The Journal Of

ONE-NAME STUDIES

VOL. 5 NO. 1 JANUARY 1994

Registered Charity No. 802048

OFFICERS OF THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

President:	Derek A. Palgrave MA FRHistS FSG.
Honorary Life Vice-President:	Frederick N. Filby FSG.
Vice-President:	Sydney Brewin FCA.
Vice-President:	John Hebden.
Chairman:	Peter Goodall, 3 Dixey's Cottages, Great North Road, London N2 ONS.
Vice-Chairman:	Peter Johnson, 29 Dane Close, Alsager, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire.
Registrar:	Mrs. Jenny Rushton, 11 Church Lane, Teddington, Middlesex TW11 8PA.
Honorary Secretary:	Miss Jessica R. Freeman, 76 Highlever Road, London W10 6PN.
Honorary Treasurer:	Jess Jephcott TEng, 118 Tollgate Drive, Stanway, Colchester, Essex.
Honorary Editor:	Mrs. Mary Rumsey BA, 29 Queens Road, Alton, Hampshire GU34 1JG.
Journal Distribution:	Jack Fairfax, 9 The Ball, Bratton, Westbury, Wiltshire BA13 4SB. Tel: 0380 830837
Data Processing Officer:	Kelvin E. Warth, 57 Stephenson Road, Hanwell, London W7 1NN.
Executive Committee Member:	Mrs. Jennifer L. Cranfield, Rose Cottage, Church St, Fenny Compton, Warwickshire CV33 0YE.

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

Co-opted Committee Members and their responsibilities:

International Liaison Officer:	Dr. Keith E. G. Meredith CEng FIM, Hillside View, The Hollies, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire GL6 0AW.
Honorary Librarian:	Miss Elisabeth McDougall MBE BA FSG, Box G, 14 Charter House Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA.
Meetings Co-ordinator:	Mrs. Dorothy Dore, 79 Chaworth Road, West Bridgford, Nottinghamshire NG2 7AE.
Covenant Secretary:	Mr. George W. D.Lashbrook, 32 Winchester Street, Taunton, Somerset TA1 1QG.
Sales Officer:	John R. Hebden, Aldergarth, Galphay, Ripon, North Yorkshire HG4 3NJ.

Contributions to this Journal should be sent to the Editor at the above address. Whilst enquiries specific to individual officers may be directed to them at their appropriate addresses, all other correspondence should be addressed to:- THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES, Box G, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA.

The Journal of
ONE-NAME STUDIES

ISSN: 0262-4842

A continuation of the NEWSLETTER of the

Guild of One-Name Studies

Volume Five Number 1 Issued Quarterly January 1994

Contents

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

First I would like to wish members a happy and prosperous New Year and one which will be successful for their research.

Next, I am afraid that I must remind members who to date have not renewed their subscription to do so, or this will be the last Journal they will receive, until their subscription is paid.

The Guild's next Annual General Meeting and Conference will be held jointly with the Local Population Studies Society and one emphasis will be placed on demography. However, demography is not the only study to which family and local history lends itself and I wonder how many members have considered undertaking a group project, possibly with others not directly concerned with family history within their locality. Recently, I have been reading "Local family history in England" by Colin D. Rogers and John H. Smith, partly as I am currently working on the aggregate of the parish of Alton for the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure (CAMPOP) and also leading a small group for discussion of documents for local history and research techniques from the local University of the Third Age (U3A). Part III of the above mentioned book, entitled "A family history research agenda" gives a number of ideas and ends with a section on "Making It Public". Even if reading this does not engender a group project it might give a new slant to the presentation of material when publishing one's own one-name study.

I have been taken to task in a letter from Mr. David Abbott (page 24), for my editorial in which I criticised the use of the word "family" in a one-name study. What I hoped to convey then was that a one-name study is made up of many families and I would be the first to acknowledge the importance of, wherever possible, making family groupings. However, the chance of finding one original progenitor of these families in most studies is unlikely, not only from lack of documentary evidence, but also as no such person existed, the surnames having several separate beginnings. However, the fact is that a number of what appear to be one-name studies using in their title the word "family", especially in the USA, are those of groups of people attempting to trace their lineage to one progenitor and are exclusive in their areas of research, thus their aims are not in line with those of the Guild. As I see it a one-name study is a multiplicity of family histories.

In this issue Dr. Peter Razzell has requested help in his research project (page 16) and I hope that as many members as possible will assist him. Also following Roger Lovegrove's in the October 1993 issue (Vol.4, No.12, page 376), he and Eric Banwell have collaborated to produce "Are You Mr. Average? - Project 5" on the topic of two persons with the same surname marrying.

Again in this issue there is an innovative article, to the best of my knowledge, by Mr. Purser (page 11) on the subject of recording family history by means of audio and video tapes. I have in the last few years seen a family history video produced by members of a family originally coming from Hampshire but now living in Australia and, my son, who now lives in California claims that he is only interested in family history if it can be put on video and two years ago he filmed both the interior and exterior of the Swan Hotel at Kingsclere, Hampshire, where his great-grandfather was proprietor and his grandmother was born. It would be interesting to hear from members, who have experimented in recording information using either of these media. Also I

wonder how many members remember Mr Denyer's film of the 1970s, which I believe was called "Skeleton in the Cupboard" recording visually his researches and was quite widely shown at meetings of family history societies.

Finally, I would be most grateful if members would contributed more articles of general interest. My reserve of articles is getting very small. Also please do not contributed lists of names with a few lines about each, I am afraid I cannot publish these as they are of little interest except to the compiler. However, if the data was presented in a different form the basis of an article could be there.

THE CHAIRMAN'S NOTES **Peter Goodall**

Happy New Year - we enter 1994 with a new network for local communications. The areas with the names and members numbers of the County Representatives already appointed are set out below. You are invited to address general matters of research and study to them and to offer your support. There are to be no hard and fast rules, but each area should develop according to members needs -in mutual aid - within the Guild's Constitution. Your local representative will initially circularize members. Specific complaints relating to "no reply" to s.a.e. accompanied correspondence or non-receipt of journals, etc. will still be dealt with exclusively by the Executive Committee.

AREAS/COUNTIES	MEMBER'S NUMBER	NAME
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	1178 [B]	Sheila Jelley
CHESHIRE	0402 [B]	Keith Plant
CUMBERLAND	1551 [-]	Brian Pudner
DERBYSHIRE	1333 [B]	Ron Duckett
DEVON (South)	1836 [C]	Liz Holliday
DORSET	0766 [C]	Paul Oastler
ESSEX	0469 [B]	Jess Jephcott
HAMPSHIRE	1567 [B]	Roy Kersley
HEREFORDSHIRE	0039 [A]	Henry Dorrell
LEICESTERSHIRE	0819 [B]	Frank Brocklehurst
LONDON	1701 [B]	Keith Fielden
MIDDLESEX	0786 [B]	June Bennett
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	1888 [C]	Diane Hough
OXFORDSHIRE	1939 [C]	Susan Vanstone
SOMERSET	0981 [B]	Eric Banwell
STAFFORDSHIRE (East)	1333 [B]	Ron Duckett
STAFFORDSHIRE (West)	0964 [C]	Philip Coops
SURREY (West)	0423 [B]	Kathleen Benny
WARWICKSHIRE	1666 [C]	Jennifer Cranfield
WESTMORELAND	1555 [-]	Brian Pudner
YORKSHIRE	1832 [B]	Frank Hakney
GLAMORGAN (Mid)	1979 [C]	Bernard Smith
GLAMORGAN (South)	1220 [C]	Neil Walklate
HIGHLANDS	0488 [B]	John Hitchin

A REPORT FROM CANADA

Dan E. Barrett

In previous issues, I have reported on my project conducted in Canada to make Canadian researchers more familiar with the Guild. As an Overseas Corresponding Member, working under Dr. Keith Meredith, I offered to Canadians a free search of the Register for any five surnames of interest if they would write to me enclosing a stamped return envelope. I advertised my offer through genealogical societies throughout Canada and the response has been heart warming. A form letter has been used to reply to the queries on the back of which is printed a page of information describing the Guild. In this way information about the Guild has been distributed at no cost to the Guild and at very little cost to myself.

