The Journal Of

ONE-NAME STUDIES

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

I hope all members had a happy Christmas and that the New Year brings many opportunities for successful research.

Since becoming Editor of the Journal, I have usually included a New Year's Resolution for members in the first issue of each year. However, I seem to have run out of meaningful resolutions, so on this occasion I would like to return to one of my previous ones, namely, to check all information, whenever possible in original sources. This basically was the theme of my talk at the Guild's One Day Conference on November 9th, 1991, but the life and death of Francis Windebank is only one example of errors that can occur when original resources are not used. As family historians engaged in one-name studies the scope of our research is enormous when compared with that of a person researching just his or her ancestral line. Therefore, we may well enter into our records information supplied by other people and may not check this because of the shere volume of work involved. However, when we supply this information to an enquirer perhaps we should indicate that a particular piece of information is not the result of our own research in original sources. This was brought home to me recently, when I received a letter of enquiry from an Australian currently living in England, who is a descendant of William Windebank, who was transported to Australia in 1833. It has generally been assumed that this William had been baptised on 15 May 1808 at Bentworth, Hampshire, partly because arrested with him was James Pink, who it was assumed was his first cousin, as his aunt, Ann Windebank, had married John Pink. (This is somewhat confusing, as Ann was his mother's sister not his father's, Mary Windebank having married John Windebank.) This information had been sent to me some years ago and I had never been happy with this explanation, for a number of reasons based more on intuition than fact. However, when I received this letter of enquiry, I put together a pedigree for William and asked the enquirer if he could supply me with any information confirming that this was the William who was transported, since William baptised in Bentworth was on the 1851 Census, married with several children and living next door to his parents. Subsequently, I checked the 1841 Census and parish registers (deposited since I began my research) and found that William had married in Bentworth and had children baptised there when there was documentary evidence that William, the convict, was in Australia. This morning I received a Christmas card and letter from my enquirer saying that he is now convinced that William baptised in Bentworth is not his ancestor, but that when checking the names given to William's children born in Australia, he found that these were the names of the siblings of William Windebank, son of James and Jane, baptised at Hartley Mauditt, Hampshire on January 7th, 1810.

In 1989 a request was made in the Journal for members to send examples of longevity (evidence of persons who had lived to be 85 years or over), to The Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure in Cambridge, following Professor Peter Laslett's talk at the Guild's Conference in Swindon. I know that several memebers have sent in such data, as I have done. However, being particularly interested in longevity, since my Giles/Windebank direct line

ancestors seem to have had a very good record in this regard, I wrote to The Cambridge Group offering to extract all examples of longevity from the Hampshire parish registers from 1813 to 1867. Receiving no reply I telephoned and was told that Professor Laslett would telephone me later which he did. A most unfortunate state of affairs has arisen, funding for the project having been refused on two occasions, it would seem on the grounds that the actual statistical anaylsis would be undertaken by "non-waged", namely retired persons, although very highly qualified. Professor Laslett is going to try again for funding for a third time and he apologises to those members who sent in data. For my own part I am keeping the data I compiled on disc for awhile in the hope that funding will be forthcoming.

Members' attention is drawn to the message from the Treasurer on page 132, which explains how the system covering the payment of subscriptions and the subsequent mailing of the Journals operates in the hope that if the procedure is understood by members it will work more effectively and members will not be disappointed.

Those members who had hoped to find the results of the data sent in to me concerning discrepancies between entries in the Indexes of Wills at Somerset House and the Indexes of Deaths at St. Catherine's House, I am afraid will have to wait until April. Currently, the corruption of a disc on which I had begun to compile the Journal, plus recent oral surgery, has prevented me from being able to spend the time necessary to do the subject justice. However, I have reproduced on page 137 "Provisions of the Births and Deaths Registrations Act 1874" which was published in the "Louth and North Lincolnshire Advertiser", 30th January 1875.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Peter Towey

As I write this at the tail of an English autumn, I am aware that by the time you read this it will be early 1992 and, at least in the UK, winter will be well upon us, with those long dark evenings inviting us to spend more time in planning our future research. I am often surprised when going back to an old familiar problem, after letting it lie fallow for a year or two, to find that a likely solution is staring me in the face. It probably has to do with additional but unspecific knowledge I have acquired in the intervening period which enables me to read more into the original information.

Have you ever thought how many of the "missing persons" in your files, those who are baptised or born but disappear without leaving a burial entry, may have emigrated? There are large numbers of published lists nowadays especially for immigrants into the USA and Australia. It is not only the mere fact of emigration, but the need to look at a whole new set of sources that can throw light on the person and their circumstances in the home country as well as the country that they moved to. For example, the record of a convict can lead you on to the records of the court case and, on the other hand, to descendants overseas who may well have letters or traditions that can help.

It is also possible that "lost" persons may have moved into continental Europe. I was amazed, in searching some Chancery Proceedings in respect of one of my ancestral lines, the Darley family of Northill in Cornwall, to find that one of the daughters, Sarah, and her husband, James Marshall, a silversmith, jeweller and engraver from Exeter, were described in 1743 as "now residing in Cain (Caen) in France". By 1765 Sarah is stated to be living and residing "at Paris in the Kingdom of France". Before this century there was no need for passports and visas and it was quite possible for people to move about from country to country. While it is not to be expected that the numbers flowing eastwards from the UK match the numbers flowing westwards, some movement certainly took place. The main difficulty is in finding the records. We do have a tendency to assume that we need only look in the English-speaking world. Is there someone out there with experience and expertise in searching for strays in continental Europe and who could write an article for the Journal?

A MESSAGE FROM THE TREASURER **Jess Jephcott**

I would like to make a few statements about the way in which members' annual subscriptions are processed, as I receive many letters during the year that it should not be necessary for you to write. The procedure is as follows:

1. You send your subscription to me, the Treasurer.
2. I write your membership number on the back of the cheque, write out your card and then note the payment in my payment book.
3. I send your card to Jack Fairfax, which tells him that you have paid your subscription, so that he can send out your Journal, Register, etc.

This is sometimes where a delay can occur. Jack only sends out Journals four times a year, with each printing of the Journal. He has a large number of Journals to deal with, perhaps 1,200 at a mailing, and his system would make it very confusing and time consuming, if he were to act immediately on individual renewals that might occur during the year.

The next delay appears to come sometimes with the mailing to overseas locations. We do not send Journals by air mail due to cost or use surface mail due to the time delay. An agency is used and you should receive your Journal within two weeks. Occasionally, this appears not to work too well, but on average the service is good. We have made a conscious decision not to use air mail despite some of you requesting it, as a two tier membership cost would be needed, putting our valued overseas members at a financial disadvantage.

The biggest problem with delays seems to come when members are late renewing their subscriptions. Payment of subscriptions should be made for the 1st of January each year. If I receive a payment perhaps in June, Jack might not get around to sending you your Journal until mid-October. This might well be seen by you as my not having received

your payment, with you sending me a letter (often without a s.a.e.) and my writing to you to explain the situation.

In short, to avoid delay in getting your publications, extra work for the Guild officers, extra cost to the Guild for sending out reminders, possible omission from the Register, please pay your subscriptions on time. Also please remember that all Guild officers are volunteers and their work for you is done in their spare time. So please help us to help you!

NORTH AMERICAN NEWS **Keith and Mary Meredith**

Mary retired in September 1990 when it was our intention to travel overseas and visit newly found relatives, friends and Guild members. In the event, we were not able to set out until September 1991 and then at relatively short notice.

The first stop was Toronto, Canada, at the invitation of Guild member, Lyn Loach and his wife, Mary Ann, who showed us their city as only locals can and gave us a base for our stay on the eastern seaboard. During the stay we visited Niagara Falls as a convenient venue to meet Dan Barrett, the Guild Overseas Corresponding Member in Canada and another member, Gordon Rose. Dan had hoped to arrange a meeting of Ontario members but the notice was too short. He is actively promoting the Guild by articles and a free surname search of the Register. Since our visit he has issued a questionnaire to all Canadian members to determine the desire and practicality of holding regional meetings, perhaps associated with other genealogical events, and how the Guild overseas may be improved. He plans to publish the results in the Journal.

