

The Journal Of
ONE-NAME STUDIES



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ONE-NAME STUDIES

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

I would like to draw to members attention the fact that my postal difficulties, outlined in the last issue of the Journal (January 1991), are still not resolved. In the New Year one well documented item posted locally failed to arrive and I suspect that the number is higher than this, as in most instances I have no way of knowing whether or not a letter and/or an article has been sent. However, I do not think that it is solely this problem that accounts for my having received practically no material for inclusion in the Journal since the January issue went to the printers. I think that this may be due to Journals not having been sent out until subscriptions have been received, a problem which does not occur with standing orders.

Once again I feel it is necessary to remind members that I try my best to produce a balanced Journal as to content and also I must attempt to produce exactly 32 pages. This means that normally I will include only one article per subject in an issue, for example on computers, and a tremendous amount of juggling of articles has to go on to make up the required number of pages. Thus, there is no way I can guarantee a member when his or her article will appear. Non-appearance of an article, if I have received it, does not mean that it is useless or rejected, as, I think, some members believe, but rather it is on file waiting for a suitable slot. If for some reason, an article is not used, it is returned to the member with an explanation.

About eighteen months ago a series of letters appeared in "Family Tree" which referred to researchers using microfilm and microfiche in record offices, libraries, etc. experiencing migraine-like symptoms. This was very heartening at the time as almost all that summer I had been experiencing these symptoms, especially when working in the Berkshire Record Office, and I realised that I was not unique. However, recently I became very annoyed when these symptoms occurred when working on the computer for several hours at home. I then looked at my glasses and saw that the blue tint, which I have had for many years on my "research" glasses to counter the effect of yellowing documents, had worn off. Therefore, I went to my optician to see if the blue tint could be replaced and explained why I wanted it, but I was told that there were special green tinted glasses for the problems associated with the use of computer, microfilm, etc. So I invested in a pair and, although I still think that they give one a slight appearance of a little man from outer space, certainly the problem seems to have been resolved and I now work much more happily especially in record offices where often the location of microfilm and microfiche readers leave much to be desired. I have included this as I feel it may be of help to some members.

Also relating to research, I have recently read that the "Digests" at the Friends (Quakers) Library, Euston Road, London, have been transferred to either microfilm or microfiche and a

reader must be booked for which a fee is charged. Some county record offices have copies of the "Digests" which were compiled prior to the original registers being deposited at the Public Record Office (they are located at Chancery Lane) and are in volumes by county, the entries being listed by name in alphabetical order. The IGI has a few entries relating to the Friends. However, in my own experience a search of the register of the Meeting at which the birth was shown as having been recorded on the IGI proved fruitless, but after a search of the "Digest" for the entry the original register volume number was found and on searching this it proved to be that of an early Meeting which was later discontinued and merged with that shown on the IGI. Thus anyone searching for the registrations made by the Society of Friends would be well advised to look at the "Digest" of the appropriate county first. In this context also one should remember that the Friends with the Jews were the only religious groups exempted from marriage in the Church of England by Hardwicke's Marriage Act and thus their marriages cover the period 1754 to 1836.

FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Peter Towey

Members may not be aware that the Guild are members of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies which performs a similar function in Scotland to that performed by the Federation of Family History Societies in England and Wales. The Association is much younger, however, and still has some way to go before it approaches the size of the Federation.

The other members of the Association are:

Aberdeen and North East Scotland FHS

General Secretary, Family History Shop, 152 King Street, Aberdeen, AB2 3BD.

Anglo-Scottish FHS

(a branch of the Manchester and Lancashire FHS)

General Secretary, Miss P. Connor, 2 Beech Court, Salford, M6 5FJ.

Borders FHS

Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Carol Trotter, 15 Edinburgh Road, Greenlaw, Berwickshire.

Dumfries and Galloway FHS

Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Betty Watson, Kylelea, Corsock, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire, DG7 3DN.

Glasgow and West of Scotland FHS

Membership Secretary, Mrs. M. Buchanan, 75 Antonine Road, Bearsden, Glasgow.

Highland FHS

Hon. Secretary, c/o The Reference Room, Public Library, Farraline Park, Inverness, IV1 1NH.

Scottish Genealogical Society

Hon. Secretary, Miss J.P.S. Ferguson, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, EH3 5JY.

Tay Valley FHS

Hon. Secretary, c/o Carlton Gilruth, Solicitors & Estate Agents, 30 Whitehall Street, Dundee, DD1 4AL.

Troon and District FHS

Hon. Secretary, Miss Pat McCaig, 37 South Beach, Troon, KA10 6EP.

While the majority of the names registered by our members are of English or Welsh origin (or apparently so anyway!), it is one of the Guild's principal requirements for members in categories A, B, or C, to extract all references from the indexes of births, marriages and deaths in New Register House, Edinburgh. Many of our members will, therefore, be interested in tracing the branches of their registered name in Scotland.

There is also considerable scope to attract new members wishing to register names of Scottish origin. By joining the Association we are keeping the Guild's name fresh in the minds of family historians with Scottish interests. We will also be able to keep the Guild members outside of Scotland informed of events and initiatives there. The draft codicil in accordance with Scottish law included in the January issue of the Journal (Vol. 4, No. 1) was among the first fruits of our membership.

The Association Committee meets twice a year in Edinburgh and I attend as the Guild's representative. If there are any points anyone wants me to raise at one of those meetings, do not hesitate to write to me.

DEEDS OF COVENANT - Getting It Right for the Taxman

George W. D. Lashbrook

A deed of covenant is a legal document. The Guild's is a written agreement under which one person, (you), promises to make a series of payments to us, "The Guild of One-Name Studies", in the form of a yearly membership fee, for a minimum period of four years in the first instance, and then it is renewable annually, the agreement being binding on you, as the person who makes this promise. You only need to make out this Deed of Covenant once, as it lasts for the rest of your life, or until you resign from the Guild.

Our deed of covenant, in general law, is a way of legally transferring income from you to us, a registered charity.

You must be a person who pays, at least, Basic Rate Income Tax to the British Inland Revenue, then for every subscription of £6.00 that we collect from you, we can claim £2.00 from our friend the taxman, and this is one way that you can help us financially and it will only cost you the price of a postage stamp.

If the tax law changes, then we will get either more or less from the authorities, whilst your subscription will remain the same. However, if at some time in the future we should increase your yearly subscription, then we should also get a little extra from them.

Higher rate tax relief is available for covenants to charities. so if you pay one of the higher rates of income tax you may tell your tax office and then they will do what they have to do to allow us to claim the extra tax that you have paid over the basic rate.

If you do not normally have to pay any tax there is no tax advantage in making a deed of covenant.

To qualify for tax relief, a deed of covenant must satisfy the tax rules and meet all the necessary legal requirements. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, it should be signed and the signature witnessed by someone other than the person receiving the income. Whilst in Scotland the payer may either enter in his or her own handwriting "adopted as holograph" and sign and date the deed, or have the signature witnessed by two witnesses.

SO WHAT TO DO WHEN THE DEED HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

- 1) Give or send the deed to the Guild's Covenant Secretary.
- 2) Make the payments in accordance with the terms of the deed to the Guild's Treasurer.
- 3) Give or send the Guild a certificate on form R185(AP) (supplied by us).

This certificate shows details of each payment and the tax that could be paid. The Guild will need these certificates to claim repayment.

If you are a higher rate taxpayer making a deed of covenant to the Guild, you may tell your tax office about it, or otherwise enter the details on your next tax return.

The Guild's Covenant Secretary is Mr. George W. D. Lashbrook, 32 Winchester Street, Taunton, Somerset TA1 1QG.

LINEAL PURSUIT: Adapting a Database for One-Name Studies

Tony Rydings

I should first explain that my knowledge of computers is limited to finding out by trial and error what they can be made to do, without any real idea of what goes on inside the box and I suspect this is true of the majority of family historians who use computers.

By the time I acquired a personal computer, I had already accumulated quantities of records relating to the Lancashire origins of my father's family. At first I was content to transcribe these using WORDSTAR, but my attention was drawn to the advantage of using a database when I gave a computer demonstration at the meeting of the Guild in Leicester in 1987.

During the past few years several computer programs have become available for the use of family historians, as can be seen from the three booklets compiled by John Bloore (1), but as far as I know none has been designed with the particular needs of one-name studies in mind. Whilst, therefore, they may serve very well for some genealogical purposes, the one-name researcher has to look at more general programs and see which can most satisfactorily be adapted to his or her requirements.