My first query was received in September 1989 and to this point in time I have replied to 730 queries requiring 2,776 searches for surnames in the Register. As a result, I have provided 334 names and addresses of Guild members who are specialising in the surnames of interest to Canadian researchers. Information concerning more that 2,200 different surnames has been requested.

Mr. Dan E. Barrett, Corresponding Member for Canada [179-3033 Townline Road, Stevensville, Ontario, Canada, L0S 1S1]

THE DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF A ONE-NAME STUDY

Jess Jephcott

I am giving a talk to delegates at the forthcoming Guild AGM and Annual Conference at Bath on the above subject. The demographic analysis that I carried out on my Jephcott name and approximately 15 variants, such as Jeffcoat, Jefcut, Jefcoate, Jephcote, etc., was undertaken for a book that I was compiling and have since published. The study took the form of a series of maps dating from the 16th century to the present day, demonstrating how the family had dispersed and how variant names have standardised over the centuries, from its origins in the Coventry area. I confined my study to England only, breaking the area up by counties and by registration districts as used for the St. Catherine's House records.

For the earliest records, I used the IGI on a "head count" basis, breaking up the time periods into fifty year spans. From 1837 I used St. Catherine's House records, using their registration districts on the map. For the modern day study, I used the 1990 telephone directories, with numbers of individually spelled name variants given their own map and divided up by post 1974 counties. The results were very interesting and have since drawn many comments from fellow one-namers.

To get to the point, to make my talk to the Conference all the more comprehensive, it would be nice to demonstrate how other names as well as my own have behaved with the passing of time. If any of you are willing to assist me with sending details of your own demographic studies, or simply numbers of entries by county from modern day telephone directories, I would be pleased to receive them and put them to good use. Indeed, if sufficient members respond, I would be pleased to act as a collator of such information with a view to eventual publication, either as an individual study or as an update to other works.

In brief, if you feel that you can assist me, please let me have your material by the end of April 1994 at the latest. Any assistance would be gratefully

received and acknowledged. We are sharing our conference this year with the Local Population Studies Society, let us show them that we one-namers know a bit about their subject!.

Mr. Jess Jephcott, Member No. 469 [118 Tollgate Drive, Stanway, Colchester, Essex.]

TALES OF THE UNEXPECTED - THE DYER MYSTERY

D. A. Longman

Mr. William John Longman, who first wrote to me with this interesting story was born in Swansea, South Wales, in 1917, and had heard the following from his aunt, Amy Hewett nee Longman.

According to her story, his great-grandfather was a violin teacher, who eloped with one of his pupils, the daughter of a Lord and Lady Dyer. Subsequently, they married, although the match did not have the approval of the bride's parents. When a son Mark was born a sum of money was set aside for him and held by a trustee at Penrice Castle in the Gower peninsular. Mark later owned a saddlery business in Swansea, but met his end when he was robbed and murdered while driving home with his horse and cart. Amy, who is now deceased, attempted to trace the money held in trust in case any part was unexpended, but was unsuccessful. However, she was understood to have visited the churchyard in a Somerset village (Brawnton?) where the last records were found of the Longman/Dyer relationship.

I set about finding the solution to this mystery and below I have set out my research step by step.

1. My first step was to search the Death Indexes at St. Catherine's House for the death of Mark Longman which I found registered in Swansea in 1923 under the name Mark Samuel Longman, his age at death being given as 64 years.

2. Then I traced his marriage in Swansea in 1885 and purchased the certificate which disclosed that his father was John Longman, a cordwainer, i.e. shoemaker.

3. Using the information I had already obtained (from 1 and 2 above) I attempted to trace Mark's birth registration in about 1859 but without success, so I assumed that he was not registered.

4. Having failed to find a registration of Mark's birth, I then applied for the birth certificate of a John Longman whose birth was registered in South Molton, Devonshire, in 1840. This showed his parents to be John Longman, a cordwainer, and Hannah Longman formerly Dyer, with an address in Back Lane, South Molton. Had I found the Dyer connection?

5. I next referred to the 1841 Census for South Molton, where I found living in Back Lane, John Longman, a cordwainer, aged 45+ and Hannah Longman, his wife, aged 20+, together with their son John, aged one year. All were born in Devonshire and clearly John had married someone much younger than himself.

6. The 1851 Census for Devonshire has been indexed and I referred to this in continuing my search, which showed John and Hannah living at Goose

Green in Great Torrington. John was aged 58 and a pauper, as was his wife, Hannah, who was shown as being aged 35. Also they had two sons now, John aged 10 and Elias aged 8. The birth of Elias was registered as Eli in South Molton in 1842. However, more importantly the place of birth of John, the head of the family, was shown as Merton, Devonshire, while that of Hannah was shown as Warkleigh in the same county, which should lead me to their parents.

7. I now moved on to the 1861 Census, where I found living at Goose Green, Great Torrington, Hannah, aged 44, now a widow, working as a lace maker, and her son Samuel, aged 4. I also found Elias living in another part of the village working as a carter, while John, who would now have been 20, had apparently left the village. Obviously Samuel was our Mark Samuel under which names he was known at his marriage and death. A search showed his birth to have been registered in Torrington in 1856, although his age given for his death registration would have made his year of birth 1859.

8. Having established Mark Samuel as the son of John and Hannah, I set about tracing their marriage which I found in the registration district of Barnstaple in 1839. They were married in the parish church of Barnstaple on 8 August 1839, which tied in with the birth of their first child in 1840. John's occupation was shown as cordwainer as was that of his father, John Longman, senior, who I already knew came from Merton in Devonshire, where John, junior was born. However, Hannah Dyer did not give the name of her father. Barnstaple was the borough town in the Hundred of Braunton, pronounced like "Brawnton", which was the name of the place where Amy had said were the last records of the Longman/Dyer relationship. Was Hannah Dyer then the daughter of Lord and Lady Dyer?

9. My last step was to trace the baptismal entry of Hannah Dyer, who according to the 1851 Census return was born in Warkleigh in Devonshire about 1871. A search of the baptismal register for Warkleigh showed "Baptised 2 March 1817 Hannah daughter of Mary Dyer of Warkleigh, Spinster" - and that I regret to say is the end of the Lord and Lady Dyer story. Of course a Lord Dyer could have been the father of the child, Hannah, if it were not for the fact that there is no record of a Lord Dyer living at that time.

