and she returned to Cherbourg.

On the 13th November, 1854 a heavy gale struck Sebastapol on the main Crimea front where 23 troopships were lost with over a thousand casualties. It was said that the "Edwin Fox" was the sole survivor, but records have proved otherwise. On that day she was loading in England for a voyage to Malta and the Crimea. Until October, 1855 the "Edwin Fox" continued to be employed as a transport between the Mediterranean and the Crimea, being discharged from this service after the fall of Sebastapol.

These voyages netted Duncan Dunbar a profit of £8,000 above the purchase price. Between late 1855 and 1858 the "Edwin Fox" made three East India voyages under the Dunbar House flag carrying pale ale to India and tea homeward. In 1858 the "Edwin Fox" was chartered again by the British Government to transport convicts to Freemantle, Western Australia. The 280 male convicts were

transported "not so much for their own good, but for their country's health", said an official dossier, "they were in fact a superior kind of prisoner, found guilty of political crimes". Superior or not they were caged like animals for a murderous 89 day voyage, arriving at Freemantle on the 29th November, 1858.

For some years the "Edwin Fox" story is not clear as shipping records were lost by fire during World War II. Stories of the ship being involved in the Indian Mutiny and the great famine are incorrect. It is known that she was seeking cargoes in Hong Kong for some months. One reported event is correct; during a voyage to India she became stranded near Madras on India's East coast and only by jettisoning her cargo, which included 446 hogsheads of beer, was the "Edwin Fox" able to be refloated.

The owner of the "Edwin Fox", Duncan Dunbar, died in 1862 and the vessel was sold to Messrs. Gallatly, Hankey and Company of London. On completion of her Indian Charter, she made five voyages to Australian ports with passengers and cargo. Changes were made and her cross-jack yard was removed in 1867 and the "Edwin Fox" became a barque. This change meant less maintenance and also fewer crew were needed to man the barque.

The "Edwin Fox" was chartered in 1873 by the Shaw Savill and Albion Company for use as an immigrant ship. Her first voyage in the New Zealand trade was to Lyttelton arriving on 27th June, 1873, after a hectic voyage of 114 days from Brest. The "Edwin Fox" had sailed from London, but when the ship was just clear of the English Channel the crew managed to avail themselves of bottles of spirits among the cargo. Every man jack of them got fighting drunk and unfit for duty. During this carousal a strong gale blew up and her bulwarks were washed away. To make matters worse she sprang a leak and relays of passengers had to man the pumps to keep the ship a float. The ship's doctor was killed helping, impaled on a metal rod. An able seaman was also killed endeavouring to secure the ship's boat. While a young girl was washed overboard but was luckily swept back by the next wave and snatched to safety by her father, none the worse for her unintentional swim. A red petticat was hoisted aloft as a distress signal. Her sails in shreds and partially demasted, the vessel was sighted by the American steamer "Copernicus". The passengers were told to jump as she drew alongside. Some of the crew tried to join them, but the Captain bellowed, "If any of the crew move. I'll shoot them". A hawser was passed to the "Edwin Fox" and she was towed to Brest where a lawsuit was settled for a heavy salvage claim. All her crew were arrested and sent to England, where they received six months hard labour for their misbehaviour.

After six weeks of repairs, the "Edwin Fox" set sail again, but the passengers' misfortunes were not over. The cramped and unhealthy conditions, combined with the lack of proper food led to an outbreak of the dreaded Scarlatina Fever of which four people died, while another adult died of consumption and a child

of thrush making six deaths in all. When the ship finally arrived in New Zealand waters, she was forced to spend a fortnight off Lyttelton Heads because of the fever. The final landing date was 9th July, after the ship had been quarantined on Ripa Island for 10 days.