As a professional librarian, my approach to family history has been documentary: that is, the basis of my studies has been the documentary sources (described in more detail shortly), and my aim has been to organise the information obtained from these sources in a systematic manner. The computer is an ideal tool for this purpose and database programs are designed to achieve just this. There are two main types of database, the non-relational or flat file, equivalent to a card index and the relational, where data may be transferred by machine from one file to another. In one-name studies it is highly desirable to use the relational type, but the majority of these are designed for commercial use and are accordingly expensive - for example, current versions of dBase or Paradox, leading commercial databases, cost over £350. An exception, which has many of the attributes of the more expensive programs, was originally issued as PC-PROMISE and later was taken over by Sagesoft to add to their range of business software under the new name of RETRIEVE. I have successfully used this program in the past three years for my one-name study, as well as several other purposes, and it costs about £100. This is about the same price as the more popular PC-FILE, but for one-name studies, I believe, RETRIEVE is far more suitable.

RETRIEVE is designed for use on an IBM or compatible PC machine, with a minimum of 256K of memory (very little by present day standards) and running under MS DOS version 2.0 or later. It is possible to work with just one floppy disk drive, but for greater speed and efficiency a hard disk is recommended. The stated capacity of RETRIEVE is much greater than most family historians

are likely to need: over a million records per database, 250 fields per record, all fields of variable length up to 1800 bytes per field and up to 10 files open at the same time.

The particular application of RETRIEVE to one-name studies, which I have named LINEAL PURSUIT, might be described as a computerized equivalent of D. M. Pulvertaft's *Record keeping for a one-name study* (2). LINEAL PURSUIT (hereafter L.P.) makes no claim to be a best or most easily read of formats, but it has the advantage of having been tested by use over a period of time, and one of the virtues of RETRIEVE is the possibility of changing the number and length of fields and their arrangement on the screen, without having to start afresh. One feature which I have personally never thought necessary for my computerized records is the use of colour, but RETRIEVE has the capacity to use up to 15 colours (including black and white) to distinguish between fields, etc., provided of course that you have a colour monitor.

In describing L.P. it is convenient to differentiate between two types of file, input and output, the input being transcripts or extracts of the documentary and other sources, while the output uses the sources to create (a) individual records, (b) family groups and ultimately (c) family trees. The advantage of using a database is that one generally needs only to input the data once, manipulating it to produce the various kinds of output.

The input files are further categorized as follows:

1. Baptismal records - from parish and other registers, and the IGI. (two different files)
2. Marriage records - from the two same categories of sources and again recorded in separate files
3. Burial records - from parish and other registers
4. Monumental inscriptions

For the period since civil registration began in 1837, there are also the General Register Office records:

5. Births
6. Marriages
7. Deaths

Input can also be derived from:

8. Census returns, 1841 - 1881
9. The index of wills from 1858
0. Additional information from any other source

Data from these sources are recorded in a standard format, varying with the source. Designing a screen or file in RETRIEVE is technically very easy, but getting a satisfactory format is not so simple. Here LINEAL PURSUIT may be of value to other one-name researchers, though they may very well decide to make their own variations - this is also a simple matter.

The aim of L.P. has been to provide a field for all the information that one may expect to find in the source document, but this varies so greatly, even with a "standard" source such as a parish register, that the number of fields to be provided in the computer record (equivalent to the columns in a tabular record) is difficult to determine. L.P. tends toward providing fields which may often be empty, as may be seen from the examples below, but fortunately RETRIEVE requires only minimum disk space for empty fields.

Space does not allow detailed consideration of each of the sources and the related formats or screens for recording them, but by way of example we will take the marriage file. Earlier records of marriages from parish registers often give no more information than the names of the two parties and the date. In later records a varying amount of additional detail is given, such as abode, parents' names, occupation, age and whether by licence or banns. L.P. attempts to cater for all this, though occasionally it may be necessary to record unusual or very lengthy details in the notes field of the related personal entry, as described later.

Groom's surname _____ His forename _____
 Bride's surname _____ Her forename _____
 Marr place _____ Church _____ B/L _____
 His no _____ Her no _____ Marr file _____ Reg no _____ Date _____
 His father _____ Occupn _____ His age _____ Status _____
 Her father _____ Occupn _____ Her age _____ Status _____
 His address _____
 Her address _____ List _____
 Witnesses _____ Marr no _____

Figure 1 - Format for Marriage Records from Parish, etc. Registers

The format for the main marriage file is shown in figure 1. the sequence for entering data is that relating to the groom first, then that for the bride, followed by that for the marriage. Fields are provided for the reference numbers and/or letters which identify the record, both in the original register and in the transcript, and the individuals to which the record refers. This last (prefixed P) serves as a cross-reference between the input files and the personal record file, which will be described more fully when considering output below. Many one-name researchers might consider these fields unnecessary, in which case they could be deleted, though personally I use them all.

RETRIEVE places no limit on the number of indexes for each file, though in practice one rarely needs more than three or four, and of course each index takes up disk space. The user specifies what indexes are required and these can be changed as necessary. In order to keep each file in a fixed sequence, the primary index is by entry number in that file, for example Bapt no. or Marr no. An index may be arranged according to as many as eight fields, though again three or four is the usual limit. It is also

possible to make a selection of the entries from a file, according to specified criteria. For example one might want to find the baptismal records of all children whose father was James and whose mother was Mary. This is created in the same way as an index, though unlike indexes new entries are not automatically added to selections, which have to be updated whenever wanted. Both indexes and selections can be printed out to printer, disk or screen.

There are four indexes to the above file for marriages. As well as the usual one to the Marr no., there are combined indexes for (i) Groom's surname followed by Bride's surname; (ii) Groom's forename and date of marriage; and (iii) Bride's forename and date of marriage. These cover the commonest approaches from which marriage records are sought. In L.P. it is possible to produce a list of names of all the families which are linked by marriage to your one-name study, separately for brides and grooms, using the "List" reporting facility of RETRIEVE.

Another feature of RETRIEVE that should be mentioned is the ability to create one's own "in context help screens", in which can be recorded any necessary instructions or reminders as to how data is to be recorded.

The above may give some idea of how data is input to L.P., perhaps of more interest are ways in which the various outputs may be produced. The first is for all data concerning one individual and is called the Personal Record File. It is a matter of the user's preference whether to make this record for every individual as soon as they are found: to do so will almost inevitably result in much unnecessary duplication of records, which will later have to be deleted. My own practice has been not to make a personal record until information from two different sources on what is known to be the same person has been recorded and preferably one of those facts should be birth or baptism.

PERSONAL RECORD

Forename _____ Surname _____ Per no _____
 Birth date _____ Birth pl _____ Bapt no _____
 Bapt date _____ Bapt pl _____ Church _____
 Father _____ Fathr's P no _____ Occupation _____
 Mother _____ Mothr's P no _____ Bapt file _____ Fam no _____
 Census _____

 Married to _____ Mar no _____ His/her P no _____
 Mar pl _____ Mar church _____ Date _____
 Children: 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____
 4) _____ 5) _____ 6) _____ 7) _____
 8) _____ 9) _____ 10) _____ 11) _____
 Dt of death _____ Pl of death _____ Age _____

Burial dt _____ Burial pl _____ Ch _____
 Burial no _____ Transfer? _____
 Notes _____

Figure 2 - Personal Record Format

Since the personal record file attempts to combine information from all sources regarding an individual, it has many more fields than an input file and takes up the whole screen. An advantage of the file with smaller layouts is that more than one record can be displayed at one time (eg: 4 baptisms, 2 marriages), thus, making the scanning file faster. The layout of the personal record is roughly chronological, as can be seen from figure 2 above. The only area for which data cannot at present be directly transferred from other files is that for census. To provide fields for data from the five census returns (and soon six) would take up more space than is available, so currently this must be entered individually as in the following example.

Census 1841 Fallsworth, Wrigley Head age 30 slk wvr; 1851 F., E. side of Evening St age 42 hdlr slk wvr; 1861 F., Wrigley Head age 52 widower slk wvr; 1881 F., Wickentree Lane age 72 slk wvr unempl, (lodging with John & Thos, Andrew)

Figure 3 - Sample Census Details

This is not very satisfactory and a means of transferring compressed information from the census files is under development.

