

The Journal Of
ONE-NAME STUDIES



VOL. 3 NO. 7
SECOND QUARTER 1989

OFFICERS OF THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

President: Derek A. Palgrave MA FRHistS FSG.
Honorary Life Vice-President: Frederick N. Filby FSG.
Vice-President Sydney Brewin FCA.
Chairman: John R. Hebden, Aldergarth, Galphay,
Ripon, North Yorkshire HG4 3NJ.
Vice-Chairman: Peter Toway BA, 8 Inglewood Ct, Liebenrood Rd
and Regional Liaison: Reading, Berks RG3 2DT.
Registrar: Mrs. Marjorie R. Moore, 1, Cambridge Close,
Lawn, Swindon, Wiltshire SN3 1JQ.
Honorary Secretary: Miss Jessica R. Freeman,
76, Highlever Road, London W10 6PN.
Honorary Treasurer: Jess. Jephcott TEng MInstBE MIOA,
73 All Saints Avenue, Prettygate, Colchester,
Essex CO3 4PA.
Honorary Editor: Mrs. Mary Rumsey BA, 29 Queens Road,
Alton, Hants. GU34 1JG.

Committee Members and their responsibilities:

Data Processing Officer: Kelvin E. Warth, 57, Stephenson Road,
Hanwell, London W7 1NN.
International Liaison Officer: Dr. Keith E.G. Meredith CEng FIM,
Hillside View, The Hollies,
Nailsworth, Glos GL6 0AW.
Publications: Brian Christmas, 74 Oakwood Road,
Maidstone, Kent ME16 8AL.

Co-opted:

Honorary Librarian: Miss Elisabeth McDougall MBE BA FSG,
Box G, 14 Charterhouse Buildings,
Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA.

Other Appointments:

Abstracts Co-ordinator (Members' Journals) Mrs. Mary Griffiths, 36 Duchy Road,
Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG1 2ER.
Sales Officer: David A. Attwood, 3, Banbury Road, Byfield,
Nr. Daventry, Northants NN11 6XJ.
Journal Distribution: Jack Fairfax, 9 The Ball, Bratton,
Westbury, Wiltshire BA13 4SB

Contributions to this Journal should be sent to the Editor at the above address, but enquiries specific to individual officers should be directed to them at their appropriate addresses. All other correspondence should be addressed to:-
THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES,
Box G, 14, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London, EC1M 7BA.

The Journal of
ONE-NAME STUDIES

ISSN: 0262-4842

A continuation of the NEWSLETTER of the
Guild of One-Name Studies

Volume Three Number 7 Issued Quarterly Second Quarter 1989

Contents

From the Editor's Desk	Mary Rumsey	194
The Chairman's Report to the Annual General Meeting 13th May 1989	John Hebden	195
The Tenth Anniversary Conference at Swindon	Peter J. Towey	197
The After Dinner Speech of the President of the Guild on the Occasion of the Tenth Anniversary	Derek A. Palgrave	200
The Computer and the One-Name Study	Ted Wildy	204
Over Twenty Years of Baines Research	C. P. Baines	209
Charters at the British Library Manuscripts Department	Brian Christmas	210
The Result of the Project "Is Your Family Waxing or Waning?"	Eric Banwell	212
Letters		215
Reviews		220
News and Items of Interest		221
Forthcoming Events		223
Deadlines		223
Balance Sheet for the Year Ending 31st December 1988		224

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

After reading all that has been said on the occasion of the Guild's Tenth Anniversary it is difficult for me to add anymore. However, now it is important for all of us to look forward to the next ten years and I am very excited about some of the suggestions put forward by the Guild's President, Derek Palgrave.

Although far from being an expert in the field of microcomputers and tending to confine myself to the wordprocessing features of my Amstrad PCW8256, I have been aware for sometime now of the enormous possibilities of transferring genealogical data directly from computer to computer. During the time that I have been Editor of the Journal there have been numerous articles and letters referring to the pros and cons of using a microcomputer for recording data. However, I believe, that the microcomputer with its capacity for the direct transfer of data, using a modem, is the way forward in the future, especially when one considers the speed at which questions can be answered and data can be acquired. Therefore, I would be very happy to hear from members who are already using a microcomputer and modem for their one-name studies. I would very much like an article on the subject, but failing that I would be happy to have some idea of the proportion of members already using this hi-tec approach. I know some members probably feel that you have to be young to understand how to use a microcomputer, this is not so, you can learn by doing, which in the final analysis is the way most children learn to use computers.

In Peter Towey's report on the Tenth Anniversary Conference at Swindon (page 198), he mentions that Professor Laslett asked Guild members to send him examples of longevity for which they have proof. The criteria for this is as follows: details of persons, who died prior to 1900 and lived to be 85 or older, which should be sent to: The Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure, 27 Trumpington Street, Cambridge, CB2 1QA. I hope that members in this way will be able to use the data from their one-name studies to contribute to a wider project.

Once again I have received a letter from a member enclosing a copy of a letter offering for sale a "name" book. I found that indeed as stated "Family Heritage International" was using the same technique and address as Halberts and replied to the member accordingly. However, so much publicity has been given to this subject both on "That's Life" on BBC Television and in articles in the "Observer" and "Family Tree" that I feel there is little to add to the subject, other than as I have stated before "caveat emptor" which today could be applied to more than just "name books" in the climate of an ever growing interest in family history.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPORT TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
13th MAY 1969

John Hebden

A number of founder members are with us today in the tenth year since the formation of the Guild, but I would particularly mention one who is unable to join us - Fred Filby, our Honorary Life Vice-President, to whom we owe so much for his work in the early days of the Guild.

The acceleration in the growth of the Guild that I reported last year has continued, a further 200 membership numbers having been allocated since then. Members now number about 1,000; I have to say that many failed to pay the increased subscription either directly or by standing order and this has added to the work of both the Treasurer and Registrar and to the Guild's postal bill.

For ten years, since the foundation of the Guild, Sydney Brewin, our Treasurer, has maintained our finances on a very sound footing. He now feels it is time for a change and leaves the Treasurer's job with our grateful thanks for his commitment and prudent guidance over that time. We shall still be in touch, as he will represent us, whenever possible, at the Committee Meetings of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies. The suggestion that we join came from him and we have received a warm welcome from the Association. It may not always be possible for one of our Committee to attend the Scottish meetings and we would ask if there is any member resident in Scotland, who would be willing to attend on a reporting basis, when necessary. Meetings are held on a Saturday in Edinburgh?

Our new Registrar, Majorie Moore, has dealt with some 800 items of correspondence over the year and is principally responsible for organising this Conference. In addition to these onerous duties, when problems arose, she took over despatch of the Journal at very short notice and has sent out the last three issues. To her I would express our warm appreciation: our thanks go also to those local members who helped at the peak times. Hopefully, the problems have now been overcome.

Kelvin Warth continues to maintain the Register on the Guild computer and is also using it for the marriage index he is compiling with contributions from members, an interim printout being available here today. During the year he has analysed 446 replies to the question on the Guild's Application Form, "How did you hear about the Guild?" with the following results - 1) Family History Societies, 2) the Society of Genealogists, 3) the Federation of Family History Societies, 4) "a friend", 5) "Family Tree", 6) a Guild member, these accounting for 80% of the replies.

The mail rota of volunteers led by Jessica Freeman and Elisabeth McDougall have dealt with about 2,500 letters and enquiries received at our Box Number address at the Society of Genealogists including a surge of mail from Canada due to misleading

information published in newspapers there. Almost all of these letters did not include return postage. There is always room on the rota for more volunteers, even a visit once a month would help. Jessica represents the Guild on the British Record Users Group and whilst we are in general agreement with their submissions and those of the Federation to the Office of Population and Census Studies in response to the Green Paper on Registration, I have written to them myself drawing attention to the particular needs of those undertaking one-name studies and the effect that a charge for admission to St. Catherine's House, or any new office, would have on them. "Family Tree" continues to give us space for articles on the Guild, the most recent being a splendid two page article by Jessica to coincide with this Conference.

We have published a sixth edition of the Register and a first supplement to it. Future editions will contain a new section listing the places of deposit of the one-name studies of members, who for whatever reason, have ceased their research.