Her second voyage was also eventful. She sailed from London on December 23rd under Captain Walpole and a few hours after parting from her tug she was forced to run for shelter off The Downs owing to a strong gale from the west. Coming to anchor, the "Edwin Fox" collided with the schooner "Westward Ho". The schooner sank, but all her crew were rescued by a Deal boatman. In the collision the "Edwin Fox" lost her jib boom and an anchor. Before another anchor could be made fast, she drifted on to the Deal rocks. With the coming of night and the ebbing tide, all her passengers were removed to safety by the Ramsgate Lifeboat. At high tide next day she was refloated and no leaks were found. She was towed back to London where a survey was ordered by the emigration authorities. To everyone's surprise, beyond very slight injury to the bilge sheathing, no damage whatsoever was found to the ship's hull. After the survey was completed she sailed again, now under Captain Davis, arriving at Wellington on the 18th April with 225 adult passengers. On the voyage there had been six births and five deaths.

About this time following the loss by fire of the "Gospatric", with a large number of immigrant deaths, teak built ships were deplored as transports. Even so the "Edwin Fox" again left England with 244 passengers and a cargo which included summer drapery, clothing, hardware, 250 cases of stout, 150 cases of ale, 10 cases of red herrings and 20 cases of canary seed. She arrived at Nelson on 17th November 1878, after a voyage of 101 days out of Plymouth. The "Edwin Fox" had to wait a month at anchor in Nelson before receiving further orders which took her to Port Pirie, South Australia, to load wheat and wool for London. Two days before leaving Nelson she parted an anchor during a gale in the Tasman Bay and drifted a mile before she could be pulled up by another anchor. She finally left Nelson on 15th January 1879 having been in port for two months.

She made a further immigrant voyage leaving London 7th January 1880 under Captain Phease. The "Edwin Fox" carried 20 saloon, 12 second class and 77 steerage passengers, arriving at Lyttelton on 3rd May 1880. This voyage was marked by poor food wet conditions and the ship in darkness. Three children died of fever and the voyage was one of hardship.

In the following year she sailed again from England but carried only cargo arriving at Bluff 18th May 1881. However, the "Edwin Fox's" days were not yet over for although steam ships were making journeys much faster than sail, they were still expensive to man and run. In the early 1880s a worldwide depression cut the number of assisted immigrants to New Zealand and few people had the passage money let alone enough to purchase land, but at

the same time a whole new period of prosperity opened. The successful voyage of the "Dunedin" from Chalmers to England in 1882 with a cargo of frozen meat was to mark the beginning of a new trade.

Shaw Savill purchased the "Edwin Fox" for £2,500 and on the 25th June 1885, after freezing equipment was installed, she left England for the last time. After a relatively calm passage, she arrived at Port Chalmers via the Cape of Good Hope on 19th October. Her only passengers were Mr. Weatherhilt, who was in charge of the freezing machinery, his wife and three children. Her decks had been cleared, her mast reduced and Bell and Coleman dry air refrigeration had been installed. Massive boilers were salvaged from the "Lyttelton" (holed in Timaru) and the "Northumberland" (wrecked at Napier). The "Edwin Fox" now took on a most peculiar appearance, looking like neither a steamship nor a sailing ship. However, her original lines remained the same. Sheep killed ashore were placed aboard for freezing as space became available and the frozen carcasses subsequently off-loaded into vessels bound for England. The "Edwin Fox" could freeze 400 sheep a day and she performed this function admirably. Whereas 240 immigrants could only travel in extreme discomfort, 14,000 sheep's carcasses fitted snugly into her converted hold.

Four years later in 1889, the "Edwin Fox" was towed to Lyttelton arriving on 14th January. She was under charter to the Canterbury Frozen Meat Company while burnt out freezers were being rebuilt at the Belfast Freezing Works. Then later when more modern shore-based freezing works were established at Port Chalmers, the "Edwin Fox" was towed to Gisborne and later to Bluff to act as a freezer for a new meat works there.

In January 1897 she was towed by the Union Steamship Company's "Kawatiri" to Picton. Here sheep slaughtered at Spring Creek near Blenheim were taken by train to Picton for freezing aboard the "Edwin Fox". When larger Shaw Savill and Albion ships loaded their cargoes she was winched out on her kedge anchor into deeper water so that loading could take place.

On Friday 10th December 1897, the old ship hoisted her colours for the last time, when she was dressed to welcome aboard the bride of James Scott, the Engineer in Charge. The couple's first son was born aboard her and was appropriately christened Edwin Fox Scott, later a daughter was also born there, who was named Gladys Hay Scott.

