The Journal Of

ONE-NAME STUDIES

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Guild of One-Name Studies

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Contents

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

I hope that all members had a happy Christmas and will enjoy a prosperous and peaceful New Year. Since I became Editor of the Journal in the Autumn of 1986, it has been my practice to include a research "New Year's resolution" in my first editorial of the New Year. However, this year there seems so much for me to write about relating to matters of business that I will keep my resolution very short, namely, let us all resolve to express the results of our researches in terms that are easily understood by others and when we use abbreviations we provide a key to them.

I would like to draw members' attention to the problem that my husband and I have experienced over the last eighteen months, or possibly longer, with our mail. One member already knows about this and others may have read about it in the October issue of "Family Tree". Last year I was aware that on two occasions I had failed to receive letters sent to me by John Hebden, who was Chairman at that time. Nevertheless, the seriousness of the problem only came to light in January 1990, when a registered letter sent to Washington D.C. by my husband failed to arrive. Subsequently, a cheque and photographs sent by us failed to reach their destination and the Post Office decided to make a special investigation. However, during the documenting of the missing items it became apparent that a number of letters were also missing both from our outgoing and incoming mail. Certainly one member's article, that I know of, never arrived.

For the first time since the changing of the criteria for the awarding of the Elizabeth Simpson Award by the Federation of Family History Societies, it has been decided to enter not one, but two members' articles in this competition. They are "Hello My Name Is John Crippen" by John Crippen [April 1990, pp. 296-299] and "Portraits - Worth a Thousand Words" by James Hodsdon [January 1990, pp.267-270]. I know that you join with me in wishing them every success.

In regard to reviews for this Journal, only the first issue of a Newsletter or Journal are reviewed, although when a previously reviewed Newsletter has changed to a Journal with a completely different format these have then been reviewed as for a new publication. Also all books, booklets, monographs, etc., submitted can be reviewed. However, if a member wishes any of the above to be reviewed please will this be requested, otherwise the publication will go into the Guild Library housed at the Society of Genealogists without review. This decision has been made by the Committee, since it would seem that some works have been submitted which the authors did not intend for review. Nevertheless, reviews will continue to form a part of the Journal and it is hoped that some members will consider, in the future, submitting reviews of computer software where applicable. In this Journal we have, I believe, only the second of such reviews.

Another matter that I would like to bring to the attention of members is that in the interests of security and in relation to official directives in the United Kingdom, military ranks will no longer be used in the Register, the Journal or on address labels.

With the October issue of the Journal, members received four pull out pages among which was a sample copy of a codicil to an existing Will, or a form to be used when making a Will, providing for the disposition of research material. The importance of making such provision cannot be stressed too much, since important material has been destroyed in the past. However, the codicil as written applies to England and Wales, therefore, included in this issue on page 9 is a specimen codicil in accordance with Scottish law, prepared originally for the Tay Valley Family History Society by Harry Sheldon.

Finally, I would like to thank Dr. James Hodsdon for once again preparing an index, this time to the Third Volume of the Journal and also Eric Banwell for all the work he has done during the past year or two to produce statistical data from interested members' research.

FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Peter Towey

Since my last report, on her doctor's advice, Marjorie Moore, has had to stand down as our Registrar. Those of you who know Marjorie will know how much of herself and her time she gives to family history and one-name studies, and in particular, how much she put into the Registrar's job. We are all deeply in her (and Richard's) debt for all she has done over the years. I am sure I speak for all of us in wishing her a quick return to full health.

I am happy, however, to report that another of our members, Jenny Rushton, Member No. 1392, has agreed to become our new Registrar. Jenny was co-opted onto the Committee and started on her new tasks just before Christmas. The Committee will keep a close eye on how her work load develops and if it shows signs of becoming too much, we can consider a redistribution of tasks.

As it is, our Prospectus is being reprinted to encourage all general correspondence and enquiries to be sent to our Box G address at the Society of Genealogists. That is where our team, led by Jessica Freeman and Elisabeth McDougall, deal with the correspondence. Unfortunately, the team is becoming a bit thin on the ground and we do need more volunteers to help; particularly during the winter. You would not have to give up much of your time; an hour here and there would be fine. So if you can get to the Society of Genealogists building near the Barbican, please get in touch with Jessica or Elisabeth and offer your services. The arrangements can be as informal as you like and will not involve you coming onto the Committee. See this as your opportunity to put something back into your hobby!

Under our Constitution, nominations for membership of the Committee and the designated offices for 1991-1992 have to be submitted by 1st March 1991. A nomination form is enclosed with the Journal. Please feel free to self-nominate if you are prepared to join; I am sure that we can find the necessary proposers and seconders. As the Guild grows in membership, the workload of your Committee also grows and we need to explore new ways of distributing the work. I am sure that we can find work for as many Committee members as we can get. Many hands make light work!

In the meantime, Jack Fairfax, our Journal distribution officer, has kindly agreed to take over as co-ordinator of our regional one day conferences. The list of "dates for your diary" slot shows how he has already got the bit between his teeth. Jack will also be arranging the Guild meetings at the Federation half yearly conferences, so volunteers to speak at Sheffield next September or at Hull in Spring 1992 should get in touch with Jack. Indeed, I am sure volunters to speak at any of our one day conferences would be very welcome!

Also enclosed with this Journal you will find the application form and details for the 1991 AGM in May, at the Prince Rupert Hotel, Shrewsbury. I hope to see a large number of you there. It is, I confess, more expensive than our earlier AGMs, but I am sure, when you come, you will consider it well worth while. The hotel is, I am told, the building in which Prince Rupert of the Rhine stayed when he was in Shrewsbury during the Civil War - but it has recently been renovated! If you don't want to stay in the hotel, however, I am sure you can find cheaper accomodation nearby. I always think, though, that much of the enjoyment of the conferences is chatting to each other in the lounge or bar. I can also strongly recommend Shrewsbury if you have not been there before (or even if you have). It featured as the setting of the BBC's recent televising of Dicken's Christmas Carol and was the home town of Clive of India, Admiral Benbow and Brother Cadfael (of the medieval detective stories by Ellis Peters).

We ought to be thinking about our AGM for Spring 1992. Has anyone any ideas for a venue? If so, please let me know.

By the time you get this, we will be into 1991, so I hope that you had a merry Christmas and I wish you all a happy, prosperous and peaceful New Year. I also wish you every success in your researches.

FROM THE PUBLICATIONS OFFICER **Brian Christmas**

The Journal of the Guild of One-Name Studies, Volume 2, No. 11.

It has again been brought to the Committee's attention that insufficient copies of Volume 2, No. 11, for Summer 1987, of our

Journal was printed and it has been decided to print a further 200 copies, which should be available by the time this issue of the Journal is published.

Any member who was entitled to a free copy of the above issue and did not receive one at the time should apply to the Sales Officer, J. R. Hebden, "Aldergarth", Galphay, Ripon, North Yorkshire, HG4 3NJ. Members who joined later and wished to complete their sets may also apply for a copy, but the first category of members will take precedence.

FEATLEYS OF OXFORD - A TALK BY PETER TOWEY AT THE HALF-YEARLY FEDERATION MEETING AT OXFORD, 9TH SEPTEMBER 1990

Jessica Freeman

As is usual at the Federation half-yearly conferences, a member of the Guild gives a short talk on a one-name study that they have made and at Oxford the speaker was Peter Towey , the subject being the Featley family. Three points emerged from Peter Towey's talk: a particularly surprising example of a name variant (from Fairclough to Featley); a good selection of uncommon sources and an interesting occupation that was followed by several generations of the family.

The investigation into the Featley family started with the Visitation of Cornwall, where it was stated that John Darley married Anne Fairclough alias Featlie of Oxford. In the 1570s John Fairclough, who came originally from Lancashire, was cook firstly to Lawrence Humphrey, Master of Magdalen College and then at Corpus Christi College. Humphrey was Regius Professor of Divinity in 1560 but, as a strong Puritan Divine, had spent several years in exile in Geneva during Mary Tudor's reign, although it seems that John was not with him at that time. John appears in a list of "Persons Priviledged [at Oxford University]" as John Fertlowe, aged 40. He had several children, of whom Anne was baptised at St. Peter in the East in 1591, as Featlie, the first appearance of this variant of the name Fairclough.