Guidelines are being agreed with our enthusiastic Overseas Corresponding Members by Keith Meredith, who has put a lot of work into this aspect. At the Australian Bicentennial Conference the effect of the last minute cancellation of Michael Warry's leave was mitigated by Douglas Lobb devoting part of his talk to the Guild and by several members, including Mary Griffiths and Pauline Litton, becoming hoarse in answering questions. It is hoped that a Guild function will be included in the New Zealand Conference at Dunedin in May.

Well organised and enjoyable Regional Meetings were run at Bath in October by Jack Fairfax, Majorie Moore and Barbara Fuller and at Colchester by the Spendlove family and Jess Jephcott. There is a gap at present for this autumn, but planned for 1990 there is a seminar in April on Surname Derivations and a Regional Meeting at Abingdon in November. At the North West Kent meeting last September Josephine Birchenough entertained us instructively with, "Whatever became of the Parish Clerk?" and at Durham in April, John Holden, Chairman of the Metcalfe Society spoke on the origins, development and research of a society involving a larger than average one-name study. We like these talks to deal with a name connected with the district in which the half-yearly conference is held and look for suitable volunteers.

A further excellent four issues of the Journal have been edited by Mary Rumsey, but she has little reserve of articles and letters and without this situation improving we cannot consider any increase in the size of the Journal. In addition she is looking for reviewers for the books and magazines that are received.

You may have seen in "Family Tree" the complaint concerning the failure to reply to an enquiry sent to a Guild member and my subsequent letter. Later we received about a further dozen

complaints which I am happy to say have been resolved. We take the honouring of the undertaking to respond to all reply paid enquiries most seriously and trust that there will be no more complaints in the future. The converse is that no thanks or acknowledgement is received following the supply of information and I would like to hear from any member who has experienced much of this discourtesy.

Mary Griffiths stands down from the Committee after five years, but will continue to deal with abstracts for the "Federation News and Digest". In her time on the Committee her contribution has been most constructive and helpful.

Last year I reported that our President, Derek Palgrave, was progressing with our application for Charitable Status; this year I have to report that the Charity Commissioners' office have lost the correspondence and a fresh application has had to be made. In the circumstances they are dealing with it as fast as the rules allow and at this time the papers are with the Inland Revenue for their approval and/or observations. Derek is also exploring the possibility of a link with the Council for Name Studies in Great Britain and Ireland.

Finally, on behalf of the Guild, I express my thanks to David Attwood for his work on sales and to all those who help the Guild in so many ways. If you have time and a skill that can be used by the Guild do let us know.

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE AT SWINDON - 13th AND 14th MAY 1989

Peter J. Towey

The Goddard Arms in Old Swindon was an ideal place to hold the Conference; outside a lovely old inn; inside enough rooms for us all and a good-sized hall for meetings and what seemed to be our own private dining room. Plenty of room to meet old friends and make new ones and to browse among the exhibits and the bookstalls. Congratulations to Marjorie Moore and her team!

To get the business over first and to allow us all to relax for the rest of the weekend, we started with the AGM. The new Committee was elected (see inside front cover) and, as a personal tribute, Sydney Brewin, who had undertaken the major chore of being Treasurer for the whole of the Guild's ten year life, was elected Vice-President by acclamation. Michael Tedd also stepped down as Regional Liaison officer and received the thanks of the meeting for the work he has put in.

Most of the rest of the AGM was taken up with a discussion of whether a geographical restriction on a surname being researched was acceptable under the Guild's rules. It was agreed that it was not and that Category B was sometimes misconstrued, but the Chairman undertook that the Committee would give serious consid-

eration to the number of categories currently allowed with a view to clarifying and reducing them. As this was our Tenth Anniversary a beautiful cake was produced with the Guild's badge worked in icing. It was so well done that it was a shame to cut it, though eventually that was done and very tasty it was too. Congratulations once more to Majorie Moore.

After coffee and a chat, we settled down to listen to our first speaker, Professor Peter Laslett, well known to most of us as the author of "The World We Have Lost". He argued that our world is the oldest society that has ever existed, looking at both the expectation of life at birth and the proportion of the population over 60 years old. By both measures a graph would show little change from the start of information available from parish registers circa 1540 to the late 19th century. Then both graphs begin climbing particularly steeply after the Second World War. By the early 21st century the graphs will have leveled off again. This data is from the UK but by the 21st century it is likely to be true for the whole world. At present Japanese and Hong Kong figures are ahead of ours, as we might expect, but even China and third world countries, without the benefits of industrialization on our scale, are catching up with European levels. The reasons for this are not entirely clear and Professor Laslett and his team from Cambridge are currently investigating the Chinese figures with a team from the University of Beijing. Professor Laslett also took the opportunity to tell the Guild that he is interested in examples of longevity in individuals, so any one who has proof of a particularly aged individual in their family should write with details to the Professor at Cambridge University.

After lunch, Dr. John Chandler had, as he put it, the "graveyard slot", trying to keep us all from post-prandial slumbers. He is the secretary of the Wiltshire Record Society and gave us a witty and delightful talk on the publishing activities of the county record societies, enlivened by an anthology of excerpt from a large number of their publications. If members want to know what is available, Mullin's "Texts and Calendars" published by the Royal Historical Society in 1958, listed all publications to that date and subsequently a supplement was published taking the list to 1982. Also if anyone feels up to producing a volume for publication, try Hunniset's "Editing Records for Publication".

Derek Palgrave spoke next about "Diversity in One-Name Research", illustrating the diverse areas into which you can be drawn in your researches. Amongst the areas he covered were surname forms and their history; the "Biography Index" available from major reference libraries; unusual sources of name lists such as the publications of the county record societies, newspaper indexes (especially the "Times" and "London Gazette"); the British Library's "Current Serials Received" available in your local library and historical biographies generally. Derek also showed how he and the Palgrave Society, by building up a good relationship with the local people and by helping to restore the

redundant ancestral church of St. Peter, North Barningham, Norfolk, had made a major contribution to preserving the heritage of the family and the country, showing that the process is not all one way.

In the evening, after the Tenth Anniversary Dinner, when members were in a relaxed, not to say "happy" mood, Derek spoke to us again on the future of the Guild. His talk appears elsewhere in this Journal. While thinking about anniversaries, it happened that both our Chairman, John Hebden, and Richard Moore managed to have birthdays over the Conference weekend (I think, they forgot which ones) so another birthday cake was produced!

In the morning, a surprising number of us managed to arrive, bright-eyed and bushy-tailed, for breakfast. Then, having spent more time and money at the bookstalls, we listened to Beryl Hurley telling us of her research into the Peapell family of Highworth, Wiltshire, a family principally of carpenters, innkeepers and bakers, that she had traced well into the 16th century.

Our final talk, appropriately in view of Swindon's history as a railway town, was on railway records as sources for family historians with particular reference to Swindon and the Great Western Railway, the GWR. The talk was given by Trevor Cockbill and Tim Bryan, the Curator of Swindon Railway Museum. The GWR came to Swindon in 1841 on its way to Paddington, London from Bristol. Formerly, Swindon was a small, quiet, country town, but the railway brought with it a vast crowd of people: the navvies who built it (mainly Irish) and the engineers (mainly from the North East). In 1843 the GWR railway works opened, built on what had formerly been a green field. At the Museum is a plan of the new railway town at Swindon as it was laid out with the names of the original occupants shown by their houses. The skilled workers needed had to be imported and they were brought from the North East, Manchester, Liverpool, Bath, Bristol and South Wales. The GWR magazine is full of information on the personnel. Over the 19th century the sources of new personnel changed, for example in the 1860s they mainly came from Gloucestershire and the Midlands, but from the 1870s to the 1890s they were mainly from the Home Counties or were local men. However, surprisingly, a few of the imported workers appear to have settled and most of the present population of Swindon trace their ancestry to Wiltshire Ancestors. There are a large number of records of the GWR at the FRU at Kew, many still apparently unsorted.

So the Tenth Anniversary Conference came to an end and we went our ways not exactly rejoicing but having had a very enjoyable weekend. Let us hope that after our Twentieth Anniversary the Guild is in such good shape and spirit.

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES - The After Dinner Speech of the President of the Guild, Derek Palgrave

One of the nice things about Guild Conferences has been the almost total absence of afterdinner speeches. However, it seems that special occasions, like tenth anniversary celebrations, require a change in the routine and guess who drew the short straw.