We had traced two second cousins in Canada and so we were able to stay first with Frank and Carolyn Meredith near Cornwall on the St. Lawrence Seaway. This is on the Canadian/United States border so we were introduced to the Canadian locality and Vermont, USA. As a result of Frank and Carolyn having found the town of Meredith in New Hampshire, USA, we had an invitation to visit from the President of the Meredith Historical Society, Bill Pond, and his wife, Jan. Now retired, they have converted a carriage house into a collector's paradise of Pond, North American and Meredith, New Hampshire, memorabilia. We also enjoyed the company of Jan's parents, where one of the highlights was to see their collection of Meredith commemorative china. Altogether a feast for our one-name study. We were also fortunate to be in New England when the renowned autumn colours were at their best.

In Montreal we had a delightful evening with another Keith Meredith and his wife, Cathy, whom we discovered in the local telephone directory. His cousin is studying their family, so we have a new contact.

Now we made the long flight across Canada to Edmonton, Alberta, to stay with the other newly found Canadian cousin, John, and his family. John took us to Drumheller in the Badlands, one of the homes of the dinosaurs and in Edmonton to the biggest shopping mall in the world. Afterwards we could not resist a visit to the Rockies and it was magnificent.

In Vancouver, Guild member, Peter Whitlock, and his wife, Susan, had offered us a base where we had the advantage of their local knowledge. Cloverdale is a suburb and the local library has made genealogy one of its specialities. They organise an annual free open day for family historians and Peter gave a talk on computers for genealogy. It was most informative as he is a well established researcher and really has exploited the benefits of computers (we are writing this on his machine). Keith gave a talk on the Guild and Welsh genealogy. We took turns to man the Guild table all day and with over two hundred participants there was much interest and plenty of enquiries. Of many pleasures one was to see Vancouver through the eyes of Susan's retired parents, who do not drive and so are experts on the local transportation system including the Skytrain which is truly driverless!

Washington State, USA, adjoins British Columbia, so we were able to motor through the Cascade Mountains including 72 miles of wilderness and there was the chance for long walks similar to those we had had in the Rockies. We went on our way to Spokane with some trepidation as the area was suffering from serious forest fires. However, the wind dropped and they were contained, so we arrived safely and were welcomed by Donna Potter Phillips, the first of three Guild USA Overseas Corresponding Members. She has promoted the Guild at meetings and has benefitted from collaboration with Dan in Canada and Christi Kilduff in California. She is also contacting our latest volunteer in Connecticut, J. C. Halbrooks. Donna as President of the local genealogical society had arranged for Keith to give a talk one morning when there was a good turnout. We had many discussions and topped all with a dinner of elk which had been hunted by Donna's husband, John, in the traditional fashion.

This is being written in Vancouver where we are relaxing after six active weeks in North America. The weather has been very kind for although we have had balmy 25°C sunshine and -5°C ice and snow, with and without wind, it has never inconvenienced us. We have had many experiences, people have been extraordinarily kind and helpful and we have made many new friends and contacts. Whilst we leave with regret and a deep desire to return, we look forward to crossing the Pacific and seeing friends in New Zealand. We hope you all had a Merry Christmas and wish you all the best for 1992.

A REPORT ON THE LONDON REGIONAL MEETING OF THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

Elizabeth M. Hore

The meeting held at the Society of Genealogists was well attended with nearly a hundred members present to hear a varied programme. The

first speaker, known to many regular users of the Society, was their Director, Anthony Camp. His talk titled "Internal Migration" was stimulating and gave food for thought as to where to look for that elusive ancestor. He indicated that even in Tudor and Stuart times most people moved once in their lives, often not far from home and much of that movement was circulatory. Trade was one of the main reasons for movement and as London was central to trade, "if you have lost anybody at all - start looking in London". During his talk he discussed the wide variety of sources that could give clues to a place of origin.

The second speaker, Chris Cooper, a Curatorial Officer in the search department of the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, spoke on "The Records Relating to Bankrupts and Insolvent Debtors in the Public Record Office". Chris apologised at the outset that as his topic dealt with some of the worst aspects of human nature, incompetency, greed, dishonesty and visciousness, he had no good bankruptcy jokes to tell. Nevertheless, he gave an interesting talk that guided us around the complicated system of the bankruptcy records, some of which are indexed under the debtor's name while others are indexed under that of the creditor. Published lists like those in the London Gazette make a more convenient starting point to get a date before searching the PRO records. A plea was made for anyone with knowledge of how accurate and complete local newspapers are for the recording of county bankruptcy hearings.

After lunch Roger Errington, Senior Manager of Records and Certificates within the General Registry Office, spoke on the "Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths from 1754 to the 1890s". He gave a brief talk on registration and the changes in the law that have occurred over the years, followed by an outline of some of the difficulties that he has encountered with the Indexes at St. Catherine's House while researching his own family history. He, then, bravely, threw the session open to questions from the floor, provided that he was not held personally responsible for all errors on certificates. A variety of queries were dealt with including a couple that may be of general interest. One was the high cost of £15 for postal applications now that Indexes at St. Catherine's House are widely available on microfiché and full references can be supplied. Roger replied that in principal he agreed and that it was under review at present, but that he could not say what the outcome would be. The second query concerned the possible extension of the opening hours at St. Catherine's House along the line proposed by the Public Record Office. Again this is under review, but the problem of staffing availability and cost are the stumbling block.

The last speaker of the day was Guild member and Editor of the Journal, Mary Rumsey. Her talk was "The Life and Death of Francis Windebanke circa 1613 - 1645: Fact or Fiction". Mary gave an interesting talk on this Cavalier officer shot at Oxford in 1645. A cautionary tale which illustrated the need to look behind the secondary sources printed in books and the necessity of going to the primary documents, which often, as in this case, tell quite a different story to the printed myth.

The meeting closed with the Chairman, Peter Towey, thanking all those who had helped in the organisation of this regional meeting, namely, Jessica Freeman, Elisabeth McDougall and Brian Christmas. The obvious popularity of the venue may well indicate future regional meetings in London at a subsequent date.

Miss Elizabeth M. Hore, Member No. 1015 [*14 Strathville Road, Southfields, London SW18 4QZ.*]

A REPORT ON THE GUILD TALK AT THE FFHS SHEFFIELD CONFERENCE, SEPTEMBER 1991
by Peter Towey

David Hylands (Member No. 1224) spoke to us about his research into the Hyland(s) family. He said that he was novice in speaking about his one-name study, but he held a large audience's interest right through the talk and beyond!

He took us from the awakening of his interest in the name through his first decade of search and he had brought his computer with him to show us his Hyland(s) database. The surname appears to be native to the Weald of Sussex and a collateral branch, in the shape of a John, son of Nicholas and Sarah Hyland, emigrated to Philadelphia in 1665. David explained how he tracked down a history of "The Family of Hyland", published in 1929, relating to the American branch and received a copy of the book as a Christmas present. He had also stayed with the American branch of the family at their original home at Harmony Hall overlooking Chesapeake Bay and had stood in a family burial plot with gravestones going back to 1709.

The family in England included characters like his grandfather, Percy Joseph Hylands, who was 4 foot 11 inches tall and did a great deal of charity work. He rode a motorcycle around Chippenham in Wiltshire at the age of 73. There was also an explicit description of the 19th century invention of cramming chickens with food, though I do not think we need go into that any further here!

The hardships that a young family could go through in the 18th and 19th centuries when the breadwinner died were vividly illustrated in the history of his own line. It also showed that such hardships were not confined to the industrial areas; his family lived in the idyllic surroundings of rural Sussex. David, however, also illustrated how luck can help the historian by introducing us to the diary of Thomas Turner of East Hoathly in Sussex dating from 1754 to 1765. He read out excerpts from passages where the diarist, as the parish Overseer of the Poor, organised the parish funded marriage of George Hyland and a pregnant Ann Durrant and their removal to the parish of Loughton. Even if you are not connected to the Hylands, the published "Diary of Thomas Turner 1754-1765", edited by David Vaisey and published by the Oxford University Press in 1984, paperback 1985, is well worth reading for its picture of English rural life in the mid 18th century.