There are two methods of creating a family group record (parents plus children), the first using a word processor and the second with the program PEDIGREE which will also draw family trees. The first involves use of a "short record" format which extracts the required information from a personal record, thus:

JOHN	Rydings	P0441
b, 1809jan06	at Fallsworth	
chr, 1809feb14	at Oldham	, Manchester St, Wesley
m, 1832nov26	at Manchester	, Collegiate
	to CLARA Chapman	P0804
he d, 1883dec04	at Fallsworth, Wickentree Lane	
bur, 1883dec08	at Fallsworth	, St John
she d, 1857apr	at Fallsworth	

Figure 4 - Short Record Format

This needs to be edited on the word processor, first to remove spaces between sections of data (the trailing ends of fields),

then to build up the family group as a "horizontal tree". For larger trees this will often involve the use of a program such as SIDEWAYS, to print the tree in landscape format.

My original project ended at this stage, but with the advent of PEDIGREE with its excellent facilities for drawing family groups and expanding to complete family trees of size only limited by the capacity of the computer, I spent some time working out how to transfer data from LINEAL PURSUIT to PEDIGREE (3). This has eventually been achieved by using an intermediate stage, transferring L.P. data to GEDCOM format, which can then be read by PEDIGREE. Figure 5 shows the format for this transfer.

```

Forename _____ Surname _____
NAME _____ Sex _____ P no _____
Birth date _____ BIRTHDATE _____ Fam _____ Transfer? _____
      BIRTHPLAC _____
Bapt date _____ CHRDATE _____
      CHRPLAC _____
Dt of death _____ DEATDATE _____ DEATPLAC _____
      Burial dt _____ BURIDATE _____
      BURIPLAC _____ NOTE _____

```

Figure 5 - Format for Transfer to GEDCOM

The data automatically transferred from the personal record goes into fields labelled in lower case, while that which will be transferred to GEDCOM is in those labelled in upper case. The dates may need to be retyped as PEDIGREE will only accept dates in the format dd mmm yyyy. It is similarly possible to use this means to transfer data from L.P. to PERSONAL ANCESTRAL FILE via GEDCOM (4).

The above attempts to explain one way in which the computer may be used to record a one-name study. I have it in mind to produce a manual with detailed descriptions of the files and how data may be transferred between them, but this would depend on demand. If anyone interested would care to write to me and indicate this I should be better able to decide whether it is worth the effort.

References

- 1) BLOORE, J. - Computer programs for the family historian. Birmingham, B.M.S.G.H., 1990. Vols. 1 - 3.
- 2) PULVERTAFT, D. M. - Record keeping for a one-name study. London, Guild of One-Name Studies, 1990.
- 3) For a description of PEDIGREE see BLOORE, J., *op. cit.*, v.1, pp. 7-18.
- 4) For PERSONAL ANCESTRAL FILE see BLOORE, J., *op. cit.*, p. 19-30 and for GEDCOM, *ibid.*, p. 32. The Research Data Filer of PAF (*ibid.*, p.31-32) is essentially another way of achieving

what is done by LINEAL PURSUIT, but without the advantages of a relational database.

H. A. Rydings, Member No. 102B [29 Eastwood Road, Shrewsbury, Salop SY3 8YJ.]

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX HORTHS ET AL.

R. A. Horth

A relative (JRH) commenced the search for the family origins in 1968 and co-opted an American Horth whose family emigrated from Norwich in the 18th century (the first marriage in America being recorded in Rhode Island in 1731) and who has been responsible for co-ordinating the research in the USA. I joined in with the support of my wife in the early 1970s and continued after the death of JRH. Thus the research continues and the bulk of the work remaining consists of tying up the many and various loose ends.

I have been aided to a considerable degree by possessing the sixteenth least common English surname (Dr. G. Lickfold writing in this Journal) and because the records in Norwich, Norfolk, the point of origin of the family, are many and extremely well kept which has enabled research to go back to 1457 - excellent for a family which was largely undistinguished.

The family originated in the Norwich area of Norfolk and North-East Suffolk, there being many more Horth baptisms, marriages and burials recorded in the parish registers of St. James, Pockthorpe, than anywhere else, although the name has been found in the registers of all the Norwich churches. Between 1457 and 1540 the trades and crafts practiced by the Horths were those of barber, wax chandler and hayerman and in 1540 there was the first record of a worsted weaver. Other occupations were followed, of course, but the predominant work was connected with the wool and woollen industries between then and 1800.

The Horths took their own apprentice weavers and working from the numbers of these apprentices, the period of maximum activity was between 1609 and 1636, they included some who came from outside the county thus probably indicating a measure of reputation. There were not many Norwich families judging from the entries in "An Index to Norwich City Officer 1453-1835" by T. Hawes (Norwich Genealogy 21, 1989), who took a more active part in the life of the City of Norwich than the Horth/Hoath/Hoth family, although none reached the highest office.

The best known Horths were John, the upholsterer, mentioned in Woodforde's "Diary of a Country Parson"; Thomas, who had a virtual monopoly of the salt industry circa 1637 and challenged the mighty Muscovy Company on numerous occasions and Thomas Hoath, Junior, a worsted weaver, who was one of the fifteen signatories to the pamphlet "Vox Norwici" dated 1646. This

document is discussed at length in "Norfolk Presbyterianism in the 17th Century" by S. W. Curruthers. In this work Thomas Hoth (sic) is described as belonging to a family who had been worsted weavers since the reign of Edward VI (1547-1553).

The name of Horth derives from Hoth(e) - a dweller by the heath, and far more modern variants are Heath and Hoath. In Ireland, Hothe became Howth and in Kent and Sussex (first noted in 1279) Hoth became Hoad or Hoath, while in Norfolk (first noted 1230) Hothe became Horth with transient variations in Hoarth and Hoath.

There have been a number of recorded spellings due to different pronunciations of the vowel sounds and the vagaries in the recording of the name. During the course of the research the following facts have emerged.

- 1) There is no connection between the West Country Horts, the East Anglian Hottes or the Essex Hords.
- 2) There is no connection between the Kent, Sussex and Norfolk Hoaths.
- 3) There is no connection between the German and Austrian Hörths or with the Scandinavian Hjorths.
- 4) It is now unlikely that I shall ever find the origin of the few Lancashire Horths who appeared in the late 17th century and persisted among the far greater number of Hourths until the late 18th century, but to date there is no reason to believe that it was due to migration from Norfolk. In fact, there is no evidence of migration from Norwich to other centres of weaving such as Canterbury, London, Lancashire or the West Country.
- 5) There has been only one instance of Horth being used as a Christian name which is to be found in the "Apprenticeship Binding Book, 9th. November 1714" of the London Weavers Company - "Horth Jolly paid 2/6".
- 6) Very extensive searching of London parish registers and much other material relating to London has revealed the presence of very few Horths prior to 1880 and that the significant majority originated from Norfolk. However, the London Hoaths came almost invariably from Kent and Sussex.
- 7) The Horths emigrated to America from Norwich by a number of different routes, namely, by the "Southern" route via trading in Barbados or to the North East coast for reasons of religion or because it was a common point of immigrant entry. However, the Hörths from Germany and possibly Austria on reaching America either continued using the German pronunciation and became Hoerths or more commonly Herths or dropped the umlaut to become Horths. Thus, not surprisingly

there are a number of "mysterious" Horths in the USA whose respective origins are unknown.

- 8) The Horths of Canada are of quite different origins, the Vancouver family deriving from Norwich about 1860 and the Quebec family would seem to derive from a Loyalist soldier who after the American War of Independence went to Canada and married a Catholic in Quebec. This family represents the largest number of Horths as a group to be found anywhere in the world today.
- 9) The Horths in Australia again derive from two distinct origins, namely, those who went from Norfolk via London and other later emigrants, but none before 1870 and those of Scandinavian origin, who were Hjorths and later became Horths. The first record of the latter is in 1860.

Despite these facts derived from a wide range of sources, there is still a rumour, which is untrue that the Horths were refugee Huguenot weavers and I have had one letter from an enthusiast telling me that we came from France, "I have seen the name on the old chateau", but he cannot tell me where it is and I gather that his camera is not working either!