I thought that having agreed to lecture to you this afternoon might have disqualified me from inflicting myself upon you so soon afterwards. This bothered me more than a little as I have had to think quite hard in order to avoid repeating myself. Anyway I stand here in response to minute 7(c) of the Executive Committee Meeting held on 21st January, in which I am asked to speak about the future of the Guild. This gives me plenty of scope to speculate, but I am not at all sure that forecasting is my strong point.

In fact, my method of preparing a forecast is to collect, over a period of time, as much quantitative data as I can, plot it on a graph and extrapolate the resultant curve into the future. As far as the Guild is concerned this technique only works for the obvious parameters, such as membership numbers, volume of material published, meetings organised and other activities we can measure.

The most straightforward application of this process can be derived from a review of the numbers of entries in several consecutive editions of the Register. This leads me to conclude that, over the next ten years, Guild membership will increase by a factor of at least five. I suspect that it may be significantly more than this, so we are facing a considerable challenge if we are to provide the level of support expected by an influx of several thousand one-name specialists.

We have come a long way from the 162 members who registered in 1979 to well over 1,000 at the present time. Not everybody who joins, stays with us. However, of the original 162, 108 are still members. Putting that another way, the annual loss of founder members, is a mere five or six. I find that quite amazing: it does illustrate an extraordinary level of commitment from those who believe in our organisation.

Although the bulk of our membership lives in the United Kingdom, we have a significant number of overseas members. The proportion is approaching 10% so we need to take into account this international dimension within our organisation and to plan our administration and activities accordingly. Each of us, in our own individual one-name study, has experience of overseas links, so we are well aware of this aspect and of the need for it to be addressed effectively.

Our Constitution enjoins us to provide a forum for our members and to promote lectures, courses, discussions, meetings, social gatherings and similar activities. We recognise that, in geographical terms, Guild membership is spread very thinly, so in the early years of our existence, we had to rely on the Annual Conference as the main way of bringing people together. By 1982, our numbers had increased sufficiently for some regional activities to be organised. There are now a number of groups around the country with experience of running one-day conferences, aimed at members of the Guild or anyone else who would like to come along. If we are to cope with the anticipated increase in membership, these regional conferences will need to be held more often not only in the United Kingdom but also overseas.

Clearly more of our membership will need to become involved, not only in organising such events, but also in contributing to the proceedings. It would be particularly helpful if the Guild could compile a directory of members prepared to lecture on topics of specific interest to one-name studies. This would assist in the regional arrangements and generate a new pool of speakers, who could promote the unique features and advantages of our approach to family history and associated subjects.

At the moment I often find myself invited to talk about "One-Name Studies" in general terms. However, I believe, the time is rapidly approaching when the invitation will specify some particular facet of our activity such as "Dealing with Variants", or "The Value of Name Distribution Maps" or even something as esoteric as "Compound Surnames".

A potential speaker needs patience and if you want to learn the hard way you must make sure your name finds its way on to the circuit of a certain ladies' organisation. This is guaranteed to try your patience, deflate your ego and generally destroy your confidence. To counter these drawbacks I found it necessary to formulate some ground rules which have served me well.

- 1) Never arrive early, otherwise you have to sit through the business meeting which can be monumentally boring. I once arrived before the hall had been unlocked and when I told the large group of ladies standing outside, that I was the speaker they were most disappointed. They thought I was the caretaker, in spite of the fact that I was carrying the screen on which I intended to project my slides.
- 2) Be prepared to judge the competition. It may be eating cakes or deciding who brought the best Christmas card.
- 3) Find out where the lights switches are, because the person who is supposed to switch them on at the end of the lecture happens to be on tea duty and is in the kitchen.

- 4) Finish when they expect you to do so, even if you started late because the business meeting went on so long. If not, large numbers of the audience will leave in the middle of your inspired delivery in order to catch the bus home.

On a more serious note, I believe, it is essential that members of the Guild are seen to be articulate proponents of their research activity. Not everyone will wish to stand up in public and talk about the techniques they use and the importance of their findings. However, most of us ought to be able to write up the information we have discovered. People are interested not only in the information itself but also its mode of presentation.

The Journal of One-Name Studies is provided for our members to pass on their findings to others. On average there are six articles in each issue, so if every member were to write once for our magazine we would have enough material to last ten years. Quite apart from guaranteeing the content of each issue this surely would provide many new perspectives of value to us all. I realise that many of our members produce their own magazines, but it would be no hardship for them to write an article for us once each decade. I believe my next turn will be in 1994. However, I have not corrected for the anticipated increase in membership which might mean I am let off the hook until 2009.

I do not wish to give the impression that our Journal is the only outlet for the literary talent we need to foster. There are many other magazines, at local, national and international level. It is most important that we make sure that one-name studies are featured in these other publications. If we really believe, as I do, that we have something valuable to pass on, then we must use every means we can to do so.

On no account should we leave ourselves open to the charge that we are too inward-looking. When the Guild was founded, none of us knew exactly how it would develop and we spent quite a lot of time contemplating our navels. That phase is over now and I believe that the Guild now is widely regarded as a most important element in contemporary family history. We need to expand our range of monographs to enable more family historians to appreciate some of the methods we have evolved which may have more general implications. Our membership embraces so many different skills, which are capable of being harnessed, that we ought to have no difficulty in implementing a very comprehensive publishing programme.

Another area in which we can make a general contribution is in the field of indexing. Most of us have our own indexes which contain not a few entries relating to registered surnames, but also a whole lot of other surnames. In particular we have details of literally thousands of marriages and many members have made their lists available to Kelvin Warth. I hope more members will take part in this project so we can generate a very comprehensive index which will be of value to all family

historians. One can envisage such an index being extended to include references to those other surnames which we note during our individual studies which are not necessarily connected by marriage.

In this context I am convinced that those of us who use computers need to explore the use of communications programmes. It is now possible to transfer data from computer to computer using modems and the telephone lines. This would very much facilitate the compilation of master indexes and many other activities where large volumes of data need to be transferred quickly. Just think how convenient it would be if the editor could send out an electronic circular to the Journal contributors, reminding them to transmit their articles later that evening, so copy could be edited and transmitted to the printer early next morning. Although some of these possibilities may seem a long way off, I am sure we should be taking them into account in our future strategy.

The best way of getting to grips with any new idea is to put in some concentrated effort. When I am not doing family history I work for ICI and that organisation, in common with many others, including the armed forces, regularly arranges short courses on new topics. I have found these very effective in providing me with basic knowledge and skill in specialised areas in which hitherto had been unfamiliar.

I believe there would be considerable merit in devising one-day courses or workshops to help our members to take advantage of up-to-date methods and systems. There would be little difficulty in finding external specialist tutors in whatever subject we feel is appropriate. We might consider making up slide-tape presentations or videos to provide wider exposure for such material. Such an approach need not be restricted to the most recent techniques and initiatives; we could use it to introduce the uncommitted and the newcomer to the delights of one-name studies. In other words we might consider producing some basic educational material which could be used to encourage more family historians to try the one-name route.

Local family history societies have made good progress by advertising locally and by setting up exhibitions in libraries and other public places. Up to now this has not been a practical option for the Guild, but with our increasing membership this avenue is becoming a real possibility. There are members of the Guild with experience in preparing display material and I am sure they would be more than happy to pass this on to others. An exchange of this sort might be a good topic for a workshop or seminar.

Pursuing the exhibition theme, there may be scope for collaboration with other organisations, in say a local history fair, or some other specific historical display. I am sure that we need to co-operate with historical societies and other similar

interest groups on a regular basis. This will not only broaden our range of activities but expose many others to the aims and objectives of the Guild.

The next ten years will be an enormous challenge to us all as we face up to the many new issues which are beginning to emerge. I hope I have identified some of them. It is clear to me that the Guild has plenty of exciting developments in prospect and I, for one, look forward to the new opportunities which will open up to our ever-increasing membership.

THE COMPUTER AND THE ONE-NAME STUDY

Ted Wildy

After 10 to 12 years of research on a one-name study and some 5 years of ownership of a home computer, I feel that some of my experience in dealing with the problems of a one-name study may be of interest to readers.