David rounded his talk off by demonstrating his database and one or two of us were lucky enough to find strays from our own lines.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE "LOUTH AND NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE ADVERTISER OF 30th JANUARY 1875

Beryl Brotherhood

Editorial Note: *Mrs. Beryl Brotherhood has written to me on three occasions concerning the questions I raised in my editorial in the July 1991 issue of the Journal (Vol.4, No.3) relating to the Births and Deaths Registration Acts of 1874 and 1926. She is a Deputy Registrar and some of her thoughts will appear in the April 1992 issue of the Journal, when I will publish the results of members' correspondence and their various comments. However, it is the Act of 1874 on which I found it so difficult to find anything definitive, other than obtaining a copy of the Act itself. Therefore, I was particularly interested when she sent me the following extract from a local newspaper written at the time that this Act came into force.*

PROVISIONS OF THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT 1874

"On the first of January 1875, an Act of Parliament came into force which it is important that our readers should fully understand since any person in England may sooner or later be required to perform duties under its provisions. This Act relates to the registration of Births and Deaths.

The Statute in the first place is compulsory. Hitherto persons qualified to give to the Registrar the personal information necessary to enable him to register a Birth or Death have not been obliged to do so unless at his request; they could send him notice of the event whereupon it was his duty to attend at the house to register without a fee. This is now altered. Qualified informants of Births and Deaths will in future be under legal obligation to give personal information of those events within stated times. If they fail to do so they will become liable to penalties. By "giving information" is in all cases meant personally communicating to the Registrar such full particulars of the Birth or Death as may enable him to register and signing the Register in his presence.

The public will be enabled to perform the duty thus imposed with but slight trouble. Each Registrar is required to have fixed and advertised hours for registering at his house or office and if necessary, to appoint stations at which he may attend periodically for the same purpose. Every exertion has been made at the Central Office to give effect to these enactments; and the Registrar General has caused such arrangements to be made by Registrars throughout the country as local circumstances, duly considered, appear to require for the public convenience.

Should informants prefer the Registrar's attendance at their houses to register, they may send him a written request so to attend. The small fee will be payable (1/-) by them when registration is thus effected.

But even this trifling charge will be avoided if personal information is given within the proper hours at the house or office, or at a station of the Registrar. In these circumstances, registration will be entirely gratuitous.

On parents will continue to rest primarily the duty of securing the registration of their children's births. They will be required to give personal information of a birth, and to sign the register book, within 42 days, and by failing to do so will incur a penalty of forty shillings. To more exceptional cases, the Occupier of a house in which a birth takes place, each person present at the birth, and the person having charge of the child, will be enabled to give information in the same way. Competant informants will thus be multiplied so as to obviate, as much as possible, inconvenience to the public. If, by default of the above-named informants, registration does not take place within 42 days, the Registrar may require any one of them to attend personally on him and give information within three months from the Birth. Registration will be gratuitous to the end of that time. Persons not complying with the Registrar's requisition will render themselves liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Registration of a Birth may be effected after three months, but only under restrictions involving some trouble to informants, and on payment of fees.

In thus enforcing the Registration of Births as a public duty, the Legislature has considered the public interest. The civil register of Births is the only legal register which is evidence of age, and of the place of Birth, and to all classes it is of great importance to be able to prove when and where they were born. For legal purposes connected with the disposition of property; for Life Insurance; for admission to the Army, Navy and Civil Service and to the University Examinations; for Apprenticeships; employment in Factories and for admission to Schools and Charities, the production of a Certificate of Birth is necessary. Enactments designed to provide records of this general utility should be highly valued and properly carried out by all whom they concern.

Deaths will in future be registered, as far as possible, on the personal information of relatives of deceased persons. The New Act provides that the nearest relatives of a deceased person who were present at the death, or in attendance at the last illness, shall be the primary informants. Some one of these will be required personally to give information, signing the Register of the Death within five days, or within the same time to give written notice thereof. In all cases, a Certificate of the cause of Death from a Registered Medical Practitioner must be delivered to the Registrar, if such a Practitioner attended the deceased. A penalty of forty shillings will be incured by failure to give information of death as mentioned. In default of Relatives present or in attendance, other Relatives in the same Registrar's Sub-district will be admissable informants; in their default each person present at the Death, and the occupier of the house in which the Death occured; or in default of all the foregoing, then each member of the house in which the Death occured, and the Person causing the body to be buried. This is a considerable extension of the number of informants, intended to meet exceptionable

conditions and to save inconvenience. After 14 days from and within twelve months of a Death, if, by default of Informants, registration has not taken place, the Registrar may require any one of them personally to attend on him and give information, signing the register before the end of that time. The penalty for non-compliance with this requirement will be forty shillings. Deaths may be registered after twelve months under special provisions involving the payment of fees.

The public are interested no less in a complete and accurate registration of Deaths than in that of Births, and to a great extent for like reasons, while the provision of the New Statute selects as the primary informants of a Death are manifestly those to whom a current record thereof is likely to prove of the highest importance.

A valuable restriction is imposed by the Act in relation to the burial of Stillborn children. No stillborn child is in future to be buried without the production of a Certificate of declaration of Stillbirth. This provision, designed to prevent the burial of stillborn children who have lived, is enforced by a penalty, on persons burying, of ten Pounds."

Mrs. Beryl Brotherhood, Member No.533 [*219 Humberton Road, Cleethorpes, South Humberside DN35 OPH.*]

CHANCERY DEEDS - ALL HUMAN LIFE IS THERE **J. D. Hodsdon**

Harrow widower jilted - reluctant bride's threats spark job fears.. Today's headlines in the local rag? No, a story from the days of Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey. Following up a reference in the PRO as part of my one-name study, I came across the following tale of human drama. The year is about 1520; the source is an early Chancery Proceeding, in the form of a plea addressed to the then Chancellor, Cardinal Wolsey, by one William Botte (PRO C/1/383/84).

The aggrieved party is William Hoddeston of Harrow, who states that he was engaged ("made sure") to one Josue Bradley of Kensington. As a token of their engagement, he had given her a pair of coral beads, not to mention "other stuff" which had belonged to his first wife. After going home to Harrow for a few days to get ready for the wedding, he came back to Kensington - only to find Josue gone! She had departed toward London with one Fayrefote of Brentford - and this "in the nyght tyme" too. She must have left some clue though, as William made for St. Katherine's beside the Tower. She was not to be found there, but he did manage to learn that she was now "made sure" to an old man - a mariner. Obviously Fayrefote too had now been ditched. What to do? Back to Kensington, where William consulted a lawyer. This "maistre" assured him that in view of the engagement having been well-known, Josue was "his wif afore God". He recommended calling the constable, and going back to the house where her "stuff" as well as his remained, there to keep an eye on it.

For "dyvers nyghtes", Hoddeston waited in vain at the house for her to come back and go through with the marriage. Despairing at last, but obviously a man to do things by the book, he got the Constable of Kensington to get some neighbours in to draw up an inventory of the goods - in duplicate. This done, he set about ordering a cart to get the "stuff" back to Harrow, renewing his pledge that if only she would come back, he would still take her as his wife, even though she were the "strongest whore alive".

Josue meanwhile had teamed up with one Hamlet, and had somehow contrived to get her goods back. Not content with this, she began to "vex and trouble" the Constable of Kensington, not to mention the innocent neighbours who had been roped in to do the inventory. She claimed, apparently, that they had stolen things, and caused warrants to be issued for their arrest. In the face of this threat, these good people had had to leave their business and labour for fear and dread of being arrested and brought to the Marshalsea prison. It was to put an end to this harassment that the plea was made to the Chancellor to "ordeyne sume Remedy" so that they could live in rest and peace and there the deed ends.

We know no more of any of the players in this little drama. There are puzzles and loose ends. What exactly is this female name Josue? It does not appear in any of my name books; Joshua as a man's name was apparently not known before the 16th century, so do we have here an early version, before it became exclusively male? For the one-name study, I gain the earliest reference to date of a Hodsdon presence in Harrow: there are other Hodsdons there from the 1600s onwards, so we can perhaps assume that William eventually found himself a more stable bride, though proving it is probably impossible. More valuable though is the way the deed gives the flavour of the times - a fascinating mixture of the familiar (the engagement present) and the strange (the prospect of being incarcerated in the Marshalsea merely on someone's allegation).

