

The Journal Of
ONE-NAME STUDIES



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OCTOBER 1991

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ONE-NAME STUDIES

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

First, I would like to thank all those members who have sent articles in answer to my plea in the July issue. Please keep sending them as I like to have a good number in hand and they are always most gratefully received. However, I would like to remind members that the Journal is produced by reducing an A4 format to A5, which means that very small print that can be produced on a computer and/or word processor cannot be reproduced as it is, since reduced to A5 it becomes unreadable except with the aid of a magnifying glass.

Members' attention is drawn to the Treasurer's message on page 100 and the enclosed slip in this Journal concerning the renewal of membership. Last year when the latter was incorporated into the centre of the Journal, in spite of the fact that it was in a different colour, many members did not appear to notice it which resulted in quite a number of delayed renewals.

In my last Editorial I mentioned the fact that a listing of persons appearing in the Indexes of the post 1857 wills and administrations do not always correlate with the GRO Deaths Indexes, since the date and place of death is given in the Indexes to wills and administrations it should be easy to find the corresponding entry in the Indexes of Deaths. To date four members have written to me about their own findings and I will wait until the January 1992 issue of the Journal before writing about them in the hope that more members will undertake this correlation and send me the results. One member tells of a death as late as 1976 which appears not to have been registered, which leads me to ask members the question to which I have been unable to find a satisfactory answer, namely, is it an offence not to register a death? The Act of 1875 made it an offence not to register a birth, but, I believe, does not mention deaths. Since most people use the services of undertakers, who require to have a copy of a death certificate, perhaps it is assumed that all deaths are registered. I am particularly interested in this question, as after my aunt's death, I found that she had recorded the date of my grandfather's death as 28 July 1927. However, a search of the Indexes at St. Catherine's House from 1916, when my grandmother died, until 1931 shows no Thomas Cooper of even approximately the right age. People have put forward a number of theories, such as he left the country or changed his name, but for reasons which are too lengthy to go into here, these would appear to be unlikely. The whole problem is made more difficult since much of what I was told about him has proved to be incorrect, after examining the documentary evidence. In my search I have contacted a first cousin whom I had never previously met, a second cousin who I did not know existed until he was mentioned by the Newhaven Historical Society and I received a letter from a second cousin once removed, who had written to the same Society asking for information about her ancestors and it was realised, from my letters, that we must be related. Since then I have been able to provide her with a line back to her great-great-grandmother (my great-grandmother) and we have found that we each possess a photograph showing her great-great-grandmother, her great-great-great-aunt and her great-grandmother. These two photographs are not identical although they were both taken

by the same photographer in Brompton Road, London. The poses are similar, but the clothes and general aging would place them about ten years apart. However, none of these people seem to know anything about my grandfather, in fact, I have been able to supply those contacted with information.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Peter Towey

One question, that I think most of us have been asked over the years is: What is the purpose of one-name studies? I don't think that there is any one "correct" answer. When I started what turned into a one-name study on the Freathys, it was because I was stuck in my researches into my branch of that family; a John Freathy aged about thirty-eight was married in the parish of Antony in Cornwall and I could not identify him. I decided that, as Freathy was comparatively rare, I should research all the branches until I identified the right John by direct reference or elimination. Now, some fifteen years later I am still studying Freathys but have still not identified my John ... though I have hopes ... ! While doing the research however, I became interested in the Freathy surname and I am happy researching them without worrying about whether the research is likely to help in identifying John.

I think that that is one of the main points; you must enjoy what you are doing and must avoid feeling that there is only one true method of undertaking a one-name study and that anyone who does not stick to it is, in some way, not doing it "properly".

A one-name study, however, does use the same skills as family history and genealogy and is not really a separate discipline. While the Guild exists to band one-namers together so that we can get together and learn from each other; and while there are techniques, such as extracting all references to our surnames from indexes, that are probably more helpful to us than to people researching a single line; we should not lose sight of family history researchers' techniques that can help us too.

For example, in England anyway, a surname usually descends through the male line. If you get stuck in researching one of your one-name lines, it is still worth bearing in mind that people with different surnames were often just as much a part of the family as those "of the name": for example, married daughters, sisters and aunts, step-siblings, cousins and other relations by marriage. If you try to reconstitute the actual family you may well find references or clues to your one-name in the most unexpected places; particularly from wills, deeds and other legal records. There can, of course, be a lot of work in this and, if you are not careful, you may well find yourself starting half a dozen different one-name studies just to investigate one relationship! However, used judiciously, the technique can enable you to sort out some of the thorniest problems and also to put flesh on the bones of what might otherwise be a rather skeletal "tree".

The 1991 Register

In the past the Guild has issued its Register every other year, issuing supplements in between to up-date the membership. Your Committee have decided, however, that we should in future issue a new Register every year. The next one will be issued this autumn. It will go out at about the same time as this Journal but will be under separate cover because the envelopes could not take the Journal, the News and Digest and the Register all at the same time.

The 1992 AGM and Conference

After my plea in the July Journal, Dorothy Dore, Member No. 303, suggested that we hold the 1992 AGM and Weekend Conference at Eaton Hall International which is about two miles from Retford in north Nottinghamshire. Many thanks to Dorothy! It is a conference venue and international training centre specialising in adult education. At weekends it is available for conferences such as ours. It will be considerably cheaper than Shrewsbury and there will be accomodation for 100 to 150 people. Let's try to fill it this time! It would also be great to welcome some of our many members from outside the UK.

The college is just off the A1 on the A638 and there is a railway station at Retford on both the London and Edinburgh main lines and the Manchester to Grimsby line. There should, therefore, be no problem in getting there whether by public or private transport. Another bonus is that they will provide special individual menus for those who need to avoid particular foods, etc. The application form is being prepared and will be distributed as soon as can be arranged.

A MESSAGE FROM THE TREASURER

Jess Jephcott

Subscriptions fall due on 1st January 1992. The loose section with this Journal details those of you who have (at the time of going to print) paid already, those of you who have standing orders set up with your bank and those of you who have provided a deed of covenant to help us with our costs. I hope that this assists you with deciding what action is required.

If you have not already done so and are in a position to do so, please set up a standing order and fill in a covenant form. Please remember to send your subscription in good time as having to send reminders costs the Guild financially and causes extra work for Guild officers.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Keith E. G. Meredith

Our band of Overseas Corresponding Members who promote and represent the Guild overseas continues to grow. They are:

Australia - Michael Warry.
Canada - Dan Barrett.

New Zealand - Lil Baker and Donna Kingan.
USA - J. C. Halbrooks, Donna Potter Phillips and Christi
- (Mrs. E.) Kilduff.

Their addresses are in the Register.

CANADA - Dan Barrett has answered over 500 queries on the Guild and its registered names. Quite an achievement.

USA - The Guild was represented at the Genealogical Conference in Denver in June, when Donna Phillips distributed a mass of flyers on the Guild.

AUSTRALIA - With us only having Michael Warry in Australia we need more coverage. Any volunteers please?

LETTERS - J. C. Halbrooks has made a number of suggestions on the future role of the Guild. Our Chairman, Peter Towey, found it very interesting, so it is published in this issue (page 116) as a means of opening up a correspondence debate among all members. We are also appreciative of the letter from Brian Faithfull (page 119) on his latest "Faithful" gathering.

GUILD MEETING IN NEW ZEALAND - As well as being the organiser of the New Zealand Genealogical Society Annual Conference at Hawkes Bay in May, Lily Baker also hosted a Guild Meeting. This will have been the second Guild meeting overseas; the first being organised by Donna Kingan. Lil's account of her event also appears in this issue.

BULK PAYMENT OF OVERSEAS SUBSCRIPTIONS - From time to time we are asked if overseas subscriptions could be paid in bulk in each country in order to save bank charges. We are advised that only the Treasurer can collect on behalf of the Guild, but there is no reason why overseas members should not set up an informal arrangement among themselves. The Guild's responsibility would not start until the money was received by the Treasurer together with a list of payees. If anyone in each country (but see later for the USA) would volunteer, please request an up to date list of your countries members from the Treasurer, as soon as possible. There would of course have to be a small charge on each participant to cover the volunteer's expenses. I understand that New Zealand are contemplating setting up such a system. We are grateful to "Cronicl", No.24, Summer 1991, the Journal of Powys FHS for the following:

"Americans wishing to send money (say £6) to Britain should:

- 1) Telephone Ruesh International in Washington DC on Freephone 1-800-424-2933. Ruesh will quote the conversion rate, add the \$2 fee and give a reference number.
- 2) Send a personal cheque (check) for the amount to Ruesh International, 1350 Eye St. NW, 10th Floor, Washington DC 20005, giving their reference number and the name of the payee.
- 3) Within a few days you will receive a Ruesh check for £6 made out to the payee, which you post to him."

