

The Journal Of  
**ONE-NAME STUDIES**



**VOL. 4 No. 3**

**JULY 1991**

OFFICERS OF THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

President: Derek A. Palgrave MA FRHistS FSG.  
Honorary Life Vice-President Frederick N. Filby FSG.  
Vice-President: Sydney Brewin FCA.  
Chairman: Peter Towe BA, 11 Church Lane, Teddington,  
Middlesex TW11 8PA.  
Vice-Chairman: Vacancy  
Registrar: Mrs. Jenny Rushton, 162 Marlow Bottom Road,  
Marlow, Bucks SL7 3PP.  
Honorary Secretary: Miss Jessica R. Freeman,  
76, Highlever Road, London W10 6PN.  
Honorary Treasurer: Jess Jephcott TEng MInstBE MIOA,  
73 All Saints Avenue, Prettygate, Colchester,  
Essex CO3 4PA.  
Honorary Editor: Mrs. Mary Rumsey BA, 29 Queens Road,  
Alton, Hants GU34 1JG.

(If in doubt to whom correspondence should be directed the Box G address below should be used as it should for general correspondence.)

Committee Members and their responsibilities:

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

Co-opted:

Honorary Librarian: Miss Elisabeth McDougall MBE BA FSG,  
Box G, 14 Charterhouse Buildings,  
Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA.  
Journal Distribution and Regional Liaison: Jack Fairfax, 9 The Ball, Bratton,  
Westbury, Wiltshire BA13 4SB.

Other Appointments:

Covenant Secretary Mr. George W.D. Lashbrook,  
32 Winchester Street, Taunton,  
Somerset TA1 1QG.  
Abstracts Co-ordinator To be undertaken by more than one member  
(Members' Journals)  
Sales Officer: John R. Hebden, Alder garth, Galphay, Ripon,  
North Yorkshire HG4 3NJ.

Contributions to this Journal should be sent to the Editor at the above address. Whilst enquiries specific to individual officers may be directed to them at their appropriate addresses all other correspondence should be addressed to:-

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES,  
Box G, 14, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London, EC1M 7BA.

The Journal of  
**ONE-NAME STUDIES**

ISSN: 0262-4842

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

Volume Four Number 3 Issued Quarterly July 1991

---

Contents

From the Editor's Desk	Mary Rumsey	66
From the Chairman	Peter Towey	67
Report from the International Liaison Officer	Keith Meredith	68
The Chairman's Report to the AGM	Peter Towey	69
The Guild of One-Name Studies 12th Annual Conference	Barbara Fuller	71
Farington's Diary	Eunice Wilson	72
The Origin of the Surname Heather - A Review	John Heather	74
A Warning to One-Name Researchers - Philo-Fax	Peter Prismall	79
Three Centuries of Service	R. C. D. Kingsford	80
Am I Mr. Average? - Project No. 3	Eric Banwell	82
Cuf(f)ley Census Populations - An Interim Report	David Cufley	83
A Distribution of Surnames Resulting from Persecution	Jack Fairfax	85
Letters		86
Reviews		88
News and Items of Interest		91
Forthcoming Events		92
New Members		93
Deadlines		96

---

#### FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Although my postal problems appear to be resolved the slowness of the post is quite amazing at times, since one letter posted in England has taken twelve days to arrive! However, a few members who have written to me after the beginning of March may have not as yet received a reply due to the serious illness of a family member which caused everything to be put on "hold", but now I am making every effort to catch up with the back log.

Unfortunately, the fact that members have received their last two issues of the Journal rather late has meant that very few articles have come in. Therefore, in the current issue the choice of topics has been somewhat limited. I would very much like to have new articles on a variety of topics related to one-name studies. It often happens that when a good article is published on a particular topic it is quickly followed by several similar articles, which means that it will be a long time before all of them will be published, since no one wishes to read a Journal comprised of articles on one topic only, for example, demographic studies. More articles of the type of "Murderous" Coincidence in a One-Name Study (Vol.4, No.2, page 46) would be very much appreciated, this type of article relates a topic of special interest found while researching one's registered name.

The recent AGM and Annual Conference is fully reported in this issue. Also members are referred to "From the Chairman" by Peter Towey in which he asks a number of questions and refers members to his "Report to the AGM" in which more questions are raised. It is hoped that members will respond to these questions by writing to the Journal.

Also in this issue Eric Banwell, Member No. 981, introduces his third statistical project on page xx. For new members it is noted that he has already conducted two statistical projects under the general title of "Are You Mr. Average?" These two have been based on data available from the General Registry Office (GRO) Indexes at St. Catherine's House, as is this third project. However, in order to obtain a result with any real validity it is necessary for at least a hundred members to participate, so it would be appreciated if as many members as possible respond.

In mentioning the GRO Indexes, I wonder if other Guild members have found, as I have, discrepancies when trying to correlate entries from the GRO Indexes of Deaths with those found in the indexes of the post 1857 wills and administrations at Somerset House. Until the mid-1960s these indexes normally gave both the home address of the deceased and the place of death if different from the former, thus one can tell the area in which the death was likely to have been registered. However, I have found that when noting down on my death index records those persons who left wills or where administrations were granted that there was not always a death listed for persons who had had wills probated, although they had clearly died in England. This leads me to

wonder if these deaths were ever registered or if the information never reached or failed to be recorded at the GRO! I would like to hear from any members who have had the same experience, especially relating to deaths registered in this century.

---

FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Peter Towey

I would draw your attention to my Report to the AGM, published elsewhere in this edition (page 69), where I seek the views on the Conference arrangements. Do you have any views on this? If so, let us have them.

I must apologise for the delay in getting Journals to you in recent quarters. This has been due to a variety of reasons, but it is something that the Committee is determined to get to grips with. Our aim is that the Journal is sent out by the second week of the month to which it relates and if we can improve on that, we will.

At the AGM it was suggested that a Guild T-shirt would be a good idea. What do you think? Would someone be prepared to design one? Can anyone recommend a reliable and reasonable priced manufacturer?

In September 1993 the Federation of Family History Societies Half-Yearly Conference is being organised by the Suffolk FHS. It is being held at the University of Essex campus at Wivenhoe just over the county border in Essex. The theme of the Conference is "Conservation and Family History" and we are seeking someone who will be prepared to speak as the Guild speaker at the Conference. Any suggestions for a talk or a speaker? Derek Palgrave (who, besides being our President, is also Chairman of the Suffolk FHS) has suggested that several one-namers have been involved in conservation projects associated with family monuments, churches, buildings, villages, archives or other collections of artefacts. Alternatively, one could look at the conservation of surnames by using them as forenames, hyphenating them with other surnames or even replacing other surnames with them.

Those of you who attend the FFHS Conferences will know that we normally have a Guild meeting with a speaker. While it has always been open to non-members as well as members, the meeting has generally been held on the Saturday afternoon, after the FFHS Council meeting, but before people go to get ready for the evening banquet. This has not always been a comfortable place to be, especially if the Council meeting over runs or the banquet is preceded by a sherry reception. Also the host society generally lays on various outings for those attending the Conference who do not want to attend the Council meeting; it cannot always be guaranteed that the outing will be over in time for people to get to the Guild meeting.

At the Oxford Conference last September, our meeting was experimentally scheduled for the Sunday morning coinciding with two other talks; the turnout was not impressive! We have arranged something similar for the Sheffield Conference in September this year and we will see how it goes. For the September 1993 Conference it has been suggested that we put our talk on as part of the "mainstream" of the Conference, just before lunch on the Saturday. I believe that we will only have one competing talk. I am inclined to think that this is an advance on the existing arrangement and that we should aim to make similar arrangements for all future Federation Conferences. Has anyone any views?

---

REPORT FROM THE INTERNATIONAL LIAISON OFFICER

Keith Meredith

In 1987, recognising the increasing proportion of members from overseas the Guild set up a system of Overseas Corresponding Members in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the USA with an International Liaison Officer acting as coordinator.

The aim is to promote the Guild and, wherever practical, a focus for members in their respective countries. The system is now well established, generally working well and benefitting from the experience of the formative years.

Each representative determines the most appropriate way to proceed. In Canada, Dan Barrett pioneered the placing of items on the Guild in genealogical publications and offering to search the Register for names that respondents may be interested in. Donna Potter Phillips has taken over from Lisa Ann Pearson in the USA and is adopting Dan's method in a joint enterprise. New Zealand was fortunate in having Donna Kingan for the South Island and Lil Baker for the North. The New Zealand Genealogical Society meetings have provided a presence for the Guild and a forum for the first overseas meeting for members.