Of his other children, Daniel Fairclough rates four pages in the "Dictionary of National Biography" and it was pointed out that the reference given at the end of an entry should also be consulted for further information. He was a Chorister at Magdalen College School and then entered Corpus Christi College in 1594, which was followed by a very varied career as an Anglican clergyman, being Chaplain to the English Ambassador in Paris and then to the Archbishop of Canterbury, while later still he was appointed Provost of King James College in Chelsea. The "Alumni Oxoniensis" and the "Alumni Cantabrigiensis" were another source of material on both Daniel and other members of the Featlie/Fairclough family.

John's son, John the younger, was married as Fayrclough, but was buried as Featlie in 1613. He too was a college servant, being Butler of Magdalen College. A point to note was that although his nuncupative will, which was proved in the very small and obscure Chancellor's Court of Oxford University, described him as a yeoman, the inventory called him "butler of Magdalen College". John the younger also had several children. Timothy appears in "Hotten's List of Original Emigrants 1600-1700" and went to Virginia in 1635, dying before 1656 in the West Indies as a lieutenant in the army. Daniel was Minister at Loddiswell in Devon and died young like his father, leaving a son, John, who followed in his grandfather's footsteps and was Butler of Magdalen Hall. He died in 1658 and although his monument has now vanished, there is a description extant in Wood's "City of Oxford". A third son of John the elder was Henry, another clergyman, who appears in "Calamy Revised" as being expelled from his living in 1662 for being a nonconformist. This book by A. G. Matthews, 1934, is a revision of Nonconformist Memorials (the full title of which is "An Abridgement of Mr. Baxter's History of his Life and Times") by Edmund Calamy, 1702, and is a very useful source of information on Puritan clergymen. This work is complemented by "Walker Revised" by A. G. Matthews, 1948, which contains information on clergymen expelled for not being in line with the Puritan views of the Commonwealth. (This was a revision of Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy", dated 1714.)

It is ironic that in the latter book the name of another John Fairclough appears, a son of John the younger, who died in 1613. John III was up at Magdalen College and All Souls and then entered the Church. In 1625 he sailed with Captain Thomas Warner to St. Kitts in the Leeward Islands, where he was the first preacher. Details of his career can be found in Vere Oliver's "Caribeanna", and again in the "Dictionary of National Biography", as well as in some autobiographical notes among manuscripts at the Society of Genealogists. He married and was the father of twenty children in 24 years! The names of these children can be found in the 1666 Visitation of Lincolnshire, which also recorded the family back to John the cook. After leaving St. Kitts, John served as chaplain to the English Regiment of Colonel Arthur Aston, in Hamburg, in the 1630s and then in 1639 he was Chaplain to the King's Life Guards in the first expedition against the Scots. In 1643 because of his Royalist leanings, he deemed it prudent to return to St. Kitts. He later returned and died as Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral in 1666. His Will gives much personal detail about his children, but only seven of his sons survived to adulthood and of these only one, another John, had any children who survived their infancy. John IV was a mercer of Newark, Nottinghamshire and of his sons, it seems, yet again, only one, Henry, had children of his own. Henry's eldest son, John, reverted to the family tradition and was butler at Brasenose College, his Will being proved in the Chancellor's Court in 1735. The line has not, as yet, been traced further forward.

Peter ended by answering the question that his audience had been asking themselves, namely, how did Fairclough become Featley? The FAIRC- sound became FEAK- or FEAT- and the LEY sound is interchangeable with -LOW and -LING. In addition, there is ample evidence that the family was aware of the change in the name at the time: John the Precentor of Lincoln stated that "all ancient deeds, evidences and conveyances of [Daniel's] elder brother [John the younger, who died 1613], his father [John the cook], his grandfather and the rest of his ancestors ran in the name of Fairclough; but this varied ... to Faircley then Fately to Featley". It is interesting to note that the Anne baptised at St. Peter in the East, Oxford in 1591, was referred to in 1620 as Anne FEAKLEY. Peter Towey is descended from Anne Fairclough/ Featlie through her marriage to the Reverend John Darley of Northill in Cornwall. The living at Northill had originally been Dr. Daniel Fairclough's, but because he was offered the better living of Lambeth in Surrey, he apparently persuaded the owner of the advowson to appoint his sister's husband, John Darley.

Note: Arising from the above, members may be interested to learn of other books which contain information gathered on religious topics:-

"Parliamentary Chaplains, 1642-1651" by A. Lawrence.

"Biographical Dictionary of English Catholics" by Joseph Gillow (5 volumes), 1885 and Index by John Bevan, 1985.

"Biographies of English Catholics in the 18th Century" by Reverend J. Kirk, 1909.

"The Seminary Priests" by G. Anstruther (4 volumes), 1968-77.

"English Jesuits 1650-1829" by G. Holt, 1984.

"Obituary Notes of English Dominicans 1555-1952" by W. Grumbly.

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

THAMES VALLEY REGIONAL MEETING **Colin E. Baslington**

Some sixty members and guests met at The Guildhall, Abingdon for the third Thames Valley meeting on Saturday 10th November 1990. The fact that Guild members came from as far afield as North Wales, Yorkshire and Suffolk is an indication of the success of previous meetings and the desire to meet again. They were not disappointed.

Our first speaker was Bob Bliss, with a fascinating story of his ancestor, John Bliss, being sentenced in 1806 to fourteen years transportation and, subsequent pardon after eight years in New South Wales, all for forging £1.00 notes. The necessary research

was an example to us all, from examining the Duke of Grafton's estate papers, which put Bob onto the story, to searching at the PRO and in Australia. The promised booklet should be well worth reading.

Leaving Australia the next speaker took us to the village of Kidlington, a few miles up the road from Oxford, researched through the Vestry Minute Book. Fleshed out and corroborated with census returns, parish register details, maps and photographs. This was the subject of the second speaker, Gerald Gracey-Cox. Once again, the careful and detailed research resulted in a most interesting illustrated talk, pointing the way to an often neglected source of information, especially if an ancestor was a Church Warden or Constable.

Following an excellent buffet lunch, we reassembled to hear Don Eustace explain and demonstrate his "flexible system for large trees". This, he claimed was necessary, as he did not have in horticultural terms, a Family Tree but rather Ground Cover! As Don explained, each A4 sheet held ten generations with the flexibility extending, in his case, to a twenty-four foot width, all of which fan-folded down to a manageable size! Whilst not taking the fully allotted time, it certainly created a lot of interest, judging by the number of people who gathered to inspect, in closer detail, the finer points of carpet tape, cardboard, sheets of A4 paper and velcro fasteners!

The final session was provided by the well known researcher, Don Steel, under the title, "Easily Accessible Indexes to North America". With a table at least five foot by twelve foot covered with reference books, Don proceeded to enlighten us on the whereabouts of various sources of information in this country. These included the full seven tier system of American telephone directories to be found at the Birmingham and Holborn Libraries; the card catalogue and Patron Files pink and yellow series to the current Family Organisation Register, all at your local branch library of the LDS Church and the Passenger and Immigration Lists Index by P. William Filby with Mary K. Meyer, in several volumes, at the Society of Genealogists. For the future, there will be computer databases, on line from the USA, holding up to a million references. As our friends across the water started family history back in the thirties they are way ahead of us with census indexing, almost all censuses being indexed from 1790 to 1910 with many in print. One source, not mentioned by our speaker due to pressure of time, but conveyed after the meeting, was the American Genealogical Biographical Index, also known as Rider's Index after the editor, Fremont Rider. A massive work with references to over twelve million articles. For any one with serious research in mind, "The Source", A Guidebook of American Genealogy edited by Eakle and Cerny and published by Ancestry Publishing, available through any good bookseller, is a must.

Finally, a special word of thanks to Michael Tedd for organising this event and to his wife for all the hard work that must have gone into the preparation of an excellent buffet lunch.

Mr. Colin E. Baslington, Member No. 599 [*10 Honeypot Lane, Brentwood, Essex, CM14 4 QT.*]

A DRAFT CODICIL IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCOTTISH LAW

Below is a draft codicil making provision for the dispostion of family history research in accordance with Scottish law. This was originally prepared by Harry Sheldon for the Tay Valley Family History Society, who have kindly supplied it for the use of the Guild.

The Codicil should be executed by a solicitor and kept with the Will.