When the Picton Meat works was first mooted, it was intended to use the freezing plant from the hulk, but on examination it was found to be practically useless without extensive repairs. It was decided to remove her boilers, engines and remaining machinery and gear and anchor her with two anchors out in the stream. It is not clear what use was made of the space once occupied by her machinery and gear, but her living quarters were used by employees up to August 1903. By 1905 the ship was

berthed behind piles below the freezing works. Large holes were cut in both her sides, everything of value was removed and with a tramway from the boiler house into her port side she became a landing stage and coal hulk.

Growing more delapidated as the years passed even the "Edwin Fox's" function as a coal hulk ceased. She became an unwanted derelict. In the late 1950s her poop and top gallant forecastle were removed.

The restoration of the old ship was first mooted by a group of Marlborough enthusiasts led by Mr. Norman Brayshaw in 1964. The Restoration Society was registered as an incorporated body on 12th May 1965. Negotiations were carried out with the owners of the ship, "The New Zealand Refrigeration Company" and a contract to purchase was drawn up. The "Edwin Fox" became the property of the Restoration Society on 24th September 1965 for a purchase price of one shilling.

Much voluntary work was put in by Society members and other helpers to remove the rubbish and coal dust which had accumulated for many years. A central site on the foreshore where restoration could be undertaken was negotiated with the Picton Borough Council and hopes were high that restoration would become a reality. However, when the next local council elections were held, the newly elected body disclaimed the site contract and the whole restoration project was aborted. The Society made every effort to find a suitable alternative site, but insufficient funds could not be raised for necessary site preparation work in the only practical location. As a last resort, the Society called for tenders for the purchase of the ship, but no tender received was considered satisfactory.

As owners of the hulk, the Society was under an obligation to move it. On 19/20th October 1967, the ship was pumped out and with the use of gelignite was dislodged from its muddy berth. After being moored overnight at Waitohi Wharf it was towed to Shakespeare Bay, where it has remained for just over 20 years.

In 1976 a group from Auckland took over the functions of the Society with the intention of making the ship seaworthy enough to be towed to Auckland for restoration there. The necessary $75,000 to $80,000 could not be raised and once again the restoration lapsed. Ownership of the ship and the functions of the Society were transferred back to Picton in November 1981 and 23rd November 1985 the Society was granted a site near the ferry terminal.

At long last by mid-October 1986, all necessary statutory approvals had been obtained. No time was lost now that the Society was in a position to plan and undertake site preparation and prepare to refloat the ship and bring her to her permanent berth. Work commenced in earnest on 30th October and as the wake of the Cook Strait ferry surged into Shakespeare Bay the 133 year

old ship stirred for the first time in 20 years. By Tuesday, 4th November the "Edwin Fox" was floating free ready to be moved into deeper water. A month of feverish activity by volunteer helpers then began. A derelict hulk was transferred into a proud old ship ready for her final voyage.

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

On the subject of using UK telephone directories to discover surname distribution, I was highly sceptical of this method, given the large movements of population and the time that has evolved since the origin of English surnames.

However, in a patently obvious case like Biddulph, where there is one place and one place only of that name in North Staffordshire, which presumably gave rise to the surname, a large proportion of current surname holders listed in the telephone directories still live within 50 or 60 miles of that town. In this case although there are obvious exceptions, we can speak meaningfully of a "local surname".

At the same time, we have ample evidence of the distortion factor caused by numerous male descendants of a single surname bearer. Present evidence would suggest that the numerous Irish Biddulphs scattered throughout the world come from a single adventurer of that name, who settled in County Offaly in the 17th century, while a separate branch is descended from a shopkeeper living in Birmingham in the 1840s. A so far unique example of a change to the spelling Biddle took place in the 17th century when a Biddulph went to Pennsylvania, the numerous Biddles of Philadelphia, several of them prominant in American history, all appearing to be descended from this one man.

If we were to balance these factors against the fact that many lines have disappeared because all the Biddulphs of a particular generation were female and married into other surname groups, we would get a far more patchy picture than is really the case. Can anyone help to explain the phenomenon of closely localised distribution surviving all the changes of time? I can date proletarian Biddulphs to the 14th century and the gentry family further back than this.