The Guild has recently sought additional representatives and Christi Kilduff has volunteered to help in California. Michael Warry is having some difficulty in covering Australia, so additional help is required there. Ideally it would be nice if there was someone in every state of Australia and the USA.

Mary Rumsey, the Editor of the Guild Journal, is delighted with the articles from overseas and the contributions from Overseas Corresponding Members.

Talks on the Guild and other genealogical topics have been given by the International Liaison Officer in New Zealand and Australia in 1987 and New Zealand; Hawaii and Salt Lake City, USA; in 1989. He hopes to visit as many representatives as possible with his wife during their travels presently being planned to start in September/October 1991.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPORT. AGM. 11th MAY 1991. SHREWSBURY

Peter Towey

As you know, in 1990 Majorie Moore had to step down from being our Registrar because of ill-health. The Guild is much indebted to her for all her hard work over the years; the amount of time she put into the job was remarkable. We all wish her well and hope her recovery continues. However, we are not losing her services completely; she has volunteered to organise a one-day conference in November 1992 at Chippenham!

I would also like to take this opportunity of saying thank you to the other members of the Committee: Jessica Freeman, our Secretary; Jess Jephcott, our Treasurer; Mary Rumsey, our Editor; Kelvin Warth, who does our data processing for us; Brian Christmas, who looks after our publishing arm; Keith Meredith, who co-ordinates our overseas liaison arrangements; Elisabeth McDougall, our Honorary Librarian; and Jack Fairfax, who looks after our Journal distribution and has volunteered to co-ordinate our regional one-day conferences. In addition, John Hebdon now looks after our bookstall and deals with the postal sales of our publications and George Lashbrook looks after our tax covenants now that we can benefit financially from such things because we are a registered charity. Members may not appreciate quite how much work goes into the Guild's affairs behind the scenes; I can assure you that it is considerable and time consuming.

I mentioned Keith Meredith's co-ordination of our arrangements for overseas members. He has put together an excellent team all over the world: Donna Kinghan and Lil Baker in New Zealand; Dan Barrett in Canada; Donna Potter Phillips in Washington State and Christi Kilduff in California; and Michael Warry in Australia. We are also grateful to them all for their efforts on the Guild's behalf.

Some of you may remember that, some little time ago, I put a note in the Journal asking whether members might be prepared to set up small home based meetings for other Guild members in their home areas; especially in areas where we have not been able to organise a full conference. I had several replies and one member, Ron Duckett (Member No. 1333), despite various vicissitudes, has held his second meeting at his home at Burton-on-Trent. He is now organising his next meeting in August. Well done Ron! How about one or two other members having a go?

Talking about conferences, it is clear from the relatively small turn-out here, of about forty, that we have still not got our arrangements for our annual conference right. Perhaps it is the expense, the choice of weekend, or perhaps, it is the distance. If we are to have our AGM Conference in May that really only leaves us with two possible weekends (the other two being Bank Holidays in England and Wales). If we have the conference earlier, we clash with Easter (in most years) and so with the

Spring Federation Conference. If we want cheaper accomodation, we can always try for a University Hall of Residence (as most UK FHS Conference organisers do) but that means the University holidays at Easter or in July and later.

If any member knows of a reasonably priced hotel with accomodation for about 100 to 150 people and a suitably sized meeting room which is easily accessible by public transport, please let me or any other committee member know.

While we are conscious that many members would like the Conference held outside of London and the South East of England, it is really very difficult to do so unless a member who lives locally is not only prepared to identify a possible venue but also to co-ordinate, or help to co-ordinate, the arrangements. It is very difficult to arrange a conference from a distance, especially if we do not know the area.

Alternatively, we should perhaps not worry that we attract only a few members to each AGM. Perhaps most members do not want to attend every year and we should aim for a "travelling" AGM covering different parts of the UK in different years? The problem there is that, I think, the AGM should really be easily accessible to the largest possible number of members each year, in which case the answer should be London or the South East. Also our quorum for an AGM is 30. You can imagine that in the run up to this AGM, I had my fingers crossed that we should pass the magic number!

Another solution would be to divorce the AGM from the weekend conference and have it as part of a one-day London conference where accomodation is not arranged. We could then have a peripatetic weekend conference elsewhere without worrying about quorums (quora?), or we could dispense with a weekend conference altogether. I confess that I would be sorry to see that happen as I find the social side of the conference very enjoyable and a unique opportunity to meet other members - particularly as our membership is so widely spread.

Once we have an agreed system we can, I hope, arrange our conferences much earlier than before so that I can announce the next year's conference at the AGM. I would hope that this will encourage your correspondence in the Journal to give your Committee a clearer idea of what the membership wants. To return to this year's Conference, I hope you all enjoy the talks that have been arranged and that you have an opportunity to explore this lovely city, if you have not already done so.

---



GUILD OF ONE NAME STUDIES 12th ANNUAL CONFERENCE, 11/12th MAY  
1991

Barbara Fuller

The Conference venue was the Prince Rupert Hotel at Shrewsbury. About forty members attended and after the business of the AGM was concluded, there was time for lunch and opportunity to re-new old acquaintances and make some new contacts before the afternoon session. This began with a talk by Alan Turner on his Upwood/Upward research. A family legend of sheep stealing on the Isle of Sheppey followed by a hanging led to some interesting, but frustrating research. In order to record his findings which has involved research in St. Catherine's House, Somerset House, the IGI and telephone directories, Alan uses a computer but still has much information to sort. The name is comparatively rare and there is a definite geographical separation between Upwood and Upward although it is still not clear whether the two spellings have the same origin. At the question and answer session which followed, a book called "The Hanging Record" was mentioned. This lists thousands of hangings in England, which perhaps might throw some light on the sheep stealing story.

Our Chairman, Peter Towey, then spoke on his Freethy research. The name is Cornish and, just as the previous speaker had found, this name also has definite geographical boundaries for different spellings. After twenty years of research Peter has traced back some four hundred years helped by a will of 1599. However, this was a rare find, as only twenty wills appear to have survived from 1530 to 1600. In the 18th century the wills were moved from Exeter to Bodmin. They were transported on open carts in winter and were rained on. Another horror story Peter related was that of the parish register with 140 pages missing - this is the parish where he may have been able to trace earlier ancestors had not the vicar's wife used the pages for curling her hair, or so the story goes.

The next speaker, Anthony Rydings, demonstrating a computer programme for one-name studies, faced some technical difficulties with the rather complex system he uses. However, the fact that we were able to see on a large screen the computer programme as he used it enabled even a complete beginner, such as myself, to understand the uses and potential for recording, storing and transferring information. "Retrieve" appears to be a well thought out programme which contains sections for all possible types of information a one-name researcher might want to store, with easy retrieval and cross-checking facilities. There is a detailed article ("Lineal Pursuit: Adapting a Database for One-Name Studies", page 38) in the April Journal by Anthony for those who wish to know more.

Our first speaker on Sunday morning was Mr. C. J. Pitt-Lewis, a solicitor with the Land Registry as well as a family historian. He explained how title deeds can be of great help in establishing family relationships. In spite of the fact that deeds are usually full of legal verbiage it is easy to extract the often

unique genealogical details from these under used documents. However, although it is not necessary to understand the documents, some knowledge of the terms used can be helpful. A title deed is actual proof of ownership and Mr. Pitt-Lewis gave us a simplified history of the origins of freehold and leasehold from the Court Rolls to present day conveyances. Periodical rental surveys of estates to establish values can be of help to family historians, for example, in 1830 in Malmesbury there was, in effect, a mini-census. Title deeds can be found in county record offices, solicitors' offices, banks, building societies and in private hands, but written authority would be necessary in order to have access to some of these. Many held in record offices are indexed, but as new items are being deposited every day it is worth looking through the uncatalogued boxes of recent acquisitions. This most complex subject was made both interesting and informative and bore witness to Mr. Pitt-Lewis's wide knowledge of the subject, as well as his ability to explain it in laymen's terms

Pauline Saul gave the last talk of the Conference entitled "Some Orphan". Pauline told us how she had started attending evening classes in family history taught by Fred Markwell and was hooked at the first meeting. Intrigued by the story her mother-in-law told her of being orphaned at only five years of age, Pauline started her research on the Oakley family, which was made difficult by the fact that the family had been split up. Much hard work and research, together with the odd snippet of information remembered by her mother-in-law, led to the emergence of some sad stories about death from strychnine poisoning, another early death from TB and a previous generation husband and wife dying of cholera. A fascinating story of meticulous research and just a little luck, the details of which were later proven by a cache of documents which had lain hidden in a cupboard for many years.

