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ONE-NAME STUDIES

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Contents

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

First, I would like to draw members' attention to the article on page 264 written by Peter Crabtree, Member Number 2,000; also the two reports by members of meetings of their respective one-name societies, which I hope will encourage others to embark on this course. The Guild is growing steadily and may it continue to prosper in 1993. It is with this in mind that I have framed my suggestion for members' New Year's resolutions.

I suggest to members that among their New Year's resolutions is one to read their Journals and where asked to follow a certain procedure, for example in the payment of subscriptions, that this procedure is adhered to. Much valuable time is lost by Officers of the Guild in attempting to sort out problems caused by letters, money, etc. being sent to the wrong person, when clear guidelines have been laid down. I submit that the Officers' time could be used more profitably for the good of the Guild and all its members.

In relation to my own office as Editor, two topics which have been covered in the Journal within the last three years, namely reviews and the acknowledgement and use of articles, continue to cause problems. At one time all journals, newsletters, books, etc. submitted by members were automatically reviewed. However, this policy was changed by the Executive Committee following a suggestion by a member that the "Reviews" section should be dropped from the Journal as much of the material was reviewed elsewhere, and another member being extremely upset by a review which in my opinion had been quite fair and objective. Thus it was decided that only material submitted with a request for review would be reviewed in future. Also that the material should be sent directly to the Editor and material not for review should be sent to Box G to go in the Guild library. (During my stay in Calfornia please send material for review to Box G, but clearly marked "For the Attention of the Editor") However, this is not happening and every time I go to a Committee meeting I return home with journals, newsletters, etc. sent to Box G and because they are usually first issues, it is presumed they are intended for review.

To clarify what will be reviewed, I reiterate the following guidelines. All one off books and booklets and all first issues of journals and newsletters are reviewed. (If a newsletter has been reviewed but is upgraded to a journal with a completely different format, the first issue of the new journal will be reviewed, also if a new member is already publishing a newsletter or journal when joining the Guild, a later issue will be reviewed, if requested.)

To date there are four reviewers, who have volunteered following my recent request. Ihey are naturally amateurs and are given a set of guidelines to follow. Therefore, I do not think that members should be too critical of their efforts especially since the procedure, if followed correctly, means that it is an individual member's choice as to whether or not his or her material is reviewed.

In relation to articles a somewhat similar problem exists. Following difficulties I experienced with both my incoming and outoing post two or three years ago, some members have wondered if their articles have been lost if they have not appeared in the Journal fairly quickly.

Therefore, I suggested that those members who wished acknowledgment should include a stamped addressed post card which I would send them on receipt of their articles. However, this procedure has only been followed by one or two members and instead I am being sent second copies of articles.

I have often stated that I cannot guarantee when a particular article will appear in the Journal. However, articles of general interest have a better chance of being published quickly than demographic studies or the origin of a surnames, etc. The reason being, I can publish more than one general subject article in the same issue, whereas, for example, two or three demographic studies would make the Journal unbalanced and possibly boring.

When I return from California I will look through my files and will contact the writers of articles which have been held in reserve for a long time with a view to an update or withdrawal. This does not mean that these are poor articles, but rather that I have not been able to find a place for them. I realise that in the past there have been times when I have been desperate for articles and as Editor I hope that I will never be forced to write an article because of a lack of material submitted by members - it has always been my policy that the Journal should not become a one person band. However, recently I have received what I call "nil articles" consisting of raw research data which if used I would have to rewrite in the form of an article. This seems to me to be another route to the one person band! Also here I would like to state that views expressed in articles are those of the writers and do not necessarily reflect my own or those of the Executive Committee.

Nevertheless, I am willing to help any member who submits an article and states that he or she is uncertain as to its literary merits. In this case I will attempt to edit, and hopefully improve, the article, sending a copy back to the writer with my comments. I did this for one member and have received a super second article!

I apologise for having "gone on about" members deficiencies at such length, but as I clearly deliniated many of the above points in my April 1992 editorial it should not really be necessary to refer to them now.

THE CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

Peter Goodall

A happy and researchful New Year to one and all.

Before formulating future policy and proposals to put before the Executive Committee I have reflected on the past year's ideas given in your articles and letters published in the Journal.

1. "Multiple registration" was suggested but this would negate the unique character of single representation the Guild holds for each surname registered. Multiple representation where specialisation by members would be recognised should be within a one name society affiliated to the Guild.

2. A register of associated names was proposed by some members to widen the services of the Guild. In fact, the "Marriage Index" started some years ago by Kelvin Warth will, when further developed and publicised, go a long way towards filling this need.

3. Local "get togethers"; the majority of our overseas members have appointed Correspondents, but over here in the UK we have no direct links to each county family history society and, as so well reported, informal local meetings for Guild members have only taken place in the Midlands. These were in response to the idea put forward by my predecessor, Peter Towey.

4. Various other ways of exchanging information.

5. The issue on "common names" unrepresented by the Guild. The Prospectus gives a warning on the commitment of membership being onerous for the more common surnames. This needs to be redressed.

With this Journal you will receive the new Register, better late than early, for instead of overloading the October postings it now takes in the new members up to December 1st, 1992. Part 4 is produced in two sections. Part 4A listing the few known places where reseaqrch records of past individual members can be located and a new Part 4B which is an index of all past registered surnames. All these names are available for re-registration in the knowledge that at least some research on them has already been undertaken. It behoves us to seek out the whereabouts of our ex-members labours in order to save and make available these records for future registrants to continue and pass on. If through your connection with a family history society or other genealogical outlet, a previous interest in a surname listed in the Part 4B index can be traced, then lost members' research may be found. Also let us see if we can greatly increase those of Part 4A in the coming year.

In this the ninth edition of the Register of One Name Studies membership stands after re-alignment to the new categories, at only 41 in Category A, 567 Category B and 589 Category C, with 93 other members.

Our ultimate aim (as I was so rightly reminded recently) ought to be to launch a fully constituted one name society to represent our own registered name(s). To this end the majority of us have a long way to go judging from the above statistics. However, approaching 50% are well on that road showing the enormous effort members have already put in to their research.

To encourage the interchange of information and research material among Guild members, I propose those who are also members of a family history society elect one of their number in each county to act as co-ordinators, possibly including the arrangement of more local gatherings.

Finally, I do agree with Mary Rumsey's suggestion in her October 1992 Editorial (Vol. 4, No. 8, page 226), that the only way a really "common name" could be conscientiously studied and registered with the Guild is by a group of researchers initially forming a one name

society. Perhaps some of our "elder members with rare names" would volunteer to start a society for one of Eric Banwell's top ten, recruiting maybe other new members of the name selected.

The next meetngs of the Executive Committee will be on January 23rd 1993 and April 3rd 1993. Please let me or another Committee member have your thoughts on any matter to benefit the Guild.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS **Keith and Mary Meredith**

A very warm welcome to Jill Bhar of Ontario, Canada, our latest overseas correspondent and to welcome back Dan Barrett. He does not seem to have stopped acting for us for he has continued to receive enquiries for his surname search. We are slowly but steadily improving our representation around the world with the aim of covering each state or province in the larger countries. For example in Canada the Guild has a cluster of members in Alberta and British Columbia. Wouldn't it be nice to have someone helping Dan and Jill by covering the western seaboard of Canada? Come on Canada! (As yet we are very few in South Africa.)

The overseas correspondents are:

AUSTRALIA:	Michael J. Warry, Member No. 658 Raema J. Gooch, Member No. 1273
CANADA:	Dan Barrett, Member No. 281 Jill E. Bhar, Member No. 1494
NEW ZEALAND:	Lily C. M. Baker, Member No. 751 Donna F. Kingan, Member No. 448
SOUTH AFRICA:	Brian P. Spurr, Member No. 1466
UNITED STATES:	John H. Cookson, Member No. 1596 J. C. Halbrooks, Member No. 509 Kristi Kilduff, Member No. 1607 Donna Potter Phillips, Member No. 1532.

In July Donna Kingan with her husband, David, and daughter, Jillian, came to stay. Jillian is now with a friend in Denmark. Member Lyn Roach with his wife, Mary Ann, arrived in September and were quickly followed by our Australian cousins. Everyone seemed to enjoy themselves; we certainly did. Sadly, member Anne Bromell and her husband, Brian, did not make it but we hope to see them next year. For ourselves we have outline plans to visit South Afica from mid January. Should you wish us to make any contacts for you in that country and we have left before you read this, please write to us c/o Brian Spurr, Member No. 1466, 70 Hunters Way, Durban North, Natel, Republic of South Africa 4051.

Dr Keith and Mrs. Mary Meredith [*Hillside View, The Hollies, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, GL6 0AW.*]

REPORT ON THE AUTUMN MEETING OF GUILD MEMBERS FROM THE MIDLANDS

Ron Duckett

The Autumn Meeting of Guild members living in the Midlands took place on September 10th, 1992, in Burton-on-Trent, where we had the pleasure of meeting two visiting Australian researchers. (One of them, Joyce, had already been mentioned in the July issue of the Journal on page 208.) Their quick and witty conversation took in all aspects of genealogy, which made the evening fly by. Although we had a pre-set subject to talk about, "The unusual places to get information", the only mention it got was in the written apology of Jan Rogers of Derby, who like member, John Scoltock from Hilton was unfortunately unable to attend.