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

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Recent letters in the Journal have stated that the Guild is a mutual aid society. The typical family history researcher devours indexes and exchanges surnames and information as the prime symptoms of their contagious disease. The question of cross referencing of members indexing and the access to these indexes therefore is one that we should address.

The obvious contact is by members main interest surname index. however, I expect that other members like myself also have an index of other surnames that occur on documents etc. relating to our main interest. Quite often these names are not mentioned in the indexes to the source documents.

I would estimate that my index of "other surnames" contains about a thousand different surnames and at present these are on an old fashioned 8"x 5" card index system. The format for this information is full name, event, associated full CUF(F)LEY name, year and my own document reference number.

Example: Catherine PICTON married HENRY BENJAMIN CUFLEY 1874 cert 20, born 5th Sept 1851 cert 78.

The questions that the mutual assistance aspect of our Guild raise are:-

i) What format should these indexes follow?

ii) How should they be stored?

iii) How can we, or should we, make them available to others?

There are two answers to question one. We either follow a full information format as outlined above or we merely note the surnames for which we have information. The second may well give sufficient information for an opening contact but will not satisfy those undertaking a one-name study, as they will want to know whether information duplicates that which they already have.

In the modern world, question two, obviously has the traditionalists' record card index versus the computer buffs data base. The latter is then able to easily provide the answer to question three through a printout of a surname alphabetical sort.

I would appreciate other members views before I embark on tedious hours of data input into my Amstrad 1640. In the mean time if anyone would like me to check my OTHER SURNAME index do not hesitate to enquire but please include a stamped addressed envelope.

David Cufley, Member No. 496 [55 *Broomhill Road, Dartford, Kent, DA1 3HT.*]

REVIEWS

POLICE HISTORY MONOGRAPH NO. 1 - NOTES FOR FAMILY HISTORIANS
by L. A. Waters, M.A.

This is a most interesting monograph which sets out in a clear and concise style some helpful advice and information for those family historians who think that they have an ancestor, who served in the Police Forces of England and Wales.

There is an excellent section on the background to police history, with a short survey of the "old police", ie: the parochial system of parish constables, and a longer section on events since 1829, when the Metropolitan Police Act became law, which was an attempt to modernise the largely inadequate policing arrangements for the London area and introduced the "new police". I did not know that the more senior officers in the Force were mainly appointed from men with experience as NCOs or Warrant Officers in the armed services and that for most of the 19th century the bulk of the Constables recruited to the Metropolitan Police were agricultural labourers from the country. By 1856 it became compulsory for all counties in England and Wales to establish proper police forces.

The second section on documentation not only lists what kind of records were kept, but what have survived and where they can be examined. The author points out that it is essential to know where a person served as a police officer, if there is to be any hope of finding out further information. He also makes it clear that it may be safest in the first instance to assume that a record has not survived.

The third section mentions a number of periodicals from which information about police officers and their work can be found, such as the Police Gazette, the Police Almanac and the Police Review. The Police History Society is currently working on a project to republish the 18th and 19th century surviving copies of the Gazette on microfiche - this periodical contains details of important crimes, absentees and deserters from the armed forces, etc. It should be available in libraries at this time.

There are also seven appendices of useful information, a map showing the boundaries of the current forty-three English and Welsh police forces and a bibliography.

Copies of the monograph are available from the author, Superintendent L. A. Waters, The Police History Society, Cambridgeshire Constabulary, Divisional Headquarters, Parkside, Cambridge.

J.R.F.

THE GREENWOOD TREE IN THREE CONTINENTS:
By Alexander Greenwood PhD, 1988, Longy Investment Trust Ltd, 282pp

The results of over forty years' research, both by the author and by others equally experienced in the field have gone into this significant publication. It is a general compendium for those with an interest in the surname Greenwood and a comprehensive index means that 'outsiders' can easily find their way into the main body of the book without reading from cover to cover.