Mrs. Barbara Fuller, Member No. 481 [65 New Park Street, Devizes, Wiltshire, SN10 1DS.]

---

#### FARINGTON'S DIARY

Eunice Wilson

Farington's Diary was first published in a series of eight volumes in 1922, after a serialisation in the Morning Post.

It provides a mine of information for anyone who likes gossip writing about people and places or who is searching snippets of background to a family tree. It begins in 1793 and runs to 1821, so when I was researching Mary Russell Mitford (Our Village), there was a lot to be gained about her early years. Farington's niece, Marianne Farington, wrote about his death in 1821 on the last page of Volume 8.

Joseph Farington RA, son of an old Lancashire family, left his diary to a younger brother, Richard Atherley Farington, who lived at Parr's Wood near Manchester. The brother was a Commander in the East India Company, who died in 1822 aged 67. It then passed to Richard's nephew, William Farington of Woodvale, Isle of Wight, an Admiral in the Royal Navy. When this William died in 1868 his property, including the Diary, went to his son, another William. He and his wife, Cecil Frances Tyrwhitt, died without heirs within a few months of each other at Wallington, Surrey, where they had built a house in 1865. Since his wife died intestate, her property went to her brother, Montague Dimmock Trywhitt, Deputy General Manager of the South Eastern Railway, and his two sisters. The Tyrwhitts were cousins of Francis Seaman Dymoke, Honorary King's Champion. Miss Jowitt a second cousin of the last Miss Tyrwhitt sold the property via Puttick and Simpson, on the 9th of December 1921.

Farington was not a brilliant artist or so the detailed introduction states, but he was an extraordinary man, who knew almost everyone. His mentioning of names throughout his diary makes it the treasure trove that it is.

Mr. Archer of the auctioneers responsible for the sale, found the Diary at Wallington and thought that it was too interesting to be lumped together with the rest of the effects. So he contacted a Mr. D. S. Meldrum, sale room correspondent of the Morning Post. James Grieg, of the same newspaper and of the Savage Club, went to the sale in Meldrum's place on the 29th of January 1922. He reported that a Mr. Wilson, also of the auctioneers, had turned the Diary down as being of little consequence, an oft repeated and regretted error, but an auctioneer should have known better. However, he was unaware of the interest that future genealogists would take in such works and Farington's is one of the best.

The sale was postponed for two weeks so that Grieg could take away the manuscripts and give them a full appraisal. The delay was granted only on condition that he supplied the firm with a summary which could be circulated to other newspapers.

The auction was held at the house in Leicester Square which once had been occupied by Sir Joshua Reynolds and the Morning Post, foreseeing the interest the Diary would cause, authorised Grieg to bid up to £500 and if necessary spend as much as £1,000 in order to get exclusive rights. The bidding was very competitive, but finally the Morning Post succeeded against the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Royal Academy and many booksellers and publishers.

Serialisation began on January 23rd and continued for more than a year, ending on October 20th 1923, the original Farington Diary eventually going to the Royal Library at Windsor Castle.

In his diary, Farington wrote of important daily events, people and scandal in the news, making his own comments on these to which later Grieg added his own footnotes.

Each volume is well indexed and I am sure you will find, as I did, at least one name which is of personal interest to you. Although the Diary merits republication, I doubt if this will happen unless a magazine like "Family Tree" or a publisher like Phillimore could be persuaded to do so. Long out of print the volumes can now only be found second hand, but you may be lucky as I was. If your name is Farington, or even if it is not, the Diary is well worth looking for.

Miss E. Wilson, Member No. 143 [143 Harbord Street, Fulham, London SW6 6PN.]

---

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE SURNAME HEATHER - A REVIEW

John Heather

##### Of Taxmen and Toponymics

The English surnames were used by the Norman nobility from the Conquest onwards. Most common folk acquired their hereditary surnames in the 13th and 14th centuries<sup>1</sup>, but the earliest recorded use of the family name spelt HEATHER was in Surrey in 1549<sup>2</sup>. This late appearance of the name suggests that it developed through a series of spellings from its origin perhaps two or three centuries earlier. The following brief review looks at the possible origins and the forms the name took in earlier times.

William Camden<sup>3</sup> in 1604 listed HEATHER among those names he claimed were "toponymics" or names derived from places. Whilst I can find no supporting evidence that anyone was named "de Heather" from the Leicester village of that name, documented evidence from Domesday onwards gives a clear and important record of the changes in the name of that village<sup>4,5</sup>. In 1087 King William's civil servants called the village HADRE which is Anglo-Saxon for heath. In the 13th century the spelling was HETHYR, HETHER or HETHERE and by 1657 the name was spelt HEATHER.

According to several authorities<sup>6,7</sup> the surname, like the village has also developed from the word for heath. The possible sequence of spellings drawn from historic documents is John de la Heth (1248), --- atte HETHE (1273), Henry le HETHER (1327), Thomas HEYTHYR (1540) and John HEATHER (1549). At first sight the change from HETHE to HETHER is a little difficult to understand until it is remembered that in Chaucer's time the final "e" was pronounced as the final "a" in China<sup>8</sup>.

P. H. Reaney in his Dictionary of British Surnames<sup>9</sup> also explains that by 1400 the prepositions "de la", "atte", and "apud", which had characterised 13th century surnames, had usually been dropped

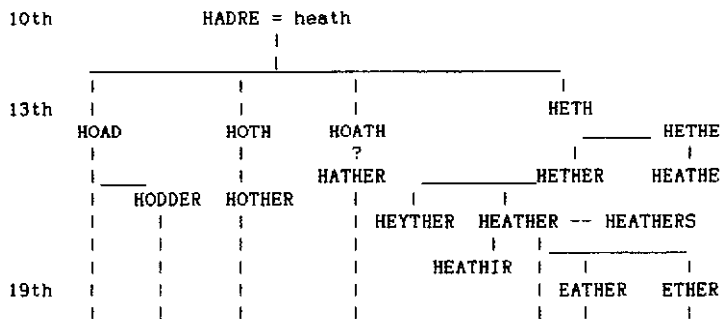
and in particular in the South Eastern counties of England they were replaced by the suffix "er". For example, in the Sussex Subsidy Rolls of 1327 there is a record of Hugo atte Broke (i.e. Hugo who lives by the stream). Five years later the same man is named Hugo le Broker<sup>7</sup>. Similarly, Laurence atte HETHE in a Sussex Subsidy Roll of 1296 meant Laurence who dwelt on a heath.

So it would seem that Camden was right to suggest that HEATHER was a locally derived name, but derived from the identity of men who lived on a local heath and probably not from the coal mining village in Leicestershire.

#### Variants, Dialects and Roots

If HEATHER is a locally derived name, it is natural to wonder whether there are clues as to the exact location from where the name sprang. Dialect may provide some answers. The Oxford English Dictionary gives some idea of the richness of dialect by listing the following alternative forms to the word "heather" - hadder, haddir, haddyr, hedder, hather and hathir! The list of HEATHER surname variants is even longer, amounting to over twenty-five at the present time. These can be divided into names with a common root or cognate names and those which are later variants of the spelling HEATHER. Starting with the Anglo-Saxon root word HADRE meaning heath, I have made a simplified chart to show cognate and variant forms with some idea of the historical time scale.

Century



The meaning of hoad, hoth and heth all relate to heathland or uncultivated ground<sup>8</sup>. Hoad and hoth are strongly associated with the dialect of Sussex (compare place names like Hothfield on the Sussex/Kent border and West Hoathley in Sussex)<sup>11</sup> and Isabel Atte HETHFIELD came from Heathfield in Sussex too.

I have already quoted Reaney<sup>7</sup> on the characteristic use of the -er ending to names in the South-East and a statistical analysis<sup>12</sup> of the IGI entries confirms the overwhelming predominance of Surrey and the surrounding south-eastern counties in the number of HEATHER entries as a proportion of the total population. The available evidence therefore points to HEATHER and to cognate names such as HODDER and HOTHER being of south-eastern origin.

Names like HEATHIR, HEATHERS, etc. probably developed after the form HEATHER was well established in the 16th century. Later the dropping of the initial "H" to form EATHER(S) and ETHER is well documented<sup>13</sup>. These are the true dialect variants of HEATHER.

The map derived from a parish by parish analysis of the IGI<sup>14</sup> apparently shows two isolated groups of parishes in Cornwall and Nottinghamshire where there is a concentration of the name or a variant. The majority of the Nottinghamshire spelling of the name in the 1641 Hearth Tax Returns and the 1988 IGI was HATHER.