As my correspondent William John Longman said - if probed successfully this could make a good "Tale of the Unexpected". Little did he know that it would turn out to be like this.

Mr. D. A. Longman, Member No. 1257 [Woodstock, Violet Way, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, WD3 4JP.]

A HURDEN, HURDING, HURDON, PROGRESS REPORT O. W. J. Hurden

After a period of some thirty years researching into the names HURDEN, HURDING and HURDON, I feel there is a need to summarize my findings since my report to the Society of Genealogists dated August 1971. Also the following may be of interest to others with the same surnames.

The names of HURDEN and HURDON were to be found originally in the county of

Cornwall and appear to have been connected with two sites with those names.

HURDEN appears to have been a farm or manor just north of Altarum and was possibly connected with the manor of MAGNA HURDON, which was two miles south of Launceston, in the parish of South Petherwin.

The earliest reference relating to MAGNA HURDON revealed so far, concerns a Robert de HURDYN, who held the manor complete with water mill and owned a bakehouse in Launceston. The record states that in 1283, Robert was to defend Launceston Castle in the event of a siege with a Danish pole axe at his own expense, for forty days and forty nights. For this service he held a knight's fee of 600 acres.

The name HURDEN in Cornwall still survives in a line now living in the Plymouth area of Devon, which can be traced back to the mid seventeeth century in Bodmin. However, the name also occurs in Devon and Dorset.

The Devon HURDENs now live in the Torpoint area and can be traced to the parish of Stoke Damerell in the late eighteenth century and may connect with the Bodmin branch, as there are none recorded living in Devon in the mid seventeenth century.

The Dorset HURDENs seem to have originated at Long Bredy and can be traced back to 1332, when their name could also be spelt HURDING. They were tenant farmers of the monks of Cerne Abbas until the dissolution of the monasteries, when they became yeoman farmers eventually owning some 1,200 acres by the end of the seventeenth century.

A Chideock branch of the family, who were Catholics at the end of the sixteenth century, moved to Stourton in Wiltshire, which was a pro Catholic district at the time. This resulted in a number of HURDEN and HURDING branches in Somerset. Although most present day HURDINGs from his source should, in fact, be HURDENs due to an error in the recording of a marriage in 1821, when Luke HURDING should have been Luke HURDEN.

There are two other branches of the HURDEN family with origins in Dorset, they are the Stinsford and Upwey lines. Both of these have patterns of similarity in their christian names that would seem to indicate a common origin at Abbotsbury, also in Dorset. Abbotsbury is a neighbouring parish to Long Bredy where HURDINGs were recorded back to 1469.

The name HURDON, which has been traced back so far to Launceston in the sixteenth century, has almost become extinct in Britain. The surviving line now lives in the Bristol area. There are, in fact, some other HURDONs living in the Plymouth area but these should be HURDENs. This error has occurred due to a marriage certificate dated 1908, in which John HURDON should have been recorded as HURDEN. However, the line continues more strongly in the USA in the form of DYER-HURDON. This branch is undoubtedly the line which originated at MAGNA HURDON.

In conclusion, we are now rapidly approaching the point where we will soon know the origins of all living HURDENs, HURDINGs and HURDONs in Britain, which could not have been achieved without the help and interest of the current and past members of the above families. My thanks goes to all of them.

One final note - this report does not cover the detailed individual family

histories of the various branches, as this will be the subject of further reports by the author.

Mr. O. W. J. Hurden, Member No. 1735 ['Andromeda', 55 Coombe Farm Avenue, Fareham, Hampshire, PO16 OTS.]

THE MARRIAGE OF JOHN ALSOP AND MARY EVANS - Part 2

The following article has been contributed by the Allsop Family Group

John Alsop and Mary Evans were married at Duffield parish church on 1 October 1836, the letter below being written by the bride's brother, Thomas Saunders Evans to his Aunt Eliza. Later John and Mary emigrated to Australia and lived in very meagre circumstances in Adelaide, before he became a senior official in the Victoria Colonial Post Office in Melbourne. John died in Adelaide, Australia, in 1860. Part 2 below, describes the wedding reception.

We arrived home by a quarter to eleven, where we found a brilliant assemblage of beauty. Kate Alsop and Charlotte, during our absence, had kindly undertaken in themselves the honourable office of "Arbiter elegantism". Of the dresses of these two ladies I must remark as they acted as the mirrors of their minds, both being highly finished. Kate Alsop showed her accustomed taste being apparelled in dark crimson raiment. Had the sleeves been a little curtailed, the whole appearance of her attire would have been, to my eye exquisitely proportioned and I may observe that this eye of mine is seldom incorrect. Of Charlotte's dress, suffice it to say, that there was an egregious fault in it. I allude delicately to the extensive bulge of her derriere. Hence, I express my combined opinion of Kate Alsop's and Charlotte Evans' dress after this fashion: The former had too much strength in her wings; the latter in her rear. I could likewise fill a volume in depicting to you the coloured dresses of many other ladies, which all in all presented an appearance so dazzling, that I was short sighted for eight hours afterwards.

Now for breakfast. The Company had been seated for about ten minutes, when my dignified mother waved her hand and instantaneously did the massive folding doors fly open, presenting to the gazing gaping multitude a picture at once grand and magnificent, not fictitious but real. I allude delicately to the Breakfast Tables. The boards did groan and crack under the weight of the sumptuous viands. In the centre stood a broad round solid tower, pointing battlements towards the ceiling of the room conspicuously ornamented with a hundred weather cocks, in the shape of sugar baked pigeons. Mr. David Evans Senior, our paternal fount, was first to perpetuate a wide mouthed breach, putting the rich inhabitants to the knife, many of whom were transported into foreign regions, many massacred on the spot. And here I must state that in this noble edifice, the plums were not few and far between; for suffice it to say that it was a glory to Shrewsbury and an honour to Mrs. Davis, though in both cases somewhat transient and let me add that in plum cake and poultry the county of Salop has from my own experience been seldom equalled, never excelled. This remark I beg you will repeat to my talented Aunt Mary with whom in contention of words, O'Connell can have no more contentions to complete than a rat with our dog Blucher. To enumerate the decoration of the dishes and the "Viandes Creuses" would be a vain attempt to increase in the first place the well-known judgment of my mother and in the second place the culinary fame of Miss Leach, the first showing mental, and the second, manual skill.

The Breakfast proceeded admirably, Mr & Mrs. Alsop sitting together now, for the first time, man and wife. The substantials being removed, the most costly fruits suddenly and as it were by magic, adorned the tables. Champagne flowed around, conversation grew brisk, spirits waxed. The scene became animated, every eye twinkling, every chin dimpling, every mouth uttering witty sayings, except when masticating bridal cake. While ever and anon was heard at the distance the merry shouts of the gladsome servants unanimously singing the wedding Hymn. In the midst of this prolific flow of animal spirits, a smart but significant tap on the table declared itself the offspring of an important set of knuckles. An awful pause ensued. I cast my eyes around and I saw my hoary locked grandsire standing on his venerable legs. His speech was this verbatim: - "Ladies and Gentlemen. As Patriarch of this happy family, will you allow me to propose a toast: 'May Heaven grant Health, Happiness and prosperous longevity to the Bride and Bridegroom and to every member of their respective families. In some twenty five years, when I am no more, may the fathers and mothers of these united families live to propose a similar health to their descendants of the succeeding generations and may all obtain Heaven at last."