Mr. J. R. Horth, Member No. 286 [*The Old School House, Crookbank, Wark, Hexham, Northumberland, NE48 3DX.*]

"MURDEROUS" COINCIDENCE IN A ONE-NAME STUDY

Margaret Spiller

Has any other member come across a coincidence to rival mine?

In 1871, three unrelated people with the same surname appeared in court at the Old Bailey, London, between the 12th and 15th of July in connection with two criminal cases, one for murder the other for manslaughter. The surname POOK is not common, there are probably a little under 2,000 people with this surname in the UK today (based on telephone directory listings) and the number in 1871 was probably similar, as the name is neither waxing nor waning. Therefore, to find three unrelated people with this surname in the same place at the same time is extraordinary.

The two cases in question were as follows:

First, the Eltham Murder Trial, which was tried in the Old Court of the Old Bailey between the 10th and the 14th of July, 1871. Jane Maria Clousen, a young servant girl, had been brutally murdered with a hammer in lonely Kidbrook Lane on the edge of Eltham Common, on the 25th of April. The son of her former employer, EDMUND WILLIAM POOK, had been arrested and charged with the murder. HENRY POOK, a family friend, was his solicitor and on July 14th he took the witness stand and told the court, "I am the solicitor for the prisoner - I am no relation of his".

The second case was the Frederick Moon Manslaughter Trial. This was tried in the new court of the Old Bailey between the 13th and 15th of July, 1871. Frederick Moon was stabbed in the heart with a poultry carver by his mistress, Flora Davey, after dinner on May 24th, 1871. She admitted the stabbing, but claimed it was an accident. Among the key witnesses at the trial were two young ladies who had been staying with Mrs. Davey at the time; they were Catherine Dulin and LAURA POOK. Laura described to the court how she had heard screaming coming from the dining room and how she had found Mr. Moon lying on the floor with Mrs. Davey leaning over him.

Who were these POOKs who were involved in such dramatic court cases in July 1871? A one-name study can help to answer this question.

EDMUND WALTER POOK was born in 1851, he was the younger son of Ebenezer Whitcher POOK, who ran a printing and stationers business in Greenwich, and his wife, Mary (née Burch). Ebenezer POOK (1821-1877) was a self-made man, who had worked on the Times newspaper for twenty-three years before setting up in business on his own. His father had been William POOK (1789-1859), a Deptford shipwright, who had married twice and had had thirteen children, all of whom had grown up to adulthood, one of these being my great-great-grandfather. William POOK had been born in Poole, Dorset when his father, John POOK, was an apprentice shipwright; John POOK was born around 1763, but his birthplace is still unknown.

HENRY POOK was born in 1826 and baptised in St. Giles Church, Reading, Berkshire, but when he married his wife, Martha, he was living in London. He was admitted as a solicitor in 1861 and by 1871 he was a prominent Greenwich practitioner, frequently appearing in the local Police (Magistrates) Court. His parents were William and Elizabeth POOK of Reading, who had two other children, Eliza Kellow POOK, who also moved to London, and William POOK, who may have moved to Lancashire.

LAURA POOK was born in 1853 in Lambeth. She was the eldest child of John POOK (1827-1875), a butcher, and his wife, Anna Maria (née Dickinson). Laura's mother had died in 1858 when she was only five and by 1871 she was living with her aunt, Catherine Dulin née POOK, in West London. Both her father and her aunt were children of John POOK and his wife, Elizabeth, (née Newberry), of Uffculme in Devon. Although John POOK senior was not baptised in Uffculme, he is likely to have been born fairly close by, as this part of East Devon has been a stronghold of the POOK surname since the Middle Ages.

What was the outcome of these two cases and what happened to the POOKs in them?

In the Eltham Murder Case, EDMUND WALTER POOK was found "Not Guilty" of the charges against him and was acquitted. The case

against him was based on circumstantial and hearsay evidence and was demolished by the Defence. There was a great deal of criticism of the way the police had handled the case and there were calls for reforms in the legal system. The citizens of Greenwich were unhappy about the verdict and rioted outside the POOK household for several nights afterwards. The POOK family stuck it out and continued to run their business in Greenwich until the First World War. Edmund Walter married the daughter of a label manufacturer in 1881 and inherited the family business when his mother died in 1899. He retired from the printing business in 1915 and died in 1920.

HENRY POOK, his solicitor, was unhappy that the people of Greenwich had not accepted the verdict of the court and together with Edmund Walter and his father instituted proceedings against the rioters and later against the writer and publisher of several libellous pamphlets. Litigation proceeded well into 1872 and poor Edmund Walter was dragged into court time and again to tell people that he was "Not Guilty". Henry POOK died in 1874 at the early age of 48, worn out perhaps by this marathon case. He was survived by two sons, who both became solicitors.

In the Frederick Moon Manslaughter Case, Flora Davey was not as fortunate as Edmund Walter, she was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to eight years penal servitude.

LAURA POOK seems to have suffered no ill effects as a result of her experience. Her father John POOK died in 1875 and together with her brother, John, a veterinary student, was an Executor of his Will. She married in Kensington in 1877.

How did I come across these two cases?

Although Edmund Walter POOK was my first cousin three times removed, I never heard about the murder from my father and rather doubted that he knew about it himself. It was not until I started my one-name study that I received a short newspaper cutting about the case from a contact and became aware of the case and the family connection.

The second case was easier, the same Times newspaper that Ebenezer POOK had worked for reported the two cases on the same page and when scanning the page my eye fell upon the wrong POOK!

I often wonder if the POOKs from two different cases ever came across each other when they were all at the Old Bailey!

Mrs. M. J. Spiller, Member No. 1204 [29 Gainsborough Court,
Station Avenue, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, KT12 1NH.]

LICKISS - A YORKSHIRE FAMILY

Paul D. Lickiss

Often when meeting for the first time and hearing our name people say "That's an unusual name, where does it come from?" It was not until about three years ago that my wife and I decided that we would try to discover more about our name.

Our initial letters to the approximately thirty-five Lickiss entries in the telephone directories led to about twenty positive replies. Some people were very surprised to hear of our enquiries, as they had always supposed that the name was unique to their immediate family! The search of the telephone directories confirmed our initial belief that Yorkshire was probably the county on which to concentrate in the beginning. A search of the IGI for the UK gave Lickiss entries in only Yorkshire, Lancashire and Leicestershire, with all but three of these in Yorkshire,

The groundwork enabled us to draw numerous small family trees, including our own back to my great-grandfather, William Mackley Lickiss, born in Hull in 1875. It seemed likely that most, if not all, of these families, which were concentrated in a relatively small area, were related. The next step was to carry out a full search of post 1858 Wills in Somerset House and to search the birth, death and marriage indexes at St. Catherine's House. This took us a little while, but it allowed us to link several of our larger family groups together and to discover that my great-great grandfather was David Lickiss, who married Jane Mackley in Hull in 1858. David and Jane's marriage certificate gave David's father as Matthew. With the help of the census returns, IGI and parish registers, we found that Matthew was a bricklayer, who lived with his wife, Frances, in Hedon, a small town just east of Hull.

At this point we began to use a less common source of information, Freeman Rolls. Matthew was admitted a freeman of Hull and Hedon in 1829, after a seven year apprenticeship to a Hedon bricklayer. He was also admitted as a freeman of the City of York in 1829 (as were his brothers, James and Thomas) by right as a son of his freeman father, Matthew senior. With his claim was a copy, signed by the minister, of his baptism entry in the Hedon parish register giving his parents' names as Matthew and Rebecca. Matthew senior had been admitted as a freeman of York in 1796 after a seven year apprenticeship as a butcher. His father was described as John Lickiss of Heslington, a small village on the outskirts of York in which the University of York is now sited. We found John's baptism, his surname now spelled as Lickis, in 1746 in St. Laurence parish register in York, which covered Heslington at that time and also his marriage to Ann Cockshaw in 1770 in the same parish.

John and Ann had fourteen children baptised in the parish of St. Laurence between 1771 and 1793, their surnames being given the following different spellings: Lickeris, Lickris, Liquorice,

Lickoris and Lickrus. These variants have caused us to look at various new names, but we have been unable to find a confirmed line extending back from John and Ann, although there are several families with the variant, Lickis mentioned in parish records of villages to the north of York, which we believe may be related to us.