The earliest IGI record of HATHER is from the parish of Merton in Surrey, in 1561, and the -er form certainly suggests to me a migrant family from the South-East, but the evidence is inconclusive and needs more investigation.

The IGI records for Cornwall suggest<sup>15</sup> an isolated single family group whose name was originally spelt HETHIARD or perhaps HEATH-HERD. It seems much less likely that this family has any connections with the South-East, even though some individuals in later generations have their names spelt HEATHER. It may be worth a note that both these isolated groups lie in mining areas and it was not unknown for Cornish miners to migrate to other mining areas of the country in the service of the King.

#### Girls, Plants and Huguenots

Some surnames like Philips, McDonald or Paul were derived from Christian names. In the case of HEATHER, the girl's name sprang to Victorian popularity in the late 19th century along with a number of other names of flowers<sup>1</sup>. Any influence on the development of the surname can, therefore, be ruled out on the grounds that the surname existed three centuries before.

Indeed, the surname HEATHER predated even the name of the plant. The Oxford English Dictionary records that the word "heather" meaning the plant, genus Erica, was an 18th century development; before that the plant was known as "ling". Again any direct connection with the plant name is clearly ruled out on the basis of the time scale. Just as the surname meant the one who lived on the heath, so heath-er became the popular way to describe the plant which grew on the heath. It is also significant that to this day the village name and the surname in the 19th century were pronounced with the "ea" as in beach<sup>16</sup>. This is another pointer to the development of the name from the word heath.

At least one Huguenot used the name HEATHER when applying for British citizenship in the 16th century. Ewen<sup>17</sup> in his History of British Surnames says that HEATHER is of 16th century Dutch origin. It seems perfectly possible that European refugees anglicised their original names in order to integrate themselves into society. Is it a coincidence that the Dutch word "heet" means heath and that there are place names like den Heet and ten Heede with a common root''? It may well be that some HEATHER families descend from European Protestant stock, but the name goes back further than the 16th century and I am inclined to think that this is a possible secondary origin of the name. Further research in this area would be useful.

### The Challenge

If nothing more, I hope that this little essay will spark off some controversy, even a good debate. What is needed is more research, more facts and more rigorous analysis. Is there anyone there to take up the argument?

### Bibliography

- 1) Withycombe, E.G. The Concise Dictionary of English Christian Names. Published by Omega, 1988. Page xxvii onwards states that the general adoption of surnames came about as the variety of Christian names in use decreased. By the 16th century just five names (Henry, John, Richard, Robert and William) accounted for 64% of the male population. This restricted list of names would have caused obvious difficulty to the King's tax collectors, who needed to identify precisely who had paid. Hence the wider use of surnames!
- 2) International Genealogical Index 1988. Richard HEATHER married 19 November 1549 at Ockley, Surrey.
- 3) Camden, William. Remains concerning Britain, first published 1586, 7th. impression 1674, reprinted 1870, page 128.
- 4) Ekwall, E. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names. Published by OUP, 4th edition 1960.
- 5) History and Antiquities of Leicestershire, published 1810, Volume IV, page 633.
- 6) Lower, M. A. A Dictionary of Surnames, first published 1860, reprinted 1988 by Wordsworth Editions.
- 7) Reaney, P. H. The Origin of English Surnames, published by Routledge and Kegan Paul 1967, reprinted 1984, page 200.
- 8) Skeat, Rev. W. W. Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer, published by the Clarendon Press 1913, page xxiii.

- 9) Reaney, P. H. A Dictionary of British Surnames, published by Routledge and Kegan Paul edited by R. M. Wilson, second edition 1976. Reaney notes that toponymics formed by the addition of -er are particularly common in Sussex and the neighbouring counties at the beginning of the 14th century, but rare elsewhere in England.
- 10) Glover, J. The Place Names of Kent, published by Batsford.
- 11) The Place Names of Sussex, Part II, English Place-Name Society Vol. XII, 1930, published by the Cambridge University Press.
- 12) Unpublished analysis by the author: the IGI makes a county by county analysis possible to show the number of HEATHERs per 1000 IGI entries over the period covered by the parish registers. The results show a concentration in Sussex and Surrey (both 0.8) with lesser numbers in Hampshire (0.48), Berkshire (0.21), Buckinghamshire (0.18), Nottinghamshire (0.18), London/Middlesex (0.11), Oxfordshire (0.06) and Kent (0.05). See also note 14.
- 13) Letter dated 29 June 1988 from John St. Pierre of Kippa-Ring, Australia, Editor of the Australian Heathers Family Newsletter, to Charles Heather of Dartford.
- 14) Unpublished analysis by the author on a parish by parish basis allows a more detailed location map to be drawn. However, this map may be biased by patchy coverage of some counties by the IGI because it is based on actual numbers in each parish and not as a proportion of the total population.
- 15) The IGI entries suggest the following family tree:
 

William HEATHIARD or HEATHYARD, son of William HEATHERD, had a son, Henry HEATHYARD in 1661; who had a son, John HEATHIER in 1690; who had a son, Tobias HETHIER in 1716; who married Margery MATTHEWS in 1743 and had a son, John HETHIER in 1752; who married Elizabeth REYNOLDS in 1785 and had two sons; John HEATHER in 1787, who married Elizabeth and James HEATHER in 1794, who married Mary.
- 16) The name of the English village of Heather is pronounced with the long "e" as in the word heath. The archivist of the Clothworkers' Company recalls that Miss Elizabeth HEATHER's charity for poor widows administered by his Livery Company is also pronounced in the same way. The author's personal family papers state that his family only changed to the modern form in about 1865 because the trades people refused to believe that a word spelt with "ea" was pronounced Heether.
- 17) Ewen, C. L'Estrange. A History of Surnames in the British Isles, published by Kegan, Paul, Trench, 1931.



The Earliest Date, Source and Location of Some HEATHER variant spellings

1248	John de la HETH	Essex	Feet of Fines
1273	--- apud HETHE	?	Hundred Rolls
1273	--- de la HETHE	?	Hundred Rolls
1296	Laurence atte HETHE	Sussex	Subsidy Roll
?	Isabel atte HETHFIELD	Sussex	P.H. Reaney
1327	Henry le HETHER	Worcestershire	Subsidy Roll
1332	Alan OTHEHEATH	Staffordshire	Subsidy Roll
1535	HEATHE	Nottinghamshire	IGI 1988
1540	Thomas HEYTHET	Hampshire	IGI 1988
1549	Richard HEATHER	Surrey	IGI 1988
1554	HODDER	Surrey	IGI 1988
1561	Nicholas HATHER	Surrey	IGI 1988
1570	William HETHYARD	Cornwall	IGI 1988
1616	HOTHER	Sussex	IGI 1988
1653	John EATHERS	Suffolk	IGI 1988
1690	Joohn HEATHIER	Cornwall	IGI 1988

Mr. John Heather (36 Claremont Gardens, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1BS)

This article was submitted by the HEATHER ONE-NAME SOCIETY, which can be contacted through Mr. Charles David Heather, Member 923 (40 Dene Road, Dartford, Kent, DA1 1LX.)

---

A WARNING TO ONE-NAME RESEARCHERS - PHILO-FAX Peter Prissall

As an inveterate attender of several local family history society meetings, I recently made my way to Barnet, but found that I had arrived a little early and so adjourned not to the nearest hostelry, but to the reference library next door.

I had no specific research in mind and started to browse through various reference books for any occurrences of PRISMAL or PHILO, my names registered with the Guild. The former had its usual bad day, but I picked up a mention of PHILO in the first edition of Biographical Dictionaries Master Index 1975/76. However, one small problem, the library seemed to contain none of the volumes to which reference was made in the index - still another day another library.

Then I tried another volume, Webster's new Biographical Dictionary (1988 edition), still no PRISMALs, but how about PHILOs? This was mind blowing stuff! How can I establish a line or lines, I thought, when I am plain Anglo-Saxon, although there are the usual family rumours saying that PRISMAL has French connections, when I had such an amazing choice set before me!

The following were there to chose from:

the circa 4 BC Roman politician, who when Consul had sponsored several laws giving power to the plebians, or

the Jewish philosopher (circa 13 BC to between 45 and 50 AD) known as the "Jewish Plato", or

the circa 1 or 2 AD Greek scholar, who researched the religions along the coast of Palestine.

How many Guild members can match me?

Can anyone help me?