The health of the happy two in hand were drunk with the most sincere delight, though as a faithful historian I feel it my duty to remark, that in my opinion they were not drunk with that loudness and distinction of voice which ought to characterise the reception of a wedding toast. Tom also was the first to pronounce with a voice once sonorous and clear:- "Mrs. Alsop your very good health and happiness".

The scene now waxed highly animating, jokes and ratifiers, macaroons and pears flying as thick as pills when David is working the brazen machine at the rate of 500 boli per hour. A decent interval of time having elapsed, the gaily apparelled bridegroom rose to return thanks and spoke nearly as follows: - "I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honour you have done my dear wife and myself. Since you may perceive that my feelings will not allow me to make a speech, I must again assure you that we thank you most heartily and most sincerely". During this excellent and appropriate speech, the feelings of the speaker were deeply agitated. The remainder of the speeches went off equally well. So much for the breakfast, which as it has occupied a long chapter it ought to give an impression of the exquisite handicraft of Miss Bessy Slack. In the singing her praise, I must not act up to her name, for she proved herself as tight a body as the renowned Benjamin, Mr. Alsop's faithful servant, who on this memorable occasion, did in the roasting line, acquire immortal glory. I leave this subject with reluctance. However, I feel it my bounden duty to remark that the guests were worthy of the breakfast and the breakfast of the guests, for they did it ample justice, and by this observation I mean nothing more nor less that both the guests and the breakfast were made of real, good stuff, though the former were of better stuff at their departure than at their arrival.

At half past one, the travelling carriage drew up to the gate. We bade them farewell in the hall, all of us tear-distilling. When I had seen the happy couple comfortably seated in the snug conveyance and had heard "All right!" accompanied by an important smack of the whip from the white-gloved post boy, then in due form, I took my worthy father's ancient slipper and raising it aloft over my head and exclaiming aloud with a stentorian voice "even as I throw this slipper over your devoted heads, so may happiness attend all your actions" projected it over the roof of the carriage. Immediately the nuptial pair drove off at a slashing rate drawn by a pair of slashing greys. The

difference between the two gallant pairs being thus, that the yoke of leather took precedence of the yoke of matrimony, and the horse-groom of the Bride-groom. Now if my sentiments are of any value, I sum up the general opinion of the wedding thus: In grandeur of appearance it may have been surpassed often: in testiness of style, never: in good feeling, never. In conclusion, I must tell you, I am heartily proud and happy in my new relations, having eight brothers, and ten sisters to rejoice in. And I request, you will, all of you join me in wishing Mr. & Mrs. Alsop an uninterrupted flow of good health and that unsullied happiness which alone is built on foundations of social accord and domestic harmony.

And now I come to the final conclusion of this now tiresome history, heartily wishing that you and your worthy husband had been present thereat, that you might have seen with eyes of reality what now you must see with the eye of fancy, a scene so charming, so captivating, and I request that having accepted my best affections, you will impart the same to my dear uncle. Be assured that I remain what I was the moment after the matrimonial riband between you and your spouse had been tied.

Your ever affectionate and loving nephew,
(Thomas Saunders Evans)

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

ANCIENT COTTON FAMILIES **Ross G. H. Cotton**

A few years ago I became a member of the Guild of One-Name Studies and as the member responsible for the family name "Cotton" I soon realised that I had to amass any families I could find.

Since I started my current project three years ago, many people have written to me with various questions on ancestors having the family name "Cotton" and others have indicated an interest in other ways.

My hobby has been to research any and all "Ancient Cotton Families" especially from England and most of my compiled data has been plagiarised from about 125 Harleian Society Visitation books and another 135 books specialising in genealogy. Though I have been able to research most of these books, I owe a deep gratitude to the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints (LDS) and especially to Mrs. Debbie Latimer and Mrs. Jeanene J. Hansen for directing me to additional books which have proved of great interest. So far I have gleaned and input on my computer over 3,000 files on Cotton families and their immediate relatives. Also I was fortunate enough to have the complete 1988 IGI and Ancestral files available to me for verification. Egotistically my hope was to eventually tie my line into one of the ancient families, but I have had no such luck so far.

At this time I am about to publish another book, maybe in two or three volumes, covering about 35 different Cotton families. It will provide only the basic, known or estimated, statistics as to birth, marriage and/or death (date and place) and in a few cases, other items of interest. One of the families goes back to 1180 and another to 1250, while others can be traced from the 15th, 16th or 17th centuries. I intend to include those persons living in the late 1800s, even though some of my files extend into the 1900s.

The total files will be likely to be greater than 4,000 since, in addition to the above mentioned books. I have input on computer, other Cotton families contributed by other people (naturally they will be given credit in the book).

Besides printing a few copies of the book, it is my intention to transfer all these files, including each descendants tree, to a "Gedcom File" and send it to Mrs. Latimer of the LDS in Salt Lake City for inclusion in their computerised "Ancestral File".

The volumes of the book will consist of:
1) a descendant chart giving the descendants from the earliest known person in that line (Patriarch);
2) a data file for each Cotton, spouse and some others, filed by record number (RN) sequence;
3) an alphabetical index based on the record number (RN); and
4) in a person's data file, a reference will indicate the appropriate source documents and all will be listed in the back of the book.

In addition I plan to include a background on the family name "Cotton" and from where it is derived. There will be a description of the fifty or more Cotton armorial bearings as well as copies of pictures or sketches of those I have found.

Before publishing the book, and this phase will be likely take three to six months, the one important job left to do will be a complete verification or proofing of the input material to verify each item against the original pages of the reference books. I estimate this will take another six months.

This additional year's work is an estimate and is required since I still work full time, even though I have retired from my original job. Also I receive many letters from various interested persons requesting information and these do take time to research and answer.

Mr. Ross G. H. Cotton, Member No. 1437 [673 George Street, Burlington, Ontario, Canada, L7R 2V8.]

RECORDING FAMILY HISTORY **John E. Purser**

I have been lucky enough to inherit a considerable family history going back six generations to a forebear, John Purser, born circa 1735. This is based on a record started by John's grandson in 1849.

This record was used by my grandfather to produce the "Tree" which I inherited. Fortunately, the record contains background information in the form of anecdotes; hearsay; rumours; geographical sketches or photographs, particularly of residences; and sketches or photographs of people. Other members of the family have portraits, especially of early members.

My own research has had two main objectives: to discover earlier forebears, and to keep the record up to date. Both these attempted with my Guild of One-Name Studies responsibilities in mind, of late!

Being now in my 77th year, and not very good or quick at typing, I have been wondering how I was going to be able to convey all this information to others.

What needs passing on is basically two-fold. First, the actual "tree", or the "skeleton", with the names, dates and places, properly located with cross-references for each individual. This I have in a form that will transfer to a computer. (I am hoping to have a suitable computer after Christmas.) Then there is the extra information which adds all the interest to the "tree" and puts the flesh on the "skeleton". So far this is recorded in longhand or drawings or photographs, and almost doubles the amount of work involved, although modern photocopying is obviously useful, especially in colour where applicable.