The evening stood out for the number of occasions when the same name had connections with other members present. For example, Frank Brocklehurst from Leicester, when explaining his study to Joyce, said that it had grown overseas, she replied, "I should say so, my next door neighbour is a Brocklehurst". In Jan's apology she asked if anyone had references to the Hollister/Olser names and Frank recalled that he had and would contact her. David Cutten from Tamworth produced a letter from Mrs. Pickering in Lawnton, Australia, asking about his research into the name, Wain, and if he had any information on Charles and Susanna who emigrated from this country. I then showed him a letter from Vicky Maddicks in Clermont, Australia, asking for information about Thomas Duckett and Susanna Perkins, whose daughter, Susanna, married Charles Wain, the latter's daughter, Sarah, marrying John Jeffery Maddicks. It was obvious from the letters that the two did not know about each other, but they soon will.

Others present to help the evening along were Dave Riggal and Harry Duckett from the Sutton Coldfield area with Rita, his wife. A selection of different research directories were on hand, but due to fast cross continental banter they did not get the use that some would have liked. It was after eleven when one guest remarked that they had a coach to catch at 3 a.m., the start of their long track homeward. This brought to an end the meeting which could had gone on well into the early hours.

Our next meeting will take place early next Spring. If anyone from the Guild is planning a visit to the Midlands and can organise a free evening, let me know and I will try to arrange the date to correspond.

Mr. Ron Duckett, Member No. 1333 [*Outwood Hills Farm, Lower Outwoods Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0QX.*]

THE TALK GIVEN TO THE GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND F.H.S.

Peter Hull

A talk about the Guild was given to around 80 members of the Glasgow and West of Scotland F.H.S. on November 16th, 1992, at the Hillhead Library, Glasgow. This talk took the form of a presentation of the aims and methods of the Guild. Copies of the Prospectus were issued to those interested. To illustrate the methods which can be used to

obtain information about the frequency and geographical distribution of surnames, data for the names HULL and TENNANT were used, the latter having strong Scottish connections, while the former does not. This was so that the audience could relate the methods used to names of interest to them. The origin of surnames was discussed briefly. TENNANT appears to be an "occupational" name from one holding a tenement of land, etc., while HULL appears to be derived from the forename Hugh or from a location "hill", by a vowel change.

Data from the 1991 telephone directories was presented in the form of maps of Britain, where the frequencies of the names were calculated per million of the population. For HULL the English mean is 231 per million and the Scottish mean 41 per million. Frequencies notably above average were found in Durham, West Lancashire, the East Midlands, Dorset and Northern Ireland. For TENNANT the Scottish mean is 414 per million and the English mean 100 per million. High frequencies for this name are found in Central Scotland, West Yorkshire, Lancashire, the West Midlands and Norfolk.

These same areas of high frequency recur on maps based on deaths reported to the Registrar General in the 30 year period around 1860. The English mean frequency per million for HULL is 232 (similar to the present day) and high frequencies are found, for example in West Lancashire and Durham, while the English mean for TENNANT for this period is 86 per million and the high frequencies are found, for example in Lancashire and West Yorkshire.

Turning lastly to the IGI, it is possible to calculate the mean frequency of the events recorded overall for the years covered (roughly 1550 to 1840). For HULL the Scottish mean is 7 per million and can be identified as isolated immigrants and their families. In England the mean is 257 per million for HULL and again high frequencies are found in Durham, Lancashire, the East Midlands and Dorset. For TENNANT the Scottish mean is 385 per million and the areas of high frequency are Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire and West Midlothian. While high frequencies for TENNANT in England (mean 115 per million) are found in Yorkshire, Warwickshire and Norfolk. An attempt was made to follow the frequencies of one name in individual parishes during the period covered by the IGI by taking as an example the County of Durham, one of the areas of high frequency for HULL. Here at the end of the period (1750 to 1850) the name is widely distributed in the County, but at the beginning of the period (1550 to 1650) it is confined to a large degree to three parishes; Pitington, Billingham and especially Brancepeth.

The stability of the distributions over a long period of time was remarked on and the talk was followed by a lively discussion.

Dr. Peter Hull, Member No. 1433 [*49 North Grange Road, Bearsden, Glasgow, G61 3AG.*]

MEMBER NUMBER TWO THOUSAND

Peter Crabtree

When you have the bug and someone asks, "How did you catch it?", the chances are your mind goes blank. You reply, "I don't know, it just happened"; or, "Don't remember, it was a long time ago".

That is how it was for Member No. 2,000 when the question was posed by the Registrar of the Guild of One Name Studies.

As with any hobby, there is no clear date when the interest starts; for me, it has to have been at least 25 years ago. I recall my father sharing with me on numerous occasions from his collection of books (how he loved his books!), snippets that had been written by his father. My grandfather, John Henry Crabtree, had been a prolific writer on botanical subjects, and he had combined his writing abilities with his well recognized skills in photography.

However, the prize work, and the one that I surmise to have been the spark for my devotion to genealogy, is the Family Log (never published) which was written in John Henry's own fair hand. It describes in vivid detail the life and times of his father, my great-grandfather, who was born in 1830 in Bankhouse near Rochdale in East Lancashire; this was the house that John Wesley had visited some seventy-eight years earlier, when he had preached to the small gathering of faithful from the staircase landing. The family was very poor; they mostly worked in the cotton mills, living very hard lives in which suffering and death were part of every day events.

Looking back, I am sure that my fascination with the stories in the Log was reinforced by my interest in history, and particularly by novels that weave stories of real or imaginery people into the events of the past. In those circumstances, it is so easy to feel part of the scene and actions. Since I want to understand what it meant to live in those days of the "dark satanic mills", I have read everything I can get my hands on that relates to the late eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries - deplorably, so much of what was written, including a book by my grandfather, tends to glorify the technical advances and the role of the mills in the economic development of the country with little reference to the appalling conditions in which the workers provided the labour.

Apart from the Family Log, I have one other factor in my favour - the family name is relatively uncommon. As far as I have been able to determine, the name originates in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Halifax. The interpretation of the name is "dweller by the wild apple tree". It did not appear at all in the Poll Tax Returns of the West Riding for 1379; by 1545 there were eight entries in the Subsidy Rolls for the wapentakes of the Calder Valley and by 1641 this had increased to seventy-nine entries.

While the vast majority of my work to date has been focussed in the eastern part of Lancashire, I have determined that there were very few Crabtrees in the Rochdale area before the mid 1700s. The much larger number in the same area by 1800 is, I suspect, too high to have resulted solely from the expansion of these few families and hence there would have been an influx, possibly from Yorkshire, between 1750 and 1850. This theory is supported by the number of entries in the

1851 census that give the location of the birth of the parents as Yorkshire. I want to gather more information to get an insight on these population movements from 1700 to 1850, and to then link the movements to the historical events that may have caused them.

You may wonder how research can be done in Canada. It is far easier than you might think. Through the local Family History Centre of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, it is possible to get access to all the microfilm of parish records, census returns and civil registration indexes for the United Kingdom that are held at Salt Lake City. I, therefore, do all of my own researching for family names and linkages and am adding names at a rate of about 50 to 60 per month. These names are all inserted into the Personal Ancestral File (LDS) software, with masses of assumptions about relationships as I try to build up pedigree linkages that I subsequently verify or change as new information comes available.

Also I find the services of a professional researcher very helpful to search locally in England for newspaper and other articles that provided the historical context that I am seeking.

There is one potential claim to fame. There is a village called Crabtree located about forty miles north-east of Montreal in Quebec, named after Edwin Crabtree who emigrated to Canada in 1892 at the age of 44 years. He established a paper mill on the River Ouareau near Joliette and provided housing and community facilities for the employees. By 1921, the population in the area had grown sufficiently to justify the creation of a separate parish which was named after Edwin Crabtree in recognition of his efforts on behalf of his employees. Wouldn't it be fun to find a connection with this benefactor?

I look forward to communicating with anyone researching the Crabtree name. Maybe I can help them and I am sure that they can add to my knowledge.

Mr. Peter Crabtree, Member No. 2000 [*1305 Cambridge Drive, Oakville, Ontario, L6J 1S2, Canada.*]

[*The following article first appeared in the "Allsop Ancestor", the Journal of the Allsop Family Group and was sent to the Journal by Mrs. W. E. Waterall, Member No. 651, the Organiser of that Group.*]

FAMOUS FRIENDS OF JOHN ALSOP — **Dale Cardon Alsop**

Samuel Johnson is widely regarded as England's greatest 18th century writer. Only Shakespeare is more frequently quoted. His literary skills included those of a poet, critic, essayist, playwright and lexicographer. His epoch work, "The Dictionary of the English Language", had more influence on the standardization of the English language than any other book.

Although much of his fame occurred while a resident in London, his ties to the Midlands area of England continued throughout his life.

He was born into a prominent family in Lichfield, Staffordshire, England, in 1709. His father owned a bookselling business and was the Sheriff of Lichfield at the time of Samuel's birth. While attending school, Johnson frequently helped in his father's bookshop. This gave him many opportunities to read the great books of the day. In 1728 he entered Pembroke College, Oxford. While at Pembroke he developed a close friendship with John Taylor of Ashbourne, Derbyshire. This friendship was to prove to be lifelong and would eventually bring Samuel into contact with members of the Alsop family.