KEITH AND MARY OVERSEAS - My wife, Mary, retired last year, when we had planned to travel. The trip was cancelled primarily due to my having a prostate operation in October 1990. The recovery didn't progress as well as expected so I was back in the hospital for surgery twice again, so it was late in July when I got the all clear. So while all was well, there was little time to replan. By the time you read this, we should have been on the East coast of Canada and the USA from mid September to early October, where we hope to have visited Dan Barrett in Ontario, our Canadian cousin in Quebec and see some of both countries, including the town of Meredith in New Hampshire. Then to Edmonton about the 11th October for another cousin with the possibility of contacting Guild members around Calgary. Onward to Vancouver by about the 16th of October for Spokane to visit Donna Phillips later in October. After stays in Hawaii and Fiji we hope to arrive in New Zealand towards the end of November to visit friends and Lil Baker during December and then with Donna Kingan and friends over Christmas and the New Year. Next to Australia to see more of the country and relatives and friends and then home via Malaysia. It all seems very unreal at the moment after the past disappointments but we are keeping our fingers crossed. We are only sorry that it is impractical to see J. C. Christi and Michael Warry this time. We have written to those Guild members we think live near our route as it may be possible to see them and/or give a talk locally. If anyone wishes to make contact please write to your local representative Donna Phillips, Lil Baker or Donna Kingan. Michael Warry in Australia is very tied up at the moment so for Oz write c/o Denize Meredith, 2 Baywood Avenue, Dapto, NSW 2530, Australia. On present plans we should be back in the UK in March 1992.

THE MEETING OF THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES HELD IN NEW ZEALAND

Lily Baker

A lunch time meeting was held on Sunday, 19th May 1991 at Lindisfarne College, Hastings, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, during the Hawke's Bay Genealogy Conference which also included the New Zealand Society of Genealogists' Annual General Meeting.

About fifty people attended this informal meeting at which the aims and objectives of the Guild were read out and special mention was made of the overseas category D.

An Auckland member of the Guild explained how she uses her computer as a database for her registered surname, making information easier to find.

Donna Kingan, the New Zealand Overseas Corresponding Member, was unable to be present this year, so I endeavoured to spend as much time as I could spare chairing this meeting. (I was also the Convenor/Chairman of the whole Conference.)

Some time was given to discussion and questions from the floor and all too soon the time slotted in for this meeting had come to an end.

Copies of the 1990 Register of the Guild of One-Name Studies were purchased by those attending and this will help publicise the Guild's work.

This is the third time a meeting of the Guild has been held in New Zealand within the National Genealogy Conference and it has been well attended each time.

The New Zealand Society of Genealogists has recently purchased the full set of St. Catherine's House, Births, Marriages and Deaths Indexes which will be very useful in helping our New Zealand members to collect their surnames from this source. The Indexes are being looked after in Hastings for the New Zealand Genealogical Society and the members of our Hawke's Bay Group provide a research service for members throughout New Zealand.

The next conference will be held in Nelson in 1992, which is a fruit growing area with fine weather much the same as we have in Hawke's Bay.

Mrs. L. C. M. Baker, Member No. 751 [95 Well Road, Hastings, New Zealand.]

"MY COUSIN RACHEL" - Found in a Catalogue of Postal History Material (Rachel Manaton née Carew)

Joan A. Carew Richardson

Another one-name researcher kindly sent me the catalogue of a forthcoming auction, drawing my attention to page 11. There, listed under "Free Franks", was item 169: "1705, Seven Envelopes (entire with letters) from a Mrs. Manaton at Chelsea to Richard Carew at Barly' near Exon ... A fine lot showing abuse of franking system, one with rate erased..."

A fine lot indeed; the postal peccadillos were of no significance to me, but the writer was. She was "My Cousin Rachel"; not my cousin, for I cannot claim kinship to any of the armigerous Carews, nor for that matter was she Daphne Du Maurier's cousin, but it was Rachel Manaton's portrait hanging in Antony House, Cornwall, that gave the author the title for one of her best loved stories.

Manderley, the setting for Dame Daphne's "Rebecca" was inspired by Menabilly, the home of the Rashleigh family near Fowey. She was subsequently to lease the house making it her home for more than twenty years. A previous house on the same site had been the home of Rachel Manaton's sister, Jane née Carew, who married Johnathan Rashleigh in 1681. When the senior line of the Carews of Antony failed in the 18th century, it was Jane's and Johnathan's great-grandson, Reginald Pole, who succeeded to the estates. He assumed the name

and arms of Carew, being known as Pole Carew. His direct descendants still live at Antony House, a National Trust property since 1961.

Jane Reshleigh and Rachel Manaton were the surviving progeny from the first marriage of their father Sir John Carew, 3rd Baronet of Antony, who died in 1692. Their mother died at the age of twenty-nine when Jane and Rachel were, respectively, eight and six. Sir John married again but within five years he was once more a widower; two daughters from this second marriage died in infancy. He contracted his third, and final, marriage in the same year as Jane married Johnathan Rashleigh. Rachel did not marry until 1690 by which time she had acquired four small siblings of the half-blood: Gertrude born in 1682, Richard in 1684, William (whose baptism has not been traced) and Mary who arrived early in 1688/9 and died an infant.

Richard succeeded his father as 4th Baronet at the age of eight. He was far from robust as evidenced by his father's hesitant provision for "my sonne Richard Carew in case he shall live to attain to his age of one and twenty". Six years later Sir John's widow, Mary, died, whereupon Richard, Gertrude and William became the wards of their maternal uncle, Nicholas Morice, he being the sole survivor of the three guardians nominated by their late father.

The first of the seven letters which went to auction^r was actually written by the seventeen year old Sir Richard Carew, from "London June ye 3^d 1701". Like the other six it was addressed to Richard Carew of Barley, a cousin of the half-blood to the late Sir John Carew. Young Richard was "mightily obliged that you so readily granted my request, for which I return you hearty thanks, and should be very glad of any opportunity to show how much I am Sir Your obliged Humble Servant". He added a postscript in a less formal vein - "All here give's you their services pray make mine acceptable to your Lady".

Richard was very likely staying at the London home of his half-sister Rachel and her husband, Ambrose Manaton, of Kilworthy. The Manatons were childless and Rachel was very attached to her young siblings. Sister Jane at Menabilly was now a widow preoccupied with her own offspring. Young Richard's effusive thanks were doubtless connected with the legal action started by Richard Carew of Barley, against Nicholas Morice, concerning the mismanagement of the Antony estates.

Rachel omitted the year from the first of her letters to her kinsman at Barley merely heading it "March ye 3^d" but it must date from 1703/4. Richard, her half-brother, had died in the previous October aged nineteen; his younger brother, William, was now the 5th Carew Baronet of Antony. Richard made his will four months before he died "duely weighing the uncertainties and frailties of human life". He made his kinsman, Richard Carew of Barley, his sole executor and trustee, both of his personal estate and the lands and funds invested for him by his late father's trustees (of whom only Nicholas Morice survived). He made bequests to the poor of Antony and the adjacent parishes, left £100 to his sister, Gertrude (now the wife of Sir Godfrey Copley), a similar amount to his cousin, Grace Sawle (she was sister to Richard Carew of Barley) and £50 to Grace's sister,

Katherine Pinneck. After generous provision for his servants and £50 to his executor "to buy a ring for his trouble in and about this Trust", Richard left the residue of his goods, chattels and personal estate to his "sister Rachell Manaton".

Rachel, in her first letter, was forwarding "Mr Morices answers" but had "not yett received Mr Morices mony". Gertrude and her husband had made sworn statements. Mr. Eares (steward of the Antony estates) had submitted his reply but Rachel feared "a great delay over not answering his bill. Whether my Cos(in) Hoblyn³ will give a fuller answer semes uncertain, w^{ch} if hee dos not wee must proceed against him; and y^e I fear will allso bee a great delay to ye busyness".