In my record system I have included pages headed "Ad Persona", each entry being cross referenced to the basic "tree", and it is within regard to these records that I first thought of using a tape recorder. It then occurred to me that living members of the family might like to make their own recordings.

What is recorded requires careful thought. Consideration has to be given to questions such as how often in a life time should one make such recordings and how long should each recording be? I think there is a limiting factor in how much time future generations will be prepared to spend listening to these recordings. Therefore it seems that four or five minutes per person should be about right and each person should make three recordings during a life time. The first after the completion of his or her education, to include education and hobbies, and any special achievement and/or activity. The second perhaps at about the age of fifty, to include occupation(s) to date and prospects and the third after some years of retirement. All these records would include notes about domiciles. Also in the event of premature death, it would be hoped that someone else in the family might report and, to be really sentimental, an obituary might be added.

Thinking about possible omissions in the above requirements led to further thought: I have not mentioned weddings! A video is the obvious answer and on such an occasion more distant family members would attend - could they be persuaded to contribute to a special family history video?

With well under 1% of people (or is this pessimistic?) really interested in family history, today's technology offers wonderful opportunities to make a record that future generations will appreciate. Perhaps the time is not far off when some university will offer a degree course in family history research and recording.

However, a final thought is that with the rapid advances in reprographic technology, both audio and visual, one must bear in mind the necessity of constantly up-dating the methods of recording as each new process makes earlier systems redundant.

Mr. John E. Purser, TD, Member No. 2149 [Pantiles, Halwartha, St. Mawes, Truro, Cornwall, TR2 5AA.]

IDENTIFYING A NAME **Ronald Smallshaw**

Amid all the discussion and debate concerning the extent and responsibility as to members' research, one thing remains crystal clear - the rarity of the name is of paramount importance. On this depends not only the very depth of research, but also the extent of its limitations. Thus I have been able to publish two books about the Smallshaws, and am delighted to receive letters

from any source worldwide - yet very few arrive.

Some names are extraordinarily rare and some extraordinarily common. Eric Banwell has long been working on definitions of name rarity and his findings are held in high regard.

Yet the strange rarity of my name, which does not raise an eyebrow in every day discussion, has long held me to wonder how to clearly define any name registered by a Guild member as to its rarity and origin. Certainly Guild members need an identity of name rarity and place of origin able to be recognised worldwide, and I suggest the following - with every respect to Eric Banwell!

That every member take takes two separate years with a span of one hundred years from the records held in St. Catherine's House. I suggest the years 1870 and 1970 - as many old county boundaries were changed beyond recognition in 1974 - and the member records the number of births of the researched name (with variants) within these two years, and the county within which the majority of births were registered. Then dividing the sum of the two numbers by two (any half being counted as one) would give a significant number and the findings as to county would hopefully give an area where the name was most numerous, possibly helping in the understanding of the origin of the name. With the help of all members, such numbers would perhaps help find Eric Banwell's long sought "Mr. Average". My own findings show: SMALLSHAW 8: Lancashire.

Indeed even a Smith or a Davies might, with relative ease, provide interesting information...?

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

HILES FACTS AND FIGURES 1837 - 1880

Marc G. Hiles

In the April 1993 Journal, Dr. Simon Leather's article "Leather Facts and Figures 1837-1849" especially interested me as I had just completed a similar exercise with the surname Hiles using the information obtainable from St. Catherine's House for the years 1837 to 1880. My first realisation was how important gender was, especially as I had not declared it as a field on my database. This and a few other amendments have now been completed. I found this a good trial on the database and was interested by the results I achieved, not to mention learning more about my database utilities.

General Information

The 770 Hiles births for this period were 374 boys (48.6%) and 396 girls (51.4%). The most popular quarter for births was the second with a 27% total, the lowest was the 4th quarter with 22% which is similar to Dr. Leather's findings. The first and fourth quarters with 27% were the highest for deaths registered - the cold months of the year. For marriages the fourth quarter with 32% was the highest with the second quarter next with 27% - the May brides.

First Names

There were 168 different first names, with 65 boys (38.2%) and 103 girls (61.8%).

TABLE 1 - Most Popular First Names

	Name	Number	%		Name	Number	%
3*	William	51	13.6	1*	Mary	61	15.4
2*	John	40	10.7	4*	Sarah	31	7.8
5*	George	40	9.4	2*	Elizabeth	20	5.1
4*	Thomas	30	8.0	5*	Jane	18	4.5
1*	James	23	6.1		Emma	16	4.0
8*	Henry	22	5.9	3*	Ann	13	3.3
	Charles	15	4.0		Emily	13	3.3
7*	Joseph	14	3.7	7*	Alice	11	2.8
	Edward	13	3.5		Annie	8	2.0
	Alfred	12	3.2		Caroline	7	1.8
	Frederick	10	2.7	8*	Ellen	7	1.8
	MALE	10	2.7		FEMALE	9	2.3
	Total		**73.5%**				**54.6%**

(n* The position on Dr. Leather's First Name Table)

The top 10 boys names plus those registered as "male", account for 73.5% of the total births registered, whereas only 54.6% are accounted for by the top 10 girls' names plus those registered as "female", but this is probably accounted for by the greater number of different girls' names over all. Out of Dr. Leather's top 8 names for boys and girls, 7 of these appear in both my lists.

Second Names

I also analysed the second names for this period because I found that it is these that have enabled me to identify family groups. Having said that, 444 (57.7%) did not have second names. There were 147 different second names, 41 boys (27.9%) and 53 girls (36.05%) and 53 surname related second names (36.05%). These surname related names were often the wife's maiden name, but I have found it continuing through succeeding generations. Where movement was involved grouping was made easier with the use of these names.

Naming Trends

I found trends in the naming of offspring which have enabled me to have a better idea of what I should be searching for, especially as my ancestors were elusive and mobile. The trends could be described as cyclic. Before second names were used extensively (1600-1780), in the case of my family the first born boy was named after his paternal grandfather, while the first born girl was named after the paternal grandmother. However, if the family moved to the wife's parish, then maternal grandparents' names were often used first. If the family moved away from both parishes the parents' names were used for their first born offspring. These are not hard and fast rules, but trends I have come across while going back to 1584 with my family tree, and those of nine other Hiles' families. Subsequent offspring would be named after the other grandparents, then aunts and uncles.

There are various influences on the naming of offspring, the strongest up until the 1920s being that of family, if it did not follow the family influence then it could be influenced by Royalty or famous people, George appearing around 1715, Jubilee George 1809 and Horatio 1805. The other major influence was religion with Keturah and Methuselah appearing on my family tree - their parents were Congregationalists. These would often not be the eldest child's name, so we can deduce that there should be other older brothers and/or sisters. However, after a few generations I have seen the family

influence return.

Second names appeared around 1780 and in the majority of early cases it was the wife's maiden name which has helped in finding the marriage and made it easier to group families together. My ancestors were most obliging! By the early 19th century other names were being used, but still the family influence was the strongest.

Nowadays any future family historian will probably be able to work out what were a family's favourite TV Soap or rock band, if they look at our own times.

Hotspots

In analysing the data I looked for the largest concentration of Hiles, first using the area code, then the registration offices. This I split up into two time periods because of the changes to the area codes. Table 2 refers to the period 1837-1851 and Table 3 to 1852-1880.