We have now started to work sideways to try to trace as many branches of the family as we can, our eventual aim being to account for all of the approximately 300 births, 220 marriages and 220 deaths indexed at St. Catherine's House. Currently we can account for approximately 70%, 60% and 70% of the births, marriages and deaths, respectively. There are also several branches of the family abroad and we are in contact with large families in Australia and the USA and smaller groups in Canada and South Africa. At present we are not much closer to answering the question where the name comes from except perhaps to say "Yorkshire" or maybe that it is a corruption of the common name of Lucas. Nevertheless, we continue to look for the source of the name and if anyone has any references we would, of course, be pleased to receive any information.

Dr. P. D. Lickiss, Member No. 1340 [38 Meadow Drive, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 0DT.]

HOW MANY SO AND SOS ARE THERE TODAY?

Dennis Musk

I wrote this as a sort of complement to Terry Malby's interesting article in the January 1990 issue of the Journal and also to reply to someone who asked how one might contact all those of a certain name once one knew how many there were.

Mr. Malby is right to reject the use of the recursive formula. This simply relates the population in the year $P(n)$ to that x years later (or earlier) by saying that $P(n+x) = P(x) + B + M(m) - M(f) - D + I$; where B = the number of births; $M(m)$ and $M(f)$ = the numbers of male and female marriages, respectively; D = the number of deaths and I = the number of immigrants or emigrants, during the interval of x years. It requires, of course, that one knows $P(x)$ or $P(n+x)$ beforehand, which comes down to giving the result before you have found it. This expression is, I think, only used by demographers to estimate future or (past) populations starting with, say, that of today and various assumptions as to future (or past) birth, death and marriage rates, etc.

The alternative is to use, as he has done, the birth, death and marriage rates, but this gives an estimate that is subject to sampling variations. The best way for me to explain this is perhaps by an example. I went through the birth, marriage and death indexes at St. Catherine's House and I noted that a number of Musk entries each year for the ten years, 1870 to 1879 inclusive. This gave a fairly reliable mean value per year,

there being during this period, 240 Musk births, 108 marriages and 120 deaths, giving mean values of 24.0, 10.8 and 12.0, respectively.

Data from the General Registry Office ("People Count" by Muriel Nissel, HMSO, Appendix D) show that the number of births per 1000 of the population then living were 35 in 1871 and 33.9 in 1881, therefore, say 34.45 in the mid-period. Now if there are 24 Musk births a year then there would be a Musk population of $1000 \times 24/34.45 = 697$, to the nearest unit, in a similar manner, the 10.8 marriages lead to a population of 679 and the 12 deaths to a population of 578. Taking the mean of these three estimates, there must be about 651 Musks in all.

Evidently, the three estimates do not appear to agree, but the differences are more apparent than real. Had I taken a perfectly random sample of 650 people from mixed families, I would have found about 22 births, 10 marriages and 13 deaths. Hence, the differences between the Musk values and the random sample are really quite small and well within sampling errors.

As this was in the years 1870 to 1879, we have to adjust this Musk population of 650, in accordance with the population increase between then and 1985, which the most recent year for which I have a population count. This gives a value of 1332, I would settle, therefore, for about 1350 Musks in England and Wales today, give or take 100 or so.

This would represent something like 550 households. To write to each enclosing a prepaid reply envelope would cost over £200. A suitable advertisement in the "Personal" column of a reputable newspaper would cost much less and probably have much the same effect. I tried this some years ago with some success.

Harry Soandso comes from a much smaller family and lays awake at night worrying whether his "line" is likely to die out or not. He tried out this approach and arrived at an estimated population of 10 Soandsos. For an overall birth rate of 13.1 per 1000 in 1985, he calculated that there would be on average just 0.131 births a year, which is to say, one birth about every 8 years. He became quite cheerful when he reasoned that out of the three births in the next generation the chances of at least one boy were no less than 7:8. But this is statistical nonsense; the overall rates are only valid for reasonably large numbers of people. In reality, Harry's chances of being an ancestor are approaching the 50/50 level.

If, say, a family declined to a point where just two remaining brothers married there would be the two marriage entries and a brief run of birth entries in the indexes and then no more for some twenty years. The averages of such a saccadic distribution could not be used in the same manner. Any attempt at prediction would have to be based on the couples personal characteristics, such as age, fertility, attitude to children, longevity and so

on. Under such circumstances I wonder if the probability of the line continuing can usefully be calculated at all.

Mr. D. J. Musk, Member No. 778 [8 Bristol Road, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2DL.]

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME DADLEY

Anthony Gordon Cooper

Early references contain various spellings of the name, which all bear the ending "ley" in one form or another. This ending usually indicates that the surname was originally a place name. In short, it indicates the place from which a person came and was used when surnames started to be necessary during the 12th and 13th centuries. The very early surnames also had the prefix "de", which again indicates a place name, so we have Richard de Daddele at Canley (1266), William de Dadileye at Weston under Lizard (1306), John de Daddesleye at Abbots Bromley (1390), Alan de Doddeleye (1346) and Thomas de Daddeleye at Kingshill (1344). By the end of the 15th century the "de" had been dropped and the spelling had nearly always assumed its modern form. However, it is well to remember that in the early records the letters "a", "o" and "u" were interchangeable and especially so in Old English words. Even Stoneleigh is spelt Stanley in the charter. Thus, I was faced with the task of finding a place called Dadley from which this surname could have derived.

There is no reference to a place called Dadley in the British Gazetteer. The nearest is Dudley in Worcestershire and this has to be considered as likely an origin as any. Of course, a place can owe its name to a person who owned or settled there, as seems to be the case here - Dud's Leigh, the ley belonging to Dud or Dudda. Offchurch is named after Offa and Coventry is said to be the "tree of Cofa". Duddeston presumably means Dudda's town. Dudley is spelt Dudelai in the Doomsday Book, Duddele in the Assizes of 1221 and Doddeley in 1279. The "leigh" ending is common throughout Warwickshire and Staffordshire which in the past was heavily wooded. Apart from Dudley I did discover Dadley's Wood just outside of Allesley, Coventry. As a child growing up on that side of Coventry I had often gone for walks through the fields and lanes around Allesley which at that time was an unspoilt village. I had already recorded the marriage of Anthony Dadley to Margrett Vernam at Allesley in 1634. However, on reflection it seemed more likely that the wood owed its name to a Dadley who had owned or rented it. It was what one calls a field name, not an actual place of habitation. The same goes for Dadley Pitts Meadow mentioned in the Warwickshire County records of the 17th century. This lies on the other side of Coventry in between Sowe and Dunsmore, where one could reasonably expect there to have been some Dadley living or farming at that time.

The breakthrough came about quite by chance. I was at Staffordshire Record Office helping my wife and sister-in-law to follow

up one of their elusive ancestors, when having a moment to spare, I glanced through the indexes of the many volumed "Staffordshire Historical Collection" and discovered Daddeleys at Abbots Bromley, Weston under Lizard, Newburgh, Yoxall and Leigh in the 13th and 14th centuries. The reference to a place called "Doddesleya" which was held by "Edda" and was a member of Burton, caught my attention. On looking into what this meant I discovered that the town which bears the name Leigh in Staffordshire is an amalgam of four places which can be found in the Gazetteer only under Leigh. Church Leigh, Upper and Lower Leigh and Dodsleigh being situated about five miles north-west of Uttoxeter and ten miles due north of Cannock. In the Doomsday Book only Legha is mentioned which was in the possession of the Abbey of Burton, hence the reference to it being a member of Burton. Another reference from the "Staffordshire Historical Collection" mentioned a place called "Dadesleia" which was held by Edda, wife of Nicholas. The "Carta de Dadeslega" mentions "Dodsleigh", a member of Leigh, Staffordshire. This establishes that there was an actual place known as Dodsley or Dadley other than Dudley in Worcestershire, which was never a member of Leigh. However, the most striking of the notes was the grant in 1379 "of four acres of land to Henry de Daddesleye, chaplain (et al.) by one Alexander de Cruylefield, chaplain".

Now Cruylefield Grange is situated just outside Kenilworth and was one of the farms belonging to Stoneleigh Abbey mentioned in the Stoneleigh Leger Book. These entries were the clearest indications I had yet discovered that linked the Dadleys of Stoneleigh to an actual place in Staffordshire, which was distinct from Dudley. (At that time Dudley was in Staffordshire, not in Worcestershire as it is now.) Nevertheless, it still left unanswered the tricky problem of which way they moved - from Staffordshire south to Warwickshire or vice versa.

