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Contents

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Two letters have been received from members in reference to Mr. Scott's letter in which he referred to "name gatherers". To these members views I would like to add my own and indeed raise the whole question of the value of one-name studies.

In a sense all family historians are name gatherers, in so far as without a name there is no point of reference from which an identification can be made. Although the number of available records will decrease as one goes back in time, nevertheless, there must be some record linkage before any positive identification can be attempted. Therefore, it is necessary to record the event, time, place and source, whenever a name of interest occurs, whether one is working on one's own pedigree or on a one-name study. Without this it is almost impossible to make family groupings as other information is acquired and I should have thought that it was the aim of every one-name researcher to establish family groupings, as from these one can study family trends, such as average age at marriage, distances travelled when settling in a new town or village and tendencies towards longevity or infant and pre-adult death. There is no such thing as an average family and what is considered "average" is the identification with a series of trends. A one-name study makes it easier to examine these trends not only on a national, but also an international basis. From time to time Guild members have been asked to contribute information from their research to a number of academic projects for which a personal pedigree would have supplied little data.

Currently it seems that there is a trend to "knock" one-name studies by some family historians, in the same way as academic historians have "knocked" family history (a fairly recent report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission being a case in point). This I think is rather sad. Everyone has a right to his or her opinion, but at the end of the day it is the standard and accuracy of the research that counts, whether it be a one-name study, the compilation of a personal pedigree or a historical thesis, in fact, there are a number of historical works published in the last twenty years in which research in primary sources seems to be noticeably lacking leading to the perpetration of numerous errors.

To move on to important reminders to Guild members. First, **the Guild annual subscription of £8.00 becomes due on 1st January 1994. There is a centre sheet in this Journal for members to use when renewing their subscriptions which should be sent to the Treasurer, Jess Jephcott.** Secondly, **I would like to remind members of the change of deadlines, namely that for the January 1994 being Monday, November 15th 1993 and for the April 1994 issue Monday, February 7th 1994.** Lastly, I would like to draw members' attention to Mutual Aid which was started a few years ago, since few members seem to be availing themselves of it. If a member has information on another members' registered name, please write it on a 5"x 3" slip of paper, with the members' name and number at the top, followed by the details of the event and the sender's name and membership number. Slips should be sent to Mr. Jack Fairfax for enclosure with the appropriate member's next issue of the Journal. Recently, members have sent me as few as five names for inclusion in "News and Items of Interest". This cannot be done as Mutual Aid is there to convey information on just a few names. Lists of names printed in "News and Items of Interest", normally consist of a fairly long list of names that have been found in sources unlikely to be readily available to most members.

Also please send letters concerning non-receipt of Journals to Mr. Fairfax, since the Editor is not involved in Journal distribution.

THE CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

Peter Goodall

The Tenth Edition of the REGISTER OF ONE-NAME STUDIES is published this month with the format of Part 2 - List of Members in Numerical Order - modified for clarity of category and where a member is the representative of a one-name society, this is expressed. Variants are omitted from this part, but remain for reference in Part 1.

County representation is coming into place with members appointed for Cumbria, South Derbyshire with East Staffordshire, South Devon, Dorset, Essex, Herefordshire, London, Middlesex, Oxfordshire, Somerset and Surrey in England; Grampian and the Highlands in Scotland; and Mid Glamorgan and South Glamorgan in Wales. The Midland area of North Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, West Staffordshire and Warwickshire are provisional. All other areas are needing volunteers. Many thanks to all who replied to my letter of invitation and I shall be writing to each one individually. Lists of members for their areas from the new Register will be sent to the new representatives with inauguration by the end of the year. A list of County Representatives will be published in the January 1994 Journal.

I have received a letter from an overseas member, among others, expressing concern that some members with whom they have corresponded state in reply that "they are only interested in the surname in England and Wales or wherever". As we all know, who do not take this attitude, it is totally against the spirit and purpose of Guild membership, and I must stress again (first time in the October 1992 Journal) we need to aim at worldwide coverage to further ours and others research. How many in the British Isles can say of their registered surname(s) that they have never had any immigrants, emigrants or emigres in their family pedigrees? Most of us are descended from immigrants, at some stage in history; notably many of them emigres from countries in strife. Therefore to those who restrict their research, please don't, take whatever comes to hand and you will reap the reward and help others to benefit.

Would members in corresponding please quote their Guild membership number, for recognition and convenience of reference. This is particularly important where the annual subscription is paid by standing order.

In reference to Mr. Hamley's letter in the July Journal regarding "open shelving" of deposited one-name study literature registered through the Guild at the Society of Genealogists; loss through disappearance would be deterred by being Guild stamped.

At next year's AGM the composition of the Executive Committee will be resolved following this year's motion suggesting increasing the number of elected members to reduce those co-opted. Our Treasurer and Registrar will not be seeking re-election having served the terms they intimated on election as well as due to other commitments. Nomination for the Executive Committee will be called for in January.

The 1994 Weekend Guild Conference will be in Bath with the Local Population Studies Society - there is an advance publicity leaflet with this Journal. Do please come, it seems to have a great appeal, and Bath, once described as the Florence of England, is still a beautiful place. Don Steel is, incidentally, a longstanding member of the Guild.

For the future, do members have any views on the following: Single parenting and records; crematorium records and the demise of monumental inscriptions; and redundant religious buildings, their use for storage/display of family history records and memorabilia?

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

At the Annual Conference of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists, Lil Baker, one of the Guild's Overseas Correspondents for New Zealand, was presented with a special certificate by the President of the Society for her exceptional service to that organisation.

TRACKING THE LINES" — Lily C. M. Baker

"Tracking the Lines" was the theme of the Annual Genealogical Conference at which the New Zealand Society of Genealogists' Annual General Meeting is held. This year we were hosted by the Palmerston North Group at Massey University, from the 14th to the 18th of May 1993. Well over 400 attended the three day event with the theme being Railways and local Manawatu History.

During this annual event held in a different place each year, many "Special Interest Groups" hold meetings when they can be fitted into a very full programme. Lunch time is one of the time slots given to these groups, so when 51 people indicated that they were interested in the Guild of One-Name Studies, we arranged for those who were able to bring their lunch and join me in the corridor between 12.15pm and 1.00pm, for an informal meeting.

Those attending were given an outline of the Aims and Objectives of the Guild, how to join and how to pay for their subscription. Some of those attending were already members and they gave details of how they started, compiled and handled correspondence.

We also shared how we could get certificates from England by paying in New Zealand currency as the banks usually charge an extra $NZ10.00 (£3) for each cheque written.

This was the second year that the New Zealand Society of Genealogists allowed the St. Catherine's House, Birth, Marriage and Death Indexes to be available to members during the Conference, a resource normally available only by postal service. These indexes were used to the maximum all weekend with over 54 microfiche readers being used just for this resource alone.

Most of those attending the meeting had already been collecting information within New Zealand and now were looking to expand into overseas areas so I look forward to an increase in members from down under.

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

THE FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES' STRAYS CLEARING HOUSE AND THE NATIONAL STRAYS INDEX — P. M. Pattinson

WHAT IS A STRAY?

A stray is a recorded event in which a person described **in the record** as being from, or connected with a place outside the area in which they normally lived. The National Index and most family history societies interpret this as "out-of-county", but some give a narrower interpretation of their own indexes, particularly if they cover a city or a large industrial area. However, in the case of "out-of-parish" strays, one should be aware that a lot of this ground may be covered already by the IGI, Boyd and county marriage indexes.

Census strays are different as they normally show people resident outside

their county of birth, but they are collected as a valuable source for the study of family movement. The National Index contains no entries for the 1881 Census, nor any entries which do not give the full PRO reference for each family.

The most frequent types of strays are marriage and census records, reflecting the systematic work within societies, but the service distributes and indexes material from poor law records, death and burial records, monumental inscriptions and baptisms. Some of the most interesting are the burials in coastal parishes of drowned seamen washed up from wrecks, where the name of the ship is often given; baptisms of gypsy children with fascinating names; militia men marrying girls from the parishes in which they were stationed during the Napoleonic Wars; the list is endless, and browsing can become addictive!

COLLECTING STRAYS IN THE UK

The first person to suggest a national "out-of-area" index was Mrs. M. J. Lodey in a letter to the **Genealogists' Magazine, 18** (2) June 1975, page 99. She undertook to index any contributions sent to her, and continued to do so for almost seven years. During this time, she indexed four collections of strays, one of which she also typed up herself, and these have been made available on microfiche by the Federation of Family History Societies.

By the end of 1981 many strays or out-of-area indexes were run by family history societies for the benefit of their members. These indexers frequently passed on to their colleagues in other counties strays found in their own county. This was on an informal basis, usually at FFHS meetings to save the cost of postage. It was suggested that some type of clearing house system could extend this informal exchange to those indexers who were unable to attend FFHS meetings regularly.

The FFHS Strays Clearing House was set up by Mrs. P. M. Pattinson at the same time as Mr. M. J. Gandy volunteered to take over the task of compiling the National Strays Index, and from that time the two have worked together.

Since then, Michael Gandy has compiled two enormous collections and has handed on the burden to Mrs. June Thomas. The Clearing House is now used by almost all UK Societies and is receiving an increasing number of contributions from overseas.

THE NATIONAL STRAYS INDEX

The National Strays Index is not open to individual enquiries. Each collection is arranged alphabetically by surnames, typed up by volunteers and reproduced on microfiche.

One copy is provided free of charge to any FFHS member society in return for a self-addressed label (not envelope) and return postage (30p). The offer is also open to overseas societies, but they are asked to send £1.20 sterling towards the cost of airmail postage.

Individuals may purchase a set of all 4 Collections for £6 sterling, now including VAT. Please add 50p towards UK postage and £1 overseas. All remittances should be payable to "FFHS".

Collection 1 (6 fiche)
Collection 2 (5 fiche)
Collection 3 and 4 (2 fiche)

All collections are available from: Mrs. P. M. Pattinson, 250 Longridge Road, Grimsargh, Preston, Lancashire, PR2 5AQ.

THE STRAYS CLEARING HOUSE

The societies' strays co-ordinators process strays found by their members, and maintain and index those returned to the county by other co-ordinators via the Strays Clearing House. Every half-year, a month or two before the FFHS meeting, each co-ordinator sends a parcel of strays to the Strays Clearing House. Over the previous six months, co-ordinators have copied the material found on to 5"x 3" slips, making duplicate slips for the National Index where appropriate; one set of slips is sorted by pre-1974 counties for passing on to other societies, and the second set alphabetically for the National Index.

The parcel containing the two sequences reach the Clearing House around March 1st and August 1st every year; usually 40+ arrive, along with the smaller individual counties. The sorted strays are then distributed to societies, usually via the "post-boxes" at FFHS conferences.

Wherever possible, all contributions to the Strays Clearing House should be sent via a society's strays co-ordinator. However, individuals may send to the Clearing House direct, using the sample slips (given below) as guides. Two copies on scrap paper should be provided (except in the case of 1881 Census strays, when only one copy is required), and all surnames and placenames given in capital letters. Do not forget to include the county of origin **and** the county of source, as well as giving a full reference to the record tran-scribed. Avoid abbreviations except for the most obvious e.g. bap, bur, mar. We regret that we are unable to acknowledge individual contributions unless they are accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope. The address of the Strays Clearing House is: Mrs. Thelma East, Brynroma, The Esplanade, Carmarthen, Dyfed, SA31 1NQ.