The codicil of course presupposes that the testator has already made a Will, If not, the Clauses Equivalent to Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the draft Codicil should be handed to the solicitor preparing the Will.

I of
DECLARE this to be a [First] CODICIL to my Will dated the day of Nineteen Hundred and Ninety-One.

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

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

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

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

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

IN WITNESS Whereof

Witness 1

x x

Testator

Witness 2

COMPUTERISED INDEX CARDS Ron Phelps

When I first started family history some years ago, I kept all the details about each person on index cards which were filed in alphabetical order of first name and within that by year of birth. Each change or addition meant a manual search and re-filing; the difficulty of searching for people with the same parentage or born in the same area or with other common links was enormous. Moreover, the greatest frustration was to compile family trees by hand or by typewriter, only to discover changes and additions which necessitated redrawing. It was this, more than anything, which inspired me to get a computer; a word-processor really, but it is much, much more than a sophisticated typewriter and it is worthy of the name "computer" because it can be programmed to do all sorts of things. I chose an Amstrad PCW 9512 because it was cheaper than most and well received in some computer magazines; but especially because the keyboard had a vertical bar ("|") for the drop lines of family trees and because the system and the size of the supplied printer seemed to be the only one permitting the use of A3 sized paper, which is so much better than A4 for wide and long trees.

I suppose there was a bit of nostalgia about my computer project; some 25 years ago I was a Data Processing Manager with a dino-saur of a machine, yet having only 96K, would you believe? It required air-conditioning, false floors and an army of support staff; punched cards were both the input and the output for storage. Yet here is 512K computer sitting quite happily on my desk, with a keyboard and screen for input and small 3" disks for storage. The word-processing software is "Locoscript", which is easy to learn and to use; screen-drafting is a great help for correspondence and textual composition; and, it speeds up the transcription of research notes, especially where the same names of people and places occur frequently. Also it is adaptable enough for family trees, but you have to develop a technique to achieve the best results. When you have additions and amendments, all you have to do is call the relevant tree to the screen and up-date your chart, reprinting if you so wish.

To get over the aforesaid problems of my manual index cards I needed what in computer parlance is known as a "data-base". It was then that I discovered that the Locomotive Software people at Dorking had a programming system called "Locofile". It was advertised as a "pop-up card index within Locoscript 2". That is exactly what happens, an index card bearing all known details in respect of each individual in your recording system appears on the screen for your examination, consideration and amendment, just as if you had a manuscript card in your hand! Furthermore, you can arrange for the cards to "pop up" in various sequences. "Locofile" is easy to learn from the manual and to manipulate.

Specimen Record Pattern

```
|                                                                    |
|      Mary.....      , Ann.......                  SMITH.....       |
|                                                                    |
| B ......  c 1801 Chard.Som... Parents John..... & ?.......  PR.6   |
|                                                                    |
| M ...Mar  Q 1825 CrewkerneSom Spouse  Richard... PHELPS....  GRO3  |
|                                                                    |
| D 24 Jan     1871 Bmster Dor.. age 70  PR.6  Will Ref W..7         |
|                                                                    |
| CENSUS                                          Occupation         |
| 1851 Crkern a50 husb & Ch1 ('41 =nt).....       ..............     |
| 1861 Bmster a60 wid.....                        tailoress.....     |
| ........................................        ..............     |
|  Ch1 Ann....'26  Ch2 Richard'28  Ch3 John...'30 Ch4 ..........     |
|  Ch5 ..........  Ch6 ..........  Ch7 ..........  Ch8 ..........     |
|                                                                    |
| NOTES                                                              |
| Husb d.1853.....                                                   |
| Will: exec.son Ric.-£500.....                                      |
| #=G.G.G.GndMthr via Ch3#.....                   Page .14           |
|____________________________________________________________________|
```

(Dots give an indicatation of size of Items)

First, you need to design the card to your own specification. The illustration gives you an idea of what can be designed as a Record Pattern, which consists of a number of Items, each with unique Item Names, of which not all are necessarily shown (they are, nevertheless, there and the computer knows what they are called) because it is often obvious what the content of the Items represents and you do not want to clutter your "screen card". You will see that the major dates appear beneath one another for ease of reference. There is a specific Item to the left of each Year; this is to allow for approximations [c = circa]; for birth/baptisms [x = Christening, "blank" = birth]; for data from GRO Indexes [Q = Quarter]; and for doubtful entries [=?]. A Record Number is automatically given to each Record and this appears in top left-hand corner; if you note these Record

Numbers against the corresponding entries on the source documents, you will have a valuable link from Source to Record. Likewise, the "reference" which is on the right of a line of Record entries indicates the source document, thus giving you the link from Record to Source, allowing you to check or confirm the source of your data, which is a feature you dare not be without. Finally, the "Page" which is on the bottom right is the page number of the Family Tree, the eventual "home" of the individual. All this may seem rather overdoing it, but, believe me, it is worth the effort to keep track of data!

Your next job is to devise how your Records will be indexed. "Locofile" has a system to identify a particular Record or series of Records and this system depends on how you set up indexes; you are allowed to have 8 Indexes in addition to the Record Number Index; and you can arrange for a main key (eg a forename) and for a sub-key (eg a date, of which the year is usually sufficient identification). Thus in the simplest example, by specifying a **name** and a **year**, you can "go-to" that person and his/her Record immediately appears on the screen; there may well be more than one such person, but all you do is simply "key" to succeeding Records within that Index Format until you find the one you want. You will often want to make this check before entering a "new" person into the system to make sure you have not already got a "card" for him/her. Likewise, you may want to check whether you already have a certain marriage recorded (a difficult task with a manual index), so you set up an Index for **Marriage** and **Year** [**bold lettering** indicates the Indexes I use]. It is obvious that a year of baptism/birth is vital to indexing Records; so, you must always assume one, thus, for example, assuming that a marriage occurred in the year before the baptism of the known eldest child and that the parents were aged 20 at marriage, amending the year later when known.

When you are analysing your data, you are likely to want to find all the children of a particular couple; so, you set up an Index for **Name** and **Spouse**; their children are recorded and you can "look-up" each of them for subsequent descent. Alternatively, with an Index for **Parents** and [&], you can consecutively trace all the children of the couple (and of other couples with the same names). Analysis of data often means a collation of people in relation to probable birth places; that is to say:-
(1) discovering what persons of a particular name were born in a certain area (thus an Index: **Name** and **B Place**); or,
(2) collating all those born in a particular place over a period (using an Index of **B Place** and **Year** will enable you to key from one person to the next, starting from the probable earliest year).

So much for what is technically known as the "data set-up". Now all you have to do is to key in the information. You might be doing this from your existing manuscript cards or from lists of births, marriages or deaths. This is not such a daunting task as you may imagine; the word-processing system enables you to

"store" frequently used names and place-names and at the touch of 2 keys you can make a name appear wherever you want without keying all the letters. This is a time saver and prevents inaccurate spelling of difficult place names. Obviously, it is vital that there is consistent spelling of all names used as keys to the Indexes, thus, you should use only, for example, the modern spelling of forenames because it would otherwise be rather a waste of effort to keep changing the spelling of the names you specify for searching the Index. (You can, if you wish, note the original spelling in the **Notes** Item.) You will see that in the illustration of a specimen Record, there are several abbreviations; this is to conserve "storage space". For the same reason, I do not insert the surname at top-right position; there is no need, unless it is not PHELPS or not spelt PHELPS. This is not a problem because there is hardly ever the need for an Index involving surnames; but, should you want to trace a particular surname, or for that matter a second forename continuing the use of a surname, it is possible, but slower, to "find" any unusual name in any Record. Conserving storage is important because although you may think you have more than enough space in 720K on a disc - that is enough to store about three-quarters of a million characters - in practice it is recommended to use the internal memory storage area (known as "Drive M") as this is so very much faster to work with because the mechanical movement of a disc is not involved. However, the memory store is much smaller than a disc; experience has shown that, as many Records are never fully completed, you can contain about 1000 Records on one "data-file"; so, when you reach about the 800th Record on a "data-file", you should begin to keep a close eye on the amount of spare capacity in "Drive M" (it is all being counted for you), in case you have to take special actions as indicated in the Handbook.

There is another piece of software, known as "LocoMail", which I have yet to examine more closely as a means of getting a viable print-out of extracts from several Records. If anyone has experience of this, I should be delighted to hear.