Mr. P. A. Prismal. Member No. 1401 [23 Hillcrest Road, Furley, Surrey, CR8 2JF.]

---

### THREE CENTURIES OF SERVICE

R. C. D. Kingsford

The tercentenary of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes occurred in 1985. Protestant refugees from France and the Low Countries, the Huguenots, had begun to arrive in England from the middle of the 16th century. However, it was the Revocation of 1685 by Louis XIV that destroyed the last hope that Protestant families in France might be allowed to practise their religion without suffering persecution and discrimination.

Among the Huguenots who went into exile after 1685 and threw in their lot with William of Orange were two brothers, Alexander (1657-1690) and Theodore (1661-1742) Du Ry, a name subsequently anglicised as Dury, who were scions of a family already distinguished in the royal service in France. Alexander died in 1690 at the Battle of the Boyne fighting for William of Orange. His brother, Theodore, served in the First Regiment of Foot Guards (the Grenadiers), eventually retiring from the Army with the rank of Colonel to settle in England with his French born wife and founded a family, which for three hundred years has given loyal and important service to both the Crown and Church. In the tercentenary year itself, there occurred the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Guy Ingram Dury, MC, Grenadier Guard, Theodore's direct male descendant. In this article it is hoped to attempt a brief analysis of the seven generations from 1686 to 1985, who comprise this English family of Dury. It is a cliché that the Huguenots, arriving as refugees, brought invaluable skills and talents to enrich the English scene and the description which follows may enhance the significance of such a time-worn statement. It should also serve as an illustration of the fact that the Huguenots embraced differing social ranks; their contribution to English life in the professions was as important as that of the skilled craftsmen of Spitalfields and Soho.

It is reasonable to assert that we know all the members of the family from Colonel Theodore Dury onwards. In his own and the six succeeding generations fifty-two births can be identified, thirty-two male and twenty female. Of these, five males and two females died as infants, leaving twenty-seven and eighteen respectively to survive to adulthood. Fourteen Dury males, that is, more than half of them, served the Crown in the Armed Forces, two rising to high rank: Charles Theodore (1702-1780) became a Lieutenant-General and Alexander (killed 1758) a Major-General. Numbered among the remainder are two Colonels, two Lieutenant-Colonels, three Captains, 3 Lieutenants and one Midshipman RN; the exact rank of the remaining officer being as yet unknown. Five died on active service. One, Alexander, who died at the Boyne has already been mentioned; the others were as follows: Major-General Alexander Dury, who led an attack on the French coast in 1758 and was killed in the subsequent Battle of St. Cas. Midshipman Thomas, who was present at the Battle of Copenhagen and survived - he was probably only fourteen at the time having been born in 1787 - only to die on board his ship in 1803. Lieutenant Francis, born 1795, who died in 1813 at York, Upper Canada, of wounds he sustained when attacking the Americans at Burlington Heights. Lieutenant Robert Ashton Theodore, who was killed, aged twenty-two, in 1885, at the head of his men in Minhsa, Burma.

Three males became clergy of the Church of England; two others are known to have been land agents in Yorkshire; two were barristers (Theodore Seton, 1854-1932, became a Master of the supreme Court of Judicature); while the professions of the remaining six have yet to be established.

Eleven male members of the family died unmarried, while the sixteen who married account for eighteen marriages. It is possible to be reasonably certain about the social background of sixteen of the wives; eight were daughters of minor land owning families, two belonged to legal families, one was the daughter of a medical doctor, one had an industrialist (a Yorkshire mill owner) as a father, another a banker and the last had an Indian background, her father, Charles Burchier, being a Member of the Council of Bombay. Although the Reverend Theodore Dury (1789-1850), the Rector of Keighley, had twelve children by his two wives and Theodore Henry (1822-1909) had eleven, these typically large Victorian families did little to compensate for the low reproduction rate over the three centuries. The eighteen marriages produced thirty-one boys and twenty-two girls, an average of slightly under three children per union. If the male issue is considered separately, and if the five boys who died young are deducted, then the eighteen marriages produced only twenty-six males who grew to maturity, while five of the total marriages produced no children at all. Therefore, it is hardly surprising that today only three males represent this family, one adult and two minors.

The Dury daughters, like their brothers, made essentially middle class marriages of, a highly respectable nature: five married clergymen of the Church of England; there were five unions with army officers; two with medical doctors; one with a solicitor; one to a brewer and one with a member of the Indian administration, probably the ICS. In all, thirteen Dury females contracted fifteen marriages; five remained unmarried and two died as infants.

To conclude, it must be pointed out that this account of a particular Huguenot family makes no claim that there is anything unique about its history. No member of it rose particularly high in the world, no baronetcy or peerage was ever gained. Appointments as Deputy Lieutenant or as a Justice of the Peace of the county appear to have constituted the peak of civil honour; no member of the family became either famous or notorious. The theme that runs through three hundred years is one of steadfast service to the Crown and the Established Church, an essential thread in the national fabric.

I am indebted to the late Welbury Mytton Mitton, Esq. (1892-1985), himself a descendant of Colonel Theodore, who traced the history of his Dury ancestors back to Charles Du Ry, born at Argentan in the middle of the 16th century and to Paul Dury Mitton, who kindly provided me with a copy of the pedigree drawn up by his brother, Welbury. From the pedigree I have extracted the facts on which this article has been based.

Mr. R. C. D. Kingsford, Member No. 847 [12 Lister Grove, Heysham, Morecambe, Lancashire, LA3 2DF.]

---

AM I MR. AVERAGE? - PROJECT NO. 3

Eric Banwell

DID YOUR ANCESTRY HAVE CLASS?

Some years ago I read one of those useless bits of information that sticks in the memory. I made no notes at the time and cannot remember the source, so regrettably I cannot give credit to the originator.

As I recall, the gist of it was that an indication of a person's position on the social scale could be judged from the number of names he had been given. This was illustrated by two separate examples. First, officers in the Guards Regiments were compared with a group such as sappers or privates in the Pioneer Corps. Secondly, the roll of a renown public school was compared with that of a comprehensive school in a poor area of London. In both cases, I recollect that, the first groups were shown to have about twice the average number of forenames as compared with the second groups. This, I think, dealt with a 20th century situation.

Most of my early birth records show only a single forename, but by the end of the 19th century at least two were the norm for BANWELL. It would be interesting to assess the growth of the use of more than one forename. Also to see how the surname we each study compares with the average for Guild members.

I concluded that any change in practice is likely to be clearly demonstrated if one looks at the total number of births for a ten year span in each generation. On account of the way the GRO birth records are shown in the indexes for some periods, this will mean counting up the initials that follow a single forename.

Would members please submit their details to me in the following format.

Guild Member's Number ..... Surname Studies .....

Period	Number of Births				Total Births
	Names:- One	Two	Three	Four+	
1840-1849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870-1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900-1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930-1939	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960-1969	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of all periods	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Member's Name ..... Date .....

Please send data to Eric Banwell, Member No. 981, 37 Milton Lane, Wells, Somerset, BA5 2QS.

**CUF(F)LEY CENSUS POPULATIONS: An Interim Report      David Cufley**

The methods for calculating the populations for any surname have been discussed frequently in the Journal of One-Name Studies of which my contribution to the arguments was published in the Summer issue 1986 (Vol. 2, No.7).

I have now partially catalogued the CUF(F)LEY occurrences in the five census years and the following are my current finds.

The predictions for the population are as reported in the above article and are extracted on that basis. The number of certificates for each census year are also noted with the ones I have still to obtain to check that all the known addresses have been investigated. The other main source for addresses has been directories.

There are CUF(F)LEYS found who are not apparently included in the General Registry Office indexes, although one would expect them to have been of an age that made them candidates for inclusion. I have included all births for 1837 in the 1841 unregistered

report, although only two quarters were actually registered for that year. This is because it is difficult to differentiate the the registration quarters from the census age information. The fact that some births could not be found in the indexes may be for any one of four reasons:

- i) the registered forename is not the name in familiar use,
- ii) the surname at birth (illegitimate or former marriage) is not the name of the mother's husband, although that is the surname given on the census,
- iii) the birth was never registered,
- iv) the index is incorrect.

The revised population figure is calculated by the summation of the "expected population" and the "CUF(F)LEYS not registered" figures for all periods before and including the one under consideration.