Chancery material is very much a lucky dip: the indexing at the PRO is far from full, and the deeds rarely contain the complete history of a case (PRO Handbook No 19, "Tracing Your Ancestors in the Public Record Office" explains why this is so). But if you enjoy deciphering handwriting, and are looking for an excuse to soak up the atmosphere of the Long Room at Chancery Lane before everything is carted away to Kew, then delving into these deeds is well worthwhile.

Dr. J. D. Hodsdon, Member No. 72 [*32 Kings Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL52 6BG.*]

THE NAME SWORDS AND ITS VARIANTS

M. St. Patrick Swords

Some years ago I began to study my family's history looking for the unsolved Irish connection that had eluded my grandfather. Since then I have widened my horizons, collected correspondents worldwide and learnt something more about world history. I have also found the

Irish connection with a builder in Dublin, but further research seems to be blocked by name changes and lack of written evidence.

My mother's family poses other difficulties, so I have turned my attention to collecting variants of the name SWORDS, some of which were in the 1989 edition of the Genealogical Directory. These I listed under the number in that volume, place and dates required; with the name and address of the enquirer. It was an interesting exercise and showed that many were connected.

NAME	PLACE & DATE	OBSERVATIONS
SOAR	(2) both in 1700s	of the two one lived in the same town in Australia as another researching SOWARD, while another Australian found a name change in a generation from SOAR to SWORDS.
SOARE	(2) Worldwide	Probably the same family as above. This name occurs in Derbyshire where John SOAR was tried at Derby and sentenced to transportation to Australia.
SOWARD	(2) See SOAR Dartford, Kent. 1700s.	The writer has relatives in Kent.
SAWORD	(1) London & Essex	Several SWORD families found in Norfolk and others in Kent, thus Essex is in between these counties.
SWORD	(1) Scottish before 1850	The writer has instances of this occurrences of the name in Scotland.
SWORDER	(1) Essex	An enquirer from Australia.
SAWARD	(2) Essex	Both enquirers from England.

Having compiled my list I wrote a short covering letter and sent photocopies to researchers in Australia, New Zealand, the USA, Ireland and England and I received some interesting replies. Also in the list were places where the name was found, for example, Birkenhead, Manchester, Norfolk, London and Kent. I have developed a theory that the Irish SWORDS came to England fleeing famine and war. Some went north to Scotland, while others went to Durham and became coalminers. In Manchester they were weavers and mat makers, while further south there was a printer and a stage coach driver. They seem to have pressed on to London where they are to be found recorded in the records of the workhouses. The young men followed the Thames to Greenwich and Woolwich and found employment in the army or munitions. Yet others were transported to Australia where they founded a large clan or emigrated to New Zealand, Canada or the USA. However, Ireland is still the home to many.

Other variants I have collected from various sources are SWOORD, SORDS, SAWEARD, SORDY, SAWDY, SAWORD, AND SEWARD. Of these variants SORDY produced a poet (1860-1917), who although born in Cheltenham,

lived in Northumberland and SEWARD was the name of the American Secretary of State who purchased Alaska from the Russians in 1867, so that it became known as "Seward's Folly".

It would seem that SWORDS has many variants and I wonder if other members have juggled with their variants as I have with mine?

Miss M. St. Patrick Swords, Member No. 673 [*9 Jarred Close, Sea Road, Barton on Sea, New Milton, Hampshire BH25 7PF.*]

THE LAKER JUG PUZZLE

Patsy Laker

As part of our one-name study we decided to write to all those with the name LAKER to be found in the telephone directories. One response told us of the existence of a "Laker Jug". The owner was kind enough to allow us to photograph it. It is about 6 inches high and 8 inches crossways from handle to spout. The jug is mainly creamy white with pink and black glaze. The front of the jug has a transfer print of the cast iron bridge across the River Wear. On the reverse is a nautical poem and under the spout it bears the legend "Henry Laker Billingshurst".

As the LAKER family named was largely confined to South-East England and we had done extensive research on the Sussex Lakers, we knew the family but without a date we did not know the individual. The owners of the jug knew details of their family and we traced their branch of the tree back to the three children of William Laker, who were baptised in 1833 in London. However, being unable to find the parents on the 1851 Census we had no proof of the connection with Billingshurst, Sussex.

We then questioned the other "Billingshurst Laker" descendants and elicited that they had another two jugs in their possession. They were different sizes, both being smaller than the one described above, but with similar decoration and two different nautical poems on the reverse. (We later discovered that these poems were verses from the poem "Forget Me Not" by Barten.) However, there was an added bonus as these two jugs not only had the name "Henry Laker" written around the bridge transfer, but also the date "1845".

The owners also had the family story that the jugs had belonged to Henry Laker, the saddler, who was given the jugs by his friend, Walter Vincent, from Tyneside. They were both members of the Ancient Order of Foresters and the jugs had been specially printed for Henry, who had passed them on to his three sons, Henry 1857-1937, Jesse 1862-1899 and Thomas 1864-? Henry's jug is now in the possession of his grandson, who also has another of the jugs from the daughter of his uncle, Thomas. They had assumed the large jug had come from the unmarried Jesse, but this did not connect with the London information that we had and Henry was only nineteen in 1845, a little young perhaps to have a personal jug.

Whilst in London, we saw a similar jug in the Victoria and Albert Museum, which was without personal details and had a fourth verse on it. It was attributed to the North Hilton Pottery in Sunderland.

We still felt that we did not have the full story and enlightenment came from the will of Henry Laker 1788-1854, the village tailor. He was one of ten children, but remained unmarried and committed suicide by drowning at the age of sixty-six. There is no inventory of his goods, but in his will he desired his possessions to be divided among the families of his brothers and sisters, one of whom was the William living in London in 1833. Henry Laker, the saddler, was specially mentioned as "being my nephew and namesake" and was to receive the bulk of the furniture, chimney ornaments, glass and earthenware. We now feel sure that Henry Laker, the tailor, was the one who commissioned the jugs, but wonder if there are any more,

The Billingshurst Lakers were tailors, saddlers and leather dealers and as tradesmen were much more able to move around the country than people of lower classes. One man from Billingshurst married in London and then settled in Woundale, Claverley, Bridgenorth, Shropshire, and started the Midland Lakers. We also know of a John Laker, who was orphaned early and went to sea. He married in Scalby, just north of Scarborough, in 1845. Although he must have been at sea for the 1851 Census and we were unable to find later references to him, one of his descendants had his mariner's certificate which stated that his birthplace was Pulborough in Sussex, not too far distance from Billingshurst.

Mrs. P. Laker, Member No. 1260 [*13 College Road, Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex, RH13 7EE.*]

PETITIONS FOR ASSUMPTION OF NAMES AND ARMS ALLOWED BY THE HERALDS' OFFICE, 1783 - 1838

Brian Christmas

Members may like to know of two manuscripts relating to the above in the Manuscripts Department of the British Library.

The Manuscripts in question are Egerton 1913 and 1914 and comprise manuscript Petitions and Certificates signed by the Heralds, stating that they see no objection to allowing the change of name or the assumption of arms. The Petitions give genealogical details of the Petitioner and often quote wills, in which there is a legacy given dependent on the legatee changing his surname to that of the testator. Both volumes are indexed by the assumed surname, which is cross referenced to the original surname. There are about 230 Petitions, which are split alphabetically from A to J and L to Z.

It is possible, that if consulted, W. H. Ryland's Grantees of Arms named in Docquets and Patents, between the years 1687 and 1898, which are contained in Additional Manuscript 37149 in the British Library, published as Volumes 67 and 68 in the Harleian Society's publications,

will enable one to see if there is a likely entry in the above two manuscripts, without having to visit the British Library to see them.

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

KEEPING A CORRESPONDENCE FILE **Bev Walker**

The name jumped out at me like a light in the dark. So familiar, but where had I seen it? Then I remembered the letter. I knew I had received an inquiry about this name, some time ago, as a result of being a member of the Guild of One-Name Studies, but exactly when I could not recall.