Frustrated and embittered by poverty, Samuel was compelled to leave Oxford after thirteen months. His prospects were poor. He had no degree and his father's business was declining. It was at this low point of his life that he probably had first contact with a member of the Alsop family. In 1732 he applied for a teaching position at Ashbourne Grammar School.(1) John Alsop (born circa 1679) was probably a member of the Board of Governors at the time his application was rejected.(2)

After achieving considerable fame in London, Johnson began to travel frequently. His travels were often the subject of his writings. On many occasions he was accompanied by the noted historian, James Boswell. Boswell achieved fame for his classic biography, "The Life of Johnson". Samuel returned to his area of birth every year or so and often stayed with his college friend, Dr. John Taylor. Dr. Taylor was Ashbourne's wealthiest and most prominent citizen of the 18th century. He was frequently called the "King of Ashbourne". Although Taylor held a law degree from Oxford, he never practised law. His interests vacillated between preaching and breeding cattle and horses. He seemed contented to spend most of his time enjoying his inherited wealth. It has been estimated that his annual income exceeded £7,000, a substantial sum in those days. His home was referred to by local residents as "The Ashbourne Mansion". He was fond of pomp and ceremony and was the centre of Ashbourne's political and social life.(3)

Boswell, in his classic biography, indicates that Johnson socialised with Taylor's friends when he visited Ashbourne.(4) The identity of those friends was unknown until the 1920s when many of Boswell's notes and letters were discovered in Malahide Castle, Dublin. Most of these papers are now in the possession of Yale University which has allowed many of them to be published.

Boswell relates the following:

> He (Taylor) has the town under his influence by entertaining the principal people at his table and giving charity among the poor. It may be proper to put down a list, so far as I can now recollect, of the company whom I used to see at Dr. Taylor's.
>
> Mr. and Mrs. Alsop. The name is pronounced here Awsop. He is a roundheaded [sic] Squire, and I was told this of him by Captain Boothby of the 51 Regiment, son of Mr. Boothby whose house is at the opposite end of Ashbourn to Dr. Taylor's: that when he is

asked, "Jack, what time do you go to bed?", he answers, "I don't know. About the time one gets drunk, I think."[4]

Mr. and Mrs. Alsop were listed first among the ten friends of Taylor who frequently spent time with Johnson and Boswell when they visited Ashbourne. There can be little doubt that John Alsop was a prominent citizen of Ashbourne and a close friend of Taylor. We learn from Dr. E. A. Sadler, a 20th century historian, that John Alsop and Dr. Taylor served together on the Board of Governors of Ashbourne School. John was also one of the executors of Taylor's will and he inherited a legacy of 500 guineas and the Doctor's gold watch. John's will indicates that a portrait of Dr. Taylor was hung in his dining room. We also learn tha the Alsops lived on Church Street in Ashbourne in a house not far from Taylor's. This home was referred to in the 1930s as the Vine House.[6]

It appears that John Alsop, Samuel Johnson, James Boswell and Dr. Taylor frequently spent time together when in Ashbourne. Several meetings are documented in Boswell's Journal. On September 17th, 1777, John accompanied Boswell on a ride to Dovedale where they met with Dr. Butter, a Derby physician.[7] Also Dr. Sadler has documented a visit to John by Johnson and Mrs. Thrale on July 18th, 1774.[8] Mrs. Thrale, a frequent travelling companion of Johnson's, was the pen name for Hester Piozzi. Thrale, widow of wealthy brewer, Henry Thrale, achieved fame for her writings on Johnson.

Although John frequently spent time with Dr. Johnson, there is evidence that they did not get along well later in Johnson's life. In a letter of 1785 to Boswell, Taylor relates the following story about Johnson's trip to Ashbourne just before he died in 1784:

> When Dr. Johnson was last at Ashbourne he said to Dr. Taylor, "I am resolved to confine myself to a milk diet, I see it does you so much good." That very day there was a glorious haunch of venison at Taylor's table. Dr. Johnson eat and eat again. Alsop, who did not like him, wickedly prest him to eat more --- which he did. He grew so ill that it was feared he would have died of downright eating, and had not a Surgeon been got to administer to him without delay a Glister he must have died. After this, he took a milk diet, and he improved so much in his health that he became quite a new man and beat them all in walking home from church.[9]

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

WRITING A BOOK **Jess Jephcott**

There was a surprising amount of interest expressed in the book that I have written entitled "The Jephcott Family", at our 1992 AGM. I am therefore offering the following comments about how I went about it and, more importantly, the cost of doing so.

When I formed the Jephcott Society in 1983, I started to compile a newsletter which was sent out to subscribing members on a quarterly basis. After five years, I had a collection of twenty newsletters with a very haphazard article distribution. It occurred to me that some ordered approach was needed. I therefore ceased the newsletters, reverted to a much simpler pre Christmas A4 sized news sheet and then got to work on writing a book. On my Amstrad PCW8512, I would spend long evenings, locked away in the smallest bedroom, neglecting my long suffering wife, tapping away at the keys. I had no idea that it was going to take three years and that it would have almost 1000 A4 pages.

The book was split up into 28 chapters with categories such as Newspapers, Card Indexes, Wills, Legal, Census, Directories. Each page was numbered with the chapter number, followed by the page number. That way, I reasoned that chapters could be added to in future editions, without the need to renumber every page of the entire book.

The next thing to do, once I had a shoe box filled with my book draft, was to get it published. It wasn't going to be a best seller - I knew that! Would I be able to sell 25 copies? Maybe! I got some quotes for printing and binding from local companies in the Yellow Pages. It turned out that photocopying was the cheapest printing method for small quantities and that, with a reasonable hardback binding with a stitched and curved spine, the book could be produced for around £30. With a few extra costs, such as some A3 family trees and double sided tape to fix them in place, I decided on a sale price of £35.

I announced to the membership that the book was ready for print, just in time for Christmas, and swiftly received orders and cheques for twenty books. I have since had to print another edition of 25 books and am well on the way to selling them too.

If any of you would like to see the final result, I donated a copy to the Society of Genealogists. I am now hoping to get back to doing some more research.

Mr. J. A. Jephcott, Member No. 469 [*73 All Saints Avenue, Prettygate, Colchester, Essex CO3 4PA.*]

MARITAL ISONYMY AMONG THE BAGSHAW(E)S

R. G. Newton

I have noticed substantial isonymy (sharing of the same surname by two individuals[1] among Bagshaw(e) marriages and I wonder whether any other one-namers have discovered a similar tendency among those bearing their registered name. This article is therefore intended to demonstrate how I have investigated the Bagshaw(e) situation.

First, we should consider the frequency with which the name BAGSHAW(E) occurs with either (a) other well-known names or (b) a whole population. For example there have been some studies of the frequencies with which the names SMITH and JONES occur in the country as a whole. In 1853 a detailed study was made of the fifty most frequent surnames occurring in the birth, marriage and death registers covering two and a quarter years , from mid-1837 to mid 1839, the first quarter of 1851 and the year 1853[2]. The study covered about 2,200,000 entries and there were 33,557 Smiths and 33,341 Jones. I have found that there were 178 Bagshaw entries [from this point "Bagshaw" also includes Bagshawe], or there were 188 times as many Smiths as Bagshaws and 187 times as many Jones. A similar study was made in 1976[3] covering the births, marriages and deaths in the registers for the first quarter of 1975; there was a total of 394,900 entries, of which there were 6,733 Smiths and 5,521 Jones. I have found that there were only 110 Bagshaw entries in the same period. Thus the Smiths then outnumbered the Bagshaws by 62:1 and the Jones outnumbered the Bagshaws by 50:1. This might suggest that the Bagshaws in the population had increased compared with Smith and Jones by between 3 and 3.7 times, but there were only 110 Bagshaws, too few from which to draw such a sweeping conclusion!

Recently, Richard Newsam, on behalf of the "Names Study" carried out by the division of Continuing Education of The University of Sheffield, counted the frequency of surnames in the Sheffield Telephone Directory for 1988; there were 238,000 subscribers altogether; 3,418 Smiths, 1,267 Jones, and 170 Bagshaws. Thus in the telephone directory there were 20 times as many Smiths as there were Bagshaws but only 7 times as many Jones. It would, however, be wrong to conclude that the Bagshaws had increased in the last ten years, compared with the Smiths, by another factor of three because the distribution of Bagshaws over the whole country is uneven[4]. In fact, there are more Bagshaws in the Sheffield Telephone Directory than in any other; the next largest being 100 in the South Manchester Directory, then 53 in North East Manchester; but seven of the directories contain no Bagshaws and the total number of Bagshaw telephone subscribers in the British Isles is only 1,176. It would be reasonable to assume that, for purposes of this study, that there were 50 times as many Smiths as Bagshaws.

TABLE 1

MARRIAGES	SOURCES OF DATA		
	I.G.I.	1925-1949	1950-1974
BAGSHAW=BAGSHAW	13	6	6
BAGSHAW=SMITH	24	24	13
BAGSHAW=JONES	9	13	14
BAGSHAW=TAYLOR	18	16	9
BAGSHAW=JACKSON	10	4	7
BAGSHAW=CLARK(E)	14	9	7
TOTAL BAGSHAW MARRIAGES	1904	1524	1499

There are 1,904 Bagshaw marriages in the IGI, of which 13 were Bagshaw=Bagshaw marriages (half the total number of such entries because each Bagshaw=Bagshaw would otherwise be counted twice, once for the groom and once for the bride), and 24 were Bagshaw=Smith marriages, etc. In the General Register Office (GRO) there were 1,524 Bagshaw marriages between 1925 and 1949, and 1,499 between 1950 and 1974. On the assumption that there were 50 times as many Smiths as Bagshaws, one might expect half a Bagshaw=Bagshaw marriage in the IGI rather than the 13 actually found. Similarly one might expect half a Bagshaw=Bagshaw marriage in 1925 to 1949 (instead of 6) and a quarter of such a marriage in 1950 to 1974 (instead of 6).