Heading/Year	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881
Expected Population	105	130	162	176	190
Found Population	111	109	58	56	60
Cuf(f)leys not registered	10	5	2	2	1
Revised Population	115	145	179	195	210
Cuf(f)leys Missing or still to be found	4	36	121	139	150
Certificates per year	7	16	7	10	12
Certificates obtained	1	6	0	0	1
Certificates still to be obtained	6	10	7	10	11

The point of this interim report is to determine the accuracy of the population calculation. So far my 1841 Census is the only one that has progressed to a stage when I feel it could be used for this check.

CUF(F)LEY occurrences are limited to approximately the home counties area. Therefore, I can be fairly certain that of the seven certificates still to be obtained, only three refer to people of whom I cannot prove a hundred percent relationship and whereabouts to other CUF(F)LEYS and only one of these people lived in a district in which I have not done research. Assuming this person, JOSEPH CUFFLEY, whose birth was registered in St. Pancras, was living with his parents and he was their first child, then the total CUF(F)LEYS found could be 114 out of 115

expected. The error in the calculation being reduced to 1% from 3.5% at present. This margin of error I consider to be acceptable.

If anyone knows the whereabouts of any CUF(F)LEYS, I would be pleased to hear from him or her.

Mr. D. R. Cufley, Member No. 496 [55 Broomhill Road, Dartford, Kent, DA1 3HT.]

---

#### THE DISTRIBUTION OF SURNAMES RESULTING FROM PERSECUTION

Jack Fairfax

In general surnames in England can be traced to settlement in certain areas, but a particular surname can suddenly emerge in an unexpected location. One of the causes of this was the religious persecution of Roman Catholic adherents. The results of this persecution was two fold:

First, Roman Catholic families seeking religious education were forced to send their children to school in Roman Catholic countries, some of whom returned to England under assumed names as priests to the English Roman Catholic community. Others stayed in the place they received their education and adhered to their correct surnames. Hence a search of the areas around these centres of education may well produce a lost Catholic member of a family.

The second category is composed of a whole section of a family uprooting itself and emigrating to a Roman Catholic community abroad. In this section the whole group will suddenly appear in a foreign country together with the intermarriages with the host community.

Thus the Fairfax family of Yorkshire fell into the two above mentioned categories:

Nicholas Fairfax 1606-1657 entered Douay College in 1619 taking the alias of "Dormer". He then moved to Louvain in 1624 and was still there in 1629. His son Thomas Fairfax 1655 -1716 was educated in Belgium and assumed the alias of "Beckett" and as Thomas Beckett was at Oxford in the reign of James II working under his alias.

In 1679 when the Duke and Duchess of York went into temporary exile in Brussels, Abigail Fairfax accompanied them, while later in the same year a pass was granted to Mary Fairfax, servant of Her Royal Highness, to proceed to the same place. This Mary Fairfax married Charles Carteret and died as Dame Marie Carteret at Dunkirk. Her son, Edward Carteret entered the Society of Jesus giving his alias as "Fairfax", while another son, Philip, was the confidant of the exiled James III.

William Fairfax, 8th Viscount Emley, had left his Yorkshire estates through religious persecution circa 1705 and had spent his time as a mercenary in the service of the Imperial Army, drifting about from garrison town to garrison town. He had a problem in speaking English and had married the daughter of Captain Gerard, while two of his own daughters married officers in the French army.

In addition to the above examples, in the mid-sixteenth century Nicholas Fairfax, who was involved in the Pilgrimage of Grace, resided in Paris in order to avoid religious persecution.

From the above it will be noted that several points are brought out:

- A. That search for births, marriages and deaths should be extended to Belgium, France, Austria, Italy, etc.
- B. Alias surnames are to be expected from those, who were born "Fairfax".
- C. The surname "Fairfax" will be found as an alias to those born with different surnames.

Although the above pertains to the Fairfax family, parallels can be found in any English family of that period, who held Catholic affiliations.

Another aspect or appendage to the branches that took up residence abroad was that if the inheritance died out, the surname was taken up by their associates. Thus, Michael Anne baptised at Calais 4 October 1777 assumed the surname "Tasburgh". Ralph Pigot married Alethea Fairfax in 1723, he having advanced William Fairfax, 8th Viscount Emley, the sum of £2,000 in the previous year. Their grandson, Charles Gregory Piggot, assumed the name "Fairfax" by Act of Parliament. So here again as a direct result of the religious upheaval we have new introductions into the surname.

Mr. Jack Fairfax, Member No 283 [9 *The Ball, Bratton, Westbury, Wiltshire, BA13 4SB.*]

---

LETTERS                      LETTERS                      LETTERS

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

The organisers of the Annual Conference at the Prince Rupert Hotel in Shrewsbury deserve our thanks for their efforts which resulted in such a successful and enjoyable occasion, in spite of the smaller attendance than usual - could it have been because of it? Unlike last year in London, when speakers had to contend with the noise of traffic, the interesting lectures could be



heard by all those present. The friendly atmosphere was reminiscent of earlier meetings of the Guild.

I would like to add some random reflections and suggestions.

With the widely scattered membership, it is impossible to find a venue convenient for everyone, but a central location in a small town or village could have fewer disadvantages.

Recently in a new publication some scathing and derogatory comments have been made about the Guild and the Family History Societies, but these are mainly ill-informed and not difficult to refute. It is hardly likely that any of our members would agree that the Guild "serves no useful purpose".

Perhaps the essential differences between the Guild and other family history organisations should be more clearly defined and promulgated. Are there too many categories of membership? A one-name study is surely a misnomer if the research is confined to a single country.

It seems that some family historians are adopting practices more appropriate to big business with the consequent loss of the human element in the research and recording of family history.

The opinions of other members, particularly those who are unable or are not sufficiently interested to attend meetings, could be helpful.

Mr. Henry Dorrell, Member No. 39 [*"Koala", 2 Ainslie Close Hereford.*]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

After joining the Guild a few years ago, I have become interested in the collecting and making copies of old photographs which have some connection with my ancestors. I am especially interested in obtaining old photographs of my long lost great-great-grandparents, etc. So far I have managed to obtain pictures of twenty-nine different ancestors plus a handful of probable ancestors, who as yet remain unidentified.

I think that most of the Guild members are really missing the boat in not obtaining photographs of their ancestors. For example, someone born in the 1940s should have had about sixty-four different ancestors, who lived during or after the 1840s, the time when photography became accessible to most people; while someone born in the 1960s should have around a hundred and twenty-eight possibilities. Naturally, a certain percentage did not have a picture taken and some have been lost over the intervening years, but at least half should be available, if not more, provided sufficient effort is made to find them.

By corresponding with cousins, aunts, uncles and grandparents, one should be able to get a good start. Then after working backwards, at which we are all so adept, it is necessary to look at more recent times in order to find more distant relatives who may have a long lost photograph of great-great-grandfather, etc. Anyway it is a challenging new twist to genealogical research and requires a lot of correspondence with really distant relatives, who in their turn may be able to provide information on distant ancestors. It is more fun and rewarding, but not as profitable, as collecting baseball cards. Some day I hope to complete my set of sixty-four ancestors!

When you go back ten or so generations you are bound to come across a few notable persons, who may had a bust, statue or portrait made of themselves. I have found a few!

Concerning another matter, would it be possible for each Guild member to submit an abbreviated family tree to included name, date of birth, marriage and death, and then publish a book of this collected information?

I love the Guild.

Mr. Richard Benney, Member No. 1063 (1612 W. Loveland Avenue, Loveland, Ohio 45140, USA.)

---

## REVIEWS

A DICTIONARY OF FIRST NAMES by Patrick Hanks and Flavia Hodges. Published by the Oxford University Press, 1990, £14.95.

Guild members will recall that these two authors have spoken about their previous publication - The Dictionary of Surnames, published in 1988 - at two recent AGMs (see Journal, Volume 1, Number 5). They have now produced a companion volume on "first" names; again from across Europe, but also including two supplements on Arab and Indian names.

There is a good introductory essay which Guild members will find of interest, particularly as many first names are derived from surnames, such as Fraser and Melville. It was a surprise to me to find how many baptismal names are, in fact, inventions, for example, Pamela, Kylie and Ivy. Most British names are, naturally enough, of Biblical origin, or those of famous saints, with the second greatest influence being the Celtic tradition.

This is a useful reference book for those who, like your Secretary, are often asked to give the meaning or derivation not only of surnames but also of first names. It will also widen family historians' knowledge on this subject.

Jessica Freeman

THE LA BOUCHARDIERE FAMILY - An Index and Family Tree 1700-1990  
by Basil La Bouchardière

The format is comprised of forty-six A5 pages enclosed between two acetate covers secured by a Spirex binding, each page is printed horizontally on one side only. The result is a very neat, compact booklet, durable and well protected from fingers. The Spirex binding enables the pages to be opened flat, an advantage that seems to be neglected by the pages being printed on one side only.