I must end on two notes of warning. Having spent so much time and energy in inserting all your family history data into the computer system, it would be heart rending to lose it all as a result of some misadventure! So, make it your regular practice to make a copy of the discs containing your latest update of "data-files"; and, whenever you use "Drive M" for speedier working, always remember to move the "data-file" back to disc, otherwise you will lose it when you switch off. You have been warned!

I wish you well if you delve into this exciting project.

Mr. Ron Phelps, Member No. 416 [*Lyndley Croft, Bridge Road, Cranleigh, Surrey, GU6 7HH.*]

THE RAINBIRDS **Elaine Rainbird**

Having read "A Winder's Tale" in the July 1990 Journal (Volume 3, No. 11) I thought that members might like to share the story of the Rainbirds.

I registered the name in 1988 having come to a standstill on my own line, only three generations back, but having acquired a large amount of Rainbird information from various sources. My initial search some years ago had prompted me to write to the fifty or so Rainbirds listed in the London telephone directories (London being the origin of my own particular line, or so I thought at the time). From these I received replies from approximately thirty-five people with the name. Most of these willingly gave me what information they could on their own lines, but I was surprised and disappointed to find that not one seemed to be related to me. How could this be with "such an unusual surname", a common cry, I believe, from amateur genealogists.

After registering the name with the Guild and writing more letters of enquiry, I began to put all the information I had obtained into some kind of order and prepared to publish the Rainbird Newsletter. This task I found extremely enjoyable, being one of those seemingly rare beings who actually enjoys letter writing, etc. During this period of time I was also in the throes of completing a correspondence course on genealogy run by the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies and one of the lectures involved doing a telephone directory search for the name throughout the UK. I spent every lunch hour over a period of six weeks in my local library scanning through the UK telephone directories, plotting on maps and listing on my word processor all these details. I then <u>wrote</u> to all of them. (Yes, it did cost a small fortune in stamps, but I was more concerned with sharing Rainbird knowledge than the price of a few sheets of stamps.) I sent a standard letter to more than two hundred Rainbirds from the telephone directories and sat back to await the replies and reply they did! Day after day the postman delivered letters from all over the country from interested Rainbird folk. The result to date of this exercise has produced a membership for the Newsletter of forty-eight Rainbirds, who regularly subscribe and receive the 30 to 40 page quarterly Newsletter, which I prepare using the information they send me.

I had not realised what a lot of information there was to be gathered. The first issue of the Newsletter confirmed that we do not, unfortunately, bear a coat of arms, although a friend designed one especially for me to use for the cover. On asking what design I wanted I suggested that it should contain the head of a woodpecker (one of the derivations of the name coming from the Essex name for the green woodpecker, which can apparently be seen on the bark of trees after a rain shower, hence Rain Bird). I also requested some raindrops, a harpy (as I was always harping on to friends and colleagues about my interest in family history), a book to represent research and an emblem from Essex

where the majority of our more recent Rainbirds seem to have originated. All this on a lozenge shape shield (for the female line) completed the cover of our first woodpecker green issue. According to various dictionaries on the subject the name also derives from the the Jamaican Woodpecker and the Australian Butcher Bird or Cuckoo. Also Rainbird is given as the English corruption of Rambert (raven-bright), the Old German - Raginbert or Reginbert (mighty guardian) and the Norman French - Reinbert. Other variations of spelling include: Raiman, Raimbach, Raimbault, Raimbert, Raimboult, Raiment, Raimes, Ranback, Rainbach, Rainbault, Rainbeard, Rainberd, Rainberger, Rainbert, Rainbertus, Rainboult, Raimbout, Ramart, Rambard, Rambart, Ramberd, Ramberd, Rambert, Raynbird, Reinberd, Reinbert, Renberd, Rainbyrd(e) and Raynbeard.

Each Newsletter contains an updated list of subscribers together with their trees to date. The rest of the information is sent in by them relating to their own ancestors. One of the most significant items in the first three Newsletters was the compilation of Rainbird births and marriages from St. Catherine's House, produced by an Australian, David Brett, whose mother was a Rainbird. David and his wife together with my mother and I had a hurried lunch time meeting outside Chichester Cathedral during the summer of 1986, when he showed me the eight or nine notebooks of Rainbird information he had gathered whilst on his UK tour. He promised to send me the St. Catherine's House listings once he had put them on computer and these duly arrived soon after his return to Australia. David, very sadly suffered a heart attack and died the following April, but he and his family were certainly a great stimulus and impetus to get the Newsletter off the ground. His listings were produced chronologically, alphabetically by fore name and also alphabetically by place of event, an extremely useful tool for researchers unsure of the origin of ancestors or exact dates, etc. These lists have saved people a lot of extensive and tedious work at St. Catherine's House.

Then just in time for the publication of the first Newsletter, I received documents from a Canadian researcher on two Rainbird brothers who had been transported to Tasmania in 1835 for highway robbery and I was able to obtain the actual newspaper report of the incident from the Hertfordshire Record Office. So I was able to include these exciting items in the first issue which stimulated the readers' imagination and interest for the the follow-up articles appearing in issues 2 and 3. One of the documents reproduced in the first issue gave a clear description of one particular convict, i.e. Farm Labourer of Hertfordshire, Height - 5' 5½", Age - 19, Complexion - Sallow, Head - Round, Hair - Light Red, Visage - Oval, Forehead - Low, Eyebrows - Brown, Eyes - Hazel, Mouth - Medium, Chin - Medium, Remarks - Scar back right hand. For someone discovering their relationship to this man, what better description could you have in the absence of a photograph. Indeed, our Australian connections have now prompted an excolleague of mine, now living in Sidney, to act as "agent"

for the Rainbird Newsletter to interested parties in the Antipodean region!

It was not possible for me to emulate the design and quality of the main family history journals, as my task was to produce a newsletter as reasonably priced as possible for a comparatively small number of recipients using the material they had contributed in its original form, be it hand written, typed or photocopied. I did not have time to type up everything and I wanted to keep the "original" format of some of the items. This resulted in the production of a photocopied newsletter using both sides of A3 paper folded to A4, with a different coloured cover for each issue. As I wanted the Newsletter to be available to others, as yet unaware of its existence, I wrote to the British Library asking for their advice and it was subsequently arranged to issue me with an ISSN number, so that one copy of each issue is available for public use.

From the items sent in by readers I try to include some of special interest relating to their particular stories with ideas for follow up reading on such topics as agricultural labourers of the 1800s, convicts and transportation.

The Newsletter also features old photographs in the hope that these will perhaps jog someone's memory and I was very pleased, indeed, to receive a bundle of old photos picked up at a car boot sale, some of which were inscribed with the Rainbird name, while the rest featured the same named people with friends and relations. However, to date no one has identified them.

Each new issue of the Newsletter brings a flurry of correspondence from subscribers and from new people who have seen a copy or seen mention of it in other family history publications. In the beginning I worried that I might not have enough to fill the next issue, but this was unfounded as there is always too much to put into each issue and I store material of a suitable nature to use later. Although of mixed content a theme invariably tends to emerge and, indeed, the most recent issue, Number 8, consists mainly of details of the demise of our ancestors with accounts of funerals, MIs, cemetery records, etc.

I have obtained copies of the 1988 IGI listings for the East Anglican counties where the name, Rainbird, is mainly found in the UK. This has helped me to plot on a large map, using coloured pins, the spread of the name during the last two hundred years, so that when I receive enquiries relating to this area, I can easily plot the subscriber's information and perhaps point him or her in the direction of new research, local record offices, libraries, or nearby researchers.

It would now appear that, via the Newsletter, six families have managed to prove their connections to each other, while long lost cousins have got in touch for the first time and other relations in various parts of the world are in touch once more. This

has encouraged some family members to start writing to each other for information or just for an update on the family's news and I am pleased that the Newsletter has fostered this kind of friendship.

Recently we have had our first Rainbird gathering. Suggestions for the name of such a gathering ranged from a Scud of, a Ring of, a Flock of, to A Mist of, but ultimately we settled for a small gathering of six Rainbirds, who met to chat and share their most recent information. Hopefully, other "local" groups will make arrangements to meet, so that we can have a "grand gathering" in 1991 and 1992, when we expect fellow researchers to visit the UK from Canada and Australia.