The history of Stoneleigh Abbey by Sir William Dugdale based on the Stoneleigh Leger Book, which I had read years ago, offered the solution to this problem. The Cistercian monks of Stoneleigh owed their origin to an independent monastic house which was founded circa 1140 at Radmore, Staffordshire, a mile south of Beaudesert in the forest of Cannock. It was only after some years there, during which time they were somewhat harried and molested, that they adopted the Cistercian Rule and moved to the more secluded and peaceful site of Stoneleigh. Whilst at Cannock they were granted land at "Melesho", Wirley, Hednesford, the town of Cannock, Merston, Werlaverscote and several hides at Radway (Warwickshire). It is easy to assume, therefore, that some of those living on their lands came from Dadesleye and moved with them to Stoneleigh, they would then be known as John or Alan or Richard of Daddesley. Other Staffordshire names are to be found in the Leger Book, such as John Brewode, John Bereford, William Lychfield, Robert of Stafford, John of Walsale, together with men who came from places in Warwickshire, namely, John Jecockeys of Cubbington, Robert of Herburbury and those from Northamptonshire like Gregory of Harpole and Hugh of Chacombe. Thus, the origin

of the surname Dadley had at least been fixed at Dodsleigh, Staffordshire, not Dudley, Worcestershire.

To conclude, the two modern names Dudley and Dadley could have been easily confused in their old spellings due to the interchanging of the vowel sound of the first syllable. We find Doddesleye, Dudslei, Daddsleye and many other similar variants in the documents of the 13th and 14th centuries. Similarly we find Stonelei written as Stanlei and Offa written as Uffa. By the 15th century, however, there is less confusion and a distinct group of families centred around Warwick had opted for the Dadley version, despite the fact that the Earls of Dudley were active in the area. My contention is that the Dadleys of Stoneleigh, Npton, Warwick, Coventry, etc. were so tenacious in keeping to this spelling because for the previous two centuries they had known themselves and had been known as coming from Daddesleigh (modern Dodsleigh) in Staffordshire, as is proved by the records not only of the monks of Stoneleigh Abbey, but also the Gregory Hood of Styvichall Deeds and many other medieval documents which all bear the "a" vowel. Obviously, some of those coming from Dudley in Worcestershire may also have retained the "a" sound, but it is most likely that all present day Dadleys originate in Dodsleigh, Staffordshire, since I have traced them back to one or other of the groups I have described in the first part of this study.

Mr. A. G. Cooper, Member No. 1118 [8 Fishponds Road, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, CV8 1EX.]

CHANGES IN THE STORAGE OF RECORDS FOUND AT THE LOCAL LIBRARIES OF THE CHURCH OF THE LATTER DAY SAINTS Peter M. Whitlock

There has been a change in the way the Church of the Latter Day Saints (LDS) stores their records at the local libraries that is going to have a significant effect on one-name researchers. While the main library in Salt Lake City has been computerized since the 1960s a portion of this computerization is now going to be easily available to any researcher with a computer and access to a local LDS library.

The International Genealogical Index (IGI) and Ancestor Registry are now available on optical disks (CD roms) and can be downloaded onto your own computer.

I have not completed this transfer yet for the Whitlocks, but I am far enough along that I can give you an idea of the implication of this change. I spent a couple of hours recently copying all the British Whitlocks on to disks. I was able to do "A" to "Mary" in two hours as the process is fairly slow, but this amounted to some 1.3 million bytes of information that I was then able to load directly into a Word Perfect file. I also set up a

dBase file which will enable me to sort the information any way I wish.

As I started my research in the 1960s, the majority of my records are still on 3" x 5" cards, but in 1977 and again in 1989 I microfilmed my collection and deposited copies with the LDS Library in Salt Lake City. I can see from the 1988 IGI that the information contained on my 1977 microfilms is now included and thus, this information will also be added to my computerized files. What I intend to do is sort everything in the same order as my current indexes and then cross-check all the entries and add to the computer any entries not listed.

For the majority of us who began our research in the pre-computer age, the input time has been the biggest drawback to conversion, but for the first time I can see the possibility of being able to have everything computerized with all the pluses that entails. This will of course take time, but even raw data is extremely useful as I already find I am constantly searching through the data in the Word Perfect file to check for information and finding it.

I am sure this system will eventually be installed worldwide and I would recommend that any one-name researcher make enquires at his or her local LDS library.

Mr. P. M. Whitlock, Member No. 246 [3804 Kilarney Street, Port Coquitlam, B.C., Canada V3B 3G6.]

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Editor,

I have been a member of the Guild for only a few years and admit to being a novice researcher. However, I do feel that an idea I had recently could be used advantageously by Guild members and at the same time increase the areas in which they are researching their registered names.

I am in contact with another Guild member whose registered name begins with 'B', while mine begins with 'C'. Thus, whenever I am extracting references for "Corbet" I also check an index for references to this other name.

My suggestion is that members should approach the person researching the registered name listed immediately before and after their own (in the case of variants beginning with a different initial letter, that appearing first in the Register should be the one used) with the following proposal: "If you will check the indexes you are searching and make a note of any that contain entries for the names I am researching, then I will do the same for you". All the researcher would need to do would be to check if the reciprocal name appears and make a brief note

as to whether or not the index contains any reference, eventually informing the other member of the result.

Note that I am not suggesting that one should list the actual entries, but rather the source and whether or not it contains relevant data. Presumably, one is already listing the source for one's own records and all one would need to do would be to allot a code number, ie: C1 and C2 for each extra name and note this code beside the source if such entries appear.

To give members an idea of the value of this idea, I recently researched in one day the following indexed records and extracted all entries relating to my one-name study: the Warwickshire Poll Books for 1774, 1820, 1831, 1865 and 1868; the Warwickshire Directory for 1830; the Warwickshire Feet of Fines from 1345 to 1509; the Shropshire Non-Conformist Registers Index; Shropshire Pedigrees; six Shropshire parish registers; the Names of Persons residing in Staffordshire, which were disclaimed at the Public Assizes held at Stafford, August 1664; the list of families in the Archdeaconry of Stafford 1532 to 1533; two Worcestershire parish registers; one Oxfordshire parish register; one volume of the Shropshire Archaeological Transactions; an 1851 Leicestershire Census Index, which covered three areas; an 1851 Bethnal Green Census Index; an 1851 City of London Census Index; the City of London Householders of 1538; the burial registers of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, London; the memorial inscriptions and marriage registers of St. Anne's Soho; the burial registers of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey; Townsend's Diaries; Worcestershire 1640 to 1663; the Calendar of the Worcester Quarter Sessions Papers 1620 to 1642; the Middlesex County Records in 5 volumes and the burial registers of St. James, Clerkenwell.

I make a journey to do research in London several times annually and this research could be of considerable value to someone living at the opposite end of the country or who is unable to visit the same repositories. Of course one is going to get some members who are not able or willing to reciprocate, who will take up one's offer and give precious little in return. In this case, I suggest, give it a year and then try the person next on the list. I am sure many members will agree that it is worth a try and I am, through your pages, making this offer to those researching the names, "Copsy" and "Corcoran" (I am already in contact with the member researching "Corby").

Mrs. Jean Noble, Member No. 1016 [12 Sherwood Crescent, Woodhatch, Reigate, Surrey, RH2 7QL.

Editorial Note: As members know the Journal does not accept advertisements. However, from time to time mention has been made of projects which could be of help to members, although of an apparently commercial nature. The following letter which was sent originally to the Chairman and was passed on to me for

possible inclusion in the Journal, seems to cover such a project. My decision to include it has been based upon the difficulties that one can encounter when attempting to trace Catholics in England and Wales.1

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to your Society because it may be of interest to you and/or your members to know that I have indexed all the Roman Catholic "stray" marriage records to be found in the Liverpool Record Office as of 1989.

The index contains ONLY "stray" and "unusual" Catholic Marriage entries to be found in the Liverpool Record Office as of December 1989 and it is not an index of ALL entries in the Record Office, not even of ALL Catholic entries.

When I first started out, my intention was to list all identifiable Irish "stray" marriages. However, once I began I then decided to list all "stray" marriages. Also it was decided to cover foreign names, for example: de Larrinaga, de Silva, Laarsen, Capaldi, Albertino, Le Clerke, Schultz, Walewski, etc., although in the majority of these entries, it does not always state the place of origin. One fascinating feature of this exercise was that I was able to pick up the locations of the different ethnic communities; Polish, Spanish, Italian and Irish, to name but a few.