The text covers the La Bouchardière family from 1700 to 1990, commencing with Jean-Antoine Bouchard leaving France for Pondicherry in India and continuing with twenty-five numbered family trees which are indexed.

The index is very informative giving all available facts together with the respective family tree listings, listed alphabetically by forenames. The index runs from Adelaide Moreira to Zella (surname?). Thus, the index appears as: Mary Ann La Bouchardière, Mary Aurelia D'Jordan, Mary Charlotte Martenez, Mary Florence, etc. and would have been of more value if it had been listed alphabetically by surname.

The family trees are very neatly organised and easy to read, setting a standard for all to follow.

J. E. F.

THE JOSSELIN SOCIETY NEWSLETTER Issue No. 1, April 1991.  
Published quarterly. A4, 5pp. Edited and published by Peter Josling, 61 Golden Dell, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, AL7 4EE, England.

This is a very good beginning, the content is varied, containing news of the the newly founded Josselin Society and a report of its first meeting. Also there are two interesting stories about people bearing this name and a history of the life of Robert Jocelyn, 1st Viscount Jocelyn 1688-1756. In addition to these topics there is a paragraph on the variants of the name, of which there are many. All this adds up to a well balanced newsletter.

The overall presentation is good, with bold clear print and right margin justification. However, on the adverse side the spelling is to say the least a little bizarre and the spacing after full stops sometimes nonexistent. I feel it was probably produced rather quickly to coincide with the founding of the Society and that future issues will not have these small faults, which do not in themselves detract from this thoroughly enjoyable newsletter.

M. E. R.

QL GENEALOGIST - A COMPUTER PROGRAMME FOR USE WITH THE SINCLAIR Q.L.

Although my experience of family history computer programmes is limited, I have found QL Genealogist so useful with my One-Name Study of the PENNYMAN family that I am writing this my first and probably only article on a computer programme.

The programme (unlike so many computer products) does not require a great knowledge of computers, indeed it is more important to understand genealogy than computers in order to be able to use it. It comes with a clear manual and the writer recommends following the instructions on a tutorial programme building up the family tree of the BLOGGS family, to learn its features.

Entering data is easy: you type the first and surnames, date of birth, date of death and the reference number of either or both parents. In the case of a wife or husband you type the reference number preceded by a "-". I was able to enter over 300 people in three evenings.

The major benefit, however, is the ability to enter lists of research material, such as parish register entries, IGI data, etc., using the IDENTIFY command to link an IGI entry with a family tree. This can be done in two ways: first, if you know to whom the entry refers you can link the IGI entry to the appropriate reference; secondly, if, as is more likely, the family member to whom the IGI entry refers is not known, the programme will search through all persons of that name including variants, pausing at each name to ask if this is the person referred to in the IGI. There is also a facility to specify a range of years, for example, +/- 5 years, in which case the search will be limited to the dates of birth within this range from the IGI entry. The programme has the ability to identify an unlimited number of variants in both the main and the female lines, so that incorrect spellings cease to be problem. For the first time I can really use the IGI data without being overwhelmed by it.

Once a match between research data and a name has been established, a note of this is attached to the family tree which may be called up as required. All data is changeable so that mistakes and changes can be identified and corrected.

A number of REPORTS may be produced of which SNAPSHOT is probably the most useful. This lists all family members alive in a specified year, giving first and surname, date of birth, date of death and age, a facility which alone has enabled me to identify one family member who appeared in a series of leases, each giving his age, and while I could have worked this out, the programme gave me the information in seconds. ANCESTORS gives a list of the ancestors of a selected name and their relationship. HEADS of FAMILIES gives the heads of branches of a family that has been identified. This is particularly useful in my one-name

study, where I have several families that as yet I have been unable to link with the main line.

Due to limitations of space only the major features can be described, but there are numerous other commands that can be selected from on screen menus, for example, INDEX, TREE, EXPORT (to database), HARDCOPY for printed output, etc.

The QL is no longer manufactured but has the active support of a large user group and this programme would, in my view, justify the purchase of the computer just to use the software. However, to use the full version memory expansion is required, but the size of the family records is only limited by disc storage and memory, 377 names occupy under 15k of disc space. The writer of the programme has an 896k expansion and has 6,000 research references and 1,300 names entered.

The cost of the programme with postage and packing is £19.50 from the writer, Chris Boutal, 42 Charwood, Wokingham, Berkshire RG11 1RY.

Mark Whyman, Member No. 1229 [7 Rockwood Close, Guisborough, Cleveland, TS14 7BG.]

---

## NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

### A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF EARLY ENGLISH VIOLIN MAKERS

Mr. Norman Fairfax of 8 Homefield Road, Riverhead, Kent, TN13 2DU is compiling records of early English violin makers with a view to compiling a biographical dictionary. He would be very grateful to receive appropriate references from family historians and will be happy to supply any information that he is able to in return.

-----

### REGISTERED NAMES FOUND IN AN INDEX

Inge Veacock, Member No. 1396, writes that while indexing the book "A History of the Queen's College of British Guiana" by Norman E. Cameron, MA, she noted several names being researched by members of the Guild. The book, published in 1951, covers the years 1844 to 1946. Listed below are the names of interest to members and further details can be obtained from Mrs. I. R. Veacock, 71 Queen Anne's Grove, Ealing, London, W5 3XP.

AGARD, J.E.; AKERS, WARRANT OFFICER; ALLSOPP, S.R.R. (a Master); BEVIS, J.H., BSC London (a Master from 1927); FULTON, E.W., M.A. (a Master 1901); LOBB, REGINALD POPHAM, THE HON.; MAIN, J.A.; MOULDER E.R.D. (Headmaster from

1901); MOULDER, T.H.K.; PATRICK, R. (Inspector of Schools); PAYNES, MAYNARD W.; PAYNE, W.S.L., MC; POTTER, MR.; POTTER, R.C.G.; POTTER, T.LA.J.C. (Master); ROSE, F.G.; ROSE, DR.; SALMON, G.V., REV. CANON; SEARS, W.A., REV.; SEARS, A.W.; SWAIN, E.G.; TURNER, W.S., MAJOR; WISHART, W.R.; WISHART, W. de W., DR. (Guiana Scholar 1890); WODEHOUSE, P.E. (His Excellency the Governor 1856).

-----

### THE JOSSELYN SOCIETY

Peter Josling, Member No. 1606, has recently formed the Josselin Society which includes variants of this name (Josling, Joscelyne, Joscelyn, Joslin, Josselyn, Joslyn, Joslan, Jostling, Jasline, Joclyn, Jocelyne, Josland, Josslyne, Josclyn, Josclyne, Jasling, Jossling, Jocelin), the actual name of the Society being derived from the town in France of the same name.

The first meeting of the Society was held on Sunday, February 24th 1991, twelve interested people attending the evening meeting at The Jobbers' Rest, St. Mary's Lane, Upminster, Essex. It is hoped that a similar meeting will be held twice yearly. Also the first Newsletter was published in April 1991 and this will in the future be quarterly with issues in March, June, September and December.

All enquiries and items for the Newsletter should be sent to: Peter Josling, 61 Golden Dell, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, AL7 4EE, England.

---

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

#### THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES REGIONAL MEETINGS

9th November 1991 at the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London, EC1M 7BA. The speakers will include: Mr. Brian Christmas, Mr. Anthony Camp, BA, FSG, a speaker from St. Catherine's House and one from the PRO at Chancery Lane. This is a once only opportunity to solve many problems.

25th January 1992 at the West Midlands Passenger Transport Building, 16 Summer Lane, Birmingham. Details with the October Journal.

9th and 10th or 16th and 17th May 1992 Guild AGM and Weekend Conference. Place to be announced.

7th November 1992 at Chippenham, Wiltshire.

### OTHER DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

6th to 8th September 1991, the Federation of Family History Societies (FFHS) Conference at Sheffield, Yorkshire. Guild speaker to be announced.

10th to 12th April 1992, the FFHS Conference at Humberside College of Further Education, Hull. Guild speaker: Elisabeth McDougall.

4th to 8th September 1992, the 6th British Family History Conference, Worcester College, Worcester. Guild speaker to be announced.

---

### **NEW MEMBERS**

As we did in the last Journal we are publishing the names and interests of new members.