But those are subjective judgements and I am indebted to Professor John Clegg of the University of Aberdeen, for pointing out to me that there is a more objective, statistical, Contingency Test which does not rely on assumptions being made about the relative frequencies of Bagshaws (with their uneven distribution across the country); the Smiths and Jones, also, are very unevenly distributed as is shown by maps[8]. The Contingency Test is somewhat technical and I am indebted to Dr. John Bagshaw for drawing my attention to a neat geometrical analysis of the problem of predicting the number of Bagshaw marriages from the proportion of non-celibate Bagshaws in the population of England and Wales, assuming that Bagshaws marry at random with regard to their spouses' surnames. If x is the proportion of Bagshaws in the total population, and it is assumed that Bagshaws marry randomly, then the proportion of grooms, and also of brides, will also be x. We can then draw up the diagram shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

		BRIDES	
		BAGSHAW (x)	NON-BAGSHAW (1-x)
GROOMS	BAGSHAW (x)	x^2 Area A	$x(1-x)$ Area D
	NON-BAGSHAW (1-x)	$x(1-x)$ Area C	$(1-x)^2$ Area B

The probability of each of the four kinds of marriage is proportional to the area of that particular "box", A, B, C, or D. Thus the degree of preference for a Bagshaw=Bagshaw marriage will be:-

Bagshaw=Bagshaw marriage will be:- $\frac{AxB}{CxD} = \frac{x^2(1-x)^2}{\{(1-x)x\}^2} = 1,$

and a preference level of 1 indicates no preference.

The actual numbers of marriages in the 50 year period 1925 to 1974 are given in Table 3 and the preference level = (12 x 17,674, 476)/(1512)^2 =92.8 and hence there is an extraordinary degree of preference for Bagshaw=Bagshaw marriages.

TABLE 3

		BRIDES: BAGSHAW	BRIDES: NON-BAGSHAW	
GROOMS: BAGSHAW	O	12	1,512	ALL BAGSHAW GROOMS
	E	0.1314	1,523.87	O = E = 1,524
GROOMS: NON-BAGSHAW	O	1,512	17,674,476	ALL NON-BAGSHAW GROOMS
	E	1,523.87	17,674,464.13	O = E = 17,677,988
		O = E = 1,524 ALL BAGSHAW BRIDES	17,675,988 ALL NON-BAGSHAW BRIDES	17,677,512 ALL MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND & WALES

O = Observed numbers of marriages, E = Expected numbers of marriages

The proportion of non-celibate Bagshaws (x) in the population is approximately D/B or about 1 in 11 in 11,716 but, as I have shown above previously[4], the frequency of all Bagshaws in the population of England and Wales is close to 1 in 10,000.

The expected number of isonymous marriages is only 0.1314, much less than the minimum of five which is regarded as the safe lower limit for the chi-squared estimations, and hence Yates' Correction has been applied. The chi-squared value is then still 203, which is very highly significant for one degree of freedom, and I have little doubt that there is a recognisable amount of marital isonymy among the Bagshaws.

There may be various reasons for this preference for Bagshaws to marry another Bagshaw, such as (1) keeping landed property within the family, but no doubt that would not apply so much in the 20th century; (2) a relative non-availability of non-Bagshaw spouses (for example, in Grindlow hamlet, Derbyshire, in the 1871 Census there were 68 Bagshaws in a total population of 132) but, again, that would not apply in the 20th century; (3) perhaps Bagshaws were so proud of their name that they wanted to perpetuate it! One wife from such a marriage has (when questioned on the point) remarked that when she was young there was a greater tendency for young relatives of the family to go to week-end house parties and thus got to know each other much better, but such cousin rich parties might well not occur in the period 1950 to 1974 where the effect is still found. Whatever the reason it will be interesting to discover whether any other one-namers have encountered a similar situation.

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(2) Sixteenth Annual Report of the Registrar Generall, 1856, pp. xvii-xxvii.
(3) Linda Ammon, "Smith & Jones: 1853 and 1975", Population Trends, 4, (Summer 1976), pp. 9-11.
(4) Newton, R. G. "Those Remarkable Bagshaw(e)s: Part 1. How slowly they spread from their origin", Derbyshire Family History Society Branch News, Issue 56, pp. 23-26.
(5) Lasker, G. B., Ibid, maps on pages 111 and 132.

Professor R. G. Newton, Member No. 1261 [*Flat No. 3, 20 Hardwick Crescent, Sheffield, S11 8WB.*]

THE ORIGIN AND SPREAD OF THE SURNAME EUSTACE

D. W. Eustace

Eustace as a somewhat rare family name suffers derision by authors who use it for their more wimpish or outlandish characters. It came to Britain at the time of the Norman Conquest when Count Eustace of Boulogne led part of the invading army at the Battle of Hastings. With others of that name he appears on the Battle Roll and he was among the party who killed King Harold.

At this time Eustace was a given or baptismal name and it was in the 13th century that it was to become a surname with the addition of the prefix "fitz" (son of). This custom died out in England before the end of that century, but in Ireland it continued in use for another hundred years. More than half the Eustaces in England today have an Irish connection.

As a family name it has survived in England in the south of Oxfordshire and the surrounding counties and in Devon and Cornwall where it has suffered considerable variation and misspelling. Emigration from Ireland and Cornwall in the 19th century has taken the name into most parts of the English-speaking world.

The name came to England in the written Latin form of Eustachius and it had spread into the romance languages of Western Europe which each had its own form of ending. However, it was not found in the languages of Germanic origin. A German would spell the spoken name as "Justas" which suggests a possible connection with "Barnabas surnamed Justus" in the first chapter of Acts and possibly explains its use by an early martyr, a Roman general named Placidus, who is known in the Christian Calendar as St. Eustachius, or St. Eustache in Paris, or St. Eustachio in Rome.

Attempts to find a Greek meaning or origin have been unsuccessful and it may be that the Greek appearance of the name has been acquired during the translation of the Bible story. However, whatever its origin, it is one of the names offering the greatest number of spelling variations in English records. Over one hundred and twenty have been found to date, of which the latest to be identified is from the Battle Roll mentioned above, namely, Wiestance of Abbeville. The

location is certainly within the influence of Boulogne and it is not impossible that the recorder heard the name incorrectly.

Mr. D. W. Eustace, Member No. 45 [*13 Staveley Road, Chiswick, London W4 3HU.*]

SOLVING FAMILY PROBLEMS **John Packard**

Those devoted to genealogical research, including myself and other members of the Guild, are mostly middle aged or older and/or retired. A regrettable fact, as my father often talked about his father and mother and the information about his family I could have acquired much more easily, quickly, freely and interestingly from him, my mother and other relations, than that which I have dearly bought in time and money from the purchase of birth/marriage/death certificates, searching census returns, books in the Society of Genealogists' library, the National Library, Guildhall Library, documents in the Public Record Office, et al. Not that oral evidence is always factual or accurate, though knowing my father, his would have been. In any case the remoter stems and branches of family trees are usually put together by lengthy detective work among the archives: and how thrilling it can be when a fact emerges from an unpromising document throwing long sought after light on other facts not hitherto seen to be connected and a family mystery is solved.

Thus being at 52 past the first flush of youth when I first took a real interest in my family origins it was too late to gather much oral family material. Born into an army family my parents had been constantly on the move until I was well into my teens. It was not therefore until my father retired and we set up home in his native Suffolk that I had got to know many close Packard relatives properly, and even fewer of my mother's relations who lived far away in Wales. She was Rachel Powell born 1877 in Maesmynis near Builth Wells and she had already died when I started researching her family origins. However it was only a few years before I gave up this line of research. Her father was John Powell, a farmer in a small rural hill community comprising but four farms. The three other farmers were all named John Powell too! Not perhaps unusual for Wales, but having difficulty in separating the previous generations of her Jenkins, Jones, Price and Jackson forbears, I decided that four generation of my Welsh ancestors were as far as time would easily allow me to go!

What were the mysteries in the Packard family origins which revealed themselves when I started research among the archives? Luckily mine is an unusual name and, with the exception of Packer with which rural Suffolk pronunciation sometimes caused it to be confused both orally and in writing over the centuries, there are few other similarly sounding or written names. The Packars, historians had decided before I began my research were Anglo-Saxons established in East Anglia before the Norman invasion. They were kin to the German Pakarts, Pakkerts and Pacharts, and to the French Paccards and Packards of the same period. English, French and German genealogists all agreed that the name is derived from the Old German "bag" or "back" to fight and "hart", strong or hard. The earliest documentation of the name

written Paccard, Packard, Paccarde and other variations, found in British records, is of John Packard, citizen of London, whose Will dated 21 December 1308 is in folio 218 of the Calendar of Wills in the Court of Hustings. In it he left his estate to his wife, Alice, and twelve pence for the upkeep of London Bridge!