The majority of my "strays" came from Ireland, but some came from more distant places, such as Spain, Genoa, Bilbao, China, Prussia, Germany, Poland, America, Madeira, Portugal, Australia, France and Holland, while others come from nearer home - the Isle of Man, Scotland, Wales, Nottingham, London, Bristol, Devon, Cornwall, Birmingham, Manchester Lancashire, Preston, etc.

Finally, as a matter of interest, I noted quite a number of marriages where the address was unusual, namely, RAF Barracks; "SS Clarissa"; USA Air Force Base Burtonwood (included in the latter were forces personnel and seaman); Platform 3, Lime Street Station; the Fire Station Hatton Garden; The Northern Hospital and The Stork Hotel (in fact, I listed almost all marriages where either the bride or groom was resident in an hotel, although the place of origin was rarely mentioned).

By now you can see that my index covered thousands of marriages and what started as a small exercise had become a fascination and taken me a number of years. In regard to checking the entries, I have taken very great care with the writing, although in some cases the records were a disgrace, and where I have been in any doubt I have made a note on the computer entry. Naturally, it is quite possible to make mistakes, but my index is only a guide and one should also appreciate that the services are limited by the records at present in the Record Office. The way in which the the index is currently programmed allows for a search to be made

by, date of marriage, surname of the bride and surname of the groom. However, a search cannot be made for names phonetically, although this is being worked on, but this problem is solved for the time being by the alphabetical index.

Should any of your members be interested in the index, enquires should be made to John O'Byrne Computing, [Registered under the Data Protection Act 1984, as a Data User and Computing Bureau. Data Protection Registered User No. 0037560 and Data Protection Registered No. D01760361, *presumably at the address given below.* The charges are £5 for a specified marriage and £10 for a printout of a specific name, which can vary in length from 1 page to 5 pages or more. A copy of the original entry can be obtained for £1.00. All enquiries should include return postage. The fees are based on the time and expense involved in the search and not according to results, since as large as the database is, it still consists of only a fraction of the total number of possible entries. Unsuccessful queries will be stored and as further additions are made to the database, further searches will be made. Depending on the number of "stored" queries, a time limit will determine how long these are kept on file. Needless to say, these "stored" searches will be rather irregular, possibly after the addition of every further 500 entries.

Mr. E. Crook [25 Gerneth Road, Speke, Liverpool, L24 1UN.]

REVIEWS

A FAMILY HISTORIAN'S PUZZLE BOOK: PRACTICAL LEARNING THROUGH CASE STUDIES

1: Back To the Early 1600s by Andrew Todd. Paperback, 32 pages with black and white illustrations, A4 format, ISBN 0 948781 07 6. Published by Allen & Todd, 9 & 12 Square Street, Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancashire BL0 9BE, 1990. Price £2.40 including P & P.

This book provides ten separate family history puzzles, all predicated upon actual research problems. Each puzzle is self-contained and the author suggests each should take between 30 and 60 minutes to do.

Exception must be taken to the author's statement that it is intended for people of any age. A *caveat emptor* is certainly in order here, for the very first puzzle is entitled "A Terrible Domestic Tragedy", wherein some grisly details of murder and felo in se are detailed. Thus, parental guidance is advised where impressionable children may be involved.

With the aforementioned in mind, the book is truly a gem and is an entertaining fresh approach to the mastering of family history research. It is also a fountainhead of information and would be at home in a class room situation.

If you wonder why you are reading this Journal maybe Andrew Todd has the answer in the very last sentence of his book: "perhaps genealogical curiosity is genetic".

R.C.R.

HISTORY IN THE TREES by Malcolm J. Dallison. Paperback, 64 pages with black and white illustrations, A5 format. Published by the author, Malcolm J. Dallison 45 Leigh Close, Walsall, West Midlands, WS4 2DU. Price UK £5.00 (Sterling) including P & P, overseas £7.00 (Sterling) including air mail postage.

This is a book lovingly researched, reasonably presented and well illustrated. It gave the reviewer the feeling of almost belonging to the international family of Dallisons. The author using the family motto: D'Accomplir, to accomplish, has realised his objective in this publication.

The drawbacks include no ISBN, no table of contents and no pagination, which the author might consider. However, it is still a job well done.

R.C.R.

FOUR ANGLIAN KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA (Or four Yorkshire Anglo-Saxon Crowns) by Raymond E. O. Ella. Paperback, 24 pages with black and white illustrations, A5 format, ISBN 0 9517026 0 2. Published by the author, Raymond E. O. Ella, 12 Sycamore Green, Gorleston, Norfolk, NR31 8EW. Price £2.95 (Sterling).

This is a wonderful step into Anglo-Saxon history - the four kings being: AELLE AD 560, EDWIN AD 616/7, AELLA AD 867 and OSWINE AD 644. The author compiles a useful list of Kings of Northumbria from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, but his findings cannot be considered as absolute because according to Cheney, the author of "Handbook of Dates" published in 1970, part of the regnal years between Ida and Ethelfrith are variously reported. Also on page 10 the author states: "But heraldic symbols may be postulated for Anglo-Saxon England - the White Horse of Kent, for example". This may be true, but in order to maintain a proper balance there is some evidence that the stated object could have been a symbol for worship.

A table of contents and a list of references would have enhanced the book. Nevertheless it is fascinating and very well illustrated and is to be highly recommended to those who may be even slightly curious about this period of history.

R.C.R.

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

THE HOCKING DESCENDANTS SOCIETY

The Hocking Descendants Society was formed on May 22nd 1988, at a meeting attended by twenty interested persons, who were researching the family name of Hocking, Hocken, Hockin, Hockins, etc. It was decided to start the Hocking Descendants Society which is open to all interested persons and to those tracing the Hocking name, irrespective of its spelling. Our current membership stands at seventy-eight and we have a very active committee which meets on a regular basis. There are two gatherings a year, where members and their families meet and exchange information and enjoy each others company. Our members come from every state in Australia, except the Northern Territory, as well as the UK, the USA and New Zealand.

We welcome any snippets of information from anyone which we are able to add to our records, for example, books written about or by Hockings; births, deaths and marriages; family trees; copies of photographs; articles from newspapers and extracts from shipping lists.

A Hocking Descendants Society Newsletter is published four times a year edited by Alison Stephen, who is also the Registrar of the Society. As the Hocking name has a strong Cornish connection, we send complimentary copies of the Newsletter to various Cornish associations in Australia, the UK and the USA, as well as to genealogical societies and state libraries in Australia.

From a competition among our members to design a logo, the winning entry was submitted by our Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Jenny Hocking. It depicts an engine house and shovel beside a gold mine, since this is where many of our Hocking ancestors earned their living as miners. Besides being used on our newsletter and letterheads, the logo will also be used on souvenirs, such as drinking glasses, badges and spoons.

Enquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Jenny Hocking, P.O. Box 192, Kyabram 3620, Victoria, Australia.

THE DORRILL-DORRELL-DARRELL SOCIETY

Mr. Henry Dorrell, Member No. 39, would like to bring to the attention of members the existence of "THE DORRILL-DORRELL-DARRELL SOCIETY".

The Society is an association of persons dedicated to the collection and publication through the Society's Journal, THE DORRILL-DORRELL-DARRELL FILE, referred to as THE FILE for convenience, all references and occurrences of the Dorrill-

Dorrell-Darrell surname (and minor variants) worldwide. It is intended that the Society should be a "clearing-house" for the collection of genealogical and family history material on the surname of interest, to disseminate that information to its members and to make it accessible to interested members of the public.

Membership is composed of the descendants of any Dorrill-Dorrell-Darrell ancestral line, whether directly or through marriage. Any person who is eligible may become a member of the Society by complying with the following rules:

- 1) By submitting a request for membership and paying a registration fee of \$5.00 (US), which will cover the first issue of the Society's Journal. For members outside of the USA the subscription may be remitted in any form convenient, provided, of course, it is negotiable in the USA.

Desirable but not required:

- 2) A family group sheet of the applicant's own immediate family and other relevant family group sheets, if available.
- 3) A pedigree chart showing lineage from the qualifying ancestor as far back as can be established.
- 4) Other qualified surname genealogical, historical and biographical material for publication in the Journal.