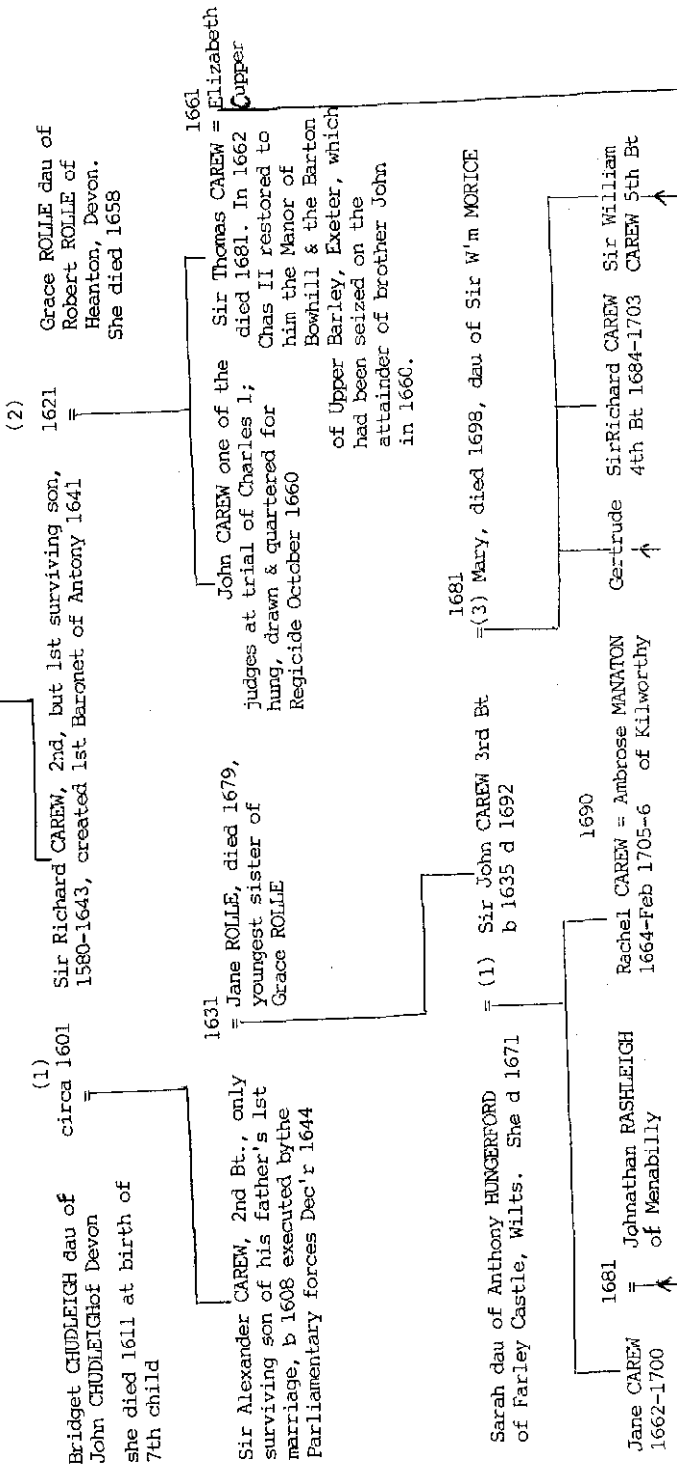
Rachel's letter and the one written by young Richard in June 1701 were both dispatched to Barley under the frank of Thomas Carew, an Army officer, and the addressees' eldest brother.

Richard Carew of Barley was in London during May 1704, to receive probate of his young namesake's will, and was thus able to talk to Rachel Manaton about the progress of their legal action. It was perhaps then that they decided to lodge a complaint against young Richard's successor, William the 5th Baronet. In the following May, Richard was back in London on another legal errand. This time it was to take probate of brother Thomas's will under which he received all the latter's estates in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, Exeter, and elsewhere, plus the residue of Thomas's personal estate.

The next of Rachel's letters to survive was written on the 14th August 1705. Her kinsman, Richard, at Barley, had not replied to her recent letter causing her to "again repeat my desiers if you will pleas to favor mee with your assistance in this affaire, and your derrections in what ye think proper". She sent Richard news of his sister Grace, who was wife to Francis Sawle⁴, woollen draper of the parish of St. Mary at Savoy. Grace had been unable to write to her brother "being very ill ever since, she thinkes ye first occation was with ye great fright att ye fier in Somerset Huse, wee thought it would have been ye smallpox or violent feavor wch now raines much in towne; but I hope now all danger of that is over, she beeing much better is satt up the evening". Rachel ended her letter by begging Richard's "pardon a thousand times for ye great troble I give ye".

She wrote to Richard at Barley again on the 11th September 1705 sending him "all ye letters yt I can find has any thing of busynes in yem and Mr Daubies opinion on ye bill and answer". The bill was doubtless that released in November 1705 by Richard of Barley to the Keeper of the Great Seal concerning the administration of the 4th Baronet's will and the management of the resultant trust by himself, Rachel Manaton and Nicholas Morice. It would appear that the latter was now reconciled to his former ward's executor. Perhaps both of them finding it difficult to handle the self-willed William, who was now head of the Carews of Antony.

Richard CAREW of Antony 1555-1620 in 1577 Juliana ARUNDEL daughter of John ARUNDEL of
 Author of the Survey of Cornwall 1563-1629 Trerice



Their great-grandson Reginald POLE inherited Antony assuming the name POLE CAREW. In 1926 the present head of the FAMILY inherited the POLE Baronetcy of Shute, Devon, on the death of a distant kinsman. He took the name CAREW POLE for himself and his direct heirs but his kinsmen remain POLE CAREW.

Rachel was being kept very busy. On the 19th September she wrote again to tell Richard that the steward of Antony, Mr. Eares, had informed her that the 16th October "is apoynted for takeing Mr Sparkes and his answer to our bill". Two days later she wrote to express her concern on hearing that Richard had made a fruitless journey to Antony in search of a document which was en route to him at Barley. Rachel was downcast having learned that her own "Comission is like to bee deferred, ye consequence of wch will put of ye hearing till next sumer". She contemplated changing her counsel and sought Richard's advice. Like most male members of the family he had received legal training having entered the Middle Temple in 1584. An important piece of family news was consigned to a postscript "my Cos(in) Sawle has buryed her littel Gerle this day".

There was happier news in Rachel's next letter dated the 21st December: "I was prevented writing yu last post beeing with my Cosen Sawle hoo was yn very ill she was taken about three of ye Clock tuesday morning, and continewed till last night; between six and seven yn she was delivered of a very lusty fine gerle; and I thank God both are very well". Rachel had evidently engaged new counsel; she had waited on Mr. Hooper who "promises mee (he) will take all care immaginable of ye busyness". The letter was franked by Jos. Sawle, doubtless one of Grace's in-laws.

Exactly two months later, 21st February 1705/6, Rachel Manaton, aged forty-one, was buried at Antony alongside her father, Sir John Carew, and her much loved half-brother, Sir Richard. All three are commemorated by an elaborate monument on the south wall of the tower of Antony's parish church of St. James and St. Mary.

Notes

1. Now spelt Barley and within the confines of Exeter, Barley and Bowhill came into the Carew possession in the late 15th century by marriage with the daughter and heir of Roger Holland. The Carews used it as a property for a younger son.
2. The auctioneers, on learning of my interest, very kindly supplied complimentary photocopies.
3. Three of the late Sir John Carew's cousins - the sisters, Anne, Grace and Bridget Carew - had married members of the Hoblyn family.
4. The descendants of Francis and Grace Sawle inherited Barley, all four of Grace's brothers dying without issue.

Sources

Records of Messrs. Coodes, Hubbard, French and Follett, Solicitors of St. Austell, deposited in the Cornwall County Record Office at Truro and calendared in the National Register of Archives, Quality House, London WC2 - Report No. 21923 - Volume 2 - page 529 Estate Administration.