From then on, I found mention of the name in many archives, such as the Feet of Fines for Suffolk, the 1324 Census of Able Men in the Hundred of Loes, Suffolk, the Subsidy and Ship Money Returns, Ancient Deeds and Manuscripts in the British Library, the Calendars of Fine Rolls and Enquiries, Early Chancery Proceedings and Wills. These took me up to the early parish registers, mainly in Suffolk, but occasionally in the City of London parishes. With the start of emigration to the New World mention of the name appeared early in America. It was in April 1638 that Samuel and Elizabeth Packard, née Wither, from Stonham Aspal with their infant child sailed from Ipswich on the "Diligent" to land at Plymouth, Massachusetts, on the 10th of August, to be the progenitors of numerous American Packards. The first of the clan to emigrate to New Zealand were Joseph and his wife, Elizabeth, née Bartram, who left Framlingham to sail from London on the "Berenice" in June 1848 arriving in Nelson in September, to be followed by others. The Reverend Daniel and his wife, Esther, née Leggett and their three children, who left Middleton to sail for an ecclesiastical career in Adelaide on the "Asia" in 1851 were the first of the clan to set foot in Australia, to be followed by others.

Though documentation for the emigration of the Packards to the colonies thus proved relatively easy to find, records of their dispersal within England from Suffolk to the Midlands and the North of England was not. They appeared, without trace of how they arrived there in Leicestershire and the Sheffield area in the mid 1700s, in Sunderland in the 1850s, and in various Midland areas in the 1870s. Which brings me to the story which I thought might be of interest to other Guild members: how the mystery of the arrival of the clan in Sunderland, where they are now thriving, was solved.

In April 1983 a cutting in the Lowestoft Journal of the 22nd was brought to my attention. This was a letter from Mr. D. M. Nichol of Downsview, Ontario, who wanted to know if there were any kinsmen of his wife, Elga, still living in the Southwold area. Her great-grandparents were John Packard, oaster, and his wife, Maria née Crawford, of Wenhaston. They had both died young: John aged 36 in 1850 and Maria aged 44 in 1855, leaving nine young children. One Henry John aged 19 was by then already a mariner and independent, but their eight other orphaned children were taken by their unmarried Crawford aunt, Maria's sister, to Canada to be brought up by their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crawford in Oro township, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford had emigrated from Suffolk in 1831 with their eleven children and were well and happily established in Oro by 1855. The orphan party of Aunt Crawford with three Packard boys and five girls set sail for Canada in the "St. Patrick" in the autumn of 1855. They arrived successfully (though sadly the ship sank on the return voyage) had a happy upbringing, married and two of them lived on until their nineties, leaving many descendants.

I wrote to Mr. Nichol when I received the cutting saying, that althought there were now no longer any Packards in Southwold I would try to find out what I could about the remaining Suffolk Packard relations of his wife's. This led to an interesting correspondence with him and with his wife, Elga, after he died in 1985. By this time I had already compiled genealogies of most of the Packard families in Suffolk and was arranging for the printing and publication of my book, "The Packards". I could not, however, find John's birth in 1814 despite having found both his death and that of his wife, Maria. I was thus unable to tell the Nichols about surviving Packard relations in this country. By the end of 1990 having disposed of most of the 300 copies of my book, I decided to keep those remaining for any Packard who might be able to help solve the mysteries of the family's origins in England outside of Suffolk. In May 1991 the name of Simon Packard of Stroud, Gloucestershire, came to my attention as one of England's rising young artists. I sent him a copy of my book asking for details of his family origins. He felt his father, Mr. Henry Nesbitt Packard of Sunderland. would be very interested and sent the book to him.

This started a lively correspondence with Sunderland Packards. Henry Nesbitt told me the earliest forbear of whom he had knowledge was Henry John, a seafarer, but where he came from he did not know. He introduced me to a cousin, Mrs. Joseph Keirl, not only a Packard by descent but a keen and resourceful genealogist. She said that in her family Southwold was always mentioned as Henry John's place of birth and that his father was thought to be John, coachman of Ipswich. This was great news. I had both found English relatives for Elga Nichol, but solved too the mystery of how the clan had arrived in Sunderland.

Remaining unsolved, however, was still the origins of John Packard of Southwold. Thanks to Mrs. Keirl this too was soon solved. She had more up to date IGI entries than I. These showed that John Packard was born 22 May 1814 in Kelsale (not on my copy of the entries in Kelsale Parish Registers) and was the son of John Packard and Elizabeth née Whiting, and a distant relation of mine. So both the Sunderland Packards and I can claim descent from George Packard and his wife, Mary née Wither, yeoman farmer of Stonham Aspal, who married in Woolpit 27 March 1600 and who were the parents of Samuel who emigrated to America in 1638. Thanks to that letter in the Lowestoft Journal I have found relations both in Canada and Sunderland who are now friends, and one of the mysteries of the family's distributiion within England has been solved.

Mr. J. J. Packard, Member No. 1363 [*143 Thomas More House, Barbican, London EC2Y 8BU.*]

FORMAT FOR THE PROPOSED INDEX OF THE EARLIEST OCCURRENCES OF REGISTERED NAMES

Mr. John Pepperdine, Member No. 1030, has suggested in order to avoid confusion, that the following format should be used when sending information for the index of the earliest occurrences of registered

names. Information should be sent to Mr. J. R. Pepperdine, 17 Procter Road, Sprowston, Norfolk, Norwich, NR6 7PF.

Name	QUIPP
Earliest sighting	1577nov25
Place	Padiham, Lancs
Spelling	Quipp
Origin	Known (see parish of Owersby, Lincs where 3 consecutive children born to Cuthbert Whip/Whyp/Quipp 1595-1602). Therefore variant Whipp.

Name	PEPPERDINE
Earliest sighting	1562may10
Place	Swaton and Spanby, Lincs
Spelling	Peperdyne
Origin	Known (see spelling of parish name on BTs for Burton Pedwardine, Lincs 1597, 1625 and 1722. See feet of fines and parish registers for Howden, Yorks. Pedwardine 1549 becomes Pepperdine by 1670). Therefore variant of Pedwardine.

Name	PEDWARDINE
Earliest sighting	Pre 1260
Place	Abbey de l'Anthony, Glous (see Dugdale's Monasticum Anglianum, Vol. VI, Page 136.
Spelling	Pedwardyn
Origin	Known (from place in parish of Brampton Bryan Herefordshire)

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CORNISH SOCIETY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1992

Roger E. Cornish

As the day of our first meeting approached I began to get quite excited, on the one hand, and on the other concerned in case I had forgotten something important. The boot of the car bulged with papers and files as we set out for the United Reformed Church, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, this being the most central point for members wishing to attend.

Indexes of baptisms and marriages, the IGI for the UK, St. Catherine's House Indexes and the Society's family trees were available for inspection throughout the day. Eighteen members sat down to lunch and five others arrived for the afternoon meeting.

A brief resume of our first year was given. This had been quite successful in that membership had risen steadily to 40 which, when interested spouses were added, brought the total to 55.

The majority of members had sent in family trees which had been filed according to the main county of origin. They showed how scattered the CORNISH family had been for a long time. These trees need to be entered on to computer in such a way that the various strands or branches may be connected, wherever possible, to the main roots. (I would like to hear how other one name societies go about this, before a lot of time is spent on a system which is not ideal.)

Many members had sent in other information which has added to the evidence of the whereabouts and activities of our CORNISH ancestors. This included extracts from books, census entries, marriage indexes, parish registers, lists of convicts, will indexes, etc. Gratitude was expressed to Dr. Adrian Cornish for his article showing the distribution of the CORNISH name using the 1986-1988 telephone directories. This exercise was based on one conducted by Lesley Brooks in the March 1988 edition of "Family Tree".

Many very kind people, who had no interest in the CORNISH name, had sent us useful information. It was amazing how much trouble some people had taken, like Peter Whitlock of Canada, who had extracted on to computer disc all CORNISH entries from the IGI for the British Isles. These then had been printed out and re-entered on to computer database, re-sorted and printed out again in various forms for easy reference. In the New Year the same exercise will be undertaken for the rest of the world.

An extract from the St. Catherine's House Indexes for all CORNISH births, marriages and deaths has been commenced. To date, births from 1837 to 1874 have been entered on to computer database.

Fortunately my children have enjoyed searching for CORNISH graves and my wife, Sue, has enjoyed looking around parish churches. During holidays numerous churches in Devon have been visited and photographed. CORNISH monumental inscriptions have been copied out and entered on to computer. When visiting Stokenham Church, earlier this year, my son, Matthew, went missing and was eventually found under a tombstone that had fallen on him! However, although he was frightened he was not hurt very much - only his pride and confidence suffered for a while!

The Society's policy has been to attempt to reply to all correspondence on the day of receipt unless a lot of research is requested. Postage and printing has been a major expense particularly when sending the Newsletter abroad, even though the printed paper rate has been used wherever possible. Lack of funds has been a limiting factor during the first year and so it was suggested that search fees for non-members should be introduced. The Newsletter has been much appreciated, but requests have been made for articles on particular branches of the family. However, as such articles are very time consuming to prepare they can only be included if submitted by interested members!

It was agreed to support the attempts to re-introduce the chough to Cornwall by continuing as "Friends of the Chough". Paradise Park in Hayle has been spearheading this project and has welcomed the idea of us providing a display showing the chough in the CORNISH family crests. One will be prepared for inclusion in their "Operation Chough" exhibition.

Despite the careful wording of advertisements, we were receiving many requests from persons researching other family surnames from Cornwall. Therefore, it was decided to change the name from "The Cornish Society" to "The Sociey of Cornishes" in order to avoid confusion. A

constitution was adopted but it was decided not to appoint an executive committee at present.