I have used my computer for keeping a record of the results of my research from quite an early date, when genealogy programs were in their infancy. My first data discs were formed using a straight database program, that provided powerful search and sort facilities as well as printed lists, but of course it did not produce charts or family trees, as there was no lineage connections by computer.

Then I started using Family Roots, a program produced by Quinsept Inc. in Lexington, USA and having entered hundreds of my family, I printed out charts, lists, etc., which I filed in ever increasing numbers of clip files. However, it soon became apparent that the program was incapable of dealing with a large number of unrelated members of the worldwide family that I was collecting. In fact all it would do was to print out what I had entered - all relationship determination having to be done manually!

Therefore, I changed to EZITREE, which is a structured genealogical program which provides one with all the standard outputs, such as pedigree charts, family group sheets, descendants' charts, etc., but which also enables one to make use of the powerful utilities of the database program around which EZITREE is written (Superbase 64). For example, I could get the computer to list for me all persons named John, who had a spouse named Mary, or all persons who were baptised at St. Saviours and had a father named Richard, et seq. This was very helpful in trying to resolve the problems of deducing the relationships between numerous ancestors of my particular family.

After four years or so the limitations of my first computer in handling the ever increasing number of records became all too apparent and I upgraded to an IBM compatible with 640k RAM, 32 megabytes hard disc and twin floppy disc drives. My existing

data could not be transferred directly to the PC, so everything had to be re-entered on the new computer using a new program.

The choice of program to use was not easy. My friends were using PAF, or Family Roots, but I knew that neither of these would suit my purpose. I did some dummy runs with Genealogy on Display, Family Ties, Q & A and AskSam but they all had shortcomings or were too expensive. So I chose to use a straight database program and toyed with the idea of using dBase III (or DBXL) but settled on PCFILE produced by Jim Button in the USA and distributed worldwide as a shareware program - at a very reasonable cost.

The advantages and attributes of PCFILE can best be portrayed by listing the facilities it offers the one-name study genealogist:-

1. You design your own entry screens with field names and field lengths to suit your own requirements.
2. The program will maintain and update continuously up to 10 indexes of your records.
3. You can search your records in many powerful ways including "soundex" or embedded data i.e. William John SMITH can be found by searching for an embedded John.
4. The database can be modified in any way at any time e.g. you can alter fields, add more, or increase their lengths, etc.
5. Data can be imported from other databases or exported into other formats, such as text files - this last point is important when wanting to provide other genealogists with lists of names to search.
6. Reports can be formatted in a way that suits you best and the report format saved and used over and over again.
7. Duplicated records can be identified and dealt with.

I found that most genealogy programs omitted fields for "occupation" or allowed me too little room to insert meaningful descriptions of trades or professions. Also they did not seem to allow me to enter causes of death, or birth, death and marriage index reference numbers and seldom did they acknowledge that one's ancestors actually lived in houses in streets in suburbs of towns. All one-name study genealogists know that such research results in a number of branches of the family being identified. However, the commercial genealogy programs do not take account of this requirement. For example, with 132 John WILDYs on file, it is quite important for one to be able to see which branch of the family, if any, each one has been identified with. With PCFILE I was able to rectify all these shortcomings. I chose to have all

the usual fields for "name", "date of birth", "place of birth", etc., with the following extra fields:-

B.INX a seven digit field for the year and quarter of the birth entry in the birth, death and marriage indexes, e.g. 1840/4 for 4th quarter of 1840
Suffix letters "A", "N", etc., can be used to indicate Australian or New Zealand index years, etc.

M.INX ditto for marriages.

D.INX ditto for deaths.

ST CATH a twenty-two digit field in which to insert the folio and page numbers from St. Catherine's House and other indexes, e.g. B 1a 245 or M 6a 345 or D 11a showing birth in London, marriage in Gloucestershire and death in Glamorganshire.

DATE a six digit field for "date of entry" of a record and which is automatically filled with the current date from the computer's clock and which is updated automatically whenever a record is amended. This is useful when you wish to print out a list of recently altered, or new records.

SHEET a three digit field used to indicate the number of the family tree sheet (branch of the family) on which a person features.

KEY a five digit field containing an arbitrary and unique number allocated to each person on the database and by which he or she can be identified. This is very important when the number of Johns and Elizabeths reach more than just a few.

PCFILE has a very useful data "flip" facility in which the symbol "S " can be used to invert the data entered in a field. For example WILDYSJohn when printed out can be made to print out as John WILDY and dates entered in the format yyyy\$ddmm e.g. 1988 \$31Dec will print out in the format ddmmyyyy e.g. 31Dec1988.

All of us have encountered the "uncertain date" syndrome, the record of which has an ink blot on the date one wants to read and one cannot be quite sure of the true date. Genealogy programs sometimes allow you to insert "circa" or "about", but this is not quite suitable for the "uncertain date". I allow eleven digits for a date so that I can, if I wish, enter a date such as 1988\$31Dec? meaning that December is "uncertain" or 1988\$31?Dec meaning 31st is "uncertain".

Perhaps I should explain now that I do not have a computer file of parish register abstracts or census return abstracts, nor do I have an event database. I have just the one database for the

whole family with one record for each individual. This is quite an important variation from the procedure followed by many genealogists. So for example I could not tell you what baptisms I have extracted from the parish register of St. Marys, Newington, SRY. I argue that such information is quite valueless when doing a one-name study. If on the other hand one is researching a pedigree, then it would be different, for one would want to return a second time to the same source document to see whether it contains a recently discovered ancestor of whom you were unaware when you first searched that source.

So how is the program used? When I return from a data gathering trip, I power up the computer and set the database index to "FIRST NAME" so that any record in the 3,600 long database can be accessed using the "First Name" in a fraction of a second. If the first piece of new information is of a Richard WILDY baptised in 1815, I want to know whether I have this person already on file. Therefore, I would conduct a search asking the computer to report on any RICHARD born 181_, meaning the birth date of anything between 1810 and 1819. It takes only a very short time to find out whether this Richard is already recorded or if he is a new member of the "tribe". Clever readers will be saying, "But some records will have no birth/baptism date" - well under my system every record has to have a birth date whether you know the date or not, as without that date a search by birth date would be fruitless. So circa dates are used 1800c is a wide range, somewhere between 1780 and 1820, while 1810 is tighter, say, 1800 to 1820, 1815c is tighter still and 1814c even tighter ranging from 1812 to 1816. One has to devise and adopt a convention for living members of the family, whose dates are unknown, for example those extracted from telephone directories. In this case I give all of these one birth date of 1920c, as at least it puts them in the right century and one will not confuse them with 17th, 18th or 19th century ancestors. If my search for the above mentioned Richard is unsuccessful, then a new record is raised for him.

The other use of the program is to help build up family groupings. For example if one has a George WILDY, son of Richard WILDY and Anne, from the IGI, it would be nice to know whether there are any brothers or sisters of George. The computer can be asked to search for persons whose father is named Richard and mother, Anne. Thus quite quickly one can discover the brothers and sisters of George, all possibly baptised in the same church.

Of course PCFILE will not print out family trees for you, but these can be done manually once the hard work of deducing the relationships has been completed by the computer. In any case genealogy programs print out charts that leave a lot to be desired. I find that I know a great deal about some of my ancestors and wish to reflect this in the amount of space devoted to that person on the family tree; whilst others, particularly the female infants, I know very little about and do not care to waste a lot of space with blank lines. None of the computer programs

that I have come across seem to be able to omit blank lines, something that can be quite easily programmed given the will. PCFILE, on the other hand, has an option "Delete blank lines" which can be enabled, if so desired.

Genealogy is a mutual help hobby and we should all be conscious of the needs of our fellow genealogists. With thousands of genealogists all beavering away researching their ancestors, there must be a number who are researching parts of my ancestry. The GRD is a poor thing when it comes to listing the names in your family, for one can list only those names that one is researching, perhaps five or six surnames. In examining my WILDY database I find that I know the names of 620 persons not bearing the WILDY name, who married a WILDY and in most cases I know the date and place of marriage. In my opinion, there is a need for genealogy programs to be capable of printing out lists of spouses, either as hard copy or, more conveniently, to disc, where after being combined with those of other genealogists, they can be searched by all and sundry. PCFILE will do just that. Where is the genealogy program with the same facility?