I have asked our Australian and Tasmanian "cousins" to send in items on their own particular region. I would love to do this myself but just do not have the time. Each Newsletter takes me approximately 10 to 15 hours, spread over the intervening three month period between issues, but the final compilation with the rush to the printers and need for fast distribution sometimes takes precedence over housework, already low on my priority list! As soon as one edition has gone to the printers I am starting on the next, collating the items suitable for the next issue, with more researching in libraries, etc. I do have quite a large selection of articles and items taken from other publications on a multitude of subjects which often come in useful as additional items of interest. These do take up space in my already crowded cupboards, but being a "hoarder" is definitely an advantage in this particular hobby! Friends, colleagues and members of the local history group to which I belong, have all helped enormously in the pursuit of sharing Rainbird knowledge and it is to them that I would like to give my thanks for their encouragement and support in putting this particular Rainbird "on the map".

Ms. Elaine Rainbird, Member No. 1070 [*21 Foxwarren Close, West Wittering, Chichester, West Sussex, PO20 8EH.*]

BIOGRAPHICAL AND AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

Brian Christmas

A book of general interest when searching for biographical and autobiographical sources is "Select Biographical Sources" by Philip Hepworth, which is a printed survey of manuscript material held by institutional members of the Library Association, published in 1971. This book lists in alphabetical order over 3,000 persons and where to find manuscript material relating to them. The book's Introduction also gives an account of the National Register of Archives and mentions a manuscript called "Lives left out; celebrities and near celebrities not included in the D.N.B." by W. Partington, which is now held at Wimbledon Reference Library and gives accounts of 342 lives.

Another helpful source is "British Autobiographies" by William Matthews, which lists 6,646 books published or written before 1951. There is a good subject index, which members may find useful for following up the background to events affecting the people they are researching, e.g. World War I or Flying.

A further book by William Matthews is "British Diaries, 1442-1942" and a similar publication is "British Manuscript Diaries of the 19th Century" by J. S. Batts. For those with engineers in the family, "A Biographical Index of British Engineers in the 19th Century" by S. P. Bell, is a must, giving as it does references to obituary notices of 3,690 persons appearing in various engineering journals.

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

RODEN OF SHROPSHIRE - NOTES ON THE NAME

Peter F. C. Roden

A Locative Name

The English family name, RODEN, probably originates in north Shropshire, where there is both a river and village of that name. It may be described, therefore, as a locative name, i.e. one derived from a place name.

The River RODEN rises near Ellesmere in the north-west corner of Shropshire. It meanders south-west across the north Shropshire plain through Wem, Shawbury and High Ercall, joining the River Tern near Walcot before the latter flows into the River Severn at Atcham.

RODEN village today is in the parish of High Ercall. It is across the river from the centre of the parish and recently consisted of only a few cottages, one of which acted as a post office. There is no church now in RODEN village, although a medieval manuscript refers to John le Heye being the incumbent of RODEN chapel in 1369.

Distribution of the Name

In his book, "Family History and Local History in England" (Longmans, 1987), David Hey points out that "many [hereditary locative names] were derived from hamlets or single farmsteads in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries". Whether RODEN was initially adopted as a hereditary name in this period by a single family in a single farmstead, or by several different families from the same area, is a question still to be researched.

RODENE manor is listed in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 1327 within the "Hundred of Bradeford". One of the taxed inhabitants was Alan de RODENE and in nearby Suggedon was Gilbert de RODENE.

However, the format of other names in this Subsidy Roll suggests that hereditary surnames had not yet been adopted and "de RODENE" was purely a locative description.

By the time parish registers were introduced over 200 years later, the name had spread to several parishes in north Shropshire and neighbouring parishes in west Staffordshire. There are also occasional entries further afield in Cheshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, etc. The greatest concentrations in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in Shropshire occur in two groups of parishes. One of these groups lies in a line west to east near the northern boundary of the county, including Wem, Hodnet and Market Drayton. The second group lies in a cluster around Shifnal, including Broseley, Sutton Maddock and Allbright. There is also a group of parishes just over the Staffordshire border around Eccleshall and Gnosall, where at this period the name occurs. Together, these three groups seem to form a continuous crescent shape on the map.

There is much interesting work to be done to study the relationships and mobility between these groups. In the generation born during the thirty years following the Restoration in 1660, there were already at least forty RODEN family units in Shropshire and adjacent counties. By the end of the next century, the RODEN name had become common in the Wolverhampton and Birmingham industrial areas. There are over fifty marriages for the generation between 1770 and 1800, plus another thirty-five families having their first children baptised in this period, but whose marriages (if there were any) are currently untraced.

During the first century after the introduction of parish registers, approximately 1550 to 1650, it has been estimated that 10% of the country's population lived in London and that there was a significant movement of the population between London and the rest of the country. It is no surprise, therefore, to find RODENs continuously in London from the earliest parish registers onwards.

Other Sources of the Name

Whilst some of the London RODENs were no doubt of Shropshire origin, one must avoid the assumption that all RODENs originally came from Shropshire. When looking for Shropshire RODENs in London or elsewhere, one needs to be aware that the Shropshire place name is probably not the only source of RODEN as a family name.

This is particularly true if a researcher is using the International Genealogical Index (IGI). The IGI contains more entries under RODEN in Shropshire than any other English county, but the second most numerous county is not adjacent Staffordshire, where RODENs are also numerous, but Devonshire. Indeed, under the heading of RODEN, at least one entry can be found in the IGI for every English county. The IGI groups

together a wide variety of names with similar spellings or sounds which almost certainly come from different origins.

One certain alternative source is Ireland. RODEN or RUDDEN being a long established family in Co. Cavan and Connaught. While I have not researched the Irish name in any detail, the fact that the JOCELYN family adopted it for their title, Earls of RODEN, suggests that it too may have a locative origin. In addition to the RODENs of Irish origin, there are also families of RODENs who claim Manx origin. However, one may only guess that when these are checked, the Isle of Man may only have been a staging post for the Irish RODENs, perhaps for several generations, before migrating onwards to England, particularly to Lancashire.

Another likely alternative source is the anglicization of a continental name, particularly during the immigration of the Huguenots. While I have not researched any non-Shropshire RODENs, their occurrence in Devonshire, a county known to have been popular with the Huguenots, and the Fenland area of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire would be consistent with continental origins. In both cases the modern Shropshire spelling of RODEN is rare - except in IGI list headings.

A third possibility is that in the area north-east of London, there is a family name derived from the Essex river name, RODING, "pronounced Roothing until relatively recently" (Room's Dictionary of Place Names). In counties north-east of London, and the names listed in the IGI under RODEN frequently start ROO- and often end in -G or -GE.

A more remote possibility is a Scandinavian origin. In a "History of Sweden" by Hallendorff and Schuck (Stockholm, 1938) I came across the following: "In Viking times, the eastern coastal regions of Sweden were called RODEN because they had to raise oarsmen (Roddare) for the King's Navy". Whether this gave rise to any family names is unknown.

<u>The Meaning if the Shropshire Name</u>

Until fairly recently, studies of names tended to concentrate on the etymology to the exclusion of other considerations. However, it is now recognised that tracing the origin of a surname is usually a two stage process: how the word became a surname and how the word came into the language. As discussed above, the name RODEN in Shropshire most certainly became a family name after it became a place name. For the origin of the place name, two alternatives have been suggested.

In "Surnames of the United Kingdom" by Henry Harrison (Vol. 2, 1918) the origin of the name is attributed to two Old English words which have become RO- and -DEN. DEN coming from the word "dene" (pronounced dean) meaning valley and RO- coming either from "ra" meaning roe (deer) or from "hreod" meaning a reed. The

author quotes "aet Hrodene" occurring in an Anglo-Saxon Will (Cart. Sax. No. 1317).

In the "Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names" (4th edition), it is suggested that the river name, RODEN, is very likely Mid-Welsh "Trydonwy" (for Rydonwy) in Marwnad Cynddylan. It is said to go back to the British word "rutuna" which seems to belong to the root "reu", in Welsh "rhuthr" meaning a rush or attack; Latin "ruo" etc. The meaning would be a "swift river".

Leaving aside the possibility of the roe deer's den, it is interesting to note the contrast between the other two alternatives. The Welsh possibility of a swift river contrasts strongly with a reedy valley that one might associate with a slow moving river through a swamp. If the topograph of the Shropshire landscape is any guide to making a choice, then the Welsh origin seems unlikely. The River RODEN rises near Ellesmere's mere and meanders slowly across the north Shropshire plain. While the scene may have been different 2,000 years ago, a reedy valley would seem more likely than a swift river.