PCC Wills: Sir John Carew Bt., Antony, Cornwall	1692 Fane 22
Mary Carew, his widow	1598 229

Sir Richard Carew, Bt. of Antony 1704 May 103
Thomas Carew, Armiger of Barley, Devon 1705 May 85

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

FAMILY HISTORY INTO PRINT

Ann Laver

I am sure there comes a time when one does wonder what to do with all one's research, especially if it is ever going to be useful to any other person other than oneself. The simple reason is that whereas you know what all the pieces of paper relating to baptisms, deaths, wills, monumental inscriptions, etc. mean, nobody else does so. It seemed a waste when I realised that all those years I had accumulated information would only be generally accessible, so I decided that I should put it into a more readable book form for others to enjoy.

My maiden name and one-name study was Thompstone and everyone with that name living today is descended from one man, John Thompstone (1742-1801) of Gawsorth Mill, Cheshire. John had nine sons, fifty-one grandchildren and ninety-one great-grand-children. I had an A4 page for each son, grandson and great-grandson similar to the card index used by many genealogists. This was used as the basis for each page of the book along with an acknowledgement, foreword, abbreviations, list of families and genealogical research. In all it came to 148 pages including a central spread for the whole family tree. Each individual son had his own family tree. A page looked like this:

JOSEPH THOMPSTONE OF MANCHESTER, HABERDASHER, 1809 - 1889

BAPTISED 31 Dec 1809 Gawsorth s/o John and Olive Thompstone

MARRIED 1840 HANNAH MARIA RATHBONE reg Manchester Sep

b c. 1810 Gawsorth

d 1865 Aged 70 reg Prestwich Mar

DIED 16 Feb 1889 Aged 79 reg Prestwich Mar

CHILDREN

JAMES bap 11 Jul 1841 M/c Cathedral s/o Joseph & Hannah Thompstone

d 1842 reg Manchester Mar

EDWARD b 1846 Hulme reg Chorlton Dec

1,m 1884 HELEN HAGUE reg Nantwich Jun

d 1 Jan 1917 Aged 55 reg Macclesfield Mar

2,m 1918 ANNIE MAUD HORROCKS reg Barton Mar

d 1947 Aged 79 reg Newton Sep

d 18 May 1930 Aged 83 reg Macclesfield Jun

History was next. The first line was to state the relationship enabling the reader to look for the father's sheet - "Joseph was he second son of John Thompstone of the Underbank, Gawsworth, 1767-1846". I decided to start each history from the time the person married as his earlier life would have been recorded when he was living at home. I kept strictly to date order in the history write up and chose not to put it in my own words but left as much as possible as it had been stated in documents. It was necessary to remember it was being read by family members rather than genealogists, as interpretation can vary widely.

I decided to choose a local firm of printers. Armed with 148 A4 pages I approached them. They would reduce A4 copy to A5 and print the front page and outer cover in the lettering of my choice. The number of copies was based on the number of Thompstone entries in the telephone directories along with the number of persons that I had corresponded with - all families bearing the name Thompstone. The number of copies needed was a guess at this stage, but I was fortunate in that I could check the proofs to see if they were correct before 100 copies were run off. In fact the proofs were not correct, trees had been put in upside down, the lettering was incorrect and there were blank pages. Once these mistakes had been rectified, in a few weeks time, I became the proud owner of 100 books on "John Thompstone of Gawsworth Mill 1742-1801, His Descendants and Ancestors, a history of the Thompstone family from 1690".

A letter was sent to the eldest family member of each branch as it would be through them that news of the book would be passed down. This worked extremely well and the timing of its publication, just before Christmas, meant that many were for Christmas presents and with family gatherings news spread and more copies were asked for. Four months later I had no more copies left and a further 50 copies were printed. Copies were donated to libraries and societies and copies have been sent to family members overseas in New Zealand, Canada, the USA and Australia. The thank you letters I received from family members for the work I had done on the Thompstone family meant it was well worth the time and effort.

This book was produced by typing, cutting and pasting and took well over two years to produce. My genealogical research improved because for each person I had to delve into as much history as I could find and leave no source untapped.

Since then I have produced another similar book for a smaller number of persons. Again tracing back to one man, although not a one-name study. In this case the surname was Proctor, which is not uncommon, and the book produced was "Robert Proctor of Wheatley Lane, Lancashire died 1801, Shoemaker, A History of his Descendants from c. 1750". This time I used an Amstrad PCW9512 which made editing and layout easier.

Now that I have produced two books I am researching two other named persons and of course the early history of the Thompstons. Writing really sharpens one's genealogical research and I have the

satisfaction of knowing that I do not have to leave research folders, but that there is a book about the Thompstone family and Robert Procter which can be read by others.

Mrs. Ann Laver, Member No. 1109 [High Elms, Ripley Lane West Horsley, Surrey, KT24 6JJ.]

THE SURNAME OF KIRK

William L. Kirk, Jr.

[Dr. Kirk read about the Journal in the Newsletter of the Dumfries and Galloway Family History Society and decided to submit the following article.]

The use of a surname seems to have started in France about 1100 and the Norman conquerors carried the custom to England. The Scots do not seem to have taken to a fixed surname until about 200 years later as the Norman influence moved northward from England. There were several ways to choose a surname, but here we are interested in only one, that derived from the region in which one resided or had resided.

In northern England on the Scottish border was the county of Cumberland. Its county seat was Carlisle. About 20 miles south-east of Carlisle along the south fork of the river Tyne (South Tyne) is a place called Kirkhaugh, which in the 13th century was held by Veteri Ponte or Viponts, a Norman family. In 1256, the land was subinfeoffed or subinfeudated to a man named William, who then became William of Kirkhaugh. In other words, the land was effectively owned by William.

To be a land owner in the Middle Ages was quite different from today. The king owned all lands and granted ownership to his nobles with a measure of responsibility for those dwelling on the land. In feudal jargon, the "lord" granted his "vassal" a "fief". This took place at a ceremony of homage that made explicit that the vassal was a delegate in certain matters of authority and government to help the king keep order and that he owed the king certain services in exchange. The most important of these services was the duty of arriving on horseback with followers in time of war. The vassal could in turn grant part of his fief to a subtenant on similar terms, namely in the instance cited from a Vipont to William de Kirkhaugh. The Kirkhaugh family was the family of our ancestors and "Kirkhaugh" became "Kirk". This does not mean that every Scotsman named Kirk had the name derived from "Kirkhaugh", but ours did.

The word "haugh" in Scottish generally refers to "a piece of alluvial land by the side of a river forming part of the floor of a river valley" or, "a corner or nook of land in the bend or angle of a river". So Kirkhaugh means something like "the church by the river bend in the river". "Haugh" was also spelled "hauch" or "haulch". Many words of this kind included a silent "l" to indicate how the preceding vowel should sound. The word was first pronounced like something between "hoke" and "hok".

Prior to 1600 the name was spelled Kirkhaugh, Kirkhaucht, Kirkalch, Kirkhalche, Kirkhaulch, Kirkhauch, Kyrkhauch and Kyrkhalch; all of which would have sounded alike when spoken. The variation in spelling is easy to understand when one realizes that most people in the Middle Ages could not read or write. Even today when we give our name to someone we often must spell it for the listener, even if the name is very simple like Kirk. I receive mail addressed to Kurk, Kurt, Kick, Curt and so forth. If one cannot spell a name, someone recording it must do so phonetically, hence the variation.

Sometime in the early 15th century, the Kirkhaughs became the owners of a rather large area of land outside Dumfries. It extended from Castramon in the west to Milton in the east and from Skelston in the north to Glenesslin in the south; probably an area of about ten square miles. How they acquired this land is not known to me at this time. It seems that by 1500 the original family had divided into four branches in terms of property owned, living in Ogrie, Sundaywell, Glenesslin and Chapel.

In the Scottish lowlands, where these families lived, the rolling harsh "k" sound on the end of surnames was oftentimes softened or dropped; for example, Marnoch became Marno, Nimmock became Nimmo, Rollock became Rollo and so on. By the early 17th century the family name of Kirkhaugh had become Kirko, Kirkhoe, Kirka, Kirkoe or Kirkco, Kirko being by far the most common variant. This is best illustrated by the Bogrie line, where the son of John Kirkhaugh, who is documented as living in 1563 and 1581, became John Kirko, dying circa 1620, while in turn one of John Kirko's grandsons was known as John Kirk, although another of his grandsons was known as James Kirko. The use of Kirko seems to have ended in the early 18th century, when the vowel sound at the end of the name was dropped and it became Kirk. I do not know why.