The original intention was to ensure that the material collated was safeguarded for posterity by distributing it as widely as possible - a reminder to us all that this must be one of our aims. There is plenty of space allocated to recent generations where the author is naturally able to write with authority. Two chapters are autobiographical and others cover bearers of the name known to him personally. Unless some catastrophe befalls our ancient archives these rather personal sections of the book will probably prove the most valuable in the long run; especially as he is brave enough to discuss some of the sadder moments and family failures which are all to often omitted from similar works.

The extent of the coverage of the book is not stated but clearly the author has had to be selective. All mentions in the major biographical reference books have been included and the entries for Greenwoods in Burke's Landed Gentry have been updated and included in full.

There are descriptions of the major family groupings both in their traditional 'seats' and in their new homes overseas. There are plenty of photographs, old & new, and although these are grouped together they are well captioned and there is reference to the appropriate chapter in the text.

Although aimed mainly at fellow Greenwoods there is still much of general interest. Early documentation is discussed and there is a particularly useful section describing the workings of the College of Arms, the registering with them of pedigrees and Dr. Greenwood's eventual petitioning for his own grant of arms.

M.R.T.

THE MELLS by J. Douglas Porteus, 1988, Saturnalia: The Saturna Island Thinktank Press, pp.96, ISBN 0-9693510-0-3.

The front cover suggests, with a picture of the Mell-Baker family, probably taken during World War I, that it is another run of the mill, straight forward, aren't we great books, of which there are so many. However, the back cover shows the author bearded, mouth wide open with teeth bared, splashing in his

"thinktank"! This makes the would be reader wonder whatever can be inside. In fact it is an above average book in its presentation and layout. The text is easy to follow and engages the reader's interest immediately. The various statistics compiled by the author are comprehensively illustrated by many maps and graphs, yet, this is the only fault in the book. On some of the maps and graphs various shadings of black are used which in certain compact areas makes the intended results difficult to ascertain.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, this book can be highly recommended to any serious family historian for its original ideation of presenting various statistics pertinent to one-name studies and to the not so serious historian for a good read.

R.C.R.

THE FAMILY HISTORIANS ENQUIRE WITHIN by F. C. Markwell and Pauline Saul, 3rd edition, 1988, Countryside Books in association with the FFHS, pp. 224, ISBN 0907099.

This 3rd edition of a very valuable reference book for the family historian has been revised and updated in a much more readable format. The body of the book remains much the same as before, but with the ommission of the quotations at the top of each page. However, it is the additional material at the beginning and end of the book which makes it of greater value than the earlier editions. There is now an index, a list of useful addresses, a list of the Public Record Office "Information" Series, as well as a listing of the various classes of documents, with the class letters, to be found at the Public Record Office at Kew and Chancery Lane respectively. The book is now also published in a hardback edition under the title "Tracing Your Ancestors: The A-Z Guide".

M.E.R.

WAS YOUR GRANDFATHER A RAILWAYMAN? compiled by Tom Richards, 1988, Tom Richards and the FFHS, pp.40, IBSN 0 907099 80 7.

A most comprehensive booklet covering railway records not only in the United Kingdom, but also Australia, Canada, Eire, India, New Zealand and the United States. The various types of record which have survived for each railway are listed with the locations of the source material. This information is invaluable as anyone will know who has attempted to find what records are still available for a particular railway, especially if one has little interest in a long "deceased" railway other than to find information about one's ancestor.

M.E.R.

THE GODDARD ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE NEWSLETTER October 1988, published three times a year, pp.8.

Precognition! Ghost! The Bayeux Tapestry! These are just some of the interesting subjects embraced by the collected Goddard family experience and aptly reported in their Newsletter. It is a harmonious blend of well thoughtout editing, layout and content, which gives it a unique appeal and a good read even for non- members of the Association.

R.C.R.

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

GENEALOGY THROUGH CAMPANOLOGY

[*The following was contributed by The Middlesex County Association and London Diocesan Guild of Church Bellringers*]

Unless you are a church bellringer or involved in the maintenance of a church you may not be aware of the existence of peal boards. Normally made of wood, in a variety of sizes, they adorn the belfry walls of most of our ancient parish churches. You may be able to trace your long lost relatives or ancestors through the peal boards which contain dates on which peals were rung together with the names of the participating ringers; they usually also name the Incumbent and Churchwardens at the time.