Spelling

Surnames were the last part of the English language to achieve a consistently recognised spelling. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, surnames only existed in a phonetic form and sometimes even later. The largely illiterate population would simply say their names to officials (clerical or legal) who then wrote down what they heard. No attempt was made for consistent spelling and names were often spelt in different ways by the same scribe. John Speed included on his map of Shropshire (1616) the river RODDEN and the village RODON.

It is no surprise, therefore, to find many spellings of RODEN. Nor is it surprising to come across spellings, the modern versions of which are not immediately apparent. In the case of RODEN, it is easy to see how the first syllable can be spelt RO-, RHO-, ROA-, ROE-, ROH- or ROW-. Similarly the second syllable can be spelt -DAN, -DEN, -DIN, -DON or -DUN. From these obvious variations a large number of permutations are clearly possible.

Nevertheless, it is also necessary to recognise that the initial long "oh" sound can easily be distorted by a dialect or speech impediment into a short "o" sound (as in cot), an "oo" sound or even as an "oy" sound (as in boy). The short "o" can also lead to the introduction of a double "d" in the spelling. Another additional letter sometimes found is an extra "e" on the end. Less obvious, and less certain, is the possible addition of -G or -GE as a suffix to various spellings of RODEN. Occasionally these suffixes are found in Shropshire, but their more frequent occurrence in other areas suggests that they are different families and arose from non-Shropshire sources.

However, when one allows for speech impediments and recognises that these can also affect the pronunciation of the letter "r", one may find RODENs with names spelt with other initial letters. WODEN is the most obvious example I have come across. But there are examples where BODENs and FODENs occur in the same parishes as RODENs and at the same time. Whether or not some of these other names are misspellings will take some work to find out; for the time being, the possibility is merely noted.

It is also worth remembering that all sources of data other than the original documents are likely to contain transcription errors. One obvious error in the IGI for Somerset is a duplicated entry with different spellings, namely ROWDAN and ROUDAN.

Examples of spellings of surnames which may or may not be the same family name as RODEN are given below:

RAUDINGE, RAYDON, REUDEN, RHOADEN, RHODAN, RHODDAN, RHODDEN, RHODEN, RHODIN, RHODING, RHODON, ROADDING, ROADEN, ROADING, ROADINGE, ROADON, RODAN, RODDEN, RODDIN, RODDING, RODDON, RODEND, RODENE, RODHENN, RODIN, RODINE, RODING, RODINGE, RODINN, RODON, RODONE, RODYN, ROEDEN, ROEDON, ROHDEN, ROIDEN, ROODEN, ROODIN, ROODING, ROODINGE, ROODON, ROODYING, ROUDAN, ROUDEN, ROWADON, ROWDAN, ROWDEN, ROWDIN, ROWDING, ROWDINGE, ROWSON, WODEN.

Mr. Peter F. C. Roden, MA, FCIS, Member No. 1254 [*6 Yew Tree Avenue, Bradford, BD8 0AD.*]

THE PROWSE FAMILY WEEKEND, SEPTEMBER 1990

Mary Prowse

Just before Christmas last year I received an answer to my letter suggesting the Prowse family should meet, so I took up the challenge despite the fact that it had been intended as a joke. The result was that 130 Prowses, their spouses and descendants met at Gidleigh and Chagford in Devon, on the third weekend of September 1990.

Long distance travellers met for a splendid buffet meal at "The Angler's Rest" by Fingles Bridge, near Drewsteignton, on the Friday evening. On the Saturday, the Rector of Gidleigh and Chagford, Louis Baycock, had arranged an inspiring Family Thanksgiving Service, starting with "Jerusalem" followed by a short talk, a hymn, prayer, hymn and blessing. Then we all signed the Visitors Book at Holy Trinity, Gidleigh and walked across to the Village Hall. A rainbow greeted our arrival arching over the fields and woods below. Name tags were handed out and again a buffet meal gave people a chance to mix. Presentations of eight tussy mussys, Elizabethan nosegays, were made to the ladies who had helped, while inscribed plates with the Prowse coat of arms (sable, three lions rampant argent) went to the

oldest lady and oldest gentleman and the member who had travelled farthest (Melbourne, Australia). Shields also went to the youngest girl and boy. Then a treasure hunt for the children took place which ended in the castle dungeon, thanks to the present owners who gave their permission and allowed small groups to look over the remnants of the castle keep built by Sir William de Preaux circa 1300.

In the evening, a cousin, Sarah Prowse Tako, gave an enthralling talk starting with Rollo, the Northman, and detailing important recorded ancestors' deeds to the present day. Her Prowse History sold out during the evening, but a second printing has been promised. A huge birthday cake decorated with the Prowse coat of arms was brought in for Elizabeth Bowden, who blew out the candles and cut and distributed the cake with small glasses of true Devonshire cider. Then we crossed the road to St. Michael's Church in Chagford, to hear a well prepared and beautifully played organ recital by Graham Knibbs, nephew of Ena Prowse, just back from three years in Norway.

The next morning Prowses were evident in the scarlet sweat shirts specially made for the occasion, at the early morning Communion Service, when the Rector again welcomed the family. He had floodlit both the John Prowse memorial on the south wall and the squire's funeral helmet placed high in the rafters above the Lady chapel and several of us discovered the stairs leading to the top of the rood screen, where we could really get a closer look at both. When we returned to the hall, several of the congregation joined us to see our display of family trees, heirlooms and general Prowse information and we were delighted to discover that Lily and Laura Prouse, both well into their eighties, had travelled over from Paignton to join us.

Now we propose to start our first newsletter to inform all those who were not able to attend and to give everybody a chance to make their queries known. This will perhaps link even more sections of the family together.

Mrs. Mary Prowse, Member No. 1590 [*1 The Orchard, South Street, Uley, Gloucestershire, GL11 5ST.*]

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

When speaking about the CAREWs at the Guild Meeting at Newquay in April (Don Steel, October 1990, Vol.3, No.12) I expressed the hope that there were still representatives of the Carews of Lanteglos-by-Camelford and of St. Treath to be found in Cornwall. The Mutual Aid scheme has produced the answer.

Within days of receiving my copy of the January Journal I sent off a batch of eighteen slips. One of these was for Member No. 75, Mr. A. R. Inch of Haywards Heath. Although under no obligation to reply to me, and in any event he already knew of the INCH/CAREW link, he wrote to me, nevertheless. We exchanged several letters about our mutual researches in one of which I commented that I lost all trace of this particular family of CAREW after 1832. Mr. Inch recounted a similar experience; the family of INCH, who had intermarried with CAREW had disappeared, not only were they absent from Cornwall, but they were not to be found in the Indexes at St. Catherine's House.

Mr. Inch already knew that Emma, another daughter from the same INCH family, died in Canada, as the wife of Dr. John TURNER, but did not know where their marriage took place. He re-established contact with Mrs. Joan Brumwell of Vancouver, whose husband is a TURNER descendant. She, by that time, had established that the INCH/TURNER marriage took place in Canada.

As soon as Guild Member 75 knew that Emma Inch travelled to the New World as a single woman, he speculated that she may have gone with all her kinsfolk, both INCH and CAREW. A page from the Historical Atlas of Northumberland and Durham Counties (Ontario) was scrutinised again by Mrs. Brumwell, who already knew that Dr. John Turner's brother, George, held Lot 21, Concession III in the township of Alnwick, some twenty miles north of Lake Ontario. There she found Thomas CAREW and his wife, Mary Stanbury INCH, on Lot 24. Thanks to Mrs. Brumwell I now have a photocopy of the relevant page from the Atlas to complete my coverage of the Carews of St. Teath.

Mrs. Joan A. Carew Richardson, Member No. 1217 [*127 Marvels Lane, Grove Park, London SE12 9PP.*]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

In this letter I seek help regarding a topic which may be of great interest to many of your readers - how to identify the origins of a surname which does not obviously fall into one of the normal categories, such as place of origin, occupation or physical characteristic.

Are there accepted techniques or algorithms which can be applied to the data that a researcher has, or can gather, in order to develop a strong case for suggesting origins? Let me give an example which, not surprisingly, is the subject of my one-name study - BURVILLE.