TABLE 2 - Hotspots 1837 - 1851

Area Code	Number	%	Registration Offices
18	32	15.6	Shrewsbury(10), Dudley(5)
1-4	31	15.1	London(5), Shoreditch(5), St. George E(4)
26	24	11.7	Hereford(21)
22	16	7.8	Pontefract(10)
14	16	7.8	Gainsborough(8), St. Ives(2)
11	14	6.8	Tewkesbury(3), Bristol(3), Cheltenham(2)
15	11	5.4	
23	11	5.4	
10	10	4.9	
20	8	4.8	
TOTAL	**173**	**84.4**	**Total births 205 in 19 area codes.**

TABLE 3 - Hotspots 1852 - 1880

Area Code	Number	%	Registration Offices
6a	123	21.8	Hereford(21), Shrewsbury(17), Clifton(10), Gloucester & Ellesmere(15), Oswestry(11)
1a/b/c/d/e	59	10.5	Pancras(10), Lambeth(9), Poplar(8)
5c	52	9.2	Wellington, Som(21), Axbridge(17)
9c	40	7.1	Pontefract(18), Wakefield(8), Barnsley(7)
7a	30	5.3	Gainsborough(14), Glandford B(9)
11a	25	4.4	Monmouth(6), Cardiff(5), Llanelli(4)
8a	23	4.1	
3a	22	3.9	
10a	22	3.9	
2c	17	3.0	
6d	17	3.0	
9b	17	3.0	
TOTAL	**447**	**79.2**	**Total births 563 in 27 area codes.**

When looking for a needle in a hay stack any pointer is helpful. Finding the epicentre of a population is a good place to look. Dr. Leather asks how the distribution of the modern day Leathers would compare with those of the period studied. In Halbert's "World Book of Hiles" a recent search shows Hiles to

be found in 59 counties with an estimated 519 households, which is an estimated 1,453 Hiles giving the largest concentration in Lancashire. We have increased and spread!

As for the hotspots for the time period 1837 to 1880, Hereford, Shrewsbury , Pontefract, Gainsborough, Axbridge and Wellington (in Somerset) are the ones which appear in my search.

If I examine area code 16, Oxford and Headington, for the period 1837 to 1851, there are 5 entries which originate from George Thomas of Stroud. While in the next time frame of 1852 to 1880 out of 22 for area code 3a, there are 20 entries for Oxford and Headington of which 18 originate from George Thomas. Up until the First World War, families in my tree and those found in other Hiles family trees, had families of between 7 and 12 offspring, but infant mortality was still quite high and for a child to get past his or her fifth birthday was quite an achievement.

Population Trends

Thomas Robert Malthus, a British economist, born at the end of the 18th century, wrote essays on the population, saying that without nature's controlling factors of famine, war and disease, the population would increase rapidly. Although he was working with some dubious data, in essence he was correct. Our ancestors' standard of living and medical care was slowly improving during the 19th century and Table 4 below shows the birth rate increasing faster than the death rate for the period of my research.

TABLE 4 - Births, Deaths and Marriages 1831 to 1880

	1831-40	1841-50	1851-60	1861-70	1871-80	**Total**
Births	(123) 43	146	182	177	222	**(850) 770**
Deaths	(88) 31	89	108	102	121	**(508) 451**
Marriages	(71) 25	86	83	88	121	**(449) 403**

(Figures for 1831-40 have been adjusted.) The unbracketed figures in the 1831-40 column are figures from 1837 to 1840 (14 quarter).

Dr. Leather's three sons have names that appear regularly in his family tree. In my own family, in the naming of my brothers and our children there are still family influences present in our second names, and now not only in second names, but multiple names. As they say, "the old one's are best".

Mr. Marc G. Hiles [Member No. 2186] 16 Shadwell Road, Berinsfield, Near Wallingford, Oxfordshire, OX10 7PN.

POST 1837 RESEARCH - A REQUEST FOR MEMBERS' HELP

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

I am involved in research on English historical demography, with a special interest in infant and child mortality. I am attached to the Wellcome Institute of Medical History at Oxford University, and am engaged in a three year research programme. My research is purely academic, and has no commercial associations.

I am currently working on the post civil registration period and have become interested in the possibility of using data from one-name studies to generated information on mortality patterns.

This request is followed by a list of questions which would allow an analysis of infant and child mortality and I would be most grateful if Guild members would be willing to provide information in answer to these. I am only interested in families where the first child was born after 1837, with civil registration information available. Information given should be in the format laid out in the questionnaire, i.e. family groupings, covering father, mother and children.

Naturally I am willing to answer any questions members may have on the project, and they can contact me at 30 Ingram Road, East Finchley, London, N2 9QA.

Thank you in advance for your help.

FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME OF FATHER .....
DATE OF FATHER'S BIRTH AND BAPTISM .....
OCCUPATION OF FATHER .....
DATE OF FATHER'S DEATH .....
DATE OF FATHER'S WILL (IF APPLICABLE) .....
MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER .....
DATE OF MOTHER'S BIRTH AND BAPTISM .....
DATE OF MOTHER'S DEATH .....
DATE OF MARRIAGE .....
CHILDREN:
1. a. NAME .....
   b. PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH .....
   c. PLACE AND DATE OF MARRIAGE .....
   d. PLACE AND DATE OF DEATH .....
2. a. NAME .....
   b. PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH .....
   c. PLACE AND DATE OF MARRIAGE .....
   d. PLACE AND DATE OF DEATH .....
3. a. NAME .....
   b. PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH .....
   c. PLACE AND DATE OF MARRIAGE .....
   d. PLACE AND DATE OF DEATH .....

and so on, to complete the total number of children in the family.

THE BLOUNT/BLUNT ONE-NAME STUDY Margaret Bradley

This is the tale of an innocent and ignorant researcher making a start on a one-name study. A one-name study resembles childbirth, in that if one knew exactly what it would be like one would not get involved in the first place. But now I am completely hooked and so happy in my work for the Blounts and Blunts. It is pleasant work, in that one can abandon it for a while when career and family requires attention. Incidentally, I have no Blount/Blunt ancestors as far as I yet know. My interest was first stirred through researching the life of Elizabeth Blount, mistress of Henry VIII. But that was only the beginning!

I operate in two main ways - first, by producing a regular newsletter for (and written by) sixteen members, and secondly, by collecting all references to the

names Blount and Blunt. I have indexes to many historic counties and other members have other counties (and some of the same). Our Honorary President, Dennis Blount, has a huge amount of information stored on computer. I decided to make indexes using slips of paper. I find it very useful when I am attempting to "follow" a family group from one county to another, or into or out of London. Most, though not all, of my information is taken from the International Genealogical Index (IGI). I have developed a sort of passion for the IGI. I conjure up visions of all the churches and chapels, the brides and grooms, and the infants presented for baptism. I use road atlases and Ordinance Survey maps to find all the locations. This is useful for "tracking" families. My husband and I visit some of the places mentioned. I am just beginning to look at the Censuses, but truly I have too much to do from other sources.