An enjoyable time was had by all as each person present gave an account of their branch of the family. Information was exchanged which resulted in one member being able to add a dozen names to their tree. There was some discussion regarding computer software for the PC.

Conversation continued over tea and cakes and a retiring collection made the Society's finances look much happier. We all returned home feeling that something worthwhile had been achieved and looking forward to next year's meeting.

Reverend Roger E. Cornish, Member No. 1691 [*216 Outland Road, Peverell, Plymouth, Devon, PL2 3PE.*]

THE VERRINDER DAY HELD AT CRANHAM, GLOUCESTERSHIRE **Stan Verrinder**

The first gathering of Verrinders was held at Cranham Village Hall, Gloucestershire, on August 8th, 1992, as part of the annual Cranham Feast, which dates back to the beginning of the 19th century. This village was chosen because it is part of the Verrinder "homeland" which consists of three Gloucestershire parishes, the others being adjacent Bisley and Painswick. This is Laurie Lee's "Cider with Rosie" country, in the heart of the Cotswolds. The village hall was appropriate because it was a pottery at one time and my great-great-grandfather worked there before emigrating to Barnet, Hertfordshire, in 1845. At the rear of the hall is the house where Gustav Holst composed his famous hymn tune, "Cranham" ("In the Bleak Midwinter"). The local pottery tradition is carried on at Prinknash Abbey, only two miles away.

About ninety members, including six octogenarians, of the six branches researched to before 1800 but not yet connected, found their way to Cranham. This, for a family having only some 300 bearing the name in the UK, demonstrates the great interest in family history. We even managed to attract overseas representatives. A number stopped in the area for a few days to enjoy the beautiful countryside and to take part in the Cranham Feast activities, which span four days.

The centre piece of the exhibition was a thirteen generation, 35 feet long, family tree of the major branch, with 1,500 people from 1655 to 1992, designed and typed by fellow researcher, Sue Kirby. The other five branches also had trees on view, but the longest of these was a mere 18 feet. One family member brought along his own small exhibition and many others contributed. Although we are a typical "ag. lab." family, the earliest will on display, in the 450 will collection, was 1558. Two of the teenage members kept us supplied with cups of tea, so vitally necessary on a day like this with so much talking being done.

We were lucky with media attention. BBC Radio Gloucester broadcast two items, the "Gloucestershire Echo" printed a group photograph on their front page and we even had a mention in "The Sun". One of the

radio broadcasts, which was before "The Day" and mainly about the Cranham Feast, resulted in an extra half dozen local members, who had not been contacted, coming along.

Everyone had a great time, with cousins discovering each other, and the general verdict was, "See you next year".

Mr. Stan Verrinder BA ARICS, Member No. 1813 [*19 Hazeldene, Seaford, East Sussex, BN25 4NQ.*]

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Editor,

I have just visited California calling in on some of my Bardsleys and one of them had used a service, from one of the many, offering instant family listings and in this case a customized family magazine as well. The family magazine was absolute rubbish, being a clever use of standard computer formats with totally unresearched and erroneous data.

However, the family listings have given me some very serious food for thought. They are taken from current US telephone listings, which are available to anyone by computer access. The list only contained those telephone entries which had an address included. In the US it is possible to have only your phone number listed without the address and about half the subscribers use this facility.

The list of Bardsleys contained some 500 entries, allowing for those that did not have an address, which gives about 1,000 lines. I do not know the correct multiplier for telephone lines to people in the US, but I guess it is 1.5. So we have about 1,500 current Bardsleys in the US.

The total UK telephone listings for Bardsleys are about 600 and with the multiplier probably about 3, gives a figure in the region of 1,800.

Now the interesting bit is that the only known origin of the name Bardsley is in the village of Bardsley in Lancashire, between Ashton-under-Lyne and Oldham. There had been the usual trickle of emigration to the US from the 19th century onwards, but no great flood. To date only a few of the US Bardsleys have been tracked back, but they are 100% from Lancashire and no spontaneous US origin has been found. The Bardsleys have not been known to move a great deal, 400 of the current 600 telephone listings still come from within 15 miles of their place of origin 700 years ago.

I have estimated that about 10% emigrated including those to Australia and New Zealand, but how can it be possible for the population in the US to have grown to almost equal that of the UK? I do not have any comparable data for the numbers in Australia or New Zealand.

Have any other members noticed this extraordinary US growth rate or have any explanation for it and did it occur in Australaia and New Zealand as well?

Just as a small aside, while in the US I had the privilege of attending the inauguration of a new LDS FAmily History Center in Oakland, California. A beautiful facility with six computers with the IGI on CD-ROM and forty film and fiché readers. Unfortunately I did not have time to stay there as long as I would have wished.

Mr. Alan Bardsley, Member No. 1769 [*Cartref, Church Lane, Gawsworth, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK11 9QY.*]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Just a few lines mainly to thank all those who have sent me little snippets about CAVE, the latest being from Mrs. Meaden, Member No. 709, as without this help we would all miss a lot.

Recently, I read a letter concerning a problem with a hard disc on a computer. The writer could not gain access, however hard he tried. I have found that problems of this nature can usually be cleared with a vacuum cleaner (small hand held) to clear the dust that collects on the boards inside the computer.

Has anyone used the GEDCOM discs from Salt Lake City that are now replacing the IGI? If you do, be careful, since GEDCOM requires the use of the GIE program. It will not operate unless the necessary files are in place on the FR program. This can be done by looking at the Main Menu in FR and accessing I - System Utilities. In this menu enter deletion 1 and press "ENTER". The message on screen will then say that "Creating Family Records data files will delete that data" In my experience it does not!

Having entered data from GIE, worked with it and then deleted the data created by the transfer, I have, when next entering GIE data still found Family Records files full of original data. I have then had to delete these files from the records. This is how:

1. In the discs, hard or floppy, at C> (or A>) write DIR/W and press ENTER. All the files will be on the screen.
2. Delete all GIE = FR files. These will usually have .LST as a file extension.
3. Delete
   MARR 2. DAT
   NOTES 2. DAT
   NAME 2. DAT
   REPORT. DAT
   REPTITL 2. DAT
   MAMADD 2. DAT
   INDIV 2. DAT

4. Then go to FR program - System Utilities - Create Family Records Data files and they all appear again, but empty!

This is my experience. It may well be worth checking with others before you launch into print.

Another problem I have had is the ability of the FR program to cope with data. The Cave entries in the UK number about 22,600. I can

enter all the information but I cannot get on Place/Name print out past Richard. Neither are there any marriages.

I could be doing it all wrong but I have now deleted the lot and will start all over again in smaller lots. It is just a little bit frustrating.

Mr. Hugh Cave, Cave Family History Society, Member No. 25, [*1 Stratfield Court, Great Holm, Milton Keynes, MK8 9EU.*]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I read with interest the letter on the subject of Guild members advertising in the GRD under their recent one name section. I checked my own entry for 1992 and breathed a sigh of relief that I had entered it as "Worldwide" or I might have felt a trifle got at. My point, however, is not about the principle as I feel that has got a thorough airing from the letters you have already published, but the practicality of advertising a one name study in the GRD. I think from your coverage more members will indeed do so, but nevertheless the section will remain small and lost in the bulk of the whole book. I have had no contacts from my 1992 entry. Luckily for me two people who I am in contact wth, still continue to advertise the name in the main section and pass their contacts on to me. Obviously most people simply flick open the book and check their own surname, not checking the index for the rest of the contents. This year when renewing my advertisement, I did ask whether for the same subscription I could have an entry in both sections or a reference to the one name section in the main index. I wait to see the result of my request when the 1993 GRD is published.

Ms. Valda Shrimpton, Member 1533 [*143A Grosvenor Road, Langley Vale, Epsom Downs, Surrey, KT18 6JF.*]

REVIEWS

LEAVES OF A TREE by William A. P. Aitken. Soft cover, 53 pages, published by the Aberdeen & NE Scotland FHS. No price given.

This is a booklet published by one of the Scottish FHS and contains the family memoirs of William Aitken. It shows what can be discovered in the difficult area of research amongst the labouring classes in Scotland, landless and forever on the move in search of work. It also contains fascinating details of life amongst the 19th century Arctic whalers and sailors. However, I did find the musings on the motives of various members of the family rather arch and irritating and felt that many of the questions raised could have been answered by a little more reading and research on the social mores and culture of the period. On the reason for emigration for instance, the land tenure system, poor harvests and the vigorous activities of the numerous recruitment agents in Scotland all played their part in encouraging people to leave for the Colonies. Also I am sure many men and women

considered a church service to be merely ratifying a permanent partnership and the fact that the bride was pregnant was quite acceptable. It was good to have so many pedigrees but I was disappointed to find only dates included, with no place of event, something which I consider essential in a family tree. All in all, although the author and his family are to be commended in writing down in such detail the story of their ancestors, I did feel strong editorial control and revision would have resulted in an even better book.

J. R. F.

DICTIONARY OF GENEALOGICAL SOURCES IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE by Stella Colwell. Hardback 206 pages, Price £20.

This is a reference book to the documents contained in the Public Record Office likely to be of value in genealogy and includes a short article about the PRO, it organisation and how to access documents. It is divided into subjects under headings such as Army, Madagascar, etc. and some entries - although not all - have a short outline on the nature of the material, its purpose, value, etc. I am not sure at whom the book is aimed because looking at it from the point of view of the two groups of documents that I have used to some extent, those for the Duchy of Lancaster and the Levant Company, I think it would have assisted me little, if at all, at the time of my research. However, as a source book of "avenues of exploration", with a synopsis of what material is available, it does serve as a useful reference book, particularly for the more experienced researcher.