Finally PCFILE has a compatible wordprocessor called PCTYPE which work in unison with each other. Of particular interest is the ability to "import" data from one's database into a letter one is writing using the wordprocessor. So when compiling a chapter of the "Family History" about grandfather George ... one can nip into the database and extract all, or some, of the data about him and insert it where one wants in the story.

Of course there are shortcomings, no system is quite what one would desire. I miss the ability to do date calculations. Most databases have a date calculator, but only for 20th century dates, and most genealogy programs fall short of one's requirements, but there is a nice memory resident program on Disk 2 of "Family History", called "Datecalc", which can be used with any other program. It will give you the "day of the week" and also calculate the time span between two dates, if asked.

I wish that I was a clever programmer able to write some application programs to help do all the hard work of my one-name study. Numerous programs are needed to deduce possible relationships between one record on the database and another. They are needed to solve the following types of problem:-

1. Charles Henry died in 1855, age not known, at Shangri-la. Which of the Charles already on the database might be him?
2. Mary Elizabeth had a daughter, Mary, baptised in 1860 in Gloucester. Which family could she and her daughter belong to?
3. William and his wife, Elizabeth, according to the 1851 Census were living in St. Pancras and were childless. Which William could this be?

And so on ... and so on ... and as time goes by the database gets bigger and bigger and the task likewise. I welcome the day when the programmers will write a genealogy program specifically for the one-name study genealogist. I am not aware of a single program of this type at the present time.

Commander Edward A. Wildy (Ret'd), Member No. 1111 [167 Carlisle Road, Browns Bay, Auckland 10, New Zealand.]

OVER TWENTY YEARS OF BAINES RESEARCH

C. P. Baines

In 1965 after two spells in hospital I suddenly got the chance to retire before the age of 60, but what was I to do besides walking and gardening? Like a flash it came into my head, what about researching my family name? I already knew quite a lot about my family, in fact back to my great-great-grandfather, but there it stopped. Who were his father and mother and how was I to start my search?

Looking at my Sunday "Observer" I spotted an advertisement of a firm of genealogists in London. I got in touch with them and sent a cheque for £20 and they said they would do what they could. I was able to tell them all about my grandfather and that his father had been a doctor in London and North East Yorkshire, while my great-great-grandfather had been a vicar in Cambridge, with information about their names, approximate addresses and dates. In a few weeks they were able to tell me the name, address and occupation of my great-great-great-grandfather. He had been a captain in the Royal Navy in the reign of George III and had died in London, although his home was in Penzance and his wife had been the daughter of a Penzance solicitor.

Also I wrote to various Baines' in likely counties from addresses in the telephone directories and put an advertisement in a Stockton and Darlington newspaper for news of the late Dr. J. K. Baines. The letters started to come in, but the advertisement brought a reply from a lady, who was a granddaughter of a brother of my grandfather. She sent me a pedigree of the whole family, except for the one who had emigrated to Canada in 1904, but she knew his name. By now I had retired and was able to concentrate on the real work. I replied to every letter and made many friends, most of whom I have never met. I joined the Society of Genealogists and worked in their library as well as going to Somerset House and later St. Catherine's House. When the Guild of One-Name Studies was formed I joined that too.

In 1967 my wife and I retired to Cornwall not far from Penzance. Here I found a house in Chapel Street which had a sign "Mrs. Baines' Discotheque". Going to the local library, I found a book about old Penzance which actually mentioned Captain Baines, who had had a house in Chapel Street around 1790 that had the largest dining room in Penzance. I found that it was empty, but a few

years ago it was made into a first class hotel. At the period the Captain lived there, his next door neighbours were the Branwell family, one of whom married the Reverend Bronte.

I also found details of the Veales, whose daughter, Lydia, had married Captain Baines. It must have been a runaway marriage, for although Lydia's uncle, the Reverend Borlase, was Vicar of Madron, close to where Lydia lived in the Elizabethan mansion of Trevaylor (since rebuilt) with her parents and two sisters, she was married at St. Buryan which stands on the bleak plain between Penzance and Land's End. The only member of her family present being a female cousin. Did the Captain put a ladder to her window, get her down and hurry on horseback to St. Buryan and the deed being done before it could be stopped? It certainly seems like it. After their marriage they lived first at Godolphin Manor and later in Falmouth where their first child, James Johnson Baines, my great-great-grandfather, was born.

More and more contacts were made by letters and in person over the years and I also found a distant relation who had made a study of the Veales of Cornwall and had traced this family back to St. Louis of France? Another surprise was when I received a letter from a lady in Canada, who turned out to be a granddaughter of my grandfather's brother, who had emigrated to Canada in 1904. In the end I traced my ancestry back to 1580 in the reign of Elizabeth I. My wife's family of Denton, who came from Gloucestershire was the next step and with the help of my mother-in-law I was able to trace this family back to 1600. I also found a tremendous amount of information on the Dentons from the Cumberland Archeological Society, which went back to the Viking invaders who landed on the Solway Firth around 1000 and settled at a place called Nether Denton, assuming the name De Denton and finally spreading through Yorkshire to Buckinghamshire and Gloucestershire. Unfortunately, I found a break of about 50 years and was unable to trace which member of the family moved down to Gloucestershire, although I traced one who married in Yorkshire. Finally in 1987 I wrote a book about BAINES that was reviewed by Pauline Litton in the Journal of One-Name Studies (Vol. 3, No. 1, Winter 1987). So after 22 years work I took all my material to the Society of Genealogists in London where future generations may find it helpful.

Mr. C. P. Baines, Member No. 6 [32 Wat's Dyke Avenue, Mynydd Isa, Mold, Clwyd, CH7 6 UL.]

CHARTERS AT THE BRITISH LIBRARY MANUSCRIPTS DEPARTMENT

Brian Christmas

Although the word charters conjures up visions of documents whereby the Crown, a local magnate or some corporate body grant a right of some kind, such as the holding of a Fair on a given day, to an inferior body or person, the majority of charters, so

called in the collection at the British Library Manuscripts Department are deeds of various kinds, recording the usual agreements and transactions between ordinary individuals. The charters like many of the manuscripts are in collections named after the original collector, with the later accessions known as Additional Charters.

There are bound manuscript abstracts of many of the charters on the open shelves and the following collections are indexed by surname: Harley, Lansdowne, Topsham, Wolley, Egerton, Campbell and Cotton (Nos. 1 to 485). In addition there are the following surname indexes to the Additional Charters, which take the form of bound pages of photocopies of manuscript index cards:-

Series I, Volume 1 to 45, which covers Nos. 1 to 27004 (parties to charters).

Series I, Volumes 46 to 49, which covers Nos. 1 to 27004 (witnesses, but incomplete).

Series I, Volumes 50 to 51, which covers Nos. 1 to 27004 (foreign names).

Series II, Volume 52, which covers Nos. 27005 to 45797 (foreign names).

Series II, Volumes 53 to 69, which covers Nos. 27005 to 55797 (witnesses).

In all the above indexes all surname variant spellings should be checked. Original charters can be seen and copies ordered in the same way as other manuscripts.

The charters cover a long period of time and many date from before the keeping of parish registers and are therefore very useful in establishing where a particular family were living in medieval times. I have found fifty-nine references to my surname in the indexed charters, the earliest dated temp. Henry III (1216-1272) and the last the 28th of December 1676, which explained why a Henry Johnson was commending a William Christmans to Samuel Pepys, the Secretary of the Navy and diarist, for employment, they being in partnership together.

There are also topographical indexes to the Additional Charters, so it should be worth checking to see if there are any relating to places where you know your family lived.

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

THE RESULT OF THE PROJECT "IS YOUR FAMILY WAXING OR WANING?"

Eric Banwell

The study was based on comparing a generation of births from 1951 to 1980 with those of 100 years earlier. 81 Guild members responded to the request for details that was published in the Winter 1988/9 Journal (Vol. 3 No. 5). Data from 77 members was used, covering 86 surnames.

Births for each name (including variants) for the period 1951 to 1980 ranged from 4 to 1,895 in number. To check how you compare, the mean or average number of births for each named studied was 240, whereas the median size was 160; that is there were 43 returns with fewer than 160 births and 43 with more. See Figure 1 for the frequency in various size groups.

The corresponding average and median for the 1851 to 1880 period was 276 and 195. In other words, for every 100 births in this earlier period there were only 87 in the later one. This led a number of you to conclude that your family was waning and could become an "endangered species". In fact two out of three of you had fewer births in the later period. See Figure 2.