SEARCHING FOR A STRAY

Most family history societies have a copy of the four collections of the National Strays Index on microfiche, which are normally kept either by the Strays Co-ordinator, or with other fiche indexes held by the society.

However, the society's strays indexes should also be searched, as they include material not used by the National Index; post 1914 strays, census entries without a full PRO reference, newspaper cuttings and other bulky items. An enquiry to the society co-ordinator (with a stamped addressed envelope) should produce details of the search service. If you cannot find the address of the strays co-ordinator, address your letter to the society's secretary (listed on the back cover of the **Family History News and Digest**) and mark it for the attention of the Strays Co-ordinator. Some societies have typed up and published their strays indexes, and details of these are given in **Current Publications by Member Societies**, published by the FFHS.

Bear in mind that these indexes are a refined form of serendipity. A stray is only identifiable as such if the parish of origin is mentioned, and you cannot normally expect to find entries for a family **before** they make a move! Although the strays indexes do contain some settlement material, which could help with migration problems, they are by no means exhaustive.

Apart from the IGI there are many other indexes to sources which should be consulted first (see **Marriage, Census and Other Indexes** by Jeremy Gibson, also published by the FFHS). However, strays indexes contain all those odd entries which have been collected by the other family historians, because they were sure someone must be looking for them in another county miles away. They include a mass of material from other counties and countries which could provide that one vital clue which solves the problem of a lifetime. They are greatly under used.

SAMPLE SLIPS

SMITH James
James s John & Margaret Smith,
merchant from London bap 12 May
1782 at Holy Trinity, Hull (ERY)
Source: Parish Register

SMITH James
James Smith bach par Shoreditch, London
and Mary Brown this par spin marr
16 Jun 1805 at Mildenhall, Suffolk.
Source: BTs

SMITH James
In loving memory of James Smith, late of
London, who departed this life 12 May 1862
aged 80. Also of Mary his wife who
departed this life 16 Dec 1859, aged 68.
Also of two children who died in infancy.
Source: MI, Brentwood, Essex

SMITH James
Smith James H M 59 Hatter born Hull, Yorks.
SMITH Mary Wf M 60 born Brentwood, Essex.
1851 Census: Shoreditch, London
HO 107/1234 f.432
23 Smith Street

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

EDWARD AND MRS. SIMPSON - CROASDELL FAMILY HISTORY VERSION

written by Diane Waters and contributed by Lori Walker

How easy it is for family historians to wander from the straight and narrow and become entangled in mysteries from a different source! So it was that whilst researching the history of my Croasdell ancestors - stemming from Henry (1695-1770), who left Waddington on the Lancashire/Yorkshire border to settle in the Finsthwaite area of Furness in the early 1720s - I became intrigued by a lateral branch of the family which had suddenly begun to adopt the middle name of Simpson. My researches led me from Furness to Essex, back to Furness and to Liverpool and Manchester. I have tied up several loose ends but, nevertheless, a central mystery remains. Perhaps another member of the Guild, maybe someone living nearer the roots of the story, can throw some light on the problem or suggest a way forward.

The story begins with Edward Croasdell, son of John Croasdell of Old Hall, who was baptised at Colton on 11 June 1786. Old Hall, I understand, was a hamlet about a quarter of a mile from the village of Bouth in the parish of Colton. As a minor Edward is mentioned in the wills of his uncle Richard, drawn up on 14 October 1800, and of his grandfather, another Richard, signed on 27 September 1800. Uncle Richard died in 1801 in Liverpool and it is unlikely that Edward actually received any money, since his share would only have fallen due if his cousins, Richard's children, all died. (Unfortunately they were all unnamed and have yet to be traced.) However, the fact that this nominal share

was equal with those of his four aunts, indicates that Edward's father was probably dead at that date. Richard senior, died three years later in 1804 and Edward was left the yearly interest on £10 10s. 0d. until he reached the age of 21, when he would inherit the full sum. In January 1812 Edward again benefitted this time in the will of John Walker, cordwainer of Bouth, his uncle. He shared with two other nephews John Walker's wearing apparel and received the sum of £9. This will describes Edward as a cordwainer like his uncle and so helps to link him with later references to the trade of shoemaker.

After 1812 there is at first sight a considerable gap in information concerning Edward's whereabouts. The next we apparently hear about him seems to be in 1848 when an Edward Croasdell of Ulverstone, gentleman, loaned £1,200 to the Trustees of the Liverpool Docks. Although this is not definitively the same Edward, no other Edward Croasdells are known in the area and three years later, in 1851, the Census shows Edward Croasdell aged 64, born in Bouth, Lancashire, living at Moss Side, Ulverstone, as a gentleman. With Edward are his wife Thirza Croasdell (55) and his children, Priscilla (24), J. A. (22), Edward (21), William (19), Henry (15) and John (8). Thirza and all the children are shown as being born in Dunmow, Essex.

Looking back, however, ten years earlier in Great Dunmow there are no Croasdells to be found in the 1841 Census; nor are there any details to be discovered at first sight in standard sources of births of any children, or of a marriage of Edward and Thirza. There is, though, in New Street, Great Dunmow, a family with the surname Simpson consisting of Edward (45), Thirza (40), Priscilla (14), James (12), Edward (10), William (8) and Henry (5) - undoubtedly the same family, but with a different surname. The IGI shows one of the children, Priscilla daughter of Edward Simpson and Thirza baptised 3 November 1826 at Dunmow Independent Chapel. The birth certificate of John born 2 December 1843 at Great Dunmow gives his father as Edward Simpson, shoemaker, and his mother as Thirza Simpson, formerly Joyce.

Further information on certificates and census records enables us to trace the children's progress and see how the two names begin to combine. On 23 April 1855 William Simpson Croasdell, aged 22, a greengrocer, married Eliza Roberts at St. Anne's Liverpool. His father is given as Edward Croasdell, shoemaker. William and Eliza had several children and appeared in Liverpool on the 1861 census, where he is shown as William S. Croasdell, 28, greengrocer, born in Great Dunmow. His brother, John Croasdell, shopman, aged 16, also born at Great Dunmow, is living with the family. The same John Croasdell later married on 22 February 1872 Bella Irwin in Liverpool. The register shows again the father as Edward Croasell, shoemaker. On 18 May 1857 Priscilla, then living at River Street, Hulme, married James Cooper in Manchester, using the name Croasdell and giving her father's details as Edward Croasdell, shoemaker. An Edward Croasdell, either father or brother witnessed the marriage.

On 28 June 1866 Edward Simpson Croasdell, aged 36, a broker of River Street, Hulme, married Eliza Turner of Upper Jackson Street at Manchester Cathedral. His father is given as Edward Simpson Croasdell, gentleman. The following year, in January 1867 the same Edward Simpson Croasdell, now an estate agent, and Eliza, formerly Turner, had a son, Edward Charles, in Hulme, Manchester. Four years later the family appears in the 1871 census at Upper Jackson Street, Hulme, where Edward is shown as Edward S. Croasdell, aged 40, estate agent, born Dunmow, Essex. His wife is shown as being born in Finchingfield, also in Essex and there is a daughter, Thirza M.

Ten years previously, in the 1861 Census, before his marriage, Edward Simpson Croasdale, aged 31, a general broker, was living at 22 and 24 River Street, Hulme, with his mother, Thirza Simpson Croasdale, aged 67, a widow, acting as her son's housekeeper. Henry Simpson Croasdale, aged 25, another son, was a warehouseman. All three are shown as being born in Dunmow, Essex.

Finally, on 21 January 1861, the original Edward Croasdell, aged 75, an annuitant, died at 22 River Street, Hulme. The informant was Henry Croasdell of the same address, present at the death.

So Edward Croasdell was born and died with the same name, but mysteriously changed Croasdell to Simpson for a period of time, probably between the mid 1820s and the mid 1849s, while he was living in Essex. His children also changed their names from Simpson to Croasdell when they were away from Essex and some preserved Simpson as a middle name and passed it on to their children and later generations. I wonder how everything was explained to the children and how did Edward, apparently a humble shoemaker, become wealthy enough to make investment loans to Liverpool docks and become a gentleman? Did he invest his early bequests particularly well?

My suspicions that Edward's marriage was in some ways suspect were confounded only recently, when at Essex Record Office I discovered the marriage of Edward Simpson, bachelor, and Thirza Joyce, spinster, on 9 August 1825, at St. Mary's, Great Dunmow. Then the baptisms of three of their children, Priscilla, James Acquila and Edward, were also found, this time at the Dunmow Congregational Church. Finally, a very minute insertion at an unknown date was found in the Congregational Church Register by the minister Richard Frost which reads as follows: "The names of Croasdale having been legally added to the names of Edward and Thirza Simpson, the names of their children recorded in this book ought to be registered thus and I hereby certify to have baptised all and each of them". The names of Priscilla, James Acquila, Edward, Henry and John (baptised January 1844), but not William are listed with their birth and/or baptismal dates. If the names had been legally changed there may be a record somewhere which will help in this mystery - but will it help to explain the original change or the reason for the flight into Essex? Is there a clue in the move to a non-conformist church, and what should be made, if anything, of the unusual second name given to James Acquila? A correspondent in New Zealand is researching a link between Edward's father, John the mariner, and an ancestor who was involved in smuggling and the murdering of a coast guard officer. However, was this likely to have repercussions for Edward even if the link is proved? The name Simpson seems to be reasonably common in the Furness area, but Edward and his family are the only ones to be found in Great Dunmow.

Any suggestions on how to solve this mystery will be very gratefully received!

Mrs. Lori Walker, Member No. 1090, [138 Kennington Bay, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R2N 2L3.]

CARIBBEAN AND AFRO-CARIBBEAN ANCESTRY **Joseph Biddulph**

I should like to report on my efforts to investigate possible sources for Caribbean ancestry, since a lot of British surnames reappear in the West Indies, I have been trying to discover something of the complex history involved and what may be fruitful lines of enquiry.

Records of births in Barbados reportedly go back to 1890 and deaths to 1924. Queries about family history and the African slave trade should be addressed

to the Government Archivist, The Lazaretto, St. Michael, Barbados. Barbados was an English colony from the early 17th century and was divided into Church of England parishes. Some parish registers go back to 1631, but up till 1826 refer only to the person baptised, married or buried. Missing from these records would be the slave population, from whom most of the Barbadians are descended, and those proprietors who went back to England: some at least are buried in Bath Abbey, necropolis of sick West Indians, such as Henry Lynch MD, 1823 and Hannah Alleyne, 1762 (copies of inscriptions by request). There are still "Great Houses" once owned by English gentry families, such as the Caves of St. Nicholas Abbey, circa 1810. The descendants of 300 Spanish and Portuguese Jews, who settled in the island are still there (for Jewish surnames, consult "The Jewish Encyclopedia"). Other settlers came from Ireland. The local dialect is an archaic form of English.