With the data available to me at the moment, which is really in the early days of this project, two possibilities for the origin of the name, spring to mind. Firstly, there is the direct French connection of having an association with one of the several

places in the Le Havre area and elsewhere, which feature the name Berville, but at the moment I have no direct evidence to support the idea.

An alternative is suggested by the way in which the surname, as one goes back in time, tends to cluster into small inland villages in East Kent. A family, which after the Conquest owned much of the land in the area, were the d'Aubervilles. Could it be that a shortened version of the owner's name was taken by estate workers? Incidentally, from the French records I have inspected, I have not been able to connect the Berville places with the d'Aubervilles, who came over from the Calvado area with the Conqueror and the origin of the Auberville name appears to be Saxon.

Any help or suggestions would be welcome - perhaps there are references to work on the subject of surname attribution which readers may be able to supply.

Dr. P. J. Burville, Member No. 1537 [*Sea Gate, Goodwin Road, St. Margaret's Bay, Dover, Kent, CT15 6ED.*]

REVIEWS

ATLAS OF BRITISH SURNAMES by G.W. Lasker and C.G.N. Mascie-Taylor. Paperback, 86 pages with 154 maps of selected surnames. Published by Wayne State University Press, Michigan, 1990.

This short work is one of a series of studies published by the authors during the 1980s and supplements Professor Lasker's standard work Surnames and Genetic Structure. The authors are geneticists rather than genealogists and their concerns are biological in the main.

The purpose of the research is to study biological kinship through models constructed from the raw data provided by some members of the Guild. The geographical occurrence of genes is closely related to the spread, within a country, of individual surnames and is shown most clearly by rare or unusual surnames.

The maps which form the "atlas" are computer generated from telephone directory entries. Occasional reference is made to the findings of Guppy, a hundred years ago, in brief notes accompanying most of the names supplied.

It must be said that the interest in this work is limited for genealogists, but if the theoretical models could result in practical medical conclusions, in relation for example to inherited diseases, then the support given by members of the Guild is commendable and justified.

American terminology results in "British" for England and Wales and the plural use of the word data.

A.P.S.

BROTHER'S KEEPER (BK) **A software package by Shareware. $25 US (as at version 4.1). File on distribution disk.**

BK is easy to use, although the documentation with version 4.1 differs slightly from the software, but not enough to make it useless. BK generates a code number for each person entered into the database. It stores persons, marriages, locations and notes separately. There is a useful search feature, which ignores the upper/lower case and it helps in finding similar names.

As for the capacity I could not say, but using a 10MB hard disk I currently have 1,092 persons, 321 marriages and 1,271 location records and there is plenty of room to spare. Once the main file exceeds 1,000 records the package cannot sort it internally but a DOS batch sort file has been provided and this works.

BK can print to the screen, to disk or directly on to the printer. It recognises most printer models and has a range of options, including: Ancestors, Descendants, Group Sheets, Ahnentafels, Descendant Trees, Names-Numbers-Birthdays and you can easily tailor your own reports. It is best to restrict printouts to 80 columns for screen viewing, although you can use condensed print to accomodate wider printouts on A4 paper, which makes for neat filing. There are also word search and text edit facilities.

BK is set up to record names, places and dates of christenings, births, weddings, deaths, burials, occupations and to include notes. Fields can be customised and there are additional fields which can be set up as you wish. I use one of these to store the St. Catherine's indexes references where I have it.

B.P.

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

RECENT FEDERATION PUBLICATIONS

The following is a list of the most recent publications of the Federation of Family History Societies.

MILITIA LISTS AND MUSTERS 1757 - 1876, by Jeremy Gibson and Mervyn Medlycott, £2.00. This is the second edition of a book published only last year, expanded by three pages. The Essex Record Office and Humberside Archives Office are the main bene-

ficiaries, with important alterations to the Scottish Record Office entry.

POLL BOOKS c. 1696 - 1872: A DIRECTORY TO HOLDINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN, £2.50. Again a new edition, after only a year, and incorporating over 500 additions. Most are of previously unrecorded holdings of known poll books, although there are occasional new discoveries.

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBER SOCIETIES, 5th Edition. A good listing of the publications put out by members of the FFHS; however, judging by the entry on the Guild, prices are likely to be out of date and should be checked.

1851 CENSUS INDEX SURVEY: AUGUST 1990 UPDATE. Compiled each year, this shows how much of the 1851 Census for England, Wales and the Channel Islands has been indexed: there seems now to be only isolated pockets that are not available as yet.

EAST ANGLIAN FAMILIES, by John P. Perkins, February 1990. Another index of families under research in a specific area and a useful tool for one-namers.

THE OXFORDSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The Oxfordshire Family History Society has recently completed two major projects, namely, the transcription and indexing of the 1851 Census and the compilation of a Marriage Index for the years 1538 to 1837. Both cover the pre-1974 county boundaries of the County of Oxfordshire, including Oxford City, together with some adjacent areas.

Oxford 1851 Census

The project covered the whole of the Unions of Abingdon, Wallingford, Henley, Thame, Headington, Oxford City, Bicester, Woodstock, Witney, Chipping Norton and Banbury, together with those parts of Faringdon, Bradfield, Wycombe and Brackley Unions, which were in Oxfordshire. The transcriptions are kept as computer files which can be printed out or analysed and are also available on microfiché.

Printed transcriptions of individual enumeration districts are available at £2.50 in "draft" form (useful for analysis) or at £3.00 in a "deluxe" form suitable for display or incorporation in a booklet. Individual name Indices can be provided covering a single or group of districts. Printed copies of the transcripts are held by the Oxford Central Library, Westgate, Oxford and the Society of Genealogists, London, and on microfiché by other libraries. Copies of the transcripts can be provided on computer disk in various formats.

A computer based Surname Index (covering all the above Unions) is available for searching, for £1 + s.a.e. for each surname requested (including any spelling variants), a complete list of enumeration districts and folio numbers where the requested surname occurs is produced. If it is not possible for an inquirer to examine the full transcript to look up details, an abstraction service is provided at a cost of 25p. for full details of each household that occurs in each folio reference.

Surname Indices are also available as booklets. The first six, for Henley, Wallingford, Bicester, Witney, Chipping Norton and Brackley/Bradfield/Wycombe Unions, have been published. They are available for £3.50 each (+ 75p. per order inland postage/packing) from Mr. R. Boyd, 260 Colwell Drive, Witney, Oxon., OX8 7LW. Copies of the transcripts of complete Unions on microfiché namely, Henley £14, Wallingford £10, Bicester £12, Witney £18, Chipping Norton £12 and Brackley/Bradfield/Wycombe £8 are available from Dr. Hugh Kearsey (address below). The rest of the Indices and Microfiché will become available during the coming year.

Oxfordshire Marriage Index 1538 -1837

The Index, prepared by Colin Harris, is kept on slips at Oxfordshire Archives. The slips have been microfilmed and the Oxfordshire Family History Society holds a copy on microfiché. The fiché are used to provided a search service for a particular marriage or lists of marriages. £1 + s.a.e. will provide a search for a particular marriage, or a list of details of the first four marriages which meet any reasonable supplied criterion, such as husband's name, wife's name, dates, areas, etc. together with an estimate for the cost of supplying the remainder.

For further details or requests for any of the above services, apply (including s.a.e.) to: Dr. H. A. Kearsey, 2 Beeching Close, Upton, Didcot, Oxon., OX11 9JR. Telephone: 0235 850446.

THE ACCURACY OF PARISH REGISTERS!

Dennis Musk, Member No. 778, found the following passage which is extracted from an old leaflet on Kilkhampton Church, near Bude, Cornwall. It shows that for two randomly chosen years, in a reputedly well kept register, only six marriages out of a known total of fifteen were actually recorded.

> "In the newly discovered book of Churchwardens' Accounts, 1729 - 1774, we find that nearly all the income came from the rates, but it is otherwise in the earlier period, 1560 - 1606. Nearly every year help was afforded by wedding fees of 2d. (sometimes 4d.). From an examination of these payments and a comparison with the parish registers the latter are

proved incomplete. Mr. Dew said of the Kilkhampton registers: 'Few parishes possess registers so interesting or so complete'. Of about forty names in the accounts we find no echo in the registers. Taking a year's record at random -- 1561-- we find six weddings recorded in the registers whereas in the accounts nine marriage fees were paid. Of the six in the registers two do not figure as having paid a fee. So there were a least eleven weddings in 1561. In 1570 there are no entries of marriages in the registers but the accounts list four."