National statistics are available, with births per year averaging 752,000, in the earlier period and 730,000 from 1851 to 1980. That is, for every 100 births in the earlier period one would expect 97 in the later one. Members, who responded to the survey, fall some 10% below that.

Some members commented on why they had fewer births later. Explanations ranged from emigration, both overseas and to Scotland, a high level of adoptions, the effect of BOAR births, a preponderance of female births and in one family, most of the males seem to have died in childhood, whereas the females survived. Such events may have had an abnormal effect on some family names but, I believe, that with returns of over 20,000 births per period there will be balancing cases.

Non registration of births and the high level of infant deaths in the earlier period was also referred to by several members. Also other demographic facts such as the drop in the birth rate during the 1930s and again later when the effects of the pill and abortion legislation became significant. All true, but they do not explain why we are at variance with national records. Both are equally affected.

One member suggested that in the earlier period because of phonetic spelling, there was a higher incidence of name variants that may have been missed. Probably true, but the total effect is unlikely to be significant; also, it would move us further away from the national ratio as some missed variants are likely to be absorbed in the core name today.

FIGURE 1.

FREQUENCY OF BIRTHS
PER SURNAME.

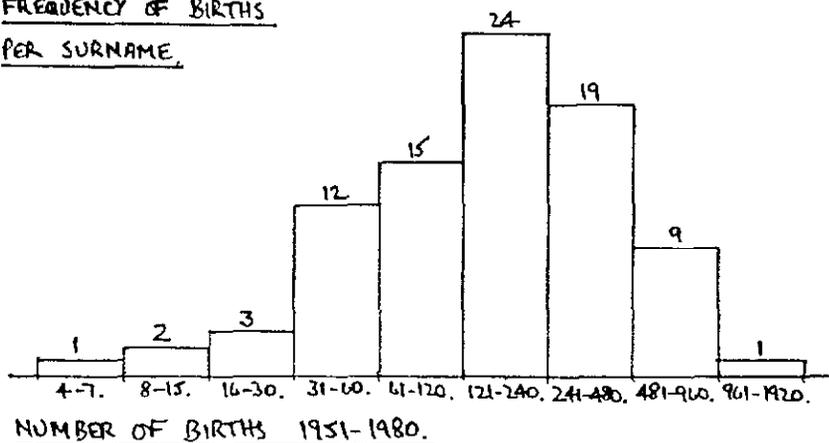
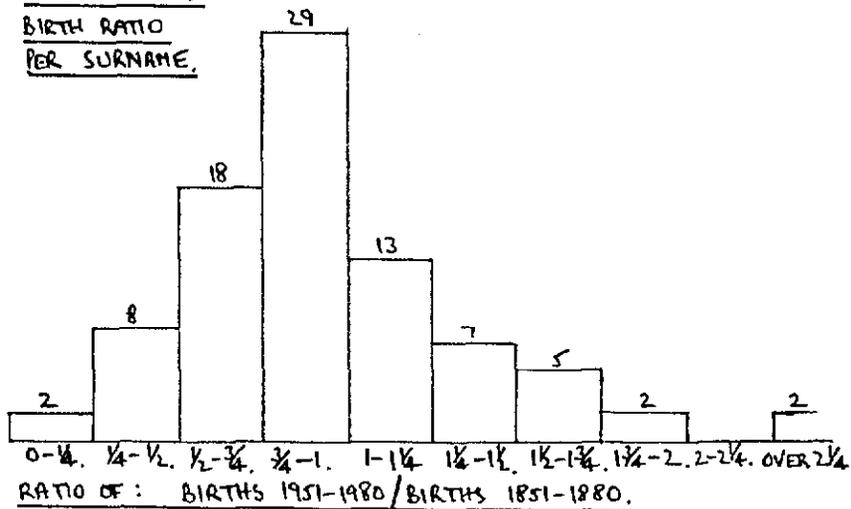


FIGURE 2.

FREQUENCY OF
BIRTH RATIO
PER SURNAME.



So, how do we explain the 10% difference with national statistical data? It occurs to me that names registered may be less representative today. The Guild has not attracted registration of the new generation of "English" surnames that have become established by immigration over the past 40 years. I cannot quantify this, but a look at just the number of PATEL entries in your local telephone directory may demonstrate the point. Has anyone a better explanation?

Back to the question "Is your family waxing or waning?" I have shown that both nationally and in the returns there were fewer births in the later period. Between the two periods studied, the average population of England and Wales increased from less than 22 million to more than 47 million. This suggests that even if one had only half the births in the later period compared with the earlier, one is likely to be retaining the numbers of living people with your name. It just means that you have not increased in line with the population at large. Of the ten families with a ratio of less than 1:2 (see Figure 2), nine were from smaller family groups. This seems to be further confirmation that the rarer names are likely to die out as Dr. Sturges demonstrated to us some two years ago.

As this project developed from using the telephone directories to estimate the number of people with a particular surname, eight members sent me their telephone directories data covering some 1,900 entries. Averaging these, it suggests as a rough guide that if you multiple the number of births from 1951 to 1980 by 0.7 you arrive at the number of telephone directory entries. With this factor and using a little licence, I have deduced the following:

A. Number of Guild members, submitting birth data		81
B. Total number of births from 1951 to 1980		22,984
C. Average number per member (not per name) (B/A)		283
D. Expected corresponding phone directory entries (C*0.7)		198
E. Expected population (3.3 factor)	(D*3.3)	682
F. Number of active Guild members	(Ex directory)	982
G. Population studied by the Guild	(E*F)	641,000
H. England and Wales population ex 1981 census		49.2M
J. National population represented by the Guild	(G/H)	1.3%

This assumes that the 283 per member in C above is representative of the Guild overall. After a little thought I realised that I had other data to make an independent approach using the same assumption.

K. Births per member per year - later period	(C/30)	9.43
L. Births per year for all Guild members	(K*F)	9,246
M. National births per year	(see para 4 above)	730,000
N. National population represented by the Guild	(L/M)	1.3%

This tends to confirm that the Guild does in fact represent about 1.3% of the population, so we have a long way to go to meet the

objective stated in the Register "--- it is hoped that in time a situation might arise where the Guild has a researcher registered for virtually every surname."

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

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Editor,

I was very interested to read Fred Filby's article in the last issue of the Journal, may I add one or two comments as one who has been involved from the start.

Mr. Filby repeats a statement that has been made many times - that the late Frank Higenbottam started a card index of people interested in a particular surname "at the request of the Federation". I am afraid this is not correct, Frank started his index of names for his own interest some time before the Federation was even formed, he was very much a pioneer in this field. He was kind enough to share his findings with one or two of his friends and when the Federation heard about this, they wrote to him in July 1975 and asked him to make it a Federation Project, which he willingly agreed to do and issued his first list of names on the 1st September 1976.

I was disappointed to see that Mr. Filby lists the Conference at Leicester in 1978 as the first "especially for genealogists interested in One-Name Studies" (even though I was the Organiser!) - has he forgotten two previous ones (admittedly much smaller and only one-day affairs) held at Carshalton and Stourbridge? I hope not because he was present and much valuable ground-work was laid at them.

He also says that it was at this conference that the idea was first floated of forming an association of people who were undertaking the study of a single surname. With respect, I must disagree, the idea was first put forward in a letter from myself to the then existing one-namers on the 15th October 1975.

I am also sorry to see that he makes no mention of the sterling preparatory work done by the Federation's One-Name sub-committee under the chairmanship of the Guild's President, Derek Palgrave, to which he was himself eventually co-opted.

All these are on record and we should make them known for the benefit of future Guild archivists.

P.S. In Mr. Sydney Brewin's election manifesto, I see that he claims to have been responsible for the adoption of the term "Guild". I regret that this is not correct, the name was

selected at a meeting of the One-Names sub-committee held at Michael Walcot's house in Southport on the 6th November 1977.

Col. I.S. Swinnerton, Member No. 127 [*Yew Tree Cottage, Blackford, Stoke St. Milborough, Nr. Ludlow, Shropshire.*]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

As a new member of the Guild, with my main interest in tracing back to see how far seafaring as a livelihood extends in my family, which at the present time is four generations, how pleased I was to read the article about the old sailing ship, the "Edwin Fox". I made my first voyage at the age of fifteen on the S.S. Tairua of the Shaw Savill Line in 1938, when we circumnavigated the world. We called at Picton in New Zealand, which is where I saw the "Edwin Fox".