What evidence do I have to support this metamorphoses of the name? One piece of evidence is the records of the 16th and 17th centuries. Some of the later records have both Kirk and Kirko as well as one of the older, longer versions of the name. In the 18th century phrases such as "Kirko or Kirk" appear with increasing frequency. Another piece of evidence is the use of the names by families themselves. The families in Bogrie in particular used Kirk or Kirko interchangeably beginning sometime in the late 17th century.

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William L. Kirk, Jr., Ph.D. [10044 Adams, Suite 417, Huntington Beach, CA 92646, USA.]

A SINGLE LINE FAMILY

Ronald Smallshaw

Some eight years ago when I first began delving into my family history, I quickly realised the rarity of the Smallshaws. Therefore, I was astonished to find some forty-six wills held in the Lancashire Record Office, which led me to the publishing of two books, "The Family History of the Smallshaws, Volume One. 23 Wills. 1607-1715" and "The Family History of the Smallshaws, Volume Two. Concerning the Manor of Upholland in Lancashire. 23 Wills. 1717-1853".

The first mention of a Smallshaw is in 1277 and the family were to be firmly based on the manor of Upholland as yeomen and gentlemen freeholders. Robert Smalshagh is recorded as a juror on the Court Roll of the manor in 1423 and significantly my grandfather was born in Upholland.

Only recently have I turned my full attention to those records extracted from the indexes at St. Catherine's House. Of course with these, parish registers and census returns, I have proved the kinship of many of the "on telephone" Smallshaws I have corresponded with over the years. I am presently digging into all Smallshaw marriages and resulting families, concentrating on the period 1746 to the present day.

The population explosion of the last century was astonishing, yet there would seem to be some strange law which ensures not only Smallshaw survival, but also rarity. The following table of Smallshaw births over fifteen decades may well interest members of the Guild.

Date	Births			Died Young			Surviving after age of 15		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1837-1846	19	15	34	10	5	15	9	10	19
1847-1856	21	23	44	4	8	12	17	15	32
1857-1866	26	36	62	6	12	18	20	24	44

1867-1876	38	34	72	13	9	22	25	25	50
1877-1886	44	48	92	12	12	24	32	36	68
1887-1896	70	42	112	22	14	36	48	28	76
1897-1906	56	50	106	16	10	26	40	40	80
1907-1916	37	47	84	8	12	20	29	35	64
1917-1926	32	28	60	6	1	7	26	27	53
1927-1936	24	34	58	2	4	6	22	30	52
1937-1946	14	22	36	1	0	1	13	22	35
1947-1956	21	21	42	0	1	1	21	20	41
1957-1966	32	26	58	0	1	1	32	25	57
1967-1976	21	26	47	1	0	1	20	26	46
1977-1986	23	21	44	0	0	0	23	21	44
Totals in 150 years	478	473	951	101	89	190	1377	1384	761

Average births over 150 years:

All - 6.34 Boys - 3.17 Girls - 3.15

Average per year surviving after the age of 15 over 150 years:

All - 5.07 Boys - 2.51 Girls - 2.56

Average births per year over the 50 years 1937-1986:

All - 4.46 Boys - 2.18 Girls - 2.28

Mr. Ronald Smallshaw, Member No. 758 [5 Heathacre, Old Bath Road, Colnbrook, Buckinghamshire, SL3 0HX.]

INFORMATION NEEDED FOR A DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY

Dr. Peter Razzell, D. Phil. (Oxon.)

Editorial Note: *Initially, Dr. Razzell wrote to the Society of Genealogists for help in his demographic study and was directed by Anthony Camp to the Guild, since he believes our research to be the most comprehensive considering the nature of the study. Below are the relevant parts of Dr Razzell's letter.*

I am involved in demographic research relating to British population history, and am particularly interested in the average age of first marriage of women and how it changed over time.

From existing research, we know that the age of marriage of women was one of the most important factors in British demographic history. Unfortunately, nearly all the existing findings are based on very small numbers, and the reliability of the data is questionable on other grounds, particularly of migrants who moved from their parish of birth.

The research as undertaken by the Guild of One-Name Studies means that it is likely to have included both migrants and non-migrants, and such information would be invaluable from an historical and demographic point of view.

What is required is a list of all females in family charts, where there is information on name, date of baptism, place of baptism, date of first marriage and place of first marriage. The information should be listed in sequence, entering the earliest date of baptism first, if possible. (The end date is 1837, so it is only baptisms before that date that should be sent.) Below is the way in which the information should be set out.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Baptism</u>	<u>Place of Baptism</u> (Parish, County and Country)	<u>Date of Marriage</u>	<u>Place of Marriage</u> (Parish, County and Country)
1.				
2.				
etc.				

Examples might be as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Baptism</u>	<u>Place of Baptism</u>	<u>Date of Marriage</u>	<u>Place of Marriage</u>
Mary Fen	9 May 1565	Burford, Oxon	2 Jun, 1590	Burford, Oxon
Jane Liss	5 July 1577	Ham, Kent	17 Jul, 1600	Ash, Kent
Anne Day	2 June 1602	Colyton, Devon	1 May 1626	Diss, Norfolk
Jane Fen	7 April 1604	Burford, Oxon	6 May 1624	Banbury, Oxon
etc. to				
Lorna Day	4 May 1835	Diss, Norfolk	1 Mar, 1860	Diss, Norfolk

Only women born or baptised in England, Scotland or Wales should be included in the listing, although people emigrating and marrying in countries outside Britain should also be included. If information is

available on the woman's father's occupation, that would also be welcome, but this is optional. Also any comments on the sources used for compiling pedigrees (parish records, wills, inventories, etc.) would be very helpful. Obviously if members have any queries, they should not hesitate to write to me at 21 Haringey Park, Crouch End, London, N8 9DY (Telephone: 081-347-9860). Naturally I will let you know in due course the results of my research.

EARLY PHOTOGRAPHS

Brian W. Christmas

One source of early photographs is the records of the Copyright Office, Stationers' Hall, from 1862 to 1912, which are now in Class COPY 1 at the Public Record Office, Kew. That class comprises the original application forms for the Registration of Proprietorship, to which a print is normally annexed. Class COPY 3 covers the Registers of Fine Arts, etc., under which photographs are classified, and date from 15th August 1862 to 29th June 1912.

The second source of early photographs will also be found at the Public Record Office, Kew, in Class P. COM. 2, which includes albums full of photographs of convicts. Some records in this class relate to ship prisons (hulks ?), which may mean that photographs of transportees to Australia will be found.

The National Portrait Gallery's Archive and Library at The Mill, 72 Molesworth Street, Lewisham, London, SE13, has among its collections more than 100,000 original photographic prints and negatives, many of them going back to the last century, so they should also be worth following up.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Two members have supplied additional information in reference to two articles which appeared in the last issue of the Journal.

First, Mr. Malcolm Pinhorn, Member No. 1514 writes:-

Eunice Wilson's valuable article on Joseph Farington (1747-1821) records that, after serialisation in the Morning Post, a selection of his diary was published, in eight volumes, in the 1920s, and in conclusion writes "although the Diary merits republication, I doubt if this will happen ..."

Guild members will be pleased to learn that the diary has been published, in full, by the Yale University Press (1978-1984) and, at the behest of the Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art, has been meticulously edited.

Comparison between the eight-volume edition, edited by James Greig (published in London, 1922-1928), and the sixteen-volume Yale edition, shows that whilst the Yale edition reproduces the diary in toto, Greig is selective (omitting comments on the weather, diagrams of seating arrangements at dinner, references to the state of Farington's heath, etc). However, Greig's edition is annotated, although not extensively and indexed volume by volume, while the Yale edition lacks these advantages (information kindly provided by the Principal Reference Librarian, Guildhall Library, Aldermenbury, London, where both editions may be consulted).

As John Russell Taylor recorded, in a review of the first four volumes of the Yale edition, "Joseph Farington was an artist, a businessman, and a gossip ... we have the quirky little observations on people and places, signs and wonders, and the news of the day, that make Farington such a charming companion ... if from any one page of these volumes he does not emerge as an instant dazzler, he makes a wonderful lifelong friend".