Other islands are very different. Fifty per cent of the population of Trinidad are of Asian origin, while the rest are African, English, French and Hispanic. There seems to have been a lot of movement of population between the islands. Underpopulated Saba, a Dutch possession, turns out to have mostly settlers of English ancestry, with surnames such as Hassell, Johnson and Simmons. Many now live in the other Dutch islands. By contrast some of the "English" islands have a lot of French culture, including surnames. I suspect that a lot of French settlers came from Normandy and Brittany, as Martinique, still a French possession, was settled by families with such wonderful names as de Lucy de Fossarieu, de Jaham de Vertpre, Cacqueray de Valmeniere, and we are told that the de la Haussaye family came from Brittany in 1635. It might be useful to look for French sources for surnames found in Grenada, St. Lucia and Dominica that are apparently French in origin: there are a lot of British names too. In Bath Abbey are Matthew Munro of Grenada, 1796, and John Gordon MD of St. Croix (then a Dutch possession), 1807.

Records for the small island of Anguilla are kept by Dr. Haynes Blackman, Registrar, Supreme Court, The Valley, Anguilla. For information on African and Afro-Caribbean ancestry write to Mrs. Ijahnya Christian, The Valley, Anguilla.

Apart from Saba, several other islands that were not British possessions, reveal British surnames. Frederiksted at the west end of St. Croix, the Danish island, was settled largely by British settlers, who built the Anglican St. Paul's Church in 1812. Are there any parish records? Whim Great House was built by a McEvoy in 1794. The Samana peninsula in the Dominican Republic was settled in 1822 by runaway slaves from Philadelphia with surnames such as Barrat, Shepherd, Phipps, Wilmore, Green and Anderson, and an English Creole is still spoken there.

The oldest English colony, St. Kitts, was settled by "men in trade", while Nevis was settled by "aristocratic younger sons" - this kind of local tradition may or may not be helpful to the surname researcher. What does this actually mean on the ground? At Bath Abbey is buried William Wharton, Esq. of "the Island of St. Christopher", died 1784, complete with a coat of arms "Azure, a maunch or sleeve argent, within a border or charged with lions' jambs (legs) in saltire gules". Mixed race and Black descendants of Thomas Warner are reportedly found in St. Kitts to this day. Thomas was "from yeoman stock" of Framlingham, Suffolk, settling in the West Indies in 1623. He took with him 14 men, "all from Suffolk", with such surnames as Tasted, Rhodes, Binns, Benifield, Jones, Ware, Ryle, Grasscocke, Bond, Langley, Weaver and Apion. Anyone with West Indian connections and an interest in these surnames would be advised to try St. Kitts. Civil registration of births supposedly began in 1859, although some records may be held by parish clergy. Monserrat

is supposedly the "Shamrock Isle", as many claim Irish ancestry. According to "Ireland's Own", St. Patrick's Day is celebrated on this island. Enquiries should be made to the Registrar General, Plymouth, Monserrat.

Although some islands have traditions for the particular origin of their former slave populations, there do not seem to be any "African" surnames. The exceptions might include the Black peasant leader Louis Acaau in Haiti in 1843, and the post slavery Mandingo community in Trinidad. In the smaller islands the mix of surnames is probably great because of the limited number of marriageable persons. So a surname may be no indicator of racial origin. Baptiste is given as the name of a full-blood Carib in Dominica. A name like Baptiste may not be a surname derived from Europe: some surnames may have developed locally from Christian names. I would be pleased to have more information on this.

In my major source for this information, Quentin Crewe's "Touch the Happy Isles" 1987, he writes about the "Englishness" of the island of Jamaica. Ownership by British families of large estates has left a mark here: the Pringles owned 150,000 acres and another tract belonged to Ellis, Lord Seaford. In Bath Abbey lies James Pedder of Jamaica, who died in 1775. Compulsory registration of births and deaths goes back to 1878, but there may also be parish records - Jamaica was taken from the Spanish in Cromwell's time. For information contact the Registrar General, Kingston.

I have not been particularly successful so far in finding any of the surnames I am particularly interested in, especially Biddulph, in the Caribbean, but I hope that others may be inspired to extend their searches there, and I myself would be pleased to hear from anyone who makes discoveries or could suggest further methods of enquiry.

Mr. Joseph Biddulph, Member No. 1025 [32 Stryd Ebeneser, Pontypridd, CR37 5PB.]

THE MARRIAGE OF JOHN ALSOP AND MARY EVANS - Part 1

The following article has been contributed by the Allsop Family Group

John Alsop and Mary Evans were married at Duffield parish church on 1 October 1836, the letter below being written by the bride's brother, Thomas Saunders Evans. The wedding and reception which followed certainly indicates the wealth of the Alsop and Evans families before lead prices crashed and gives an interesting insight into the customs of the times. The carriages drawn by velocipedes are hard to imagine, since all my research has shown these to be an early version of the bicycle which were propelled forward by the riders' feet on the ground.

John Alsop and Mary emigrated to Australia and lived in very meagre circumstances in Adelaide, before he became a senior official in the Victoria Colonial Post Office in Melbourne. John died in Adelaide, Australia, in 1860.

Yew Tree House,
Church Lane,
Belper,
Derbyshire

2nd October, 1836

My Dear Aunt Eliza,

Yesterday was a happy day, a day big with the celebration of the important

ceremony. For a long time before, preparations had been conducted by the two now happily united families, on a scale truly magnificent.

At 9 o'clock on the auspicious morn, three closed carriages drawn by six velocipedes were arranged in marching order before the gate. In the first, sat the happy bridegroom, gaily draped in a purple coat, a beautiful white waistcoat ornamented, not plain, therein agreeing with the countenance of the wearer. His inexpressibles rejoiced in a light lead colour, therein agreeing with the colour of his profession. His dress indicated stylishness of conception, tempered by purity of judgment. Next the happy bridegroom, sat my eldest sister, who in her apparel as a bridesmaid shewed a peculiar and I may add an almost unexampled degree of rare discrimination. Her gown was in colour of a dashing grey texture of the most costly Irish satin, sleeves of moderate dimensions elegantly bound up in tissue of satin. The architecture of the breast work was exquisitely proportioned, regular folds of rich satin silk, like fluted columns, falling and rolling down regularly in front to the waist band, which (oh! refined taste) for the sake of distinction was made plain. Her neck and shoulders were castellated with a blonde tippet, her skirt, trimmed down, superbly decorated. The bonnet of this highly gifted woman was made of satin silk, white as skimmed milk. In short, the whole appearance was truly pleasing and I may add that in her was falsified the proverb "never judge by appearances". On Eliza's right sat the clergyman, my brother John appropriately and tastefully dressed. What I say of him I say of Tom and David who completed the number in the first carriage.

In the focus of the second vehicle, was collected a dazzling assemblance of beautiful attire. In it sat Miss Alsop, a Bridesmaid superbly apparelled in costly vesture in depicting which I shall endeavour to hit the bull's eye. Her gown represented in colour the disposition of the wearer, being of a mild dove colour, which I have heard remark was highly appropriate, sleeves prettily turned, breast-work highly ornamented, the whole composition declaring the judgment of the attired, the skill of the attirer. Her head piece was of swan like satin, adorned with a lily white fall. On the summits of the tower, a light flag of scarlet flowers waved in the breeze. To sum up, the beauty of the inhabitant was rivalled by the elegance of her abode. Next to Miss Alsop, sat in dignity the third Bridesmaid, Miss Wattems. When I saw her enter the Hall, I was transfixed on the spot by the unwonted splendour of her attire. Her gown was of vivid green, which as she passed from the hall door to the gate, threw the surrounding trees and shrubs entirely into the shade by reason of its wondrous brilliancy. Her head-piece was of rich lavender satin, decorated with a richly wrought veil, through which her two eyes flashed like two constellations through a fog. Her elegant bonnet was made after the fashion of one worn by the Princess Victoria.

In the same carriage sat my worthy mother, habited in the same chaste apparel worn at your own gay wedding. Of Mrs. Alsop, my second worthy mother, I say the same words, except that she did not wear her costume, inasmuch as she was not present at the wedding of my Aunt Elizabeth. Facing the throne on the left hand of my lachrymose mother, sat the Bride elect. Who will be bold enough to describe her dress? It did send description begging and made perfection faint at being surpassed. Plain white Irish poplin composed the texture of the bridal vesture. Rich white poplin tippet edged with swans down set off the neck and shoulders of my second sister. Her fair covering of her fair talents was protected by an elegant ceiling of snow white satin arched like the roof of a cathedral, with a brilliant window at the end though not painted. Lilies grew on the mountain of her bonnet, which if I may express my opinion was the only error of judgment displayed in her attire since lilies

grow generally in the valley. However, to sum up, the shape of the sleeves, the formation of the bonnet, the disposition of the flowers, the richness of the blonde, the magnificence of the poplin formed in their several parts as delightful a whole as unsullied taste ever gave vent to. Never did my sister Mary appear to such advantage as she did on that important day ... her eyes glistening through her tears, like a pair of suns through a shower. And here, my dear Aunt, I may venture to remark, that those persons appear to be involved in a cloud of error, who think that elegance of dress is associated with frivolity of the thought and weakness of intellect, whereas I define it to be nothing more nor less than an ornamental channel through which is depicted to the eyes of the astonished world, brilliancy of imagination chastened by refinement of taste and never was a man so convinced of this observation as I was on this memorable day.

In the third carriage sat my worthy father beautifully apparelled, in the same vehicle Sam, Tom Alsop and Margaretta, all appropriately attired in wedding garments, fixed their thrones. It was beautifully said of Sam, that he inherited his father's judgment who was gaily attired in a dark purple waist coat, bespangled with flowers of crimson and gold. This my dear Aunt, is a pretty correct account of the dresses of the various individuals who filled the carriages and I have only one remark to make in this part of my history. If I feel convinced, have exclaimed with a triple voice; "Never have we been pressed before by softer satin or by sweeter cloth".

The procession started from our home at half past nine o'clock. Heaven itself, as if willing to shed the fruits of prolific increase on the happy pair, poured forth its liquid blessings in showery abundance. The conduct of the six bits was truly admirable, for such was their musical velocity, that they danced in appearance to the time of "Haste To The Wedding". Ten yards was the interval between each carriage and the style in which the rapid procession disappeared through Duffield was superlatively grand. The last carriage stopped to call on my venerable grandfather, whom as the first vehicle passed by, the anxious bridegroom fancied he saw him in the act of making himself thinner than a lath at the window. It was however an optical illusion, for the sage old man was soon seated in the vehicle gaily caparisoned.