ENGLISH COURT MUSIC

Dr. Andrew Ashbee of 214 Malling Road, Snodland, Kent, ME6 5EQ, is calendaring, editing and publishing records of English Court Music 1485 - 1714. In due course, and with the help of colleagues, he is proposing tp compile a Biographical Dictionary of English Court Musicians. He would be very grateful to receive appropriate references to court musicians from family historians and will be happy to supply what information he can in return.

GLASSMAKERS INDEX

Mr. Brian J.M. Hardyman would like to draw the attention of members, both old and new, to his Glassmakers' Index, which covers the United Kingdom and now stands at around 30,000 entries. The occupations indexed include glass makers and glass blowers together with any allied trades, such as glass cutters, glass engravers, glass etchers, etc.

He would like to receive details of any glass makers or allied trades for addition to the Index and will gladly try to answer any enquiries from members.

The Index is set up to assist fellow family historians and he will answer letters in receipt of, at least, a 2nd class stamp or 2 International Reply Coupons, to cover postage, with each enquiry. His address is 26 St. Anne's Drive, Coalpit Heath, Bristol, BS17 2TH, England.

CHISWELL ONE-NAME STUDY

Ann Chiswell's grandchildren have taken over her home, so she has been disposing of her family and local history collection of the past twenty-five years.

Copies of her many CHISWELL One-Name Study family trees have been sent to the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London, EC1M 7BA.

The several boxes of WARN/E One-Name Study material have gone to Mr. Phil Warn of 36 Mitchell Road, Orpington, Kent, BR6 9TP, who is putting much of it on to computer. This relates to anyone called WARN or WARNE from the earliest times to the present day, in any part of the world. Anyone wishing to trace ancestors with these names is advised to contact him.

The several boxes of Name Indexes, for the most part of the inhabitants of STOKE DAMEREL (DEVONPORT), from the earliest times to the mid-Victorian period, are now in the Local History Library at Plymouth Central Library, Plymouth, Devon.

Most of the rest of her Local History Collection (maps, articles, copies of documents and other relevant material) can now be found at Stoke Branch Library (Devon) by personal callers only.

It is hoped that this dispersal means that more people will know the scope and whereabouts of these collections and will save themselves time and money by using them.

ATTLEBOROUGH, NORFOLK, PARISH REGISTERS - AN UNTAPPED SOURCE

Mr. T.W. Jacob, Member No. 77, writes that recently he had in his possession a printed copy of the Attleborough, Norfolk, Parish Registers 1552 - 1840, Norfolk Genealogy Vol. XII (this had been presented to the Hillingdon Society by Mrs. Joan Marker, Member No. 93) and that he has extracted the registered names most frequently appearing in the registers, so that those members will have somewhere to look. There were other registered names besides those listed below, but there were very few entries for these, while the high number of entries for each listed name could give a continuity of pedigree for over 300 years.

BIDWELL (19 entries); CLAXTON (39 entries); COLLIER (17 entries); HASTINGS (100 entries); JOHNSON (277 entries); KIDLE (57 entries); KNIGHT(S) (146 entries); LAWES (35 entries); LUSHER (71 entries); NEALE (42 entries); PATRICKE (25 entries); POTTER (218 entries); PYMAN (31 entries); STOCKTON (54 entries).

"THE MOXONS OF YORKSHIRE"

"The Moxons of Yorkshire - A Study" has 100 pages with a four colour, coat of arms cover. It is on offer at £4.00 including postage and packing to which 20% should be added for overseas air mail postage. Orders should be sent to "The Moxons of Yorkshire", c/o The Tortoise Shell Press, 131 Corve Street,

Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 2PG, cheques being made payable to "Moxon Paperbacks".

A FAMILY DATA SERVICE

Mr. J.C. Halbrooks, Member No. 509, writes from the USA as follows:

Mr. William Yates operates a unique service which could have great value for members. He gathers family group sheet, or other data sheets, by surname and sells phtocopies by name.

Comparing his extensive list of surnames with the registered names for the letters, A and B, found in the 1987 Register, the following names appeared in both.

ALCOTT, ALKIRE, ALLEN, ALLSUP, ALSUP, ALVEY, AMY, ANSELL, ARMSTRONG, ASH, ASHBY, ASHE, ASHTON, ATWELL, BABB, BABER, BACHELOR, BAIN, BALL, BALLANDER, BALLARD, BAREFILED, BAREFOOT, BARFIELD,BARHAM, BARLOW, BARRETT, BASFORD, BASSETT, BATCHELOR, BAUGH, BAYNE, BEA, BECKHAM, BEDFORD, BENTON, BEVANS, BIBLE, BILLINGS, BIVENS, BLACK, BLACKWELL, BLAKE, BLOOD, BOAK, BOAKE, BOCK, BONAM, BOYCE, BOYES, BRAS, BRASS, BRATT, BRETT, BRITT, BROWN, BROWNE, BROWNELL, BROXSON, BRUSH, BRUTON, BRYANT, BUNDRICK, BURBECK, BURDETT, BURGIN, BURGIS, BURLEIGH,

There may be other names in this portion of the alphabet which I have missed. His list is extensive, so if any member writes to me I could advise them if their name(s) of interest are kept by Mr. Yates. He charges $10 for each name, plus a minimum of one family group sheet from your family. If he cannot provide at least 20 sheets, then a credit is given. If over 40 sheets an additional fee is charged.

The mailing address for Mr. Yates is Yates Publishing, PO Box 639, Ozark, MO 65721, USA. If any member has a problem with money conversion or postage write to me, J.C. Halbrooks, 357 Snake Meadow Hill Road, Sterling, Connecticut 06377, USA.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES REGIONAL MEETINGS

9th November 1991 at the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, London.

25th January 1992 at West Midlands Passenger Transport Building, 16 Summer Lane, Birmingham.

7th November 1992 at Chippenham, Wiltshire.

Further details will be available later and volunteers to help with the arrangements are urgently needed.

The PE!ARR E A O TT Society.

The above Society is holding its 7th Annual General Meeting at Belbroughton, Worcestershire, over the weekend of May 4/5th 1991.

Any members who may have one of the many variations of the name are invited to attend this meeting. It is also asked that any members who know of anyone bearing one of the names to have the meeting drawn to his or her attention. The Society will be holding an exhibition at which all the Society's databank will be available for inspection of any prospective members. The meeting will be held in the Church Hall at Belbroughton and will open at 10.00 a.m. The formal meeting will take place after lunch. (This is on Saturday the 4th May 1991.)

Anyone interested who may not be able to attend can obtain further information about the Society from the Secretary, Mr.P. J. Perrott, 5 Shepherds Rise, Vernham Dean, Nr. Andover, Hants, SP11 OHD.

The Society has over 300 members from all over the world with branches in Australia and New Zealand as well as a large membership in the USA.

DEADLINES

The deadline for the April issue is Monday, March 4th, 1991 and for the July 1991 issue, Monday, June 3rd, 1991.

Those members with an Amstrad PCW8256 or 8512, may if they wish, send their contributions for the Journal on disc, which will be returned by post. However, members sending discs should include their names and addresses and preferably a printout in case of accidental erasure.

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

In the majority of cases this activity is carried on by an individual working alone and not as a member of a One-Name Society, although many such societies have been established and admitted to the Federation of Family History Societies as formally constituted organisations. Such a group, whether or not formally constituted, may become associated with the Guild through an individual member. Anyone with a genuine interest in this type of research is welcome to join, membership not being restricted to those who register specific surnames.

The Aims and Objectives of the GUILD are:

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

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

In furtherance of these aims the Guild:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

New applicants for membership of the Guild should send a stamped addressed envelope to the Registrar, requesting a Registration Form. Overseas applicants should send three International Reply Coupons. The Registration Fee is £4.00 for each name registered; each registration may include up to five variants. The Annual Subscription, payable 1st. January, is £6.00, and covers four issues of this Journal and two issues of Family History News and Digest. On joining members receive a copy of the current edition of the REGISTER OF ONE-NAME STUDIES and supplements and new editions as they are issued.

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