Secondly Mr. David Hawgood, Member No. 193 writes:-

In his article "Am I Mr. Average - Project No.3 - Did your ancestry have class" in the July 1991 issue, Eric Banwell mentions an article on the variation of number of names with social class, but says he cannot remember the source. Credit should go to D. J. M. Newman and C. D. I. G. Forrester whose article "The identification of Social Class by Analysis of Names" was in the "Genealogists' Magazine" Vol. 21, No. 1 (March 1986) pp. 9-11.

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Editor,

I would like to point up some situations and problems that could arise in the future, that the Guild should probably be prepared to make some changes to answer.

Presently the Guild is mainly, and naturally enough, a British group and, I believe, it should remain so. However, below are some possible problems which I foresee, with their solutions.

- 1) There seem to be more active genealogists in America and the overseas countries than in Britain. The requirements to join the Guild possibly should be modified to include those that have a name specialization, but whose activities are, say in the US. People may have spent more effort and established documented genealogies on families that are far larger, and as a percentage of a surname are more inclusive, but only on US lines! They may not have a particular interest in pursuing the line in British, but should they be excluded?

There is also the situation where the British researcher really does not care to run down all the overseas lines. Remember that we in the "overseas" have an automatic interest in genealogy in Britain, but the converse is not necessarily true. My recent article on US resources have been to stimulate the British to US interest.

My solution is to allow multiple registrations under any given surname, but with differentiated interests. This will solve the problem of geographical interest, and in the case of more common surnames, allow the division so members can work on the portions of their interest. Possibly an associate type membership could be used in these cases, but it should apply to all who are not doing a complete, worldwide, study, regardless of country of residence.

Let's face it, the Guild can use as many members as it can get. We must be creative to get people interested and involved and keep membership available to everyone as far as possible.

- 2) The Register of names registered is good, but what if a name of interest is not there? We should have some further service available. After all, if we are "the source" to contact, we should be! The solution may be a register system of "interests". A case in point, I am interested in the Flurry surname of the Southeastern US. This name is not included in the Register, so now, there is no further service available from the Guild. If this interest could be "registered" in some fashion, and ultimately circulated, or used as a secondary checklist (after the Register), then it helps the Guild and others. We do not want to compete with the GRD, but we could complement it.
- 3) There is often a problem of members, and others, in obtaining printouts from the IGI portion covering Britain. Should selling copies be considered?

Enough of my soapbox, but I do think that item one will have to be considered shortly.

I would like to obtain your thoughts as to activities here that you see as Guild beneficial from there. I word it in this way, as the view here by Kilduc, Phillips and Halbrooks might be slightly different. It is best if we discuss what is desired and wanted, and any particular methods of performing them. We should probably set some overview of what we want to accomplish and how we want to do it. If we don't, then we are three people acting randomly, not acting in concert.

Some possible goals:

- 1) to gain favorable press for name recognition
- 2) to obtain as many inquiries for members names as possible. Point 2 above applies
- 3) to gain new members. Remember point 1 above

4) to develop aids/guides that will help the hobby and make some money for the Guild. Can we? Should we? Some that immediately comes to mind would be similar to the "Gibson Guides", but briefer and for countries outside of Britain. My series of articles on US resources was the essence of this idea. I was trying to give information for use by British genealogists who might not be familiar with our records and resources. Even a guide on a subject that is a page or two long, for which a small charge could be made, might be helpful.

Your ideas, or those of others, should be expressed. I look forward to reading them.

Mr. J. C. Halbrooks, Member No. 509 [357 Snake Meadow Hill Road, Sterling, Connecticut 06377, USA.]

Dear Editor,

"Mairis, that's an unusual name. Where does it come from?" So frequently did I hear this question. Where indeed? My usual reply was that I believed that it came from a village in Somerset.

So, in a busy life I thought no more about it. Everybody had a name, mine was the name I was born with, but when I retired at the age of seventy-one, my son and grandchildren suggested that I might like to occupy myself in researching it.

My local council was offering a variety of day and evening classes, so as well as improving my bridge, I enrolled for a course on genealogy and was very quickly bitten with the bug. Migrating to St. Catherine's House, I searched diligently through all those massive tomes from 1837 to 1981, all 1,728 of them. I found only 25 births, 18 marriages and 34 deaths, of which 10 births, 6 marriages and 18 deaths had occurred before 1914.

I realised that my name was indeed unusual. Also I discovered that I had cousins in Hampshire, who were descended from a brother of my grandfather.

On then to Somerset House and the excellently laid out records of wills, and only 25 pence per page per copy! These gave almost as much information as any certificates from St. Catherine's House and later visits to the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane to research the PCC wills enabled me to build up a family tree from son to father back to Robert Mairis, Coffeeman, who died in 1755 and was living in Eldon Street, London, in 1730, but there I stuck.

Where was he born, where and when he married Barbara (Barbara who?), I could not trace. Eventually I found in the IGI a Robert Mairis in Newent, Gloucestershire, with two sons, Thomas and Robert, who were baptised during the two years 1676 and 1678. Robert died in infancy,

but there was no further trace of Thomas, except for a Thomas Mairis marrying Hester Capner in Cheltenham in 1692.

There was a tradition in my family that the name originated in a village called Hintspill-Mareis in Somerset. In old documents written in Latin the name of the family in possession of the village is de Marisco and various transcribers have interpreted the name as de Mareis, Mareys, Marys or Maries.

The early history of the de Marisco family has been well researched, particularly by E. St. John Brooks, and by Collinson and Lysons, and will always be associated with Lundy Island. They were then a powerful and rumbustious family, one being Justiciar of Ireland, another Bishop of Durham and Chancellor of England and a third being executed for allegedly plotting against Henry III.

The English line seems to have failed in the 14th century, although the name still crops up later in Barnstaple and in various cartularies. So if family tradition has any substance there is still a gap of about three hundred years to be filled in.

My great-grandfather, Major Valentine Hale Mairis, 1796-1865, spent a busy campaigning life in England, Scotland, Ireland and India, and on his retirement to Clifton, Gloucestershire, he decided to explore his family history. In his will he recorded meetings with Norry King of Arms (Mr. Lodge) and the possible connection with the ancient family of de Mareis of Huntspill-Mareis in Somerset. However, all the papers relating to his search are now lost. Therefore, any information or suggestions from members will be most welcome.

Mr. Henry S. Mairis, Member No. 412 [17 Dean House, 24 Church Avenue, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 7HT.]

Dear Editor,

I do enjoy the Journal of One-Name Studies. I sometimes wish that I lived a little nearer and could do something to help. I think that the Office holders and Committee do a marvellous job.

I have just returned from North Queensland where I attended a small Faithfull reunion. There were four generations of Faithfulls gathered in the room. Lots of old photos and newspaper cuttings of our ancestors. I was given a lot of information that will be included in the Fourth Edition Tree of William Faithfull baptised 1699. It is now ninety-seven pages long. Also I am working on a further seventy odd Faithfull and Faithful pedigrees. I would be more than happy to search surnames for members.

Mr. B. C. T. Faithfull, Member No. 154 [35 Berice Drive, Lars, Victoria 3212, Australia.]

REVIEWS

HOW OTHERS WRITE AND PUBLISH FAMILY HISTORIES by Ian Templeton. Paperback, 138 pages, 1989, ISBN 0 907714 19 6. Published by The Pikers' Pad, PO Box 97, Storrington, Pulborough, West Sussex, RH20 3YZ, England.

This book is one of the most outstanding publications about publishing that I have encountered. The author leads the reader through the many intricacies of putting thought and facts to paper; which, when finalised become a published family history.

Mr. Templeton tackles four potential problems which any family historian must have solved prior to publication. He is not pedantic but gently allows the reader to embark upon a wonderful voyage of discovery. The last page is entitled "Defer Not Till Tomorrow", worthwhile advice for any potential author. This is a book which belongs on everyone's reference shelf.

R. C. R.

DELICHON URBICA (THE HOUSE MARTIN) The Journal of The Family History Society of Martin Editor: Robert Hocking, 217 Nicholson Street, Abbotsford, Victoria Australia 3067. A4 format, 34 pages, published quarterly.