The Society makes the following special offer:

"For those who are now, or have been active researchers and have accumulated material on our surname of interest, and are willing to submit the material for publication in THE FILE, the Society makes the following offer: complimentary registration and subscription to the Journal for the first year (or whatever you think is fair according to the amount of material submitted), and in addition, the Society will pay photocopying and postage."

A system of reporting correspondents from a specific country or area exists and although interested members outside the UK should contact Mr. James S. Dorrill, Editor THE FILE, 156 Lewiston Road, Grovetown, Georgia 30813, USA, those in the UK may write to the National Representative, Mr. E. Henry Dorrell, 2 Ainslie Close, Hereford HR1 1JH.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SILVER MARK AND OLD ENGLISH CURRENCY

Dennis Musk, Member No. 778, has contributed the following information:

The origin of the silver mark, pound, shillings and pence from "Genève, Sa vie et ses Monnaies" by Bernard Lescaze and published by Crédit Suisse, 1981.

Pepin le Bref (the Short 714 - 768), father of Charlemagne, suppressed gold coinage and, with few exceptions, this was not re-established until a few centuries later by St. Louis, Charlemagne in 781, in the Edict of Mantua, forbade the circulation of low value gold coins struck by the Lombard Kings. In 794, the Edict of Francfort gave exclusive course to the new silver pennies (deniers d'argent). A pound of silver was to be divided into 240 deniers. From then on, the equivalence: 1 livre = 20 sous, 1 sou = 12 deniers, was established for more than a thousand years.

From our point of view, this is the origin of f.s.d. that was in use until the early 1970s. Whether it was intentional or not, this system reconciled the two systems of counting in dozens or in scores and also accomodated the divisors: 2, 3, 4 and 5. This was of course money for every day commercial purposes, buying and selling.

However, in early documents one finds a "mark" which is only a unit of account. An English reference defines this as "... originally a measure of weight of gold and silver equal to about 8 ounces." In 1194 it represented 160 pence or 13 shillings and 4 pence, ie. two thirds of £1. This had a long life too, as I recall that in the 1930s solicitors usually charged multiples of 6s. 8d. (half a mark) for drafting letters.

"ROOTS" COMPUTER PROGRAM

June M. Spong, Member No. 1626, has written to say that the "ROOTS" program was demonstrated at a new computer group meeting. It is very simple and easy to use and is compatible with Locoscript 2 and/or LocoFile. She thinks it looks like a good program for the "not so hot" computer users. It is produced by Mr. W. Ford, Sarsden, Blackboys, Uckfield, East Sussex, TN22 5JU, and costs £17.50.

HELP NEEDED

John Crawford, Member No. 534, of 368 Abergele Road, Old Colwyn, Clwyd, LL29 9LV, has received a computer diskette from E. L. Williams of Texas. Unfortunately, John has no means of accessing the information which relates to the names, CROWFOOT, CROFUT and JEPHCOTT, since it was made using WORD PERFECT software. If any member, who uses WORD PERFECT would be willing to make a printout from this diskette, please contact John at the above address.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE TROTT ONE-NAME RESEARCH GROUP

The Trott One-Name Research Group (TONRG) is a group dedicated to the research of TROTT and variants, with the exception of TROTTER, worldwide.

Following a successful meeting at Woodbridge, Suffolk, England, in 1988, the group is holding a further get together on Sunday, May 19th, 1991, at the Village Hall, Hampstead Norreys, near Newbury, Berkshire, England, about 50 miles from London.

The cost will be £15 (sterling) per person which will include morning coffee and biscuits, buffet lunch and afternoon tea and cakes.

Further details are available and bookings can be obtained from Mrs. Lynne Evans, 22 Churchside, East Ilsley, Newbury, Berkshire, RG16 0LR. Members and non-members will be equally welcome and arrangements can be made for those travelling long distances to be accommodated in the vicinity should this be required.

NEW MEMBERS

The Executive Committee of the Guild have decided to publish the names and interests of new members in each Journal, starting with Member No. 1718. This will give our new members, who do not appear in the Register, advance advertising of their name interest and, we hope, will be of interest to other members who may be interested in these new names. We apologise to those members before No. 1718, who will eventually be included in the Register and Supplements to the Register.

We should like to welcome the following new members to the Guild:

- | | | |
|------|--|-----------------|
| 1718 | Mr. D. Hallas,
12 Forest Close, Wendover, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP22 6BT | HALLAS HALLASS |
| 1719 | Mr. M. A. Fairburn, (member only with no name registered) | |
| 1720 | Mrs. J. M. Slobom,
Little Tudors, 44 Marshal's Drive, St Albans, Herts, AL1 4RQ | SLOBOM SLOHBOHM |
| 1721 | Ms. J. Blows, (member only with no name registered) | |
| 1722 | Mr. B. L. Beatson,
441 Beechcroft Place, Port Perry, Ontario, Canada, L9L 1N5 | BEATSON BATES |
| 1723 | Mr. A. Carey,
18 Hanger Hill, Weybridge, Surrey, KT13 9XR | VIRR |

- 1724 Mr. P. W. E. Kidner, KIDNER CHIBBETT
Highfield, Gas Lane, Hinton St George, Somerset, TA17 8RX
- 1725 Mrs. M. S. Stack, KENINGALE KENNINGALE
26 Garfield Street, Kettering, Northants, NN15 6BU
- 1726 Mrs. P. A. Cammish, (member only with no name registered)
- 1727 Mr. P. P. Simpson, HECKS HEX
49 Anzac Street, Takapuna, Auckland 9, New Zealand
- 1728 Mr. A. R. Presland, PRESLAND PRESLING
35 Lodge Road, Rushden, Northants, NN10 9HA
- 1729 Mrs. J. B. Baker, (member only with no name registered)
- 1730 Mr. E. P. Deighton, (member only with no name registered)
- 1731 Mr. R. S. Hoskins, HOSKINS HOISKINS
40 North End, Meldreth, Royston, Herts, SG8 6NT
- 1732 Mrs. H. T. Hampshire, CHURCHFIELD KIRKENFELD
Flat C, 12 Park Avenue, Southport, Merseyside, PR9 9LS
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DEADLINES

The deadline for the July issue is Monday, June 3rd, 1991 and for the October issue, Monday, September 2nd, 1991.

Those members with an Amstrad PCW8526 or 8512, may if they wish, send their contributions for the Journal on disc, which will be returned by post. However, members sending discs should include their names and addresses and preferably a printout in case of accidental erasure.

Copyright of material is to the Editor of the Journal of One-Name Studies and the author.

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

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

The Aims and Objectives of the GUILD are:

- (a) To advance the education of the public in the study of genealogy and family history of persons with the same name and its variants.
- (b) To promote the preservation and publication of the resultant data, and to maximise its accessibility to interested members of the public.

In furtherance of these aims the Guild:-

- (i) Provides a forum for individuals and groups of people engaged in the collection of ALL references and occurrences of a single name and its variants worldwide.
- (ii) Arranges conferences, meetings and similar gatherings for Guild members and others interested.
- (iii) Encourages one-name research, particularly from original documents, and publishes or assists in the publication of the useful results of such research.
- (iv) Produces a Journal and other literature, helpful to One-Name Studies.
- (v) Maintains and publishes a Register of the surnames being researched and of the places where members have deposited the result of their researches, and through close association with the Federation of Family History Societies, the Society of Genealogists, the Association of Scottish Family History Societies and similar organisations worldwide secures the greatest possible awareness of One-Name research. *By means of the Register each member becomes the publicised contact and expert in the name(s) he or she has registered.*
- (vi) Encourages and ensures, by a written undertaking, that members deal; with all reply-paid enquiries, which relate to their registered names. *This undertaking is a primary requirement and should not be given lightly, particularly with the more common names.*

New applicants for membership of the Guild should send a stamped addressed envelope to the Registrar, requesting a Registration Form. Overseas applicants should send three International Reply Coupons. The Registration Fee is £4.00 for each name registered; each registration may include up to five variants. The Annual Subscription, payable 1st. January, is £5.00, and covers four issues of this Journal and two issues of Family History News and Digest. On joining members receive a copy of the current edition of the REGISTER OF ONE-NAME STUDIES and supplements and new editions as they are issued.

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