I went to the shelf where I keep the fat binders packed with the correspondence relating to family history research dating back nearly fifteen years. Little and big pieces of paper, white, blue, tan, fancy, plain, typed, hand written, ruffled and sleek were there, with addresses from Africa, Australia, Finland, Cornwall and other places. I gazed hopelessly at the reference in my hand and thought of the person who had written to me. Maybe here was exactly what they had been searching for for years!. Something had to be done to organize my correspondance and on an on-going basis. I sat down to think about methods.

The idea of virtually cataloguing every piece of mail that I had received relating to family history was just too intimidating. "Good night", I thought, "don't I have enough to keep track of?" But of course that was just the point, the pile was nearly eight inches high and not being kept track of. Then another dread thought came to me - just how much information did I have that I had forgotten? Besides the one called the Correspondence File, there were all the other answers to inquiries that had fitted into the puzzle and were now neatly in place in their proper family surname binder. The problem child I had to deal with was the Pile, as opposed to the File, of all those dead ends of inquiries, both those made by me and those that had been sent to me.

I considered many formats for organization, but they were either too intensive or not intensive enough. I asked people I knew, who worked in offices, how they handled their correspondence. Most simply kept it by date and for a limited time only. If there was no further correspondence relating to it, it was destroyed, but this method was not suitable for genealogy. However, finally I settled on a method.

I decided to keep a 3"x 5" file of the key names in each letter and do this as soon as the letter was received. The original correspondence was to be kept in order of the date it was received with the latest date in the front of the binder. This sounds simple and it was worth all the effort, but I decided to go a little further.

The card file was easy, although rather time consuming to set up. I already had a 3"x 5" card file of nearly 15,000 Tonkyn family given name "events". This is currently the IGI entries cross referenced with a future growth of several more thousand with the addition of the variants in the US Censuses and other sources. Those persons not directly related to me (or not known to be) are on white cards, while my direct line are on blue cards. Therefore, I decided to use pink cards for correspondence references and interfile them. In this way I would be able to spot a possible connection more easily, while doing future white card entries. Each pink card would have only the Tonkyn name reference and the date the correspondence was received.

I chose binders for keeping the original correspondence for two reasons, space and cost. It was much easier for me to make another bookshelf than it was to find floor space for another drawer type piece of furniture in my studio apartment and far less costly.

To date I have yet to complete the pink cards for correspondence older than one year and maybe I never will, but future mail will all be kept this way if it refers to an unanswered inqury made by me or one which has been sent to me.

A one-name study is a unique undertaking. There are many works advising on how to organise genealogical data, but I have not seen any systems, except in the Journal, that can address this very special study. Perhaps other members have ideas that they will share.

I hope that everyone is keeping all those unanswerable letters that someone sent to them long ago, as suddenly you could have an answer and it could be mine!

Mrs Beverley R. Walker, Member No. 1451 [*220 W. Olympic Place #209, Seattle, Washington 98119, USA*]

AM I MR. AVERAGE? PROJECT NO. 3 Eric Banwell

DID YOUR ANCESTOR HAVE CLASS?

The project involved looking at the number of forenames given at birth registration for five separate decades between 1840 and 1970. Thanks to David Hawgood (Vol. 4, No. 4, page 116) I now know the source that inspired this project and am in touch with Colin Forrester. Seventy Guild members responded providing details of almost 45,000 birth registrations that they had extracted. These covered 75 surnames. A few of you were unable to provide details of the later decade(s) and this has been taken into account in analysis. Almost half of the returns included comments of varying length. I have replied to a few individually and include observations on some of the others herewith.

Six members commented on a possible male/female difference, in particular, the incidence of Mary Ann in the 19th century which increased the number of females with two names. While your views were

not inconsistent, my judgement is that the overall Mary Ann effect was to increase the number with two names by less than 2% in the 1840 decade and significantly less than 1% in the 1870s. A gender split could have been of interest but would not affect the overall analysis.

The popularity of specific names for short periods also received comment, Albert being highlighted. One of the few that had three given names in the 1840 decade was a "William Prince Albert, registered first quarter 1840". The member wonders if he was born on 10th February. It may be worth sporting the birth certificate to determine whether William was a wedding day birth.

Another remark made by several of you was the use of the maiden name of the mother as a second forename. Comment varied on whether this was more usual with males or females, also whether the practice was more predominant in a particular decade.

Your general comments such as those referred to in the preceding three paragraphs help to flesh out the report, rather than my just presenting a few lists of facts and figures. In particular, they have seeded ideas for a possible future project about the use of specific forenames.

Combining your returns we get the following:

Period	Number of Births				Total Births
Names:	One	Two	Three	Four+	
1840-1849	5,274	2,214	117	7	7,612
1870-1879	4,827	5,800	441	16	11,084
1900-1909	2,909	7,040	858	28	10,835
1930-1939	1,783	4,626	555	9	6,973
1960-1969	1,830	6,116	391	9	8,346
Total of all periods.	16,623	25,796	2,362	69	44,850

The maximum use of four or more forenames was in the period 1900-1909 when it applied to just over one in four hundred births. In all the other decades it applied to only half as many, so for further study a total of three or more is used. Prior to discarding four or more names, one member, with 314 births overall, disclosed two with four or more names, both in the decade 1900-1909. One of these had seven forenames. Can anyone beat that?

Comparison with your own returns is more readily made if one converts to percentages:

Period	Names:	One	Two	Three+	Total
1840-1849		69.3	29.1	1.6	100
1870-1879		43.6	52.3	4.1	100
1900-1909		26.8	65.0	8.2	100
1930-1939		25.6	66.3	8.1	100
1960-1969		21.9	73.3	4.8	100
Overall		37.1	57.5	5.4	100

This indicates that in the 1840 decade only about one in four were given more than one forename, by the 1870 decade it had risen to a half and by 1900 it was true for three in four of us. since then, the position has stabilised, only rising very slightly. The other fact displayed that I found surprising is that being given three or more forenames peaked between 1900 and 1940 and has since dropped significantly.

Two members suggested that a single forename was sufficient for a rare surname and that it was only the common surnames that needed two or more forenames to distinguish between individuals. Taking the population overall, the Guild only has names registered that would be considered rare. Nobody has yet been brave enough to register, Smith, Taylor or Brown despite the stated Guild's aim to have a registered researcher for virtually every surname. I do not have enough information to make any objective comment based on analysis, but believe the suggestion unlikely to be true.

Another suggestion made by two was that multi-syllable surnames attracted single first names. There is no substance in that comment. I looked at the total returns for ten single syllable surnames and the fourteen with three syllables. There were over 5,000 births in each group and the percentage with one forename only was respectively 36.0 and 35.9.

There are numerous general statistical analyses that I could display, but without extensive explanation, they may be liable to misinterpretation. I will instance one statistic. In the 1840 decade one would expect between 51% and 90% to be given a single forename. Only two returns with over 100 births reported less than 45% in this period. Is this the elite of the Guild? There were others below the expected band but the number of births in their returns were too small for the result to be significant.

Even in the 1900 and 1930 decades there were no returns over fifty births that had more than 18% with three or more forenames, so even the best of us fall far short of the 50% that Newman and Forrester published as applicable to Eton and three of the Guards regiments.

Finally, as on the same basis used in previous projects, I did a general analysis of the likely percentage population of England and Wales that is represented by the Guild. On this occasion it was 2.3%. On the previous two projects I had estimated it as 1.3% and 2.9% respectively.

Mr. Eric Banwell, Member No. 981 [*37 Milton Lane, Wells, Somerset, BA5 2QS.*]

SOURCES FOR ONE-NAMES STUDIES AND FOR OTHER FAMILY HISTORIANS

The above book which has been compiled by our Publications Officer, Brian Christmas, will be published by the Guild in Spring 1992, price £3.00 plus postage and packing as appropriate.

The text is 74 pages long and comprises over 2,600 individual sources, mainly printed books, but some typescripts and manuscripts, many of which are of particular interest to family historians engaged in one-name studies. The sources listed not only relate to specific areas of research, but also include some books giving the general historical and social background to our ancestors' lives. Where there is only one or two copies of a particular source, an indication of where it can be found is given. A feature of the book is a very comprehensive subject index, which will enable the reader to quickly find all sources listed relating to a particular topic.