There is now a totally new and unique index, quite separate from the state and ecclesiastical records, which contains this information plus inscriptions on bells which are generally inaccessible to the public. This could indicate the parish where the search may be started or resumed. As this index only covers the old county of Middlesex and the City of London, it is appropriate that it will be ready for the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the Middlesex Family History Society. Please note that due to the element of danger connected with the art of bellringing, it is most important that researchers do not go climbing among bells in order to obtain information inscribed on them without being accompanied by the Tower Captain or qualified engineer; these duties require special insurance.

Successful research has taken place resulting in the discovery of addresses, localities and activities of some bellringers (particularly for the end of the last century) which enhance and enrich the index, supplying valuable information to the enquirer and being of interest to the family historian.

We have been most fortunate in having been granted access to manuscripts in private collections which give details of peal boards and inscriptions on bells of those churches which were devastated in the Second World War. The composition of this Peal

Board Index has been possible only with the help and co-operation, generously given, of the Tower Captains and bellringers who supported this project.

As from Saturday 8th October 1988 there will be access to the Index at a charge of £1 per surname, plus return postage, this fee will go into the Bell Restoration Fund (a registered charity) operated by the Middlesex County Association and London Diocesan Guild of Church Bell Ringers. The object of the fund is to help finance necessary work on the rings of bells in parishes in the Association's area. Such work could include the recasting of a bell or a major rehanging programme. This would ease the burden on parish finances. The enquirer may be assured that their remittance will be used to help the continuance of our inheritance. Enquiries may be sent to Mrs. Valerie M. Payne, Honorary Librarian of the M.C.A. & L.D.G. of Church Bellringers, 28 Eskdale Avenue, Northolt, Middlesex, UB5 5DJ. Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to M.C.A. & L.D.G. accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope. Overseas enquirers are requested to kindly send payment either by cheques in sterling drawn on London or by International Money Order together with two International Reply Coupons.

THE GENEALOGICAL COMPUTING GROUP OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS INC. - MARRIAGE WITNESS PROJECT (UK ONLY)

The Genealogical Computing Group of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists is undertaking a computerized index of the witnesses to UK Marriages as an approved project for the New Zealand Society of Genealogists.

The index so far amounts to over 3,000 names of witnesses, together with the names of grooms, brides and dates and places of the marriages.

The index is both open to further entries and to searches by genealogists. Any Guild member wishing to contribute is asked to send their contributions to P.O. Box 35-020, Browns Bay, Auckland 10, New Zealand.

The index is being compiled on the hard disk of an Amstrad PC1640 (IBM compatible) computer using PCFILE+ database program. Searches can be conducted for persons of "a specified surname" in the three categories of "witness", "groom" and "bride"; or for a specific person. However, it should be emphasised that searches for a specific person are unlikely to be successful For searches in the more frequently encountered surnames it is a help to specify a geographical area for the search.

Costs for a search are £1 (UK postage stamps will be accepted). If the search is successful, members will be sent a computer

print-out giving all the details of the particular entry together with the name and address of the person who submitted the entry.

RAF/WAAF PHOTOGRAPHS

Eunice Wilson writes:- "I am making a collection of service/ uniformed photographs of RAF personnel with the hope of ultimately identifying those with no names, dates or indication of where taken. I have found these mostly in junk shops, antique fairs, jumble sales and the like. They are usually bought mainly for the frames the photos then being discarded. If you have found or discarded any such photos, I would be most grateful if you could send them to me. I will make a catalogue description, eventually publishing the finds and will ultimately send the photographs to the RAF Museum so that such "portraits" will not be lost. Please send photographs of both male and female RAF/WAAF personel of any rank or job, so long as they are shown in uniform, with if possible a note of where the photograph was found or bought. The latter may offer a clue, as recently I found a set of complete family photographs in Hindhead, Surrey, who on research seem unlikely to have been domiciled outside of Sussex.

UNUSUAL SOURCES

Jessica Freeman and Brian Christmas would like to remind members that they would like to receive contributions for the booklet which is to be published by the Guild on this subject. So far very few contributions have been received.