The foot procession from the church gates to the church door was conducted on as grand a scale as could be expected considering that the clouds continued to distil their rainy tears (which luckily for the costumes were not salt) as if bewailing the voluntary banishment of the beloved bride from the climate of south Derbyshire. The service, during the performance of the ceremony was at once grand, tear distilling and solemn. Our paternal author led up to the chancel the blushing sobbing bride, himself tear-bedewed. There was presented a picture worthy of the scientific pencil of Vandyck. Near the Altar stood the snow clad clergyman holding a massive knot-tying volume. In front, knelt the destined pair, the bride lachrymose, the bridegroom composed. Around the rails, stood in solemn silence, the various members of the two soon to be united families. The scene was no less sublime than imposing. But when we came to the part of the service, which, my dear Aunt you have read doubtless not seldom, where the dignified clergyman asks with emphatic voice, "Wilt thou have this woman for thy wedded wife, for better for worse, etc." then we could not withhold. The fountains of our hearts were opened and the rivers gushed from our eyes in showery copiousness, sympathising with the rain without. Our excellent brother (John Harrison Evans) your own worthy nephew dissolved and melted into tears, faltered in his voice as he pronounced the marriage bond, himself having undertaken the responsible but pleasing office of building the

matrimonial girth. In that awful moment it was that my beloved sister changed her name, for one more grateful to her ears, Mrs. John Alsop.

The rites concluded, all of us in due succession kissed the bride and shook hands with the bridegroom and after wishing them every shape of happiness which mutual affection can create, we dashed back again through Duffield. David and Tom riding outside to give effect. To sum up, the general opinion stood nearly as follows:

"In the beautiful and beaming conduct of the bride and bridegroom was displayed a modest firmness of mind and a degree of self-possession rarely manifested in the dawn of youth". (To be continued.)

Enquiries relating to this article should be addressed to Mrs. W. E. Waterall, Member No. 651 [86 High Street, Loscoe, Derbyshire, DE7 7LF.]

PUBLISH YOUR FAMILY HISTORY BOOK

Arthur F. C. Sleigh

I have followed the usual paths of those researching their family trees with visits to records offices, libraries, St. Catherine's House, the Census Room, etc. and, like many others ended up with a great amount of information. Fortunately I have been lucky in tracking down others who have done splendid work and have been able to add their work to mine. Eventually I realised these might all be lost, when I became an ancestor in my turn, so I decided to get it all down in a book.

Throughout my work I had fixed on A3 as the largest size of genealogical chart, since it was the largest size that could be readily photocopied. From early days I found I was exchanging information with other researchers and easy photocopying was essential. So the format of the book became an A3 chart and an associated chapter of narrative for each branch of the SLEIGH family. This meant that the charts were not cluttered up with a lot of detail as it was easier to describe the occupation, location and life of each individual - as far as was known - in the text. No doubt the measure of usefulness of a family history book is the amount of personal information one can assemble about the people, beyond the bare dates of birth, marriage and death.

I started my research ten years ago thinking that I would be researching a single line as far back as I could go - rather like climbing a telegraph pole - but instead it turned out that there were so many side branches to follow that it was more like clambering up a forest of interlocking oaks. I found it necessary to produce a diagram showing the inter-relationship of these side branches with the original Derbyshire family of AD 1500 onwards and each branch became a chapter associated with a chart or two. Two or three of my ancestors were sufficiently interesting to deserve a whole chapter to describe their lives.

I was not able to find a firm that would take my draft and publish it: it would not be a best seller. In fact it would have a very limited circulation: I listed all my relatives likely to be interested, all the contacts I had made while researching and the libraries, record offices, etc. who might be persuaded to buy a copy and it only came to 60, so I decided to double that figure and aim for 125 and as it happens I have had no difficulty in disposing of 100 so far.

It soon became obvious that typesetting twenty-six A3 charts was going to be a difficult and expensive job, to say nothing of the tremendous task of checking them all. So I had to decide to leave them as I had drawn them and

hope that my handwriting would be legible, even if the A3 was reduced to A4.

The text had been composed on my Amstrad word processor which is a very useful computer system, but uses non-standard 3 inch discs. My next problem was to convert my text, which came to seventy-four A5 pages, to an IBM compatible disc so that a more professional layout could be achieved on a more elaborate computer system. This was not easy but I found an advertisement in the Amstrad Magazine for a firm who would take my 3 inch discs and produce a finished book: they were Thameslink of Windsor. They took my discs, photos for illustrations and a drawing of the family crest (to go on the cover) and set to work to produce the final article. To complete the text I had to produce two numbers: the ISBN and the price. The ISBN (International Standard Book Number) was easy: the ISBN Agency of 12 Dyott Street, London WC1A 1DF sent a form asking for particulars of the book and the number (0 9518333 0 8) arrived in a few days. The price required more thought: I had quotations from the printer and estimates of other expenses, but the main question was how much could I expect my relatives and other more or less interested parties to pay for this book? My object was to spread the information as far and wide as possible, so I chose the price of £12.50 which would cover about 75% of the cost, if all the copies were sold. I felt that if the price was too high I would end up with boxes of unwanted books on my hands, which would have been a sad waste.

The next step was marketing - to use a grandiose term much in vogue these days. I got the printers to print a leaflet describing the book with a photo of the author (not a very good one) and a tear-off slip at the bottom, which could be send back to me, for ordering copies. I sent the leaflet to anyone I thought would be interested and a few weeks later replies and cheques started arriving at about the same time as the printers delivered six boxes of books.

The final version was in two parts as there was the practical problem of binding in one volume the seventy-four pages of A5 text and the twenty-six folded A4 copies of the original A3 charts. The printer suggested a separate folder, a duplicate cover, matching the cover for the text with a pocket to hold all the charts. This made it easy for the reader to have the appropriate chart in front of him (or her) while reading one of the chapters which, of course, is what I had envisaged from the start.

The next stage was to post all the copies to those who had ordered them. Here I encountered a slight miscalculation: I had estimated the weight of the book before producing the leaflet so that I could mention the cost of postage, but when the book turned out to be in two parts this put up the weight and hence the cost of postage and I had to bear the extra cost! Another thing I had not expected was a demand from the agent for the five free copies for the University Libraries of Oxford, Cambridge and Trinity College, Dublin, and the National Libraries of Scotland and Wales in addition to the one I had already sent to the British Library. I sent off the books and asked whether there was any possibility of payment since they came from a limited edition published privately: the answer was a polite NO, but the agent did relent and sent me a fiver to cover the cost of postage.

During the next few weeks I received many letters from the satisfied customers who had received their books- so it was all worthwhile.

Why don't you write <u>your</u> book on your family's history?

Mr. Arthur F. C. Sleigh, Member No. 2070 [<u>84 Hulbert Road, Bedhampton, Havant, Hampshire, PO9 3TG.</u>]

JOHN ADRIAN OF COVENTRY 1806 - 1856

Richard H. Adrian

John Adrian was baptised in St. Michael's Church, Coventry, on the 30th of June 1806, the eldest son of John and Mary (nee Pritchard) of Gosford Street. He also had three sisters baptised in St. Michael's Church, Sophia on the 13th of January 1798 and Mary on the 16th of February 1800, who presumably died in infancy, since another Mary was baptised on the 4th of April 1808. At this time a variation in the spelling of the name appears as ADRIN on the IGI for Sophia and ADRIEN for Mary. These variations along with others seem to be generally accepted by genealogists as a version of ADRIAN.

These were turbulent times, Pitt the Younger became Prime Minister again in 1804, and in 1805 a French and Spanish fleet sailed against England but were met and repulsed by Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar, and Wellington defeated Napoleon's armies in Spain. In 1815 Wellington and Blucher defeated Napoleon at Waterloo followed by his imprisonment on Elba and later St. Helena. George III died in 1821 and was succeeded by George IV.

John's father, a master weaver and a Freeman of the City of Coventry, took his son as an apprentice weaver, his indentures being dated 6 February 1821, he was to become a Freeman of the City in 1828. On the 18th of December 1832 John married Elizabeth Butling in St. Michael's Church. The marriage was childless and on the 7th of August 1837 Elizabeth died at their home at "The Windmill" public house in Spon Street. Her death was subject to a coroner's inquest and the Coroner's Certificate gives the cause of death as "Visitation of God". She was buried in St. Michael's new burial ground in Priory Row, where a stone to her memory still exists.

On the 6th of February 1838 John married Ann Vyers (variants in various documents being Vears and Veres, but Vere being thought more correct) at St. John's Church, Coventry. They had five children, two daughters, Alice (1838) and Elizabeth Ann (1840) both born in Spon Street and baptised at St. John's, and three sons, Richard (1843) born in Smithford Street and Bartholomew Henry John (1845) and George James (1847) both born in Far Gosford Street, all three being baptised at St. Michael's.

On the 14th of November 1830 the local newspaper, the "Coventry Mercury", reported a fight between John Adrian of the Windmill Pub, Spon Street and a man called Betteridge. To quote: "In consequence of a challenge from Betteridge on Monday last, a fight between these two men took place on Tuesday last, for £20 a side, in a field near the Engine Public House, at Longford, near this city.

Adrian was seconded by Ginger Berry and Jack Hawkes; and Betteridge by Vernon and Lowe. Previous to setting to, the betting was 2 to 1 in favour of Adrian, Betteridge having a lame or crooked arm. But it was evident that Adrian had completely outmatched himself, as Betteridge stood 6ft 1 1/2ins. high and weighed 12 stone 6 lbs, while Adrian stood 5ft 6 1/2 ins. and weighed 10 stone 5lbs and, as might be expected, the betting altered 2 to 1 against Adrian as early as the fourth or fifth round.

Adrian gave the first knock down blow, and showed himself decidedly the best fighter, placing at least half a dozen blows to Betteridge's one. Betteridge drew first blood. During the fight he more than once got Adrian round the neck, and lifted him off the ground, at the same time beating him with his right hand. To get out of this was a task of great difficulty for Adrian.

Although Betteridge was the taller and heavier, Adrian's game supported him through 103 rounds, which lasted about two hours and three quarters, when two constables made their appearance and stopped the fight. Of course, both men

received punishment, and at the time of leaving off both men appeared much distressed.

During the fight Betteridge knocked his opponent down, and whilst he lay on the ground, he looked at him, for a second or two, and then fell upon him. The 31st, 32nd and 33rd rounds were all in favour of Adrian and his mode of fighting did him great credit, when it is considered it is but three weeks since his fight with Randall and that Betteridge has been in active training for three weeks and upwards.

The money is not yet given up; and the stakeholder has decided that he will not give it up till it has been decided by the referee and umpires." It sounds as though a result was never declared as less than five months later another fight between Adrian and Betteridge is reported. Quote: "On the morning of April 10th, 1831, Coventry was greatly excited over a fight that was about to take place in the neighbourhood between "Fatty" Adrian, who kept the Windmill public house in Spon Street, and a prize fighter from Nuneaton, named Betteridge, the stakes being £100 a side."

Coventry men have always been lovers of boxing, as appears by the many fights that have taken place hereabouts, and although conducted against the wishes of the law, fights continued at intervals, even to the eighties, when some half a dozen citizens were sentenced at Warwick for their pugilistic activities. The pugilists of those days toughened their hands by "pickling" them in a powerful solution, and a fight ended when one of the "Bruisers", as they were called, was unable to come to the middle of the ring at the call of the referee. Each round ended when one fighter fell, while fighting was of the roughest description, gouging out an adversary's eye being by no means unknown! Some of the fights attracted crowds of 8,000 persons including 500 or more horsemen.