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

- 1733 Mrs. J. Arnison  
Town End, Laithes, Penrith, Cumbria, CA11 0AW  
ARNISON ARNESSON
- 1734 Mrs. R. A. Turner  
27 Burley Close, London, SW16 4QQ  
LEWER LUER
- 1735 Mr. O. W. J. Hurden  
Andromeda, 55 Coombe Farm Avenue, Fareham, Hants, PO16 0TS  
HURDEN HURDYN
- 1736 Mr. A. J. Crews  
106 Ridgeway Road, Rumney, Cardiff, S Glamorgan, CF3 9AB  
CREWS CRUSE
- 1737 Mrs. L. Sullivan  
(member only no name registered)
- 1738 Mr. B. A. Springate  
24 Salisbury Road, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 3AE  
SPRINGATE SPRINGETT
- 1739 Mrs. M. J. Woolgar  
55 Rose Green Road, Rose Green, Bognor Regis, West Sussex,  
PO21 3ES  
WOOLGAR WOLGER
- 1740 Mr. P. E. Tidsall  
DANGERFIELD D'ANGERVILLE  
The Spinney, Penny Long Lane, Derby, DE3 1AW  
TIDSALL TIDDSWELL WINDROW
- 1741 Miss S. E. Peyman  
15 The Grovelands, Lancing, West Sussex, BN15 8HY  
PEYMAN PEYMAN
- 1742 Mrs. Y. Lorine  
(member only no name registered)

1743	Mr. J. H. Pitts	PITTS	PITTES
	21 Elm Grove, Toddington, Dunstable, Beds, LU5 6BJ		
1744	Mr. P. E. Langford	THOMERSON	THOMERSOON
	7 William Burt Close, Weston Turville, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP22 5QX		
1745	Miss C. J. Hackshall	HACKSHALL	HAXWELL
	175 Hermon Hill, South Woodford, London, E18 1QQ		
1746	Mrs. S. Horsup	HORSUP	HORSUPP
	341 Colchester Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, 1PA 4SE		
1747	Mrs. P. Kenyon	DARNBROUGH	DARNBOROUGH
	83 Windsor Road, Denton, Lancs, M34 2HB		
1748	Mrs. J. Hockless	HOCKLESS	OCKLESS
	7 McKenzie Court, Greensborough, Victoria 3088, Australia		
1749	Mrs. B. M. Greene		RICKERS
	18 Welland Court, Cheltenham, Glos, GL52 3HS		
1750	Mr. H. M. Knight	MARRIAGE	MARAGE
	327 Nore Road, Fortishead, Bristol, Avon, BS20 8EN		
1751	Mr. R. Church		CHURCH
	65 Harrison Drive, High Halstow, Kent, ME3 8IP		
1752	Mr. P. J. Sobey	SOBEY	SOBEE
	511 Bath Road, Saltford, Bristol, BS18 3HQ		
1753	Mr. A. B. Hawkes	HAWKES	HAWKINS
	33 Southfield Road, Armthorpe, Doncaster, S Yorks, DN3 3BH		
1754	Mrs. P. Jones	(member only no name registered)	
1755	Mr. A. J. Kingsmill		KINGSMILL
	Coremansstraat 24, Bus 6, 2600 Antwerp, Belgium		
1756	Mr. G. T. C. Springford	SPRINGFORD	SPRINGBET
	30 Parklawn Avenue, Epsom, Surrey, KT18 7SL		
1757	Ms. M. S. Wells	GULLICK	GULLOCK
	106 Alexandra Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, HP2 4AG		
1758	Dr. A. D. Sackville	SACKFIELD	SHAKEFIELD
	7 Rutland Crescent, Ormskirk, Lancs, L39 1LP		
1759	Mr. S. J. Bell	(member only no name registered)	
1760	Mrs. P. A. Skittrall	SKITTRALL	SKITTRIL
	17 Windmill Avenue, East Dereham, Norfolk, NR20 3BE		



1761 Mrs. E. B. Hammond FICKLING FICKLIN  
13 Belmont Close, Wickford, Essex, SS12 OHR

1762 Ms. J. R. Timmermeister (member only no name registered)

1763 Mr. D. W. Smerdon SMERDON SMIRDON  
17 Walnut Lane, Milton, New York 12547, USA

1764 Mr. W. F. Nutt NUTT  
43 High Street, Stilton, Cambs, PE7 3RA

1765 Mrs. V. E. Mitchell McGLASHEN BUCHANAN  
36 Broadlands Avenue, Hockley, Essex, SS5 5EW

1766 Mr. J. O. Avis LAWSON  
PO Box 9221 AMF, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87119, USA

1767 Mrs. J. Hadwen BLEAKLEY BLAKELY  
91 Oak Avenue, Bare, Morecambe, Lancs, LA4 6HY

1768 Mrs. G. L. Jurd HUEGDON HUGDON  
219 Westmount Road, Eltham, London, SE9 1XZ

1769 Mr. A. Bardsley BARDSLEY BARSLEY  
Cartref, Church Lane, Gawsworth, Macclesfield, Cheshire,  
SK11 9QY

1770 Mrs. C. Savage AVANN AVAN  
11 Orchard Road, Hook Norton, Nr. Banbury, Oxon, OX15 5LX

1771 Mrs. W. Russell FUNNELL FUNNELLE  
33 Bell Barn Shopping Centre, Cregoe Street, Lee Bank,  
Birmingham, B15 2DZ

1772 Mr. H. E. Nason NASON NASSONNE  
Fredericton R R No. 10, Beaverdam N B, Canada E3B 6H6

1773 Mrs. J. M. Bradley DUDGEON DUDGEN  
Flat 2, 17 Fitzalan Road, Littlehampton, W Sussex, BN17 5JR

1774 Mr. A. L. W. Wakeling WAKELING WAKELAND  
9 Queen Street, Brightlingsea, Essex, CO7 0PH

1775 Mr. D. H. Whaley WHALEY WHALLEY  
The Old Rectory, Oxhill, Warwick, CV35 0QR

1776 Mr. A. T. Hatt (member only no name registered)

1777 Mr. J. A. Holdip HOLDIP HOLDUP  
61 Blackthorn Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6N 3H4

1778 Mr. J. M. Witheridge WITHERIDGE WETHERIDGE  
6 Nore Close, Darland, Gillingham, Kent, ME7 3DG

- 1779 Mrs. B. Sanders CAMPLEJOHN CAMPLETON  
"Ambarvalia", High Street, Conington, Cambridge, CB3 8LT
- 1780 Ms. P. Salisbury BURDEKIN BURDAKIN  
2 Peddles Lane, Charlton Mackrell, Somerton, Somerset,  
TA11 6AQ
- 1781 Mrs. R. Gill HARDWAY  
108 Foxley Lane, Purley, Surrey, CR8 3NB
- 1782 Mrs. M. Jones (member only no name registered)
- 1783 Mr. R. F. Coghill COGHILL COGLE  
41 Chalton Road, Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, FK9 4EF
- 1784 Mrs. P. Gibbs (member only no name registered)
- 1785 Mr. J. M. Spathaky CREE CRY  
9 Fairstone Hill, Oadby, Leicester, LE2 5RL
- 1786 Mrs. A. Baxter BEVERLEY BEVERLEE  
9 Wendouree Street, Busby, NSW, Australia
- 1787 Mrs. R. M. Fordham (member only no name registered)
- 1788 Mr. G. H. A. Cooke PIMBLE PEMBLE  
North Cottage, Monmouth Road, Longhope, Glos, GL17 0QF
- 1789 Mr. K. J. Bunney BUNNEY BONNY  
10514 Huntingdon Wood, Houston, Texas 77099, USA
- 1790 Mr. R. W. Warwick (member only no name registered)
- 1791 Ms. V. Robinson GRUT GRUTT  
4 Burmarsh, Sutton Saint Nicholas, Hereford, HR1 3BW
- 1792 Mrs. S. M. Empey (member only no name registered)
- 1793 Mrs. V. M. Bailey (member only no name registered)
- 

## DEADLINES

The deadline for the October issue is Monday, September 2nd, 1991 and for the January 1992 issue, Monday, December 2nd, 1991.

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

Copyright of material is to the Editor of the Journal of One-Names 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 £6.00, and covers four issues of this Journal and two issues of Family History News and Digest. On joining members receive a copy of the current edition of the REGISTER OF ONE-NAME STUDIES and supplements and new editions as they are issued.

---

THE JOURNAL OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

ISSN 0262-4842

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

---

---

ACME PRINTING CO. LTD., 38-40 MIDDLE STREET, PORTSMOUTH, HAMPSHIRE.