Any ideas or suggestions for further publications to be published by the Guild should be sent to Brian Christmas.

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Editor,

I read with interest the letter from Mr. Halbrooks in the last edition of the Journal (Vol.4, No.4). As an overseas member I feel that I can answer some of his points personally.

First, in regard to the first point in his letter, re: only following the surname in the member's own country. I do not agree with this view point for the simple reason that on joining the Guild, one of the aims is that <u>all</u> instances of the surname should be found. As a member from Canada, I have managed to go through almost all of the IGI for every country to extract instances of my surname, including Britain and the USA. I have looked in all the telephone directories in Canada and have lists of extracts from St. Catherine's House and instances from the British telephone directories as well. I have by no means finished looking, but am well on my way. I cannot conceive of the idea of just tracing instances from only one area.

Secondly, I do agree that a separate or perhaps inclusive register would be a good idea with regards to associated surnames. However, this should be limited to only those names which relate to the one-name study.

Again, to emphasize my first point, I have managed to find relatives all over Britain, the USA, New Zealand, Australia and even a descendant in Portugal! This would not have been possible if I had limited my research to my own family line.

To close, I must say I look forward to receiving the Journal quarterly, and although I have never had an enquiry, I hope to some day. Keep up the good work.

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

Dear Editor,

After reading Mr. Halbrooks' letter, my own personal observations are as follows. However, (and I do not wish to show any disrespect to Mr. Halbrooks), prior to making my observations I have to say, even at the risk of being out of order, that it took several readings of his letter to ascertain the context in layman's terms and I am still not a 100% sure if I have grasped it all, so I will apologise in advance if I have missed any of the points made.

1) Should any name be allowed to be registered by more than one person?

I agree with this and would suggest the following categories.

a) Worldwide study of any name.

b) Geographical study only.

c) Any other specialised field which is not covered by a) or b).

NOTES!

i) I thought that category "D" covered Mr. Halbrooks comment "but whose activities are, say in the US".

ii) I always thought that anyone who is researching a name as a one-name study should surely be researching it worldwide. However, I have written to so many Guild members, only to find that they are really only interested in a very limited area or field, that I have now given up writing to them. I feel, therefore, that Mr. Halbrooks' suggestion on this particular issue is certainly valid.

2) Should the Guild produce a "Members' Interests Directory"?

Personally, I do not go along with this suggestion. There are so many now available as well as the GRD and NGD that I see no reason in producing what would amount to the duplication of yet another unnecessary production.

3) Should the Guild sell copies of the IGI?

I feel that anything which will bring money into any society must be a good thing as long as they are not stepping on anybody's toes and in this instance they would not be. However, I have to add, that since there are numerous places from where copies of the IGI

can be purchased I am at a loss to understand what the problem is in obtaining them.

4) Beneficial activities for Guild members.

a) Localised and maybe less formal conferences and/or talks or just get togethers with the organiser responsible to reporting back to the Guild.

b) The Guild do have representatives in a number of countries, who help to promote the Guild, etc. However, it seems that at present, that the only contact point that our overseas members have over here is the Journal? I would suggest therefore, a main contact point for overseas members in each country and again, I would suggest that the members who are appointed as the contacts should be responsible for reporting back to the Guild.

c) I would guess that 95% of the Guild members are also members of one or more family history societies, in fact I am a member of four. Could it be arranged, with the co-operation of the various family history societies, that just a few minutes at some of their meetings be allotted to a Guild representative, should that representative so wish?

d) Would it be possible to have a two way information/assistance service (not necessarily reciprocal research) with our overseas members? For example, I specialise in wills and have a collection of nearly 400 Brocklehurst wills to date. Sadly they are all from England. For two to three years now I have made extensive attempts to locate wills from other countries and so far the result has been nil. I do know that New Zealand is in the process of establishing a National Index as we have over here, but in the USA, in particular, the system is so complex and seemingly disorganised, that in the first place it takes an eternity to get a reply and that is sending a s.a.e. When and if a reply is forthcoming it simply gives another address to write to along with a long list of other information required before you can get one. It may be that some of our overseas members would be willing to supply information which would reduce the time and expense in such matters?

Mr. Frank Brocklehurst, Member No. 819 [*1 Park Avenue, Markfield, Leicester LE6 OWA.*]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I have encountered such considerable problems with the microfichés of the GRO Indexes, <u>when used in a one-name study</u>, that I thought that I should write to warn other members of the hazards.

When I first heard that a service would become available to purchase photocopies from the microfichés of the GRO Indexes I was delighted

because I thought that it would save the expensive jouneys to St. Catherine's House, in order to make careful copies of every BAGSHAW(E) entry in each quarter. The results, however, have been very disappointing because some microfichés, for example Bagshaw births in the fourth quarter of 1912 and marriages in the third quarter of 1934, are impossible to read. Others, such as marriages in the first quarter of 1934, give a false impression that they can be read correctly, but careful checking at St. Catherine's House shows that in such cases the initial letters may be easily misread.

To give some actual examples, I bought the BAGSHAW Births from 1911 to 1917 and Marriages from 1934 to 1940. When I found six of the photocopies too hard to read I consulted the user of the microfichés, but he found some of them too difficult to read by eye and there were several doubtful readings. I then went to St. Catherine's and checked our joint conclusions against the entries in the books, only to discover that there were even more errors, which (including errors in the initial letters) averaged six per quarter! Admittedly I had used quarters which increased the difficulties because (for births) the mother's maiden name or (for marriages) the spouse's surname were included and this doubled the possibilities of error.

My criticism might not be so serious for family tree enthusiasts because, for example, the search for an Ann registered in Amoundness might be successful even though the entries were unreadable, since a three letter word near the beginning of the alphabet is likely to be "Ann" and a twelve letter surname could well be "Amoundness". Thus my complaints are strictly for one-namers and family tree users need not be deterred.

Professor Roy Newton, Member No. 1261 [*Flat No.3, 20 Harwick Crescent, Sheffield S11 8WB.*]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Dr. D. J. Burville's recent letter rouses me to ponder yet another origin of a surname and, being something of a linguist and dialectologist, sent me to whatever sources I have to throw light on yet another mystery.

However, considering that the medieval Kentish would likely have rendered field as veld, it struck me that the -ville could be a misunderstood form of field. If there is a Burfield, whether a village or a single house, in East Kent, this would be the most likely origin.

In my magazine Hrafnhoh, I recently ran an article on Norman-French origins. Even in a genealogy as well documented as that of H.M. the Queen - in the instance shared at one point with Eric Ratcliffe of Stevenage - we could not get back further than Fulbert the Tanner of La Falaise - William the Conqueror's grandfather. In another item we could only reach Osbern (of Cormeilles?) born a generation before the Conquest. Why were the Normans so shy of their more remote ancestry?

I have likewise failed to prove any more than one heraldic connection between the British Isles and Norman-French families. I would dearly love to pick the brains of French family historians about this, but so far I have not made any contacts. At present I fight shy of any supposed Norman-French origins until I see better evidence.

I anticipate that many Guild members, with their range of often quite bizarre names, may fall and stumble over supposed origins. The present Guild Register has some real puzzlers! One such name is Spode, also mentioned recently in the Journal. There is one place Spoad, in the Clun Forest area of Shropshire, but this I can explain neither through Welsh nor Anglo-Saxon. On a recent visit to the neighbouring parish of Llanvair Waterdine, I noticed a large number of Welsh type surnames, including Bowen and the rarer Gwilt, and very odd farm names such as Skyborrah (from Ysguboriah, "Barns"). It would seem odd that the one farm, Spode, produced a surname, while near neighbours were content with patronymics.

We turn with relief to a name like Roden or Biddulph that can be matched up to a single place, but this place is usually a parish or a village, depending on what you define as a "village". It is odd that the single farmstead does not seem to produce many surnames, otherwise from Shropshire we might have Squilver, Panpunton and others equally as strange, although perhaps someone has actually come across names of this type?

I can see, in view of recent investigations, a similar problem with the surnames of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Why are some places selected to produce surnames while others are overlooked? Perhaps Scandinavia could help with the problem of surnames in the British Isles and vice versa. The fact that many educated people in Scandinavia are fluent in English should make the task easier.