NAME-DISTRIBUTION MAPS

Professer Lasker and Dr. Nicholas Mascie-Taylor would like to publish the "name-distribution maps, so that their findings could be disseminated to a much wider audience. However, in order to make this a viable project a greater number of maps would be required, so would members who have not yet sent in their surveys please do so. The address to send them to is: The Department of Biological Anthropology, Downing Street, Cambridge, CB2 3DZ. Also the Professor and his colleagues would welcome any suggestions from members of possible sources for sponsorship, which would enable publication to proceed.

REGISTERED NAMES

Mr. Stephen Harvey of 56 Cornmoor Road, Whickham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, NE16 4PM, writes that he has an interest in and considerable information on several of members' registered names, as follows:-

COLLIER: Hull and Germany, (John Travis Collier c. 1800)
SCOTT: Washington, Co. Durham, (James Scott c. 1800)
SHILLING: Topcroft, Norfolk, 17th and 18th centuries (William Shilling c. 1770)
WILSON: Ponteland area, Northumberland, (Margaret Wilson c.1750)

YEOMAN: Alnwick area, Northumberland (Mary Yeoman c. 1750)

If any member is interested in these names please write to Mr. Harvey at the above address.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE GUILD OF ONE NAME STUDIES

The Annual General Meeting and Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the Guild of One-Name Studies will take place on May 13th, 1989 at the Goddard Arms Hotel, High Street, Swindon, Wiltshire.

THE BARRETT INTERNATIONAL REUNION

The 1989 Barrett International Reunion will take place from Friday, July 21st to Sunday, July 23rd, 1989 at the Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA. This is a reunion for descendents of Barrett (any spelling) Ancestors. For information and registration form write to: Dan E. Barrett, 194 Main Street, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, L2N 4V8. Please do not write to the Family History Library for information.

THE GODDARD ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of The Goddard Association of Europe will take place on Sunday, April 9th, 1989 at the home of Captain John Goddard near Cirencester, one of the Association's

patrons. Membership enquires should be sent to: Mrs Majorie Goddard, "Tuevais", 101 Main Street, Askham Bryan, York, YO2 3QS, England.

CORRECTION

In the Summer 1988 issue of the Journal, No. 3, Vol. 3., reference was made to Mr. W.R. Cardoza, Member No. 755, in connection with some old photographs relating to the AVENT/GOODCHILD family. He would like it to be known that he has no connection with this family and any letters of enquiry relating to the photographs should be sent to: Linda Dean, 130 Latymer Road, Edmonton, N9 9PW.

DEADLINES

The deadline for the Spring issue of the Journal is Monday, March 6th, 1989 and for the Summer issue, Monday, June 5th, 1989.

The Editor would like members to send in their articles, letters, etc., as soon as they have written them rather than waiting for the deadline. This enables the material to be edited and stored on computer disc, thus, avoiding a last minute rush. Those members with an Amstrad PCW8256 may if they wish send their contributions for the Journal on disc, which will be returned to them by post.

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THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES was formed in September 1979 to encourage the exchange of ideas and co-operative liaison between the growing number of family historians who concentrate their research on all references to a single surname including proven variants.

In the majority of cases this activity is carried on by an individual working alone and not as a member of a One-Name Society, although many such societies have been established and admitted to the Federation of Family History Societies as formally constituted organisations.

The Aims and Objectives of the **GUILD** are:

(a) To bring together those individuals and groups of people who are engaged in the collection of family data relative to all references. branches, and occurrences of a single surname and its proven variants.

(b) To encourage members to undertake original research from contemporary documents and to publish their findings.

(c) To produce a Journal or Newsletter, hold periodic meetings, and exchange information on sources and research techniques helpful to One-Name activity.

(d) To maintain and publish a Register of the surnames being researched and, through close association with the Federation of Family History Societies and the Society of Genealogists, secure the greatest possible awareness of One-Name research. By means of the Register each member becomes the listed expert on the surname he or she has registered.

(e) To encourage and ensure, by a written undertaking, that members will deal with all reply-paid enquiries, which relate to their registered surnames.

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 as they are issued.

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