J. R. F.

LONDON ANCESTOR Volume 1, No. 1, March/April 1992. A4 format, 48 pages. Published by Anthony Craig, Suite 1, 279 City Road, London EC1V 1LA. (£12 for six bi-monthly issues.)

This is a commercial venture, rather than a society journal. In the first issue especially I would have expected some statement on editorial policy or the expected readership, but there is none, and the content is rather a mixture. For me the best parts were the several excellent full page reproductions of 19th century handbills - very atmospheric reading ("horrible murder", dreadful suicide"), though collectively rather thin on genealogical content. Also included are 10 pages of extracts, in surname order, from miscellaneous original documents (conveyances, leases, etc.) held by London Ancestor - curiously, many have no obvious London connection. There is also what I take to be a first instalment of Kent's (London) Directory for 1794 up to the name Brooke and a page of "readers' interests". Visually striking, well worth a browse - I would want to see a few more issues before deciding to subscribe.

J. D. H.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TACHELLS (AND WHERE THEY ARE NOW) **March 1992. A4 format, 8 pages. Written and published by Jim Tatchell (Member No. 1528), Via Principe Eugenio 60, 00185 Rome, Italy.**

A creditable and nicely laid-out account of the territory all one-namers should aim to cover - the geographical origins of the name (in this case mainly east Somerset), early migrations, the meaning of the name itself, variant spellings and current distribution. This would be an ideal "handout" to include when writing to new contacts. The author shows the right degree of caution in handling the early parish register evidence and is properly sceptical about supposed exotic origins for the Tachells. For his next edition, I would recommend looking further into the printed calendars of medieval records for additional evidence of the surname and some broadening of the "Where are they now?" section. The distribution map is useful; typed labels would have increased its impact.

J. D. H.

THE HOLDICHES **Number Two, May 1992. A4 format, 22 pages with card cover. Edited and published by Mr. Jim Holdich, 21 Grear Hales Street, Market Drayton, Shropshire, TF9 1JW.**

Having read the articles contained in this Journal, I wish there had been more. Each article gave in depth information in respect of the particular branch of the family being written about.

The printing of the Journal is also of a high standard. A copy of an Elizabethan Indenture was reproduced with excellent clarity. It was evident that the presentation of the Journal had been well thought out.

I hope that members of the Holdich family will respond to their Editor's request to furnish him with further material for publication. By doing so they will enhance their Journal, which has already set a high standard with its second issue.

B. J. M. H.

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

THE FAIRFAX SOCIETY

At the meeting held at Poole, Dorset, on September 26th, 1992, it was decided to form a Society to study and research the origin, history and development of the Fairfax family together with its branches and variants and to publish, collate and preserve such information. A steering Committee was formed and an inaugural meeting has been arranged to take place at the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London, on April 3rd, 1993, commencing at 10.30 a.m. Further information can be obtained from: The Secretary, The Fairfax Society, "Fairfields", 8 Homefield Road, Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN1 2DU.

THE REGISTERS OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE 1836 - 1906

Mr. Ray Hulley, Member No. 693, has written about the Registers of Winchester College as follows:

This book contains over 5,300 entries of students together with 190 members of staff, who attended the College between 1836 and 1906. Many of the entries contain a wealth of genealogical information including date of birth, parents' names, mother's maiden name, address, career history (including military honours where appropriate), and date and details of marriage. Other members of the family who also attended Winchester College in the same period are cross-referenced.

I have compared the nominal index with the 1990 edition of the Guild's Register and the following list of names occur in both publications. If any member wishes to have a copy of his or her entry (or entries) please send a stamped addressed envelope and one 18p stamp per entry to cover copying costs to Mr. R. Hulley, Longview, Felden Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, HP3 OBB.

ABBOTT (4), AGAR (2), ALBAN, ALDERSON (2), ALLEN (7), ARGENTI, ARKLE, ATKINS, ATTFIELD, BABB, BAGSHAWE, BAINES (3), BALL (2), BARCHARD (3), BARHAM (2), BARRATT/BARRETT (4), BATTEN (5), BELCHER (4), BIDDULPH (2), BLISS(2), BOUSFIELD, BRADFORD (2), BREWIN (3), BURY (2), CAREW (5), CHANDLER, CHATFIELD, CLEGG, CLIFFORD, CODD, COLLIER, COLVIN, COOKSON, COOTE, CORBETT (3), COTTON (4), COX(E) (5), DALRYMPLE, DALTON, DAVIDSON, DAVISON, DIMOND (5), DOUGLAS (4), EDGCUMBE (2), EDGERTON (5), FAIRFAX (2), FARRER, FELLOWES (4), FENN, FREEMAN (10), GILL, GIRDLESTONE (3), GUMBLETON, HATFEILD (sic) (3), HAYTER, HENNING, HICKS (8), HOARE (6), HODGKINSON (3), HUGGINS, KING (10), KINGSTON, LAILEY, LAMBERT (7), LAW (3), LEATHER (2), LEESON, LIDDELL (3), LYALL, MAINE, MALLORY, MARTIN (7), MAYNE, MIDWINTER, MILLER (11), MITCHELL (5), MOLINEUX (3), MOWBRAY, NESBITT, PALGRAVE, PAYNE (7), PERKIN(S) (6), PHILLPOT(TS) (6), PINDER, POPE (10), POTTER (2), RICHARDS (10), RICKETTS (7), RUMSEY, RUSSELL (11), SALMON (5), SHAKESPEARE, SHARLAND, SHARP(E) (3), SHEPPEE, SHIRLEY (7), SKINNER (2), SPOTTISWOODE (3), STARKY, SWAYNE (2), SYNGE, TIGHE (2), TOWNSEND, TOZER, TRIBE, TURNER/TURNOUR (15), VENNING, VERRALL, WARRY, WEBB(E) (11), WELLS (6), WERE (6), WOODHOUSE, YULE.

Number in brackets indicates multiple entries.

LLOYDS BANK MAGAZINE

Malcolm Hickling, Member No. 845, of 38 Kingsley Road, Northampton, NN2 7BL, has numbers 1 to 3 inclusive of the above staff magazine which cover the period July 1902 to September 1903. He has indexed the surnames which appered in the journals and they are listed below. Historically they belong to the peiod 1826 to 1903 and geographically the majority are from Birmingham and the Midlands. He is prepared to provide details to enquirers on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. The list below gives all surnames mentioned, but those that are underlined are currently registered with the Guild.

ABELL, ADAMS, ADDERLEY, ALBRIGHT, ALEXANDER, ALLNUTT, ALDERSON, ANDERSON, ANSON, ASH, BAIRD, BAGEHOT, BAKER, BARBER, BARNETT, BARNETTS, BATEMAN, BATES, BAXTER, BAYE, BECKER, BEECHING, BEESLEY, BENNETT, BENWELL, BERRY, BETHELL, BLACKBURN, BLORE, BLOXHAM, BOLTON, BONE, BOSANQUET, BOURNE, BRAINE, BRANSCOMBE, BRIGGS, BRINTON, BROCK, BROOK, BROOKES, BROWN, BROWNE, BROWNING, BUCKLAND, BULLOCK, BUNYON, BURGESS, BUTLER, BUZIAU, CADBURY, CARLISLE, CARLTON, CARTER, CASTLE, CATTERMOLE, CAULDWELL, CHALLIS, CHAMBERLAIN, CHAMPION, CHAPPLE, CHATTOCK, CHESTER, CHILD, CIRCUITT, CLARKE, COBB, COOPER, COPE, COSSER, COUCHMAN, COWARD, COX, CROSSLEY, DAVIES, DAVIS, DEAKIN, DEARLING, DELLEANY, DEYKIN, DICKENSON, DIGHTON, DISON, DIXON, DOWKER, DOWNWARD, DUFF, DUNCAN, DYER, EATON, EDDOWES, ELLIS, ELLWOOD, ETHERIDGE, EVANS, EVE, EWER, FENNING, FIELD, FISHWICK, FLEETWOOD, FLETCHER, FORD, FORDE, FOWLER, FOX, FRANCIS, FRENCH, FRITH, FRY, FRYER, FULLER, GABB, GAPE, GASTINEAU, GAYWOOD, GEM, GILL, GILLESPIE, GOLD, GOODE, GOUGH, GRAY, GRIDLEY, GRIFFITHS, GRIST, GRUGEON, GRUNDY, GULSON, GURNER, HAINESSELIN, HANBURY, HANDS, HARPER, HARRIS, HARRISON, HAWGOOD, HEARNE, HELAS, HEMMING, HENRY, HENSON, HERBERT, HERRICK, HICKLING, HITCHIN, HOARE, HOARES, HOLBECHE, HOLYOAKE, HORNIBLOW, HOWARD, HOWELL, HUMPHREYS, HUTTON, INGLEBY, ISAAC, ISAACSON, JAGGER, JENNINGS, JEPHSON, JOHNSON, JOHNSTON, JONES, JOSELAND, KELLY, KENDRICK, KIGHLEY, KNOWLES, KYNOCH, LACEY, LANE, LARCH, LAUNDY, LAWRENCE, LEATHAM, LEETHAM, LEY, LIGHT, LLOYD, LOCKE, LONDIN, LOVE, LUCKHURST, LUSTY, McCALLUM, McKEAN, McMAHON, MACKENZIE, MADGWICK, MAGRATH, MALPAS, MANNERS, MANTEL, MARTIN, MARTINEAU, MASSINGHAM, MASTIN, MATTHEW, MATTHEWS, MAW, MELVILLE, MILES, MILLARD, MOBERLEY, MOILLIET, MONEY, MORGAN, MORRIS, MORSON, MORIMER, MORTIMORE, MOULD, MYTTON, NASH, NESBIT, NEVE, NEWMAN, NICKOL, NORMAN, NUTT, PALMER, PASBACH, PAYNE, PEARSON, PHILLIPS, PHILPOTT, PHILPS, PIGGOTT, PILCHER, PIMBURY, PLUCKNETT, POSTANS, POTTS, POULTON, POWELL, POYNTER, PRAED, PRATT, PRESTON, PRICE, PRINGLE, PULLIN, RAGG, RAMSDALE, REDFERN, REID, RICHARDS, RICHARDSON, ROBERTS, ROBISON, ROBSON, ROGERS, ROSKRUGE, RYLAND, SAGE, SANDERS, SANTLEY, SALT, SAUNDERS, SCHUMANN, SEARGEANT, SEYMOUR, SILLS, SMALLWOOD, SMEWING, SMITH, SMYTHE, SOUTHALL, SQUIRE, STAINES, STALLWORTHY, STANLEY, STANWAY, STEVENSON, STONEHAM, STRINGER, STRUGNELL, STUCKEY, STURTON, SURMAN, SUTTON, TAYLOR, TAYNTON, THOM, THOMAS, THRALL, THRUPP, TIMS, TIMMINS, TRIPP, TURNER, TWINING, TWAMLEY, TYRER, USHER, VIVEASH, WALLIS, WARDEN, WATSON, WEARING, WEEDEN, WELCHMAN, WESTHORP, WEYLLAND, WHARLOW, WHARTON, WHEELER, WHICKER, WHITTLELOW, WICKS, WILKES, WILKINSON, WILLIS, WILLS, WILLMOTT, WILSON, WOOLMER, WORDSWORH, WRAGGE, YOUNG.