The moral, then, if there is one, is that there is more to the origin of surnames than meets the eye. I am fascinated by the problem - if any reader would like to correspond with me on this, or on particular surnames, I would be pleased to try to suggest an origin or admit a great ignorance.

Particularly with the more puzzling English surnames, their study seems to be still in its infancy. Do any members have any suggestions on this point?

Mr Joseph Biddulph, Member No. 1025 [*32 Stryd Ebeneser, Pontypridd CF37 5PB.*]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

While in Los Angeles recently, I came across a new computer-based system which has an obvious value for "One Namers" who wish to identify all their namesakes in the USA and for anyone else who wishes to establish contact with a particular individual, but is unaware of

his or her address. Usually to obtain this information one has to go through every US telephone directory and list all relevant entries which may even then not be up to date.

The system is known as "Phonedisc USA" and contains the names and addresses of all residential telephone subscribers - even those whose telephone numbers are unlisted or "ex-directory" - on one of two computer discs covering the Eastern and Western states respectively. (A similar facility is available covering business subscribers.) I was impressed to discover that not only can entries be inspected on screen, but complete printouts can be produced - instantaneously and free of charge - of all entries for particular surnames. Having several "lost" relatives in the US, I took immediate advantage of this facility!

The system is updated quarterly and should now be available in all major public libraries in the US, as it is in Los Angeles. Whether it will also be accessible more widely, for example, in Canada or at the US Embassies, I do not know, but if the system is likely to be of use to you it would certainly be worth enquiring.

Mr. Graham C. Bird, Member No. 714 [*44 Ravensmede Way, London W4 1TF.*]

REVIEWS

FAMILY ROOTS: DISCOVERING THE PAST IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE by Stella Colwell. Cloth binding, 232 pages, illustrated, 1991, ISBN 0-297-83026-0. Published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson, price £15.99.

This book, which to my knowledge, is the first to go into detail of what can be found in the central records of England and Wales at the Public Record Office, and how they can help to put the "flesh on the bones" of the lives of our ancestors, is most welcome.

The book starts with a very good introduction to the various records of most use to family historians and how they evolved, which gives an insight into the background to the records and times. Details are given as to why they were kept and what they can tell the researcher looking at them, remembering that they were not recorded and kept with the family historian in mind. Then follows a description of the legal system, the holding and transfer of land, taxes and other sources of revenue, finishing with records relating to emigration and immigration.

The author then goes on to demonstrate how pedigrees can be drawn up for various families, using both records from the Public Record Office and elsewhere, the latter references being printed in italics on the pedigrees, so that one can see quite clearly where the information comes from and how one group of sources complements and supplements the other.

The families treated are both well known and obscure, and include the families of Thomas Gainsborough, the artist; David Garrick, the actor/manager; William Wordsworth, the poet and Karl Marx, the revolutionary and communist; and range in social class from a family of landed baronets to an early emigrant to new Zealand.

The records used cover those of the Royal Navy, the Lord Chamberlain's Department and the Inland Revenue amongst others and demonstrate the wide range of records which can be called upon.

The book is profusely illustrated with photographs of the original records, which are described in the text. It is a pity that they could not be printed full size, but modern publishing economics probably preclude that ideal. There are almost a thousand notes to the text and a very comprehensive bibliography, showing the scale of the time and effort taken in compiling and writing the book.

This book will be found to be useful both by those who have already dipped into the records and the complete tyro, who still has to tap that treasure trove of unique records held at the Public Record Office.

B. W. C.

THE SAPSFORD FAMILY NEWSLETTER **Volume 1, Number 1, December 1991, A4 format, 6 pages. Edited and published by Mrs. Anne Cross, PO Box 81370 Kabwe, Zambia, Africa.**

With winter's icy fingers seeking to rob one of any comfort on this frosty night, I was immediately warmed by the humble and honest approach of the Editor to this first publication of the Sapsford Family Newsletter. One cannot fault the obvious well researched material presented. However, the Editor could consider various ways to improve readability, such as spacing and underlining between articles. Equally a "Table of Contents" would be useful as perhaps an ISSN in the future. Nevertheless, in fair comment, this Newsletter is evidence of a very good start.

R. C. R.

CARPENTER CAMEOS **Volume 1, Number 1, Spring 1991, A5 format, 4 pages, quarterly, price 50 pence. Edited and published by Mrs. S. Y. Bourner, 52 Comeytrowe Lane, Taunton, Somerset TA1 5HY. Telephone: 0823 272309.**

How rare it is to receive a first effort which contains illustrations, but Carpenter Cameos has achieved this. It is also sprinkled with a sense of humour. A "Table of Contents" would certainly enhance future publications. The presentation is well above average and if the Editor continues to achieve this standard the publication's future is guaranteed.

R. C. R.

THE SONLEY-SUNLEY NEWSLETTER **Number 1, June 1991, A4 format, 8 pages. Edited and published by Dr. John M. Turner, 15 Lingdales, Formby, Liverpool L37 7HA.**

A very good beginning. I was particularly impressed by the easy readability of this Newsletter. It was well thought out and the presentation was very good. However, there was a very serious typographical error on page 5, which careful proof reading would have precluded. Also the contact address is not very clearly displayed.

R. C. R.

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

AN INFORMAL GUILD MEETING

Mr. Frank Brocklehurst, Member No. 819, has responded to the idea put forward in the Journal by the Chairman, Peter Towey, for informal local meetings of members by organising one at Markfield, Leicester.

The meeting, which will be quite informal with no set agenda, will be at 7.30pm on Friday, April 3rd 1992, at Markfield. There will be no charge and tea, coffee and biscuits will be supplied free. However, as Mr. Brocklehurst will need to hire a room, he would appreciate it if members interested in attending this meeting would contact him for further details, so that he can assess the size of the room required. He can be contacted at 1 Park Avenue, Markfield, Leicester LE6 OWA. Telephone 0530-243370.

CHEEK/CHEKE FAMILY TREES

Mr. D. J. Cheke, Member No. 27, writes that he has deposited a chart with family trees relating to the CHEEK/CHEKE surname in the Essex County Record Office. The period covered is from the mid-seventeenth to the early nineteenth century, but only includes parishes in the County of Essex.

ONE-NAME SOCIETIES

Two Guild members are in the process of trying to launch one-name societies of their registered names.

First, Mr. Anthony Newman, Member No. 189, now has 343 people on file with a declared interest in Newman genealogy and has asked that anyone interested in helping to form an international NEWMAN NAME SOCIETY would please contact him at 155 Laverock Avenue, Richmond Hill, Ontario L4C 4K1, Canada.

Secondly, a new member, Mrs. Anne Cross, Member No. 1834, has produced the Sapsford Family Newsletter (reviewed on page 154) and would like to start a Sapsford One-Name Society. However, to date only two people have shown interest and she thinks that living in Zambia may increase her difficulties. Therefore, will anyone interested in the name SAPSFORD and/or variants SAPSTEAD, SAPSED and SAPSWORTH, please write to her at PO Box 81370, Kabwe, Zambia, Africa.

AN INDEX TO SURNAMES FOUND IN THE 1851 CENSUS FOR PARTS OF WESTERN LANCASHIRE

Mr. G. Peet has compiled an Index of Surnames for the 1851 Census [Ref: HO107-2196/7] for the Ormskirk and District Family History Society, ISSN 0266-5743, ISBN 0 947915 21 4. This Index shows the number and incidence of occurrence of surnames in sixteen parishes, viz, Aughton, Bickerstaffe, Burscough, Downholland, Halsall, Hesketh with Becconsall, Lathom, Lydiate, Maghull, Melling, Ormskirk, Rufford, Scarisbrick, Simonswood, Skelmersdale and Taleton, located in western Lancashire. Enquiries should be sent to the Ormskirk and District Family History Society, c/o 85 Wigan Road, Westhead, Lathom, Lancashire L40 6 HY.

BRITSH EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AFRICA

A new book "Aided Immigration from Britain to South Africa 1857-1867" by Esmé Bull, ISBN 0-7969-1014-6, has been published recently in South Africa. An extensive list is given of the names of the British immigrants with their ages, occupations, points of departure, names of the ships on which they travelled, the dates and their destinations, plus the names of family members who accompanied them. However, as well as this, a number of earlier immigrants and additional data is covered in a series of annexures, as follows.