"The fight between 'Fatty' Adrian and Betteridge took place out Fillingley way at twelve o'clock. Adrian who was only 5ft 2ins., and 10 stone 7lb., turned out in crimson, while Betteridge, much the bigger man, of 6ft 2in., weighing 12 stone 7lb. stripped in blue. The fight lasted over two hours, and reached 85 rounds, during which time Adrian displayed his gameness wonderfully against odds. From the 57th round to the end of the fight entirely favoured Betteridge, Adrian's friends giving up all hope of success, and after some severe beating and falls, the sponge was thrown up and Betteridge declared the victor. The battle money of £100 was handed over as a closing incident." Family records state that this was the last bare fisted fight to be fought in Coventry.

At various times through out his life John was a licensed victualler at "The Leopard Inn" in Smithford Road, " Pitts Head" in Gosford Street and the "The Windmill" in Spon Street. He was no doubt a colourful character and his grandson, Henry, told how he acquired the nickname "Fatty". At holiday times fairs would be held on common land and a popular feature was a scaffold pole smothered with goose grease set upright in the ground. A prize of a sucking pig was offered to anyone who climbed the pole. John did this and as a consequence was covered in goose fat - his friends thereafter called him 'Fatty'.

John died on the 12th of December 1856 aged 50, at 10 Cook Street, Coventry, of "injured ribs and bronchitis". One can only speculate that this may well have been due to his fighting. Ann died on the 25th of May 1869 aged 54, in Foleshill. The cause of death being given by the Coroner as "paralysis induced by a shock to the nervous system whilst in attendance officially on the delivery of a woman by the use of instrument"!

John Adrian's Prize Fights Listed in "Fistians" 1700 - 1867

23 June 1828	John Adrian beat Malaban in 15 rounds over 17 minutes at Marston Bridge near Nuneaton.
7 March 1829	John Adrian beaten by Joe Randall in 25 rounds over 32 minutes near Kenilworth for a purse of £50 a side.
19 October 1830	John Adrian beat Bob Randall in 34 rounds over 1 hour and 5 minutes at Kenilworth for a purse of £100 a side.
9 November 1830	John Adrian beaten by Bill Betteridge in 97 rounds over 2 hours 30 minutes at Longford for a purse of £20 a side.
5 April 1831	John Adrian beaten by Bill Betteridge in 84 rounds over 2 hours between Coventry and Nuneaton for a purse of £100 a side.

Note: The dates quoted for the last two fights do not coincide exactly with the newspaper accounts.

Mr. Richard H. Adrian, Member No. 1277 [Ravensbrook, 12 Snatts Hill, Oxted, Surrey, RH8 0BN.]

THE CREBER CONNEXION **Elisabeth C. Edmondson**

"It is difficult to imagine any study that would prove more fascinating in itself or more instructive in its issues, than the examination of the leading characteristics of the individual families as displayed through a series of generations. But it is a subject which from its very nature is more or less unapproachable since it is but very little that we know even of our immediate ancestors.

Occasionally, in glancing at the cracking squares of canvas, many of which cannot even boast a name, but which alone remain to speak of the real and active life, the joys and griefs, the sins and virtues that centred in the originals of those hard daubs and of ourselves, we may light upon a face that about six generations since was the counterpart of the little boy upon our shoulder or the daughter standing by our side.

In the same way, too, partly through tradition and partly by other means, we are sometimes able to trace in ourselves and in our children the strong development and characteristics that distinguished the race centuries ago."

I chose "Dawn" by Sir H. Rider Haggard, also the author of "King Solomon's Mines", as holiday reading following our "Creber Connexion - the Gathering of the Creber Family whose roots lie on the west side of Dartmoor - for the very purpose of seeing further into the lives of our ancestors. In the second chapter I read the words above and by extreme coincidence they struck a very relevant chord.

I have held the belief that by selecting books from my parents shelves, particularly those bearing their signatures or family inscriptions on the fly leaf, and in bearing in mind the phrase featured over our family bookcase: "Choose an author as you would choose a friend", that I should learn through their "friends" more of their thoughts and the way in which their sentiments and philosophies lay.

This quotation from "Dawn", a book selected for the personally penned name of "Grace Creber" inside, convinced me of the innate desire of us all to learn, appreciate and recognize the characters of the generations that precede and to some degree predestined our own lives, and of the worth of searching

further into the records available for our family history.

On July 17th, 1993, after four years of family history research, my sister Rosemary and I organized the Creber Connexion, a Gathering of the Creber Family at Walkhampton in Devon. This village and the nearby parishes of Sheepstor and Meavy had seen the work and lives of the Creber family for the past 350 years. So whilst our forebears were resting in the churchyard around the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, it seemed that Walkhampton was the appropriate place for such an occasion.

From the rural area in the last century, members of the Creber family went in search of work to London, Portsea and Australia as carpenters and pianoforte manufacturers; Derbyshire and Guernsey as granite masons; Durham as miners; Liverpool as mariners and Canada as farmers.

Walkhampton Church stands on the crest of the hill above the village. In early days the site had been a prime position as a fort of Wachetone. On the 17th day of July at 12.30 pm, the bells of St. Mary's rang out across the village, farm lands and moorlands of Walkhampton, Sheepstor and Meavy towards Horrabridge, Whitchurch and Tavistock - the homes of our ancestors, to celebrate the Creber Family.

About 160 family members were returning to their roots - the majority descendants of William Creber of Sheepstor, whose sons, John and Richard, born in the last decade of the 17th century, married into Walkhampton families and fathered generations of yeomen to work the farms and serve the community for the succeeding 300 years. In the 19th century no less than ten farms in this small area were farmed by Crebers.

Paddy Creber of Exeter University hosted the day. Tony Beard of Widecombe in the Moor entertained the Gathering in a manner that well reflected our Devonshire culture. The vote of thanks was given by Aubrey Fry of Tedburn St. Mary and the Reverend Alan Creber of Towchester led us in grace at lunch time.

During the afternoon the family found interest in the displays of charts, certificates and photographs in the Memorial Hall, and had the opportunity to take minibus rides with local historian, Paul Rendell, to see the family farms and the churchyards of Walkhampton, Meavy and Sheepstor, where the family graves were marked by yellow pansies and red poppies. They finally relaxed in the Walkhampton Inn to share thoughts and stories with their many cousins.

Members of the family attended morning service at St. Mary's Church, Walkhampton on Sunday morning.

To all appearances family members found the journeys made from Australia, Canada, Guernsey, France and across Britain, had been worthwhile, having had a brief but treasured glimpse of the lives and surroundings of their ancestors.

Available to family members was a 200 page Creber Information Pack containing charts, indexes and details of the family name since 1086. The research was carried out by Elisabeth C. Edmondson and Rosemary Taylor.

Elisabeth C. Edmondson, Member No. 2190 [Nelson House, 6 The Beacon, Exmouth, Devon, EX8 2AG.]

THE NORTHMORE GATHERING **Doreen M. Heaton**

The first Northmore Gathering took place on Sunday 27th June 1993 at Meavy. The village hall provided an excellent venue with plenty of chairs, tables and

crockery, and, thanks to the wonderful baking of some of the Northmore ladies, the day turned out to be like a big party.

People came from various parts of England, myself from Scotland, and there were two sisters from Ontario, who decided to combine it with their first visit to Britain. A total of 54 people attended, ranging in age from 3 months to the mid-70s. Many brought their family photographs and papers, one member having produced a beautiful family tree on a scroll over 30 feet long. He had included as many Northmores as I was able to provided from my computer list. It proved to be very useful for identifying families and, of course, adding new ones. The weather was beautiful and people took the opportunity of visiting neighbouring villages where Northmores had lived for centuries in order to locate graves and homesteads. Many family stories were told and I would like to gather stories about Northmores together, so if any readers know any I would be pleased to have them. Also if anyone would like to receive the Northmore Newsletter, please contact me, Mrs. Doreen M. Heaton, "Carswell", 4 South Crescent, Garlieston, Newton Stewart, Wigtownshire DG8 8BQ.

STUDYING ONE NAME **Tom Kelley**

The Harmer Family Association was formed in 1978, when a small group of dedicated people set about tracing the Harmers of Sussex. They started by going through all the parish registers at the Lewes and Chichester Record Offices and writing to all the Harmers in the telephone directories and other sources.

We listed all references in the St. Catherine's House Indexes of Births. Marriages and Deaths, Adoptions, Consular Returns and Service Births, Marriages and Deaths, and all Wills at Somerset House plus many of the PCC Wills at the PRO Chancery Lane.

Although we started with Harmer, we also have details of Harmar and Harmour with or without the "H". We found that often Harmer was written as Harman, so now we work closely with the Harman one-name study and research these names all over the world.

We have printouts of all the IGI and have copied every census from 1841 to 1881 for Sussex, parts of Kent, Surrey and London. One of our members in Canada has done the same for Norfolk. We are now going through the 1891 Census and are awaiting the UK 1881 Census Index. In addition to this research we have a scrap book of newspaper cuttings which our members submit.

The majority of names from the St. Catherine's Houses Indexes are on trees, of which we have over 2,000. Many certificates have been bought and we encourage members to send copies of any they have, so now we have over 700 to which we can refer. We have a card index of over 23,000 items all cross-referenced and many of our records are now computerised.

Our annual subscription is £5 for our 160 UK family members (about 300 individuals in total) and we have managed to keep it at this figure for the last ten years by countrywide publicity, which brings in new members, who provide more information. For their subscription they get a copy of their tree and four quarterly Newsletters. We hold an annual re-union at which we display much interesting material. There are 40 members in the USA, 80 in Australia and 10 in Canada. Each of these countries hold their own re-unions and receive our Newsletter to which they add their local information.

Mr. Tom Kelley, Chairman of the Harmer Family Association, Member No. 1313 [29 Hoppingwood Avenue, New Malden, Surrey, KT3 4JX.]

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Editor,

I agree wholeheartedly with the Reverend Prebendary Royall's letter in the July 1993 Journal (page 338) - O.K. I am a name gatherer and I cannot see what is wrong with it. The vast percentage of names gathered since 1733 turn out to be related - my only trouble is that the frequent misspelling of my surname as Rayner is very common. I challenge Mr. Scott's right to say that my material is not well organised, that my sources are not correctly recorded or that my standards are lower than his. My correspondence is worldwide and I am enjoying myself immensely - can anyone ask more of a hobby than that!. Frustration - never!

Miss M. M. Raymer, Member No. 1884 [30 Princes Street, Corbridge, Northumberland, NE45 5DG.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I read with interest both Mr. C. R. Scott's and the Reverend Prebendary A. R. Royall's letters and the letter of the latter describes my own ideas exactly as being designated as a mere "name gatherer" and I agree whole heartedly with the Reverend Royall's views on this subject. After all we Guild members are exhorted to collect all references to a specific surname and what is that but name gathering, which is the very essence of the Guild's aims?

I began researching my own personal family tree over thirty years ago (when GRO certificates were only three shillings and nine pence each) and having got back to 1667 found I could not get any further back as my earliest known male ancestor was born the base born son of a widow. She had lost her husband at an early age leaving her with several young children to bring up on her own and presumably my ancestor's father had passed by unrecorded during this time.

However, far from feeling frustrated I decided to collect all the others I had noticed whilst on my own family tree quest and this decision was arrived at even before the Guild of One-Name Studies came into existence, but when it did I realised that this was just the organisation that fitted in with my own idea of a one-name study.