This particular Journal marked the tenth anniversary of the founding of this society, with a fitting salute to Lionel Nex of England, its founder. It also acknowledges a wonderful growth having passed the 550 members mark by 1990. It is a very readable publication catering to many tastes which is well illustrated including easy to read diagrams of sailing ships and their rigs. This, in addition to the clear pictures makes for enjoyable reading. Two faults mar this anniversary edition: (1) the cover is dated January 1989, while clearly it is the January 1990 issue, and (2) the Table of Contents is on the last page entitled "In This Issue". However, otherwise an excellent Journal.

Also received for review with this Journal was THE DIRECTORY OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS, The Family History Society of Martin, 1989. A4 format, 60 pages. Published by David Martin, 14 Sevenoaks Avenue, Croydon, Victoria, Australia 3136.

This is a well ordered directory attractively produced which anyone researching the name of Martin would find very useful. It includes contributors names and addresses, research groups, members interests, surname index and maps of the UK counties prior to 1974. The editor thoughtfully has left the last three pages blank for notes - an excellent publication.

R. C. R.

COBBING KITH AND KIN Number One, July 1991, 28 pages, ISSN 0964-0711. Edited and published by Bob Cobbing, 89A Petherton Road, London N5 2QT, England, price £1.50.

A very lively introduction to the Cobbing family in England, Australia, Canada and South Africa. The Journal is extremely well produced for a first effort being well laid out with eye catching titles, maps and pedigrees. The Editor wisely spreads the foregoing throughout the Journal gently whetting the appetite of the reader. It ends with a wonderful summation of "An End and a Beginning" sprinkled with a bit of humour which enhances the readability.

R. C. R.

LEATHER LINES The Journal of the Leather Family History Society Volume 1, Number 1, August 1991, A4 format, 24 pages, ISSN 0963-7958. Edited and published by Dr. Gillian E. Smith, The Lighthouse, 80 High Street, Peebles EH45 8SW, England.

I was immediately impressed with the overall professionalism of this Journal; for a first effort one usually has to make allowances, but in this instance no allowances were necessary. The sterling quality of presentation and content places this Journal among the top Journals that I have been privileged to review. With this splendid beginning, one can only anticipate a future of successful "Leather Lines".

R. C. R.

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON

On November 20th 1990, one of the Guild's members, Douglas Lobb, Member No. 159, received the distinction of receiving the Freedom of the City of London, which gives him the privilege of being allowed to drive a flock of sheep across London Bridge.

He received this honour in recognition of the thirty-eight years of research which went into the compilation of his book "20,000 Lobbs Around the World". Copies of his book are currently in the university libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Dublin; the city libraries of Exeter and Truro and in London at the Guildhall Library and the British Library. In the USA it is to be found in libraries in New York and Salt Lake City and the Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW COMPOSITE INDEXES TO THE BIRTH AND MARRIAGE RECORDS IN THE OLD PAROCHIAL REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND

Entirely new Indexes to the births and marriages in the Old Parochial Registers of the Established Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) are now available for the use of the general public. These Indexes, commonly called Scottish OPR Indexes, comprise the most comprehensive collection of indexed Scottish births and marriages covering the 300 years prior to the commencement in 1855 of Scottish statutory Civil Registration.

The Indexes are available at The General Register Office for Scotland, New Register House, Edinburgh, EH1 3YT, Scotland; the Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150, USA, and at Family History Centres worldwide. Created from a new filming of the original OPRs by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints with the authorization and cooperation of the Registrar General for Scotland and Her Majesty's Stationery Office, the Indexes are on "nanfiché", a compact form of microfiché.

Numerous previously "lost" entries have been recovered and appear in the new Indexes, which contain over 6,000,000 births and 2,200,000 marriages. However, no burial or records of other religious denominations are included.

THE IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

The Imperial War Museum, Department of Printed Books have notified the Guild that "Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914-1919, the official army roll of honour for the First World War" has been reprinted.

The volumes are arranged regimentally or by corps and thence by battalion; most entries provide the following information:

- i) full names, service number, rank and awards
- ii) place(s) of birth, enlistment and also residence if different to that of enlistment
- iii) nature of death - k. in a. (killed in action); d. of w. (died of wounds); d. (died) covers all other causes
- iv) date and place of death - theatre of war is given eg. F & F (France and Flanders); Gallipoli; E.E.F. (Egyptian Expeditionary Force); Home (United Kingdom).

Members wishing to obtain details of the volumes should write to:
Department of Printed Books, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, London SE1 6HZ. Telephone: 071-416-5348 or 071-416-5000 ext. 346

THE INSTITUTE OF HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL STUDIES

The following Day Schools will be held at the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies in Canterbury.

- 6 November 1991 - Lost in Chancery.
- 4 December 1991 - Law Records
- 7 December 1991 - Manorial Documentation
- 5 February 1992 - Genealogy and Genetics
- 11 March 1992 - Reading and Interpreting Old Land Records

The cost of each Day School is £20 including a buffet luncheon.

Residential courses are also to be held throughout 1991/2 as follows:-

- 22 - 24 November 1991
- 6 - 8 March 1992
- 20 - 24 July 1992
- 13 - 15 November 1992

Details and booking forms for all Day Schools and Residential Courses may be obtained from the Registrar.

The Institute now has residential accommodation available for those wishing to visit Canterbury either to use the Institute's Library, the Cathedral Archives or simply to enjoy a break away from home. Anyone is welcome to make use of this accommodation for one night or for a longer visit. It is on a self-catering basis with modern facilities and comfortable rooms only a few minutes walk from the Cathedral and the Institute. Applications to use the accommodation and the Library of the Institute can be made on the appropriate form, available from the Registrar, The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1BA.

LEICESTERSHIRE GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The following has been received from the Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service.

If you would like to research your family tree but are unable to visit the record office, this new service is for you. Requests should be sent, complete with background information, to Mrs. Pat Grundy, Genealogical Researcher, at Leicestershire Record Office. Research can be carried out both at Leicestershire Record Office and Leicestershire Local Studies Department.

All initial requests should be accompanied by a cheque for £12 made payable to Leicestershire County Council as payment for one hour's research. Further work can be undertaken at a cost of £12 per hour. Please include payment with your order. Photocopies and printouts can be supplied and will be charged for separately.

Mrs. Grundy will be happy to receive any enquiries addressed to her at Leicestershire Record Office, 57 New Walk, Leicester, LE1 7JB, telephone (0533) 473236.

THE NORTH END TRUST

The North End Trust at True's Yard, North Street, King's Lynn, PE30 1QW, telephone (0553) 77049, write that they hold a number of documents in their archives at True's Yard which are of interest to family historians. A partial listing of these documents are as follows:

Parish Registers

St. Margaret's with St. Nicholas burials 1771-1794 and 1819-1852.
St. Nicholas marriages 1813-1903.

Methodist Registers

Primitive Methodist baptisms 1823-1924.
Wesleyan Methodist baptisms 1837-1926.
Methodist marriages 1844-1926.
Register of Members of the Lynn Methodist Society 1844-1926.
Photostats of "Worthy Men and Women" of the Methodist Chapel.
(The records cover, in addition to King's Lynn, a wide area of the surrounding villages.)

Roman Catholic Registers

The Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, Lynn (formerly St. Mary's).
Baptisms 1802-1939, marriages 1820-1935, burials 1848-1935 and confirmations 1852, 1855 and 1860.

Other Documents

1841 Census.
King's Lynn Union Workhouse births 1881-1904.
King's Lynn Union Workhouse deaths 1881-1904.
Lynn Advertiser obituaries of the 19th century (incomplete)
Lynn Poll Books: 1837, 1852, 1865, 1868, 1869, 1900, 1902, 1906, 1908, 1935.

Street Directories

Pigots 1822, Whites 1836, Kellys 1853, Kellys 1858, Harrods 1863, Whites 1890, Kellys 1900.

Shipping

The Publick Notary Book of William Case (18th century) comprising letters of protest re damaged cargo and ships which includes names of ship, master, tonnage, rig, cargo, destination and crew.

Muster Rolls Data comprising listings of details of payments to maimed and disabled seamen and their dependents which includes details of injuries and how caused, masters and ships names, also payments to widows. These cover the period of the French and Napoleonic Wars and give details of engagements with the French.

Town Dues Accounts - quinquennial sample only, for the 18th century, which includes names of ships, masters, cargo and destinations.