The slips are kept in plastic index boxes of the W. H. Smith variety. I now have eight of these and a shoe box for London. London I have organised by parishes, and I have read a great deal about the history of London churches. The historic counties are organised alphabetically by Christian names. I have completed Warwickshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire and Derbyshire - and bits of London and some other counties. Also I have a countrywide Marriage Index containing approximately 1,500 marriages. The Blount and Blunt names are recorded together. This was an early decision and turned out to be the correct one. No doubt there are some purely Blount families and some purely Blunt families. However, some families seem to change their spelling from time to time. The problem is compounded by deaf vicars and by the regional accents of those giving their name. Some of the members of this one-name study are sure that Blount rhymes with OWL. Others say that Blount is pronounced BLUNT because it is Norman French name.

People ask "What are you getting out of it?" It is pleasant to make contact with other Blount/Blunt researchers - pen friends I suppose! As it happens I enjoy writing letters (with a word processor) and it is delightful to receive a bundle of letter early in the morning. It is satisfying to help enquirers and to receive information so generously given by people who have been researching these names for many years. But for me the chief pleasure is studying "history on the ground" - religious, social and economic history coming alive through the close study of the sources. It certainly has led me to read ever more widely on a range of historical periods and geographical locations. A perfect hobby!

Mrs. Margaret Bradley B.A., Member No. 1972 [25 Comberton Avenue, Kidderminster, Worcestershire DY10 3EG.]

AM I MR. AVERAGE - PROJECT NO. 5. DID YOUR FAMILY INTERMARRY?

Roger Lovegrove and Eric Banwell

A letter on page 376 of the October 1993 Journal (Vol.4, No.12.) identified both the number of marriages between two LOVEGROVEs and the number of LOVEGROVE births to a mother with a LOVEGROVE maiden name. Roger Lovegrove and Eric Banwell have since exchanged information and concluded that the topic forms a useful basis for a Guild project.

First a summary of their records:

	LOVEGROVE	BANWELL
A. Marriages 1912 onwards	3268	994
B. Same name marries	17	10
Representing 1 marriage in	191	98
C. Births 1912 onwards	3293	975
D. Maiden name births	174	53
Representing 1 birth in	19	18

It will be seen that the BANWELL same name marriage ratio is twice that of LOVEGROVE, not what was expected, while the LOVEGROVE, BANWELL maiden name birth ratios are identical. But are these studies representative of the Guild and the population overall?

Would members please submit their own data in the following format:

Guild Member's Number..... Surname studies.....

	Number
1. Marriages 1912 onwards	.....
2. Same name marriages	.....
3. Births 1912 onwards	.....
4. Maiden name births	.....
5. Latest year studies	.....

Notes

1. Please remember that the number of same name marriages is half the total number of spouses counted with the name.
2. Birth and marriage data entries should both finish in the year entered in 5. for example, if your St. Catherine's birth extraction records end in 1984 and your marriages only go to 1978, then finish all entry data at 1978.

In addition to the above basic data, it is hoped that a general analysis of the relationship between same name partners can be made. If you know the details of any of your specific marriages, please list the following information for each one.

Year of Marriage Relationship

Examples of relationships could be:

a. First time marriage between first cousins.
b. Widower marrying spinster second cousin.
c. Bachelor marrying brother's widow.
d. Bachelor marrying brother's ex-wife.

Members are assured that no names will be used in any published report. Please send data to: Roger Lovegrove, Member No. 628, at 11 Marlborough Road, Bowes Park, London, N22 4NB.

[This article was first written for the Garland Family Research Association based in Tennessee, USA.]

IRISH GARLANDS

Roy Garland

Gernon/Gartland/Garland are the major variations of the name of an Irish Family, which genealogical evidence suggests, stems from Robert Gernon of

Essex, in England, who arrived from France in the 11th century. The name "Garland" appears to have been associated with Gernon from a very early stage and some descendants became known as Garland in England (although there were other derivations of the name). Some of Robert's farms were called Garlands as well as Gernons and evidence suggests that Garland was an English form of the Old Norman French "Gernon" which means moustache. Robert Gernon held extensive lands in Essex and other counties including Hereford, as recorded in Doomsday Book in 1086. Gartland/Gartlany appear to be Irish versions of the same name which are found in Ireland, from the middle of the 17th century, although a townland in County West Meath has been named Gartlandstown since the mid 16th century.

Robert Gernon came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. As a reward for his service he was given many lands and built his castle at Stanstead Mountfitchet in Essex. This castle still exists and has recently been rebuilt as it would have been in Robert Gernon's time.

It has a wooden palisade with a wooden church and other typical Norman inner buildings. It is now used frequently by school children who can learn from it how the Normans lived in those days. There is a life sized figure of Robert in the banqueting hall.

Robert came from Normandy in France, where there still exists the remnants of the very ancient Montfiquet domain. Apparently this is not too far from a place which was once called Gernon or Guernon. There is a clear link between the Gernon family and the Mountfitchet family although its precise nature is not clear. It is assumed that one son of Robert's, in Essex, adopted the name Mountfitchet, while the other retained the name Gernon. A local tradition which I came across in "Garnon Bushes" Bar and Restaurant at Coopersale Common, suggests that Robert was one of three knights who slew King Harold at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

The family name is retained in Essex to this day in Theydon Garnon Parish, which Robert Gernon's great-grandson, Ralph, may have founded in the early 1200s and in Gernon Bushes, which was a part of Epping Forest owned by Robert Gernon. The name is also found in Garnons Hill and Garnons estate in Herefordshire on the Welsh borders. Robert Gernon also held land there.

The old genealogies suggest that the first member of the Gernon family to come to Ireland was Roger Gernon, who came with Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, known in Ireland as "Strongbow", in 1170.

Richard de Clare's aunt, Margaret de Clare, was married to William Mountfitchet so there appears to have been family links between the de Clares and Gernons through the Mountfitchets. The last of the Mountfitchets was the youngest baron involved in making King John sign Magna Carta in 1215. This was Richard Mountfitchet, who had no male heirs, so that the Mountfitchet name died out with him. Henry Laver regarded him as, "one of the three bravest Knights of England" who "ought to be dear to the heart of every Englishman".

Ralph Gernon, who was a faithful knight and marshall of King John and Henry III, is believed to be the same Gernon who held Theydon Garnon in the early 13th century. Ralph also held Bakewell in Derbyshire and may have held Garnons in Hereford. He seems to have been the brother of Roger Gernon, who was the first of the name to arrive in Ireland in 1170. Roger's presence in Ireland is confirmed in at least one early document of 1205. His brother

Ralph came over to Ireland in 1210 with King John. They came to Carrickfergus Castle which was being held by Hugh de Lacy and which is situated about 11 miles from Belfast.

There is good reason to suppose that Roger might have been associated with the Hereford branch of the family. Others, named Roger, lived at Hereford and Bakewell, whereas no one of this name appears in Essex. However, an old genealogy suggests that the first Gernons to settle in Ireland were Ernulf and Geoffrey, grandsons of Ralph Gernon. A Richard Gernon is thought to have held Killincoole in Louth as early as 1229 and this manor remained in the family until 1776.

For much of the subsequent period in Ireland the surname Gernon and Garland became interchangeable. The same individuals were often known as Gernon and Garland. For example Luke and Ann Garland appear in the Church of Ireland Register for Donaghmore, County Tyrone, under this surname during the 1760s and 1770s, while they appear in the Dublin Registry of Deeds for 1766 as Luke and Ann Gernon. Similarly, Gernonstown in County Louth, like Gernonstown in County Meath, was simultaneously known as Garlandstown.