Since I began I have collected almost 12,000 Inch births/baptisms, marriages and burials/deaths worldwide. I must also plead guilty to collecting "family groups" and now have 1,278 of these families as well. As regards being "organised", I have a long wooden box which houses my 5"x 3"paper slips (100 = 0.5") all in alphabetical order from which I can quickly pluck out any relevant name and event.

The "families" are recorded on A4 sheets and filed in a number of ring binders and again any family can be easily extracted. I do all my entries in pencil so that I can easily add or remove any new data when obtained from research or kind friends worldwide. Just simple organisation but it suits me and it works. Lastly the use of all this "name gathering" is that all the data is available free to anyone who has any interest in our common/uncommon name and I have been able to help many hundreds of people who have heard of my "name gathering" and who have requested information on their family trees.

My most classic case was a lady in New Zealand who asked if I could help her and she received from me a twelve generation family tree, almost by return of

post; all this for the price of a stamp!

I am now known jocularly as K.O.T.I.R. (Keeper of the Inch Records) and hope to continue to help any of our clan for as long as I am able.

I have a namesake, David William Inch of Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham, who also has been bitten by the "one-name" bug and I have now transferred the bulk of my data on to his computer, so that when I finally "hop the twig" I have every confidence that the Inch "name gathering" will continue as before and David will be known as K.O.T.I.R. II.

Mr. Arthur R. Inch, Member No. 75 [4 Garden Cottages, Bolnore, Isaacs Lane, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 4BU.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I have been meaning to write this letter for some months now. I wish to thank those members who replied to my query at the meeting in London, in November 1991, as to the whereabouts of Amoundness mentioned in the St. Catherine's House Indexes.

When I arrived home I was able to consult at the Auckland Public Library, a book, "The Official List of Registration Offices of the Population and Census Surveys, 1991", and found that the Amoundness District was abolished in April 1974 and transferred to Preston and Ribble.

It seems strange to me that there was not a copy of this useful book at St. Catherine's House itself, when I made my enquiry there. I now have nine pages copied giving all these changes, some back as far as 1932. Perhaps someone in the UK could enquire about having a copy available and also a list of the district codes. I use a copy of the district codes up to 1946 when consulting the indexes, which I wish I had had when I was in London, but I expected to find something similar to be on the wall at St. Catherine's House, not just maps. My chart was in "The New Zealand Genealogist" some years ago and I think it needs wider publicity to help family historians.

While in England I was able to consult many new resources for my one-name studies of DUDER and PHILSON and now have them all on my PC File data base and in PAF as well. Just for interest there are only 177 entries for PHILSON and just under 200 for DUDER in all the St. Catherine's House Indexes.

Mrs. Marianne Philson (nee Duder) Member No. 511 [3/5 Chartwell Avenue, Glenfield, Auckland 10, New Zealand]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I was very interested to read Edgar Tooth's lecture reproduced in the July Journal. The paragraph on obsolete words and changes of meaning includes the word "marshall". The dictionary compiled by Samuel Johnson in 1760 lists only the word "marshal" and in French "mareschal". The latest Oxford Dictionary also only refers to "marshal" and mentions the French "mareschal".

In my recent biography of Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck I wrote that "when I was staying at Beeches with the 'Auk' in 1967 he showed me a letter from the War Office giving him permission to live permanently in Morocco. I noticed then that marshal was spelt incorrectly with two l's and remarked upon it. The "Auk" replied: 'Yes, I'm getting used to that, I think the publicity given to the Marshall Plan after the war has something to do with it'. Anyway today air marshals suffer the same treatment. Only admirals and corporals

survive with one 'l'!"

I am now nearly 74 but still remember being taught that most English words with more than one syllable ending in 'l' ended with one 'l' like useful, beautiful, etc. and that most English words with only one syllable ending in 'l' ended with two 'l's like kill, pull, etc.

Mr. A. A. Greenwood, Member No. 711 [RR 1, Box 40, Madrona Drive, Nanoose Bay, B.C., V0R 2R0, Canada.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Mr. Pepperdine's project on the earliest occurrence of surnames is indeed interesting, but members should realise that knowing the origin and meaning of any name is not necessarily the end of the story. To take the example of FIELDSEND, its meaning is fairly obvious, particularly when it is found that one of the earliest references is to Johannes Atte Feldesend in the 13th century. The geographical origin of the name is also known, being centred on the parishes of Waddington in Lincolnshire and Penistone in South-West Yorkshire (with no connection so far established between the two.

However, all this knowledge should not hide the real question, which is why, out of all the millions of fields which must have existed in England in the Middle Ages, only these two produced the surname.

Mrs. I. L. Williams, Member No. 879 [11 Grange Avenue, Ryde, Isle of Wight, PO33 3LS.]

Dear Editor,

I am writing in reference to two articles in the July 1993 issue of the Journal, namely the account of Edgar Tooth's lecture relating to the Staffordshire dialect at the AGM and Mr. Pepperdine's proposals for the compilation of a directory of first occurrences of registered names.

I originally started researching the name DEW in Herefordshire in 1987 and compiled a list of all those I found and also some in Gloucestershire, since my father's side of the family came mostly from these counties. In my quest for information I came across John de Ew, a prebendary and also treasurer of Hereford Cathedral 1328/9 to 1330, in the Fasti Herefordensis, although he held this office until his death in 1354. The entry was checked with the Cathedral Library because the entry under prebendary was given as John and that of treasurer as Thomas - perhaps an error in transcription. However, the earliest entry for the name is in Domesday Book, where William of Eu is mentioned in nine counties, if one can consider it to be a surname at that time. The earliest mention of it as a definitive surname is at Oxford in 1287 (see below). The meanings given are either from EU, a damp low place if of English or French derivation, or if Welsh, small or dark/black.

Also I borrowed, from the British Library, A. B. Emden's Biographical Register of the University of Oxford from its foundation till 1500, which has a wonderful variety of spellings and misinterpretation of names, through misunderstandings of the various sources which are given under each name, as listed herewith: DO, DOO, DE EW, DOOE, DAW, DAYS, DEWE, DONNE DOWNE, DOWN, DOWE and DE OW and EU as in the Domesday Book. I would be interested to know if other members have as many or more early references and their observations on the aforesaid.

Having gleaned from various sources, both oral and written, the supposed origins of my name, some of which I am albeit very doubtful; such as the Welsh TEW, DEWI and DHU, which, I believe, may well have been included as parts of Herefordshire border on Wales, although DEW occurs in those parts of the county not close to the Welsh border. Personally, I think that the Old English DEAW or the Norman-French DE EU are more likely origins, as the Welsh did not have surnames as such until the fifteenth century at least.

There are very few DEWs to be found north of a line drawn roughly from Norfolk to Herefordshire, when looking at the IGI and the telephone directories. The Society of Genealogists seems to think that the name is French in origin. There is of course a town and castle of Eu in Normandy.

Finally some marriages which may be of interest to members are as follows: WILLIAM DEW = BRIDGET FISHER = THOMAS OFFLEY (Herefordshire), ANN DEW = JAMES MEREDITH (Herefordshire), WILLIAM DEW = HELEN HILL (Herefordshire), PETER BRIAN DEW = ESTHER LANGMAN (Cornwall), WALTER DEW = MARY POWELL = ELIZABETH POWELL (Herefordshire). The aforesaid are all related to me and I will be happy to supply fuller details including the family tree, lists of baptisms, burials and marriages for Herefordshire and a few neighbouring counties, plus the census returns 1841 to 1891 for Herefordshire.

Mr. A. J. Dew, Member No. 2024 [19 Chepstow Walk, Hereford, HR4 9TH.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Averaged over the UK as a whole, about one person in 15,000 is called LOVEGROVE. However, the name is highly regionalised, for example in Reading, approximately one person in two thousand is a LOVEGROVE. So, as a first guess, I would have thought that about one marriage in two thousand - but more likely one in fifteen thousand - would be between two LOVEGROVEs.

From 1912 onwards there have been 3,268 LOVEGROVE marriages recorded in the Indexes at St. Catherine's House, of which 17 have been LOVEGROVE-LOVEGROVE, allowing for the fact that each marriage gives rise to two entries in the Indexes. This means that one marriage in two hundred has been a "double"; about ten times more than the most I could have expected.

For marriages in parish registers prior to 1912, I have records of 1,180 marriages of which I have one "double". This is intermediate between the St. Catherine's House proportion and the 1 in 2,000 that perhaps I was expecting and so is of little help.

Can anyone tell what is going on? Do LOVEGROVEs purposely seek out other LOVEGROVEs for partners?

1 in 2,000 is the proportion averaged over the whole of Reading. Over smaller areas, the proportion can be much higher. For example, over an area of say 50 square feet, centred where I now am sitting, the proportion of LOVEGROVEs in the population is 100%. Could I simply be picking up that people tend to look no more than a few streets away when choosing partners? Am I right to say that they do that, in any case? Are these widows and divorcees remarrying their in-laws? This is my favoured explanation.

If the latter is not the reason (meaning that the wife's maiden name, as given at birth, and her former name given at her marriage , are the same) then there is an important consequence of the large proportion of "double" St. Catherine's House marriages.

The number of LOVEGROVE birth registrations after 1911 is 3,293, an average

of 2.0 per marriage (remember half, approximately of the marriages will be of women "marrying out" of the name). So those 18 "double" marriages could have been expected to produce about 35 children. However, there have been 174 LOVEGROVE birth registration since 1911 in which the mother's maiden name has been give as LOVEGROVE. I have always taken it for granted that these could be assumed to be illegitimacies, but 35 out of 174 is 20%. Nevertheless, up to 20% of births for which a mother's surname and maiden name are the same could be the result of a "double" marriage" and not illegitimacy at all. I do not know how much less than 20% the proportion actually is. This depends on the frequency of widowhood/divorce followed by remarriage into the husband's family. Again anyone else's views would be of great help.

Of course I could easily find out simply by buying some certificates, but that would be expensive and cheating.

Mr. Roger Lovegrove, Member No. 628 [11 Marlborough Road, Bowes Park, London, N22 4NB.]

Dear Editor,

Re the letter in the July 1993 Journal referring to the suggestion to purchase the CD version of the IGI, may I suggest the Guild consider instead the purchase of the GRO Indexes. Many members will be in a similar position to myself - able to obtain IGI printouts fairly easily for my one-name study, but not able to spend time in London, or money in libraries, to check for names in the GRO Indexes.

Some system whereby extracts of names from the GRO Indexes could be obtained would be the most useful service the Guild could provide as far as I am concerned.

Mrs. Kent, Member No. 1062 [17 Red Hill, Stourbridge, West Midlands, DY8 1NA.]

REVIEWS

PUBLISHING FAMILY HISTORY JOURNALS, revised edition 1993 by Beryl Hurley. A5 booklet, 12 pages. Published by the Federation of Family History Societies, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, B3 3BS.

This pamphlet should be required reading for anyone about to launch or edit a journal. There is still a wealth of practical advice on every page and if all that advice were followed, the reviewer's lot would be a happy one indeed. One key sentence says it all: "A badly designed, sloppily printed family history journal inescapably carries with it the aura of sloppy research".