Customs Register of the ships of the ports of Lynn, Clay and Wells for the 19th century.

Large collection of data relating to fishing in the 19th century in Lynn and Boston, which includes names of skippers and boats .

Large collection of documents/data relating to the development of the ancient town of Lynn.

Personal research at True's Yard is £5 per day and postal enquires are £10 for research of a broad sweep of all records held.

SURNAMES OF INTEREST TO MEMBERS

[Editor: *Through an oversight this information was not included earlier.*]

Dr. Penelope Christensen, Member No. 1164, writes that on revising her list of names associated with the surname, Dashwood, she found that she had information on several surnames of interest to Guild members.

These names represent spouses, marriage witnesses, masters of apprentices, executors, legatees, witnesses to wills, middle names, business partners and sundry other sources. The following surnames are represented:

ADDIS, AGAR, ALLEN, ASHE, BAINES, BATTING, BLAKE, BLOCK, BOYCE, BRAIN, BRISSON, BRYANT, BUTLAND, CAMPION, CARTWRIGHT, CAVE, CHADWICK, COCKERAM, COLLIER, COTTEN, COX, CULVERHOUSE, DAVISIN, DOUGLAS, EGERTON, ESSERY, FARRAR, FUDGE, GREENWOOD, GROSE, HARFORD, HASINGS, HOLDITCH, HORE, JEFCOATE, KIFFIN, KINGSTON, KNIGHT, LAMBERT, LAW, LISLE, LOVEGROVE, LYNALL, MARTIN, MAYNE, MEDCALF, MEREDITH, MERRITT, MILLER, MITCHELL, MONEY, MULLETT, MURRELL, NEAL, O'NEAL, PASLEY, PAYNE, PHILLPOT, PIPER, PLANT, POOK, POWLETT, PRESTON, RODMAN, ROSE, RUSSELL, SCOTT, SKINNER, TROTT, TURNER, URRY, WARNE, WARRY, WEBB, WELLS, WHEELER, WODEHOUSE, YOUDEN.

Anyone wishing to have a lucky dip in this source is invited to send an airmail value stamp from their own country (in lieu of an sae and far cheaper than IRCs) to me at 11 Quesnell Road, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5R 5N1. Any Dashwood references would naturally be most welcome.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES REGIONAL MEETINGS

9th November 1991. Guild One-Day Conference at the Society of Genealogists, London.

25th. January 1992. Guild One-Day Conference at the West Mid-lands Passenger Transport Building, 16 Summer Lane, Birmingham. Details with the October Journal.

9th and 10th May 1992. Guild AGM and Weekend Conference at Eaton Hall International, Retford, Nottinghamshire.

7th November 1992. Guild One-Day Conference at Chippenham, Wiltshire.

OTHER DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

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.

A DAY CONFERENCE ON CATHOLIC FAMILY HISTORY IN WALES

The Glamorgan Family History Society, in conjunction with the Catholic Family History Society and with the support of the Catholic Record Society, are presenting a Day Conference on Saturday 19th October 1991 at Swansea Cathedral Church Hall, Convent Street, Swansea.

Speakers will be the Rt. Rev. Daniel Mullins, Bishop of Menevia, President of the Catholic Record Society; Mr. Daniel Huws, Keeper of Manuscripts and Records, National Library of Wales; Mr. Michael Gandy FSG, Chairman of the Catholic FHS and Dr. Paul O'Leary, Lecturer in Welsh History, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

The cost of the Conference to include all refreshments is £8.50 and all enquiries and/or reservations should be sent to Mrs. Joan Webb, 11 Anchor Court, Marina, Swansea SA1 3WX, with an sae.

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:

1794	Mr T Mafell	MARFELL	MARFIELD
	Site 39, Comp 23, Fanny Bay, B.C., VOR 1WO, Canada		
1795	Mrs J Higgins	(member only with no name registered)	
1796	Mrs C D Ashby	(member only with no name registered)	

1797	Mrs V S Palmer Red Gables, Brookwood Hosp. Est., Knaphill, Woking, Surrey, GU21 2RG	DEVON	DEAVEN
1798	Miss E Bevis 650 Wilmslow Road, Didsbury, Manchester, M20 ODE	BEVIS	BEVYS
1799	Mrs V C Johns (member only with no name registered)		
1800	Mr D G Morren 20 Hill Street, Kingston, Ontario, K7L 2M3, Canada	MORREN	O'MORRAN
1801	Ms L M Gibson (member only with no name registered)		
1802	Mr J W Andrew 26 Hurst Rise Road, Botley, Oxford, OX2 9HQ	BRECKON BRACKEN	PRISSICK PRESWICK
1803	Mr J W Isard 11 Hazel Road, Reigate, Surrey, RH2 7LY	ISARD	IZZARD
1804	Mr R L Aspelng PO Box 6994, Piscataway, New Jersey, USA	ASPELING	BLACK LEWIS
1805	Mr A Frampton 14 Snowdon Avenue, Bryn-y-Baal, Near Mold, Clwyd, CH7 6SZ	FRAMPTON	FRAMTEN
1806	Miss A E S Cossar 49 Hendham Road, London, SW17 7DH	CROSSER	CROZER
1807	Mrs E G Horswell 44 Fairfield Bargates, Christchurch, Dorset, BH23 1QX		HALLETT
1808	Mrs P A Draper 65 Hillcrest Road, Frankston, Victoria, Australia 3199		DRAPER
1809	Mr R Taley (member only with no name registered)		
1810	Mr E Dujardin 30 Beech Hill, Hadley Wood, Barney, Herts, EN4 OJP	DUJARDIN	KYNE
1811	Mr C J Halliday C5 Baghdad Villa, Cowell Close, Sek Kong, N.T., Hong Kong	HALLIDAY	HOLLIDAY
1812	Miss B M Bucklee 174C Woodcote Road, Wallington, Surrey, SM6 OPD		LANDON
1813	Mr S G Verrinder 19 Hazeldene, Seaford, East Sussex, BN25 4NQ	VERRINDER	VERRINGER
1814	Mr L W Penfold 12 Grove Court, Waltham Abbey, Essex, EN9 1BE		MANHOOD
1815	Dr J M Turner 15 Lingdales, Formby, Liverpool	SONLEY	SUNLAY
1816	Mr P E H Badham Beardsland, Lewes Road, Ditchling, Sussex, BN6 8TZ	BADHAM	AP ADHAM
1817	Mr W C Metson 62 Stephen Road, Barnehurst, Kent, DA7 6EE	METSON	MIDSON
1818	Mr R A Labram 11 Sadlers Lane, Dibden Purlieu, Hampshire, SO4 5LZ	LABRAM	LABRUM

1819	Mr J D Speake 211 Milton Road, Cambridge, CB4 1XG	SPEAKE	SPEAKS
1820	Mr S Perkins Ludshott manor, Bramshott, Hampshire, GU30 7RD	PULESTON	POULESTON
1821	Mr D Edwards 7 Petworth Close, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9NR	BERJEW	BARJEW
1822	Mr A D Glenister 5 Graeme Court, Eastmead Avenue, Greenford, Middlesex UB6 9RE	GLENISTER	GLINISTER
1823	Mr J E Faherty 14 Leonard Street, Stockton Heath, Warrington, Cheshire, WA4 2VP	FAHERTY	O'FAVERTY
1824	Mr C J Boutal 42 Charwood Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG11 1RY	BOUTAL	BOWTLE
1825	Mr D P Booty 2 Heather Close, Attleborough, Norfolk, NR17 2PA	THETFORD	THETFORTH
1826	Mr C R Turner	(member only with no name registered)	
1827	Mr M R Brookbank 4 Millview Gardens, Upper Shirley Road, Croydon, CRO 5HW	BROOKBANK	
1828	Mr L G Treadgold 6657 Camelia Drive, San Jose, California, USA, 95120	TREADGOLD	TRIGGLE
1829	Mr P Heelis	(Member only with no name registered)	
1830	Mr B C T Fisher 21 Honeybrook, Waltham Abbey, Essex, EN9 3DD	SLACK	SLACKE
1831	Mr E R Brown Huntley, West End, Silverstone, Towcester, Northants, NN12 8UY	CANNELL	RHODES AIRNS

DEADLINES

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

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

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