MORE REFERENCES TO REGISTERED NAMES

Mrs. June Morris, Member No. 1355, writes that following the example of other Guild members she has sent a list of registered names that she has come acrossin her research into the name, STAN(E)SBY. She will be happy to reply to any enquiry accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope. Her address is 25 The Glade, Furnace Green, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 6JS. The list of names are given below.

ABBOTT, APPELBEE, ASH, ASHBIE, BEESLEY, BIRKIN, BLAKE, BURGIS, CHANDLER, COCKAYNE, CORBY, COX, DAVISON, EMERY, FAITHFUL, GILL, HIRST, HOARE, HOLBROOK, JOHNSON, JOHNSTONE, KING, LAMBERT, LAW, LEA, LOVEGROVE, MARTIN, MITCHELL, MORRELL, PERKINS, POTTER, PROWSE, RALPH, RAWES, RAYMENT, RICHARDS, RUSSELL, SAXTON, SCOLTOCK, SEDGWICK, SHELDON, SILK, SKINNER, THOMPSTONE, THORPE, TUNNICLIFFE, TURNER, WELLS, WOLLEN.

THE ESSEX REGIMENT MUSEUM

Ian Hook the Keeper of the Essex Regiment Museum, Oaklands Park, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, CM2 9AQ has written about a service provided by the Museum which may be of help to members whose ancestors had an Essex connection.

Over a period of ten years a team of volunteers has built up a card index of some 100,000 names of servicemen of the Essex Regiment, the Essex Yeomanry and their predecessors, and of servicemen who were born, lived, enlisted, or are commemorated, within the County of Essex.

Many hundreds of references have been consulted and continue to be combed for names. Whilst the majority are for World War I, there are very many for World War II, the Boer War and earlier.

For a £10 subscription made payable to "The Trustees of the Essex Regiment" we undertake to provided photocopies of all existing index cards together with explanatory notes. Furthermore for a two year period from the date of receipt the volunteers will extract any new information of a particular name and send it on to a subscriber. All revenues are used to support the Family History Research Project at the Essex Regiment Museum.

COINCIDENCES

Miss Molly St. Patrick Swords, Member No. 673, writes of the following coincidences.

Some years ago after moving to Barton-on-Sea in Hampshire, I found that only a few miles away at Sway the name SWORDS was being researched. I learnt this from someone in New Zealand! However, the scent had gone cold and papers lost, although the main part of the research had been deposited at the Society of Genealogists.

Now I have discovered that my mother's forbears (PHILLIPS) lived at East Boldre and later Thorneyhill, a small village some five miles from my home. Friends I have made since coming here have bought a field on a farm where my great-grandfather worked and friends made many years ago in Somerset have a sister in the same area.

Have other people made such unexpected connections?"

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES REGIONAL MEETINGS

May 1993 Guild AGM and Conference. Dates and venue not yet chosen.

OTHER DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

2nd to 4th April 1993. The FFHS Conference at the University of East Anglia, Norwich, hosted by the Norfolk and Norwich FHS. Guild speaker not yet known.

3rd to 5th September 1993. FFHS Conference at the University of Essex, Wivenhoe, Essex, hosted by the Suffolk FHS. The theme is "Conservation and Family History". Guild speaker not yet known.

NEW MEMBERS

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

2014 Mr M C Beavis (member only with no name registered)
2015 Mr P A W Hopkins (member only with no name registered)
2016 Ms V Bushell COTTEE COTTIE
67 Smythe Road, Henderson, Auckland 8, New Zealand
2017 Mr P D Densley DENSLEY
11 Jean Avenue, Halton Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS15 0HU
2018 Miss L V Otway OTWAY OTTEY
319 East 50th Street, New York, NY 10022, USA
2019 Mrs S J Pocock FINLINSON FINDLINSON
2 Fairmantle Street, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 2EG
2020 Mrs J M Yelland (member only with no name registered)
2021 Mr M L Friend FRIEND FRYND
Westland House, Front Street, Chedzoy, Bridgewater, TA7 8RE
2022 Mr C R Vowles VOWLES VOWELLS
29 Downview Way, Yapton, Nr Arundel, West Sussex, BN18 0HN
2023 Mr D Knutton KNUTTON KNUTT
25 Lawn Heads Avenue, Littleover, Derby, DE23 6DR
2024 Mr A J Dew DEW DEEWE
19 Chepstow Walk, Bobblestock, Hereford, HR4 9TH
2025 Mr P Orton HARGROVE ORTON
22 Rue des Pommiers, Clamart, Paris, F-92140, France
2026 Mr M Jessop JESSOP JESSUP
9 Palmyra Road, Gosport, Hants, PO12 4ED
2027 Mr D A Smart POBJOY POPINJOY
21 Mill Lane, London, NW6 1NT
2028 Mrs C A Camfield CAMFIELD CANFIELD
25 Crawley Road, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 4DS
2029 Stretch Society
2030 Mr R Austin-Cooper THURLBY
6 Woodhill East, Northorpe, Thurlby, Nr Bourne, Lincs, PE10 0HT
2031 Miss A M Auld (member only with no name registered)
2032 Mr A Arlidge ARLIDGE ARLEDGE
28 Unicorn Avenue, Eastern Green, Coventry, CV5 7GH

2033 Mr A Savin SAVIN SAVINSON
9 Bannard Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire, SL6 4NG
2034 Mrs J F Mason DOLLERY DELORY
40 Elmfield Road, Potters Bar, Herts, EN6 2JJ
2035 Mr B G Hodgson HODGSON HODSON
8 Little Rock Drive, Scarborough, Ontario, M1M 3N6, Canada
2036 Mrs C L Barkley BARCLAY BERCLEY
2509 Placid Place, Virginia Beach, Virginia, USA, 23456
2037 Mr A H Gilbert (member only with no name registered)
2038 Dr R B Prowse SKARDON
1 The Orchard, South Street, Uley, Gloucestershire, GL11 5ST
2039 Mr M McDonald FARQUHAR
1250 Montrose Abbey Drive, Oakville, Ontario, Canada, L6M 1P1
2040 Mrs S M Goodman PENBERTHY PENBERTHE
Holly Cottage, Boarded Barn Road, Wakes Colne, Colchester, Essex
2041 Mr A D Wright (member only with no name registered)
2042 Mrs T M Williams (member only with no name registered)
2043 Mrs J Straiton RATCLIFFE RADCLIFF
ORMEROD ARMROOD
ENTWISTLE ENTISWELL
Culver Farm, Old Compton Lane, Farnham, Surrey, GU9 8EJ
2044 Miss D M Brocklehurst (member only with no name registered)
2045 Mr S D Martin MOUNTNEY DEMUNTENY
70 Greenslate Road, Billinge, Wigan, WN5 7BQ
2046 Miss J E Hobbs HOBBS NOBBS
89 Whyte Avenue, Aldershot, Hants, GU12 4AF

DEADLINES

The deadline for the April 1993 issue is Monday, March 1st 1992 and the deadline for the July 1993 issue is Wednesday, June 2nd 1993.

Please note that until February 25th 1993 all correspondence articles, etc., normally sent to 29 Queens Road, Alton, Hampshire, should be sent to Box G and marked "For the Attention of the Editor"

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 geneology 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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