Publish, yes, but don't rush into print! Do full justice to all your hard work in gathering and interpreting the genealogical facts, and take half an hour to read this guide and consider how to apply its commonsense advice to your project. Its brief and to the point sections include wise words on Contents, the all important Cover and Contents Page, Type Size, Computers, Style, Headlines, Artwork, Printing, Copyright, ISSNs, Indexing and Distribution.

J. D. H.

THE LAMBRAM/LABRUM FAMILY CHRONOLOGY - Third Edition. A5 format, 32 pages, ISSN 0968-3674. Compiled and published by Richard Lambram, 11 Sadlers Lane, Dibden Purlieu, Hampshire, SO4 5IZ.

This is a chronological index containing some 1,100 entries for the name Labrum and its variants. The layout is such that using it is simplicity itself, each page is divided into columns listing Year, Forename, Ceremony, Father (and Mother) or Spouse, Parish and finally County.

I found the introduction outstanding with a discussion as to the possible origin of the surname and in fact surnames in general. The compiler does say that if someone wants the source of information contained in the booklet they should write to him (enclosing an s.a.e. of course), but I do wonder if, in the next issue, the source could be included, perhaps by omitting the parish entry.

Over all a useful and informative publication which I am sure will prove to be an invaluable tool for anyone who has an interest in this name. It is also the type of booklet that we who have embarked upon a one-name study should think seriously about producing.

B.W.

THE FOALE FAMILY NEWSLETTER Issue 1, May 1993. A5 format, 18 pages. Author and publisher Barry J. Foale, 10 Knights Ridge, Chelsfield, Orpington, Kent, BR6 9UJ.

This is a newsletter full of information, facts and charts. There is a good cross- section of subjects and the time span covered is excellent going from the early 1500's to the present day. Colin Michael Foale being Britain's first male astronaut and you cannot get more "20th century" than that!

The family location charts I found hard to decipher due to the reproduction being poor, but this may be a fault of this copy only. The printing on these charts was also very small and anyone who had bad eyesight might find them difficult to follow. The author might consider increasing the size of future charts to A4 and covering two pages with them.

There is one small fault of which we are all guilty that occurs in almost every newsletter, and that is the use of the word "family". I think that we should all make a note of what was written in the July 1993 issue of the Journal in "From the Editor's Desk".

The standard of this newsletter is high and reflects the amount of research that has been undertaken by the author and I am sure that it has a bright future.

B.W.

HOGWOOD FAMILY NEWS Issue No. 1, May 1993. A4 format, 3 pages of single sided sheets. Edited and published by G. Gracey-Cox, "Bellhangers", 64 Mill Street, Kidlington, Oxfordshire, OX5 2EF.

I really like this little Newsletter produced for the Hogwood Family History Society. The Editorial sets out the objectives of the Society followed by ten short pieces on various Hogwoods with a wrap up piece asking for further contributions. The longest item is in the region of 150 words, but each piece gives valuable information, with in some cases references. The request to "contribute a paragraph or two" indicates an intention to continue the same format, in which case it should be fairly easy to keep the publication going.

The layout is two columns to a page with a good sized type. It appears to have been photocopied from a dot matrix original which has reproduced well.

The Newsletter is free and no doubt economy is of importance, so printing on both sides of the paper will keep down the cost of paper and postage. Researchers would be assisted by acknowledgements and references.

M.G.

CREE NEWS Issue No. 4, July 1993. A4 format with 14 double sided pages with a coloured cover. Edited and published by Mike Spathaky, 9 Fairstone Hill, Oadby, Leicester, LE2 5RL.

The Cree News is the six monthly Newsletter of the Cree Family History Society. This Society has been in existence for a year and the membership has increased by about 50% in the last six months to 45.

The Newsletter is well put together and consists of a number of articles, one of which contains a comprehensive tree of the Crees of Irvine, Ayrshire, and Northwich, Cheshire. The articles tend to restrict themselves to the facts rather than the background research. The style is easy to read and very informative. There are details of booklets produced by the Cree FHS, a review of a Cree publication and the answers to a quiz in the previous issue. The last two pages contain the key points on how to research your family history. This is a very worthwhile piece, which, if not repeated in each issue, should at the very least be repeated from time to time for the benefit of new readers.

The layout is first rate with a good print style of a fair size. There are only two minor points which I feel need a mention. First, someone with poor eyesight may find problems with the black print on blue on the covers. Secondly, the first page (cover) contains two items, the first of which continues on page two, while the other continues on pages two and three, for which I feel there is no need as this upsets the flow of reading. Newspapers need to use this layout to get as many stories on the front page as possible, but it is not necessary in this type of newsletter.

MG.

THE JAUNAY JOURNAL No. 3, August 1992. A4 format, 4 pages. Edited and published by Graham Jaunay, 7 East Terrace, South Plimpton 5038, Australia.

This is described as an occasional Newsletter and so far they have appeared at roughly six monthly intervals.

On the first page Graham sets out his objectives clearly as being:
1. To re-establish lost links between members of the family.
2. To encourage a pride in the family name and its history.
3. To research the family tree and share the knowledge with one another.

This is clearly a publication put together by one person and seems in the most part to deal in bare facts, rather than the more informal articles containing the "trails and tribulations" of obtaining information, often found in this type of newsletter. However, it is important to remember that it is those "trials and tribulations" that often assist others in how to go about, or not to go about, their own research.

The Newsletter contains three pieces of research information, the back page being devoted to a continuing article on the Jaunays in England 1792-1850,

which is well written and includes a clear family tree chart as an illustration. There are one and a half pages of news and information, which leaves the front page confined to the contents and introduction. Although there are requests for information, I feel that requests for articles are noticeably absent. However, if viewed strictly as a "news" letter this maybe an unfair criticism.

M.G.

SKIDMORE NEWS Issue Number 9, February 1992, A4 format single side sheets, 6 pages. Edited by Mrs. Linda Moffat , 28 Abbotts Ann Road, Winchester, Hampshire, SO22 6NB.

This publication appears to be a bi-annual Newsletter. It contains contributions from members of the Skidmore Family History Group, as well as an "information wanted" section and details of new members.

I feel, as a first time reader, that the Newsletter would benefit from the addition of an introductory/editorial section to bring together news and general information.

This edition is the first in a new format, and apart from one or two minor hiccups, the layout is easy to follow. I found the content very interesting and well written.

Unfortunately, the master copy does not seem to have reproduced clearly, which because of the fairly small print, may cause readers with poor eyesight some difficulty. This problem may be overcome by the use of a larger size print or a different print style.

M.G.

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE DODDRELL HISTORY SOCIETY A4 format, 9 pages, ISSN 0967-585X. Edited and published by J. J. S. Doddrell (Jimmy), The Coach House of Oakland, Ambleside Road, Windermere, Cumbria, LA23 1AR, England.

It is evident that a great deal of thought and effort has gone into this first issue. The Chairman's introduction sets out the current situation regarding the membership and possible origins of the Doddrell name. Mention is also made of the archival collection being commenced. This is a very good idea and one that will benefit current members and people who join in the future.

The rest of the Newsletter is devoted to various short articles. One that I found of particular interest was an autobiography written by J. Henry Doddrell. It would be nice to see this sort of material becoming a permanent feature.

The Newsletter is well balanced with a list of the current membership given at the end. If this standard is maintained the Newsletter can only flourish.

B. J. M. H.

THE ROSE BUSH TELEGRAPH A4 format, 4 pages, ISSN 1195-2245. Edited and published by Gordon H. Rose, 52 Olive Street, Grimsby, Ontario, Canada L3M 2C4.

This Newsletter replaces "The Rose Bush" which is now defunct.

The Editor, Gordon Rose, has written a nice friendly editorial, setting out his hopes and aims for his "seedling".

The contents of this issue is well balanced, and if this standard is maintained I feel sure the Newsletter will be an interesting twice yearly, well read, publication. The Document List caught my eye, setting out various documents that have been traced regarding the Rose family.

The layout is well set out and easy to read, with the printing reaching a high standard. I feel sure if this quality is maintained the Rose family will have a Newsletter well worth reading.

B. J. M. H.

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

QUAKER FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

During the 1650s a new religious movement swept the country and many thousands of families, chiefly farmers and trades people, became Quakers. Within a few years there was a meeting in most market towns of England and Wales and their records survive in large numbers and are widely known for their detail and completeness.

A few of us with Quaker ancestry have decided to found a Quaker Family History Society providing all the usual services. Please can we have some enthusiastic members!

An annual subscription of £8.00 should be sent to Dr. Margaret Bennett, 486 Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, London E10 7DU. (All initial subscriptions will be counted from January 1st 1994.)

Correspondence or material for the magazine should be sent to Michael Gandy, 3 Church Crescent, Whetstone, London N20 0JR.

MARTIN'S BELFAST DIRECTORY FOR 1841-42

The Mid-Antrim Historical Group has reprinted this document which is relevant to a much wider area of the Province than the title implies. It contains the addresses (streets, lanes, squares, places, docks, quays) of the inhabitants of Belfast and gives a classification of professions, trades and designations.

An alphabetical list of the gentry, merchants, manufacturers, traders, etc. is followed by the address and business of the principal merchants, manufacturers and traders in the neighbouring towns.

There are entries for Antrim, Armagh, Ballymena, Banbridge, Bangor, Carrickfergus, Comber, Crumlin, Downpatrick, Dromore, Hillsborough, Holywood, Killyleagh, Lisburn, Lurgan, Portadown, Tandragee and Waringstown. Also the addresses of the magistrates of the Counties of Antrim and Down complement an account of the institutions of the town of Belfast.

As well as the above material the Directory has more than 30 pages of fascinating advertisements. It is reproduced in a handy pocket-sized edition (ISBN 1-873243-09-X) and is available from the Mid-Antrim Historical Group, c/o 69 Galgorm Road, Ballymena, N Ireland, BT42 1AA, price £6.50 including postage in the UK.

OTHER REGISTERED SURNAMES FOUND IN THE WYARD ONE-NAME STUDY

Mr. Colin White, Member No. 1259, of 3 Hogarth Close, College Town, Camberley, Surrey GU1 4FG, writes that he has recently finished re-editing his WYARD events and would like to let other Guild members know that he has Wyard marriages in which the respective spouses have the following registered names as shown in the Ninth Edition of the Register.

ABBOT, ABBOTT, ADAMS, ALABASTER, ALLEN, ALVEY, ANSELL, ASH, ATTFIELD, BARRETT, BEECHER, BERRY, BLACK, BLUMFIELD, BORRETT, BOYES, BURGIN, CHANDLER, COLLINS, CORNISH, COTTON, COX, CRABBE, DALTON, DIE, FARTHING, FEN, FRIEND, FROST, FUDGE, GOLDING, GUBBINS, HARDWICK, HARDWICKE, HARMAN, HILL, HODGSON, HOLLIDAY, HULL, INGHAM, JACOBS, JESSUP, JONSON, KELLAND, KING, LAMBERT, LEGGETT, LEWIS, LYON, MALLET, MARTIN, MEREDITH, MERRITT, MILLER, MOFFATT, MURFET, MURRELL, NEALE, NOBBS, OLDMAN, ORBELL, PAGE, PALMER, PERKINS, PHILLIPS, POTTER, POWELL, PRESTON, RATCLIFFE, RIX, ROLLS, ROSE, SACKFIELD, SCOPES, SCOTT, SHARP, SIMMONS, SIMONDS, THETFORD, THURKETTLE, TIRRELL, TODD, TYK, WARN, WARNE, WEBB, WELLES, WELLS, WOOD.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES REGIONAL MEETINGS

13 November 1993 Autumn One-Day Conference at the Society of Genealogists, London. A programme with a military theme has been arranged with lectures as follows: "All in a Lifetime - an 18th century Soldier" by Dominic J. Johnson BSc., LHG.; "The King's German Legion in Southern Ireland" by James H. Thomas B.A., PhD., FRHistS.; "World War I Army Records" by Norman Holding and "The Work of BACSA in the Far East" by Major Alan Harfield FRHistS.