It is with much interest that I read of the chartering of the "Edwin Fox" by the Shaw Savill Line in 1873 and of the subsequent problems of the crew getting drunk. Little seemed to have changed when I first went to sea, but the problem was that no drink was carried on board except for officers.

We left Glasgow in January 1938 bound for Sydney, Australia, with extra coal bunkers in one of the cargo holds to enable us to complete the journey without putting into port. The voyage took six weeks and I well remember us arriving in Sydney on St. Patrick's Day. Most of the firemen and trimmers were Liverpool Irish, so arriving on St. Patrick's Day did not help. Most of them ended up in the local jail for being drunk and disorderly, but their luck was in, as the presiding magistrate was of Irish stock and they were released with a caution.

It was quite common in those days when in port, for the ship's firemen to get fighting drunk and after running out of money to steal anything on board to sell ashore for more drink. Even though they got on quite well with one another at sea, invariably when arriving back on board in a drunken state, the ship's fore-deck would become a battleground, especially if the firemen were a mixture of Liverpool Irish, Glaswegians and Londoners. To be fair to them it was a tough, hard job down below, especially in the tropics, where by the way, they were allowed a tot of rum a day, five days either side of the "line".

One of the jobs of the firemen on the four to eight watch was to bunker the galley for the cook and when they collected their food after coming off watch they would get what was known as the blackpan. This was some extras left over from the officers table, given as a reward. Woe betide the cook if this did not come up to their expectations, because next time they bunkered the galley it would be more dust than coal that he received in his bunker, or when they were drunk in port he was likely to be

the focus for attack. On one occasion I remember the cook being sat on his red hot stove!

All this was a very frightening experience for a young boy, but I might add that I continued to go to sea for another ten years.

Mr. George R. Barrat, Member No. 1351 [31 Mendip Road, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 2HN.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Unfortunately Brian Austin's suggestion to use "The Return of Owners of Land 1873, etc." (Vol. 3, No. 3) as a basis for plotting the distribution of the HITCHON family does not work. There are only three entries for the whole of England and Wales excluding the Metropolis, one for Lancashire and two for Yorkshire. The family is most definitely a Lancashire one with a very strong foundation in the Burnley area. The return just shows who owned an acre or more of land and cannot serve as a useful indicator of much else!

Furthermore, the three entries in the above source are not straightforward as you will see.

	Name of Owner	Address of Owner	Extent of Lands
Lancs.	Hitchon James	Burnley	21A OR 4P
Yorks.	Hitchon George	Langham, Essex	14A 1R 30P
	Hitchon Robert	Gazegill	14A 3R 21P

Where would you plot George Hitchon of Langham, Essex, who owned 14 acres in Yorkshire, in Yorkshire or Essex?

John Hitchon, Member No. 488 [89 Foley Road East, Streetly, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, B74 3JB.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

A letter printed in the March edition of "Family Tree" asking for examples of the Christian name, Aquila, produced an encouraging response and I now have the nucleus of an index. At this stage it is impossible to say whether the apparent spread of the name from Warwickshire and Northamptonshire in the 17th century to Somerset, then to the South West and Lincolnshire and West Yorkshire, is in any way representative of the true distribution pattern. What fascinates me about this name is that apart from the biblical reference (Acts 18), there seems to be no reason why it should not have passed from family to family by acquaintance-ship and it may prove to be possible to trace this distribution.

Just think of the problems of conducting a systematic search for examples of the use of a Christian name and you will realise that if anyone can send examples of the name, they would provide a much appreciated lead. Please let me know if refund of postage is required.

Mr. John Pepperdine, Member 1030 [17 Procter Road, Sprowston, Norwich, Norfolk, NR6 7PF.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Last year in the Journal of One-Name Studies (Vol. 3 No. 4) under "News and Items of Interest" information was given on my family history file, calling it "The Harris Index". The article offered information to any member of the Guild in return for a stamped addressed envelope and reciprocal information.

I was gratified to receive in excess of a hundred enquiries to all of which I replied without delay and asked for information in return. Although I made some useful contacts and several new friends, at least a third of the enquirers to whom I sent information, some of it taking hours to transcribe, have never troubled to reply with information.

I feel that I should make you aware of this, as although I will continue to answer enquiries, I will not send information in future until I have first received your members' information.

I will mention that I am registered disabled and housebound, so I am largely dependant upon an exchange of information to pursue my hobby.

My thanks to all members who have contributed.

Ron Harris [51 Mount Park Road, Eastcote, Middlesex, HA5 2JS. Telephone: Ruislip 674921]

[Editorial Note: For the information of new members, Mr. Harris, who as he states is disabled, has an index containing over 100,000 names of past residents of the Middlesex parishes of Ruislip, Eastcote, Northwood, Harefield, Ickenham and Pinner, covering the period from the Norman conquest to 1930 from a wide variety of sources. Although not a member of the Guild, Mr. Harris offered this information to members on the conditions stated above. One feels that members who take advantage of Mr. Harris' offer must have some specific information to share, as they must have reason for believing that their ancestors were in the area covered by these parishes.]

Dear Mrs. Kumsey,

I enclose a copy of a letter which I received last week from HMSO Books, St. Crispins, Duke Street, Norwich, NR3 1PD.

I must say that I find it somewhat disturbing as in all the visits I have paid to Registrars' Offices in Aberdeen and Edinburgh, I have neither seen any notices to this effect nor been told that all the data in the Registers is Crown copyright. I would imagine that many thousands of people like me, perhaps you too, have had no idea that this appears the case.

I do not use a microcomputer, although I "order" the data in various ways by word processor and send relevant copies of this ordered data to McRobbs around the globe. I have received no money for this at all, not even postage!

I would be glad if I could have your views about this matter and those of Guild members as I find it distinctly bothersome.

The letter in question reads as follows:

Dear Mr. McRobb,

Thank you for your letter of 19 April concerning the compilation of the McRobb lists. I am sorry for the delay in replying to your letter.

As I understand it, your aim is to extract data from the microfilm version of the Old Registers (up to 1854), Census Returns (up to 1891) and Statutory Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages (1855 to present) which are held by the General Register Office for Scotland and local register offices. It is then your intention to load the data onto a microcomputer and presumably distribute lists (in hardcopy form) to fellow family history researchers.

As the source data which you are using is Crown copyright, reproduction of this material, albeit in an adapted form, must be licensed by the HMSO as administrator of Crown copyright.

Before we draw up a draft licence document, however, could you please confirm:

- a. whether my description above of your activities is correct;
- b. whether you obtain any income at all from the supply of this material: presumably you levy at least a minimal charge to cover overheads. Please furnish me with details of income derived.

I look forward to receiving your reply in the near future. I have copied this letter to Dr. Shaw of the General Register Office for Scotland.

Mr. R. M. McRobb, Member No. 926 [*Glebe Cottage, Honeydon Road, Colmworth, Bedford.*]

[Editorial Note: I took the above letter to the local Superintendent Registrar, who said that the data in question all related to Scotland, where the whole system of registration is different from this country and that it was best for Mr. McRobb to deal directly with the General Register Office for Scotland than HMSO. Personally, I would like to remind Mr. McRobb that if he intends to store data on disc relating to living persons, it would be wise to check the terms of the Data Protection Act 1984, although, I believe, registration is not necessary where the data is used for hobby purposes only.]

REVIEWS

THE ELUSIVE CROWN by Donald W. Eustace. Published 1988 by Justus Press, paperback book, pp. 127, ISBN 0 9504246 1 7 (paperback).

Not the usual family history, but rather a narrative story of the Counts of Bologne, Eustace I, Eustace II, Eustace III and Eustace IV and their relations in the 11th and 12th centuries. The title refers presumably to their nearness to not only the crown of England but also of Jerusalem.

Mr. Eustace has chosen to write in an autobiographical style using the first person, always a difficult method when not referring to one's own personal exploits, but he handles this admirably and the story becomes compulsive reading.

I feel that this book could be of interest to a wider group than just family historians.