Annexure 1: *Barosa* 1823
Annexure 2: Children's Friend Society 1833-1839
Annexure 3: British settlers 1848-1851
Annexure 4: Wives of men of the German Legion 1856-1857
Annexure 5: *Lady Kennaway* 1857
Annexure 6: Act 8 of 1857
Annexure 7: Emigrants to Australia and New Zealand
Annexure 8: Emigrants to the USA
Annexures 7 and 8 refer to those who went on from the Cape to the countries listed.

The book can be obtained from HSRC Bookshop, Private Bag X41, 0001 Pretoria, price R99,00.

AMOUNDERNESS

Mr. John Stowell, Member No. 1289, writes that at the Guild Conference on November 9th, 1991, a questioner asked where the registration district of Amounderness was located and that he had had a similar problem. He had previously narrowed the location to the Burnley/ Preston area of Lancashire. However, recently the casual mention of this problem to his step-daughter's husband, set the latter on his own line of enquiry, with the result that he discovered that Amounderness is the name of an old Saxon administrative area roughly based on Ribchester, Lancashire.

GENEALOGICAL DATA TO BE FOUND AT TIVERTON MUSEUM, DEVON

Mr. David Brimson, Member No. 1226, writes that the following information may well be of interest to Guild members. He found while visiting the Tiverton Museum in St. Andrew's Street, Tiverton, Devon, that there is a large scroll 17½ feet long which lists the 1,228 employees of the Heathcote weaving factory in Tiverton. The dates are unsure, but are said to be between 1861 and 1874. The scroll is entitled "With Gratitude and Esteem". It has been copied and indexed alphabetically. The museum also collects and hold anything connected with the town of Tiverton, such as local history and genealogy. To obtain information one should contact the Curator at the above address.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES REGIONAL MEETINGS

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

12 April 1992. The AGM of the Alderson Family History Society is to be held at Walworth Castle Hotel near Darlington. Anyone interested is welcome to attend and can obtain full details from Geraldine Alderson-Walker, the Vice-Chairman of the Alderson FHS, Burnt Walls, Greenhead, Northumberland, via Carlisle CA6 7HX, England, or telephone 06977-47272.

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:

1832 Mr F. Hakney — HAKNEY AKNEY
19 Church Street, Elloughton, North Humberside, HU9 1DU

1833 Ms R K Hill (member only with no name registered)

1834 Mrs A E S Cross — SAPSFORD SAPSTEAD
PO Box 81370, Kabwe, Zambia

1835 Mrs. J Evans — FLINT FLENT
12 Hadleigh Gardens, Boyatt Wood, Eastleigh, Hants, SO5 4NP

1836 Mrs E Holliday — MERREDEW MERRYDEW
The Anchorage, Blackstone Road, Newton Abbot, Devon, TQ12 5QN

1837 Mrs J D Major — FANCOURT ISHAM
PO Box 5413, Wellesley Street, Auckland, New Zealand

1838 Mrs J Hecks — MARWOOD
220 West End Road, Bitterne, Southampton, SO2 5PN

1839 Mr J Piggin — PIGGIN PIGGON
Gottschedstr. 26, DW-2000, Hamburg 60, Germany

1840 Mr. J R Cammidge — CAMMIDGE CAMMAGE
21 Austen Road, Jordanhill, Glasgow, G13 1SJ

1841 Mr S P Barwick — BARWICK BERWICK
The Old School, Raskelf, York, YO6 3LG

1842 Mrs E E Waters — WINCHCOMBE WINCHCOMB
7 Whitby Grove, Swindon, Wilts, SN2 1NA

1843 Mr N J Fogg — FOGG FOGGS
5 Ascot Road, Tooting, London, SW17 9JJ

1844 Mr M J Aries — ARIES
89 Copsewood Way, Northwood, Middlesex, HA6 2TX

1845 Mr I F Skyrm — SKYRM SKERM
Lodge Farm, Broadheath, Tenbury Wells, Worcs, WR15 8QS

1846 Mr A N Gray — GRANDIN GRINGING
16 Earlsway, Great Haywood, Stafford, ST18 ORP

1847 Mrs L Pattinson — SNAILHAM
11 Sandgeta, Kendal, LA9 6HT

1848 Mrs V C Broddle (member only with no name registered)

1849 Mr J Boylen — FRESHNEY FRESHNER
FRISKNEY FRISNY
BOYLEN O'BOYLAN
15 Bowden Wood Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S9 4EJ

1850 Ms S Gascoyne — BLOWMAN BLUMAN
1 Avenue One, Meadowlands, Addlestone, Surrey, KT15 2QY

1851 Mrs J P Warren MARSTON MARSDEN
18 Somerby Road, Thurnby, Leicester, LE7 9PR

1852 Mr C C Barber *(member only with no name registered)*

1853 Mr A J Cozens (member only with no name registered)

1854 Miss L Reesor HARDY HARDIE VALE VAIL
4408-63 Street, Camrose, AB, Canada, T4V 2J4

1855 Mr R S Smith (member only with no name registered)

1856 Miss A Skidmore (member only with no name registered)

1857 Mr G S Houghton HORROCKS HORREX
83A Graymar Road, Little Hulton, Worsley, Manchester, M28 6PD

1858 Mrs E D Eldridge HILL HYLLE
42 Warham Road, Harrow Weald, Middlesex, HA3 7JB

1859 *Mrs C Frampton* *BANNING BANINGE*
14 Snowdon Avenue, Bryn-y-Baal, Nr Mold, Clwyd, CH7 6SZ

1860 Mr I E Tebbett TEBBETT TEBBIT
30 Forest Dean, Fleet, Hants, GU13 8TT

1861 Mr B Coggins COGGINS COGKINS
Elmanton, 62 Scarborough Avenue, Skegness, Lincs, PE25 2TB

1862 Mr J B Foale FOALE FOLE
10 Knights Ridge, Chelsfield, Orpington, Kent, BR6 9UJ

1863 Mrs J Gosney GOSNEY GOLSNEY
Stafford House, 74 Alexandra Road, Farnborough, Hants, GU14 6DD

1864 Mr J P Hayward (member only with no name registered)

1865 Mr P W Coxall (member only with no name registered)

1866 Mrs K E Campbell McGEORGE MacGEORGE
24 Cullahill Street, Christchurch 5, New Zealand

1867 Mrs Y Blain BENTING
6 Moorhead, Preston-upon-the-Wealdmoors, Telford, Shropshire. TF6 6DL

1868 Mr T F Brownbill BROWNBILL BRAMBELL
Fernlea, 94 Brook Lane, Newton, Chester, CH2 2EU

1869 Mrs D J Hawkes *BROADY*
3 Darlington Street, Coppull, Chorley, Lancs, PR7 5AB

1870 Mr D S Bedser BEDSER BEDSTER
6 Tanglewood, Wokingham, Berks, RG11 3PR

1871 *Mr C Bovis* *BOVIS BOVICE*
92 Larkhill Road, Sydenham, Belfast, N Ireland, BT4 1QF

1872 Miss C G King MATTHEWS WATHEW
39 Lopez House, Willington Road, London, SW19

1873 Ms N Starley TIDEY TIDAY
109 Greencroft Gardens, London, NW6 3PE

1874	Mr D M Maslin 12 Beverley Road, Cayton, Scarborough, North Yorkshire, YO111 3SL	MASLIN MASLINE
1875	Mrs S E Whiffing	(member only with no name registered)
1876	Mr J Lee	(member only with no name registered)

CORRECTION

Jack Fairfax, Member No. 283 and Journal Distribution and Regional Liaison Officer of the Guild, would like to point out that in the Index to Volume 3 of the Journal, as in the Index to Volume 2, his name is given as "John" Fairfax, where as it should have been "Jack".

DEADLINES

The deadline for the April 1992 issue is Monday, March 2nd, 1991 and for the July 1992 issue, Monday, June 1st, 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.

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

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

The Aims and Objectives of the GUILD are:

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

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

In furtherance of these aims the Guild:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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