8th July to 10th July 1994 The Fifteenth Annual Conference and AGM of the Guild of One-Name Studies will be held jointly with the Local Population Studies Society and in association with the Bristol and Avon, Somerset and Dorset and Wiltshire Family History Societies. The venue of the Conference will be Bath College of Higher Education, Newton Park, Bath, with the theme "Learning from Each Other".

OTHER DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

8th April to 10th April 1994 A Weekend Conference on the subject of London/Middlesex by the London and North Middlesex Family History Society hosting the FFHS, where the theme will be "Paved with Gold" This Conference is to be held at the City University, Northampton Square, London, EC1V OHB, where a variety of topics relating to migration to and from London will be covered. **On Saturday, April 9th, a meeting of the Guild of One-Name Studies will be held in the late afternoon.** Also there will be a meeting for people interested in the newly formed Quaker Family History Society. For further details contact: Lilian Gibbens, PO Box 3027, Enfield, Middlesex, EN2 7RT.

31st March to 4th April 1995 Advance notice is given of the 7th British Family History Conference, hosted by the Isle of Wight Family History Society and the Federation of Family History Societies, entitled "THE CHERRY STONES". It is is to be held on the Isle of Wight situated just five miles from mainland England. Further details are available after November 1993. Send an S.A.E. to: Mrs. Janet Few, 12 Ranelagh Road, Lake, Sandown, Isle of Wight, PO36 8NX.

NEW MEMBERS

We are pleased to announce the names and interests of new members and welcome them to the Guild.

2182 Mr Roger Hall DRAKEFORD
18 Hazeldene Gardens, Banbury, Oxfordshire OX16 9YL.

2183 Mr Frederick Allen STRANAGHAN STRANATHAN
7A Inverary Drive, Belfast, Northern Ireland BT4 1RB.

2184 Mr Neville Huckerby -
18 Tippet Rise, Dale Road, Reading, Berkshire RG2 0DJ.

2185 Mr Ian Vicary VICARY
17 Lansdown Drive, Abergavenny, Gwent NP7 6AW.

2186 Mr Marc Geoffrey Hiles HILES HYLES
16 Shadwell Road, Berinsfield, Nr Wallingford, Oxon OX10 7PN.

2187 Mr Brian Clifford Sanctuary SANCTUARY SENTUARY SENTUARYE
484 Strathcona Avenue, Westmount, Quebec, Canada H3Y 2X1.

2188 Mrs Noreen Una Potts MOORBY MORBY MOREBY
17 Scott Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

2189 Mrs Shirley Margot Merrett PLUCKNETT PLUCKNUTT
23 Bush Spring, Baldock, Hertfordshire SG7 6QT.

2190 Mrs Elisabeth C. Edmondson CREBER HADDY
Nelson House, 6 The Beacon, Exmouth, Devon EX8 2AG.

2191 Mr. Edward Martin Gill -
20 Windsor Drive, Dartford, Kent DA1 3HN.

2192 Mrs Lesley Anne Payne DAWKES DAWKS DAUKES DAUKS
8 Petrel Close, Lavernock Park, Penarth, South Glamorgan CF6 2FT.

2193 Mrs Judith Kay Binns HAWSON
3 Shrubbery Grove, Royston, Hertfordshire SG8 9LJ.

2194 Mrs Fay Ruth Woods ABNETT [C] ABINETT [C]
4 Arundel House, Clarence Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 1HG.

2195 Miss Katherine Ann Woodhams WOODHAMS WOODHAM WOODHAMES
138 Bushy Hill Drive, Merrow, Guildford, Surrey GU1 2UQ.

2196 Mr Jeremy Patrick Kerly KERLY [C] KERLEY [C]
Gently's Cottage, Fairwarp, East Sussex TN22 3BL.

2197 Mrs Kathleen A. Reynolds BADGERY [C] BARGERY [C] BAGARY [C]
General Delivery, Darwell, Alberta, Canada T0E 0I0.

2198 Mr John Edward Record RECORD [C] RECCORD [C] RECORDS [C]
58 Fairfax Crescent, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP20 2ES.

2199 Mrs Julie Anne Barlow CROPTON [C]
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2201 Mr George William Beet BEET [C] BETE [C] BEATTE [B] BEETE [B]
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2202 Mr John Godfrey Fairer FAIRER [B] FAYRER [B]
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2203 Mrs Jill Davis OCOCK [C] O'COCK [C] OCOCKS [C]
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2204 Mrs Daphne Muriel Maria Neech WHITTINGHAM [C] WHITCOMB [C] WITCOMB [C]
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2205 Mrs Cheryl Frances Hodges AMNER [B] ANMER [B]
42 Nimmp Avenue-West, Waikanae, New Zealand 6454.

2206 Mr Andrew William Kelly PEGLER [C] PEGLAR [C] BEECROFT [C]
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43 Sullivan Road, Broadfields, Exeter, Devon EX2 5RB.
2209 Mrs Dorothy E. Ferguson SMURTHWAITE [C] SMIRTHWAITE [C]
19 Western Hills, Durham City DH1 4RL.
2210 Mr Raymond Paul Agombar AGOMBAR [B] AGAMBAR [B] HIRONS [B]
3 Purtingay Close, Eaton, Norwich, Norfolk NR4 6HU.
2211 Mr Bruce Raymond Isted ISTED [B] ISTEAD [B] ISTEED [B]
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2212 Mr Paul Frederick Cater CATER [B] CATOR [B]
96 Blakemere Close, Winyates East, Redditch, Worcestershire B98 OL2.
2213 Mr Michael Gascoigne -
5 Christchurch Drive, Blackwater, Camberley, Surrey GU17 OHA.
2214 Mr Michael McManus McMANUS [A] MACMANUS [A] McMANNUS [A]
208 Canterbury Road, Newton Hall, Durham City DH1 5NG.
2215 Mr Alan Horder -
14 Bramley Orchard, Bushby, Leicester LE7 9RU.

CORRECTIONS TO MEMBERSHIP LISTINGS

In the July 1993 issue of the Journal there was an error in the some of the membership numbers with a reversal of the 2 and 1. This is not being corrected in this Journal since in the new Register membership numbers will appear correctly. Also Member No. 2095, Mr T. M. Farrer, Whitbarrow Stables, Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria LA11 6SL, was listed in the April 1993 Journal and noted as "not yet checked", subsequently checking has been completed and his registered names are ECROYD, ECKROYD. Member No. 2167, Mr. Alan Kent, 17 Red Hill, Stourbridge, West Midlands DY8 1NA has drawn to the Editor's attention that the registered names of the Trethewy Society were misspelled in the July 1993 Journal and should read, TRETHEWY, TRETHEWEY, TRETHEWAY. Also the address of Mr. R. Austin-Cooper, Member No. 2930, Registered Name - THURLBY, was incorrect in the Journal, but is correct in the Ninth Edition of the Register.

DEADLINES

The deadline for the January 1994 issue is Monday, 15th November 1993 and that for the April 1994 issue Monday, 7th February 1994. Please note this change of deadline as discussed in the Editorial of the July 1993 issue of the Journal.

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FAMILY HISTORY, POPULATION AND ONE-NAME STUDIES

Joint Conference of the Local Population Studies Society
and the Guild of One-Name Studies
in association with the
Bristol & Avon, Somerset & Dorset and Wiltshire Family History Societies
to be held at
Bath College of Higher Education, Newton Park, Bath
Weekend 8 - 10 July 1994

This is the 15th Annual Conference and AGM of the
Guild of One-Name Studies
and the 20th anniversary of the Local Population Studies Society

Conference Theme: Learning from Each Other

Family historians and demographers have tended to work independently of each other. Many family historians do not know how typical their own findings are because there are gaps in their knowledge of recent work on population studies - size and composition of households, age at marriage, illegitamacy, population fluctuations caused by poor harvests or epidemics and movement due to economic factors. Conversely many demographers are ignorant of the vast amount of work done by family history societies, particularly with regard to listing and indexing. The work of individual family historians is seldom utilised in demographic studies.

An area with particular potential for demographic research is One-Name Studies. These could be especially useful in studying Migration.

The Local Population Studies Society and the Guild of One-Name Studies have therefore decided to mount a joint conference to explore the whole area of mutual co-operation between family historians and demographers, with particular (though far from exclusive) reference to One-Name Studies.

The conference organiser, Don Steel, is a committee member of the Local Population Studies Society, was adviser for the BBC series on Family History and the author of the associated book, and has been actively involved in the formation and development of two one-name societies.

Provisional Programme

(The final programme may have some changes)

TALKS. "Family History and Demography"; "The History of the Family: Thirty Years of Research and its relevance to Family History"; "Making a Local Survey"; "The Uses and Abuses of Census Returns". There will also be a talk on, and demonstration of materials produced for the new Open University course DA 301 "Studying Family and Community History".

PANEL DISCUSSION. "One - Name Studies and the Historian". Several one-namers and demographers will look at the wider historical possibilities of their own work.

WORKSHOPS. There will be a number of groups from which attenders will select two. Each group will deal with bibliographies, lists, indexes etc relating to a particular area of research. It will be led by an expert in the field but the main purpose is to have a wide range of material available for personal inspection. One group will probably deal with the potential of CD ROM with particular reference to the IGI and the Salt Lake City Library catalogue. There will be sufficient choice both between groups and within a group to ensure that everyone's time is used as profitably as possible.

DISCUSSION GROUPS. There will be a number of groups from which attenders will select two. These will deal with subjects such as using demographic studies to enhance your Family History, One-Name Studies and Demography, and using Census indexes, the IGI etc for demographic work.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS. The conference will include the 1994 AGMs of the Local Population Studies Society and the Guild of One-Name Studies.

BANQUET. There will be a banquet on the Saturday evening open both to residents and day attenders.

Bookstalls **Displays by individuals and groups**

This is an important conference which will, it is hoped, break fresh ground. Discussions are in progress regarding the possibility of Wiltshire Family History Society publishing the proceedings in some form.

Application forms, with details of programmes and prices will be sent out towards the end of 1993. To receive them as soon as they become available, please send a stamped addressed envelope (at least 8½ x 4¼ ins) to Don Steel, Brooking, Jarvis Lane, East Brent, Highbridge, Somerset TA9 4HS.

LPSS Reg Charity No. 326626 GOONS Reg Charity No. 802048

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES was formed in September 1975 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 £8.00, 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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