M. E. R.

THE ABERDEENS OF COUPAR ANGUS AND EDINBURGH by Allan Douglas Aberdeen. Published 1989, paperback book, pp. 34, ISBN 0 9596525 1 2.

This book traces the origins of the Aberdeen family in Scotland and culminates in Australia. The author begins with cold, naked, vulnerable truth by stating in his preface that his ancestors "had known only poverty and insecurity", prior to sailing from Scotland. He then successfully develops this in a well referenced pursuit of available records, coupled with excellent cognitive deliberations, including a personal visit to Scottish areas mentioned and gently unfolds the Aberdeen family story.

This book is a definitive contribution to the evolution of family history.

R.C.R.

Q'TUANA The Journal of the Toomey One Name Group. Vol. 6, No. 2, December 1988, published half-yearly, pp 12.

A straight forward, no nonsense Journal. The Editor encapsulates in a few pages a large amount of information which would satisfy the appetite of any interested reader.

Subscribers researching the name Toolmey or its variants would be getting their money's worth. However, the Editor might consider a Table of Contents and an ISSN.

R.C.R.

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

1821 CENSUS FOR RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT

Mrs. I. L. Williams, Member No. 879, has recently transcribed and indexed the 1821 Census Enumerator's Book for Ryde, Isle of Wight, which has survived in private hands. A copy will be deposited in the library of the Society of Genealogists. The following names from the Guild's 1989 Register appear in the Census Book:

BALL, BALLARD, BLAKE, BUXIE, CHEEK, COX, DASHWOOD, ELLIS, GAWN, GRIGG, HOARE, PAYNE, PEAK, RICHARDS, RUSSELL, TURNER, URRY, WELLS, WHEELER, WHITLOCK, WILSON.

If the members concerned would like to write to her at 11 Grange Avenue, Ryde, Isle of Wight, with a stamped addressed envelope, she will be pleased to send them full details. However, it should be noted that this Census Book contains far less detail than books from later censuses.

WILSON'S BIBLE 1785

Mrs. Lyn McCulloch, Member No. 795, of "Barrymore", Marbury Road, Comerbach, Northwich, Cheshire, CW9 6AU, has sent the following names included in the list of subscribers:

ALLEN, ARMSTRONG, ASHTON, BAINES, BARNHAM, BARLOW, BARRATT, BRIGGS, CHADWICK, ELLAM, FAIRFAX, GAWN, GILBERT, HIGGINS, HIGGINBOTHAM, HODKINSON, KERFOOT, KNIGHT, LAMBERT, LAW, LITTON,

LIVSEY, LINDOW, MARTEN, MOLINEUX, PARROTT, PERRYIN, PIERCY,
POYNTZ, RENSRAW, RICHMOND, RUDHALL, SCALES, SCOTT, TURNER,
VENABLES.

Anyone who does not have access to a Wilson's Bible is welcome to write to Mrs. McCulloch, including a stamped addressed envelope, for information. However, the information on each person is somewhat brief, being full name and town, plus occasionally occupation.

AN INDEX OF ISLINGTON SETTLEMENT EXAMINATIONS

Dr. Patricia Kelvin, Member No. 387, holds an index of Islington Settlement Examinations, supplemented by various other North London sources. She has started a search in her index for members' registered names, but as the search is extensive, she will be producing lists going through the alphabet which will be printed in the Journal from time to time. At the present time the registered names for A and B are as follows:

ABERDEEN, ADDIS, ALDERSON, ANGEL, ASH, ASHBY, AUCOTT, AYLIFF, BABB, BAINS, BALEN*, BANHAM, BARHAM, BARKWITH, BARRELL, BARRETT, BASSETT, BATH, BATTEN, BEAMISH, BEDFORD, BENYON*, BETTISON, BIDWELL, BLAKE, BLOOD, BOGUE, BOTTERELL*, BOYS, BRADFORD, BRAIN, BRICKETT, BROOM.

These names were in the 1988 Register and the 1st Supplement to April 1989. Names marked * are spelled slightly differently from those in the Register, but are included as the spelling in the Settlement Examinations is mainly based on the name as heard.

Dr. Kelvin would be happy to answer enquiries from Guild members, if those interested in the above surnames write to her at Orchard House, 66 Ladder Hill, Wheatley, Oxford, OX9 1HY, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope. However, to avoid disappointment she gives the following explanation of the nature of the material indexed.

Paupers applying for parish relief were questioned about their place of settlement. This might be decided by their place of apprenticeship, where they had rented or owned property, where their parents had lived, where they had been in service or where their bastard child was born and who the father was. If a name relates to the person being questioned, the examination may reveal a good deal, including family details, where married, ages of children, etc. But many of the names in the index relate to landlords, employers, fathers of bastards, etc. and give little beyond an address and date. A few names are from other Islington sources and some of these give little more than an address.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

BROCKLEHURST REUNION

To celebrate three years of the Brocklehurst Revival Society, the first ever Brocklehurst Reunion will be taking place from August 25th to August 28th inclusive, at Macclesfield, Cheshire. For further details contact Frank Brocklehurst, 1 Park Avenue, Markfield, Leicester, LE6 0WA, Telephone: 0530-243370.

THE SECOND ANNUAL SEMINAR ON BRITISH AND IRISH GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

The Second Annual Seminar on British and Irish Genealogical Research will take place in Los Angeles, California, from August 24th to August 26th.

Mrs. Norma Neill, Member No. 849, will speak on the following topics:

- August 24th - Information from the Quarter and Petty Sessions
 - August 25th - The Guild of One-Name Studies
 - August 25th - The Tithe Commutation and Enclosure Awards
-

DEADLINES

The deadline for the Third Quarter issue is Tuesday, September 5th, 1989 and for the Fourth Quarter issue is Monday, December 4th, 1989.

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.

Copyright of material is with the Guild and the author.

THE GUILD OF ONE NAME STUDIES

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1988

(1987)				
	4,091	Subscriptions Received		4,642
	501	Registration Fees		559
	1,474	Sale of Publications, Badges, etc.		2,175
	52	Donations		14
2,074		Conference Receipts	3,509	
1,445	629	Less Expenses	3,157	352
	140	Building Society Interest		111
	<u>6,887</u>			<u>7,853</u>
1,123		Less Family History News & Digest	1,437	
1,528		Postage and Carriage (less Recoveries)	1,584	
3,331		Stationery, Printing, Publications, Badges, etc.	4,182	
	40	Telephone	143	
	75	Subscriptions	105	
	-	Insurance	47	
	1	Bank Charges	5	
244		Committee Travelling Expenses/Course Fees	121	
19		Room Hire for Committee Meetings	47	
13		(Regional Meetings Expenses)	-	
23		Sundry Expenses	19	
184	6,581	Depreciation of Computer	184	7,868
(Surplus)	<u>£306</u>	<u>Excess of Expenditure over Income</u>		<u>£(15)</u>

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1988

(1987)				
		<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>		
	735	Computer as at 1st January, 1988	551	
	184	Less Depreciation at 20% per annum	184	367
		<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>		
1,034		Stock of Publications etc.	2,115	
262		Debtors/Prepayments	1,321	
3,000		Building Society Investment	3,000	
1,524		Bank Balance	1,295	
86	5,906	Cash Balance	-	
			7,731	
		<u>Less CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>		
	501	Creditors	1,394	
1,293	(1,794)	Subscriptions Received in Advance	2,056	3,450
	<u>£4,663</u>			<u>4,281</u>
		<u>REPRESENTED BY :-</u>		<u>£4,648</u>
		<u>Accumulated Fund</u>		
		Balance as at 1st January, 1988	1,663	
	1,663	Less Excess of Expenditure over Income for the Year	(15)	1,648
		<u>Reserve Fund</u>		
	3,000	Balance as at 1st January, 1988		3,000
	<u>£4,663</u>			<u>£4,648</u>

TREASURER: SYDNEY BREWIN, F.C.A.,
MESSRS. BREWIN & CO., CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
HALL PLACE COTTAGE, SOUTH STREET, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE, PO9 10A.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

I certify that these accounts have been prepared from the books and records produced to me and from the information and explanations I have received and that they are in accordance therewith.

MRS. P. MIDDLETON, F.C.A.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

8TH MAY, 1989

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.

THE JOURNAL OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

ISSN 0262-4842

The official publication of the Guild of One-Name Studies
Box G, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, London EC1M 7BA