The Gernon family played a significant, if minor, role in the history of the English Pale in Ireland. They also appear to have remained English in outlook and identity for much of this period. However, in the 17th century, according to Father Anselm Faulkner OFM, Father Anthony Gearnon was said to have done more for the preservation of the Irish language and the Catholic Faith than any other person at that time and even beyond that period. This judgement is based on the significance of Gearnon's publication in 1645 of his "Parrthas an Anma". This was a combined prayer book and catechism in Irish which is still used as an exceptional example of classical Irish.

Two "castles" or tower houses which were built by the Gernon family remain within a very short distance from each other. One is at Killincoole and the other at Milltown. The leading members of these and about ten other Garland families became captains or officers in the 1641 rebellion. As a consequence much of their lands were lost and Garlandstown castle was destroyed. In 1690 again eleven members of the family, listed as Gernons, were outlawed for their part in supporting King James against William of Orange. More confiscations of land followed, but despite this, Milltown and Killincoole were regained and the Killincoole branch held the castle and lands until 1765 when they were probably forced to sell because of debts and the lack of a male heir.

James Gernon of Athcarne Castle, County Meath, was a member of a family which is descended from the Killincoole branch. Athcarne Castle, according to local tradition, was retained by James Gernon until the 1930s, when he was forced to leave because of debts. King James is said to have slept in Athcarne at the time of the Battle of the Boyne. King James's bed along with the skins of the last wolves to be killed in Ireland and many other items of interest were disposed of in the 1950s. A descendant of James Gernon returned from the United States some years ago and attempted to gain permission to restore the castle, but he returned in sorrow having been unsuccessful.

On the whole the family appears to have retained their sense of loyalty to the monarchy while remaining devoutly Catholic. However, even in the 17th century one Gernon of County Louth claimed to be an "innocent Protestant", while another in the same county claimed to be an "innocent Catholic". Both appear to have been persons named Nicholas Genon. They claimed innocence in the

sense of not having taken part in the rebellion of 1641.

The involvement in rebellion reflected the need of the Garlands to protect their lands. They were not Irish, but neither were they, on the whole, Protestant, but were potential scapegoats and had little choice in the matter. Later some members of the family in County Monaghan and Armagh, appear to have faced a similar situation in the 18th century. With the penal laws restricting the rights of Catholics to hold land, they took an oath of allegiance to the British monarch and some of them became devoutly Protestant. Some Garlands appear to have become involved in Orangeism from a very early period. This may also have reflected limited choice in the dangerous situation that prevailed around the Tyrone/Armagh/Monaghan border area at that time. Orangeism represented an organisation which might offer them some protection in difficult times.

A tradition carried forward from the 18th century in two families suggests that one of the Garlands became a founder member of the "Loyal Orange Lodge No. 1". According to one source this was known as "Garland's Lodge", possibly before the Lodge was officially founded. Certainly a lodge in the area was later largely dominated by members of the Garland family and William Garland was its Master for over 50 years, from 1878 to 1930. This Orange tradition remained strong in some branches of the family until recent times.

James Garland left Monaghan in the 19th century for Dublin and worked for a time at Trinity College. His son became Canon David John Garland of the Church of England, in Queensland, Australia. He was said to have made a very important contribution, not only to Brisbane, but the whole of Queensland before his death in 1939. The Gernons, Gartlands and Garlands produced many other ministers and priests who served, as some continue to serve, in various parts of the world.

Other branches of the family retained republican or nationalist traditions. A number were imprisoned for their activities as members of the IRA and a leading member of the IRA, Sean Garland, in the 1950s and 1960s was from a Garland family in Dublin. This was not quite like the situation in the American Civil War, when Garlands fought on both sides and families were split. For the most part nationalist and unionist Garlands knew little about each other and to some extent had developed cultures and identities which excluded each other.

The influence of the old Garland/Gernon family in County Louth is indicated by the retention of the name "Baile an Ghearlanaigh" which is Irish for "Garland's Town" or "Gernonstown". At times in the past this town was simply known as Garland. The official name however, alongside Baile an ghearlanaigh, is Castlebellingham, so named after one of Cromwell's officers who inherited the Gernonstown estate in 1666.

A number of leading members of the Gernon family of Killincoole, which is a few miles from Castlebellingham, were buried in the churchyard at Killincoole. This Church of Ireland building has not been used for some years and it sad to see it now neglected. However, recently we were able to visit St. Bridget's, Church of Ireland at Glengormley near Belfast, and to see one of the beautiful windows from the old Killincoole Church, depicting St. Bridget, who was born in County Louth, as the centre piece inside the Church.

Unfortunately, the older windows, which were said to have been given to the original Killincoole Church by the Gernon family, could not be utilised at St. Bridget's.

In Killincoole churchyard there is also an ancient baptismal font which has what appears to be ancient "ogham" script which is from the early Christian period in Ireland. This ancient stone is associated in local tradition with the old Gernon family. A similar stone font was at Gernonstown Parish in County Meath until recent times and it also was associated with another closely linked branch of the Gernon family.

There is only one memorial in the churchyard at Killincoole which refers to the Garland/Gernon family. This stone refers to Nicholas and Patrick Garland and is dated 1878. I checked the civil records and found that these names could only refer to two brothers Nicholas Gernon, who died in 1880 aged 86, and Patrick Gernon, who died in 1879 aged 82. Both lived locally. This demonstrates the continued use, well into the 19th century, by members of the same family, of both surnames.

On both the Milltown and Killincoole estates members of the Gernon family have lived until modern times. The last Gernon to survive near the Killincoole estate was Thomas Gernon who had in recent years moved to a cottage a short distance down the road from Killincoole. He died on the 24th of September 1983, about one year after his wife Mary.

I am greatly indebted to the very many friends and institutions who have helped me, and hopefully will continue to help me, to uncover the details of this research. I cannot begin to thank all of these, but feel I must thank the following for their vital contribution. Mr. Alphie Reilly, a local historian, who was born and lives at Killincoole and has an intimate knowledge of the history and folklore of the area. Mr. Frank Walker whose knowledge of Theydon Garnon Parish Church and the Gernons in Essex is extensive. Dr. Harold O'Sullivan, a noted historian, whose expertise on County Louth is renowned. Mr. Richard Bothwell of County Tyrone, who retains vivid memories of William and Frank Garland and their Orange Lodge in the 1920s. Mrs. Saddie Garland of Belfast, who is able to recall vivid impressions, which she gained from her mother, about the Garlands of Monaghan and Tyrone. Emma Stuart of County Cavan, who made me aware of Canon D. C. Garland and of other Garlands, past and present. I hope that everyone also will appreciate that I cannot thank them by name.

Mr. Roy Garland, Member 2050 ['Cill na Chuille', 22 Hambleden Park, Dunmurry, Belfast, BT17 9NA.]

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I would like to comment on three items in the October issue of the Journal.

Your editorial draws attention, amongst other things, to the Mutual Aid Scheme, which concerns exchange of information on the registered names of members. My co-researcher, Sue Kirby (nee Verrinder) and I were not aware of this scheme, but did write to all members on whose registered names we had

information in May/June 1993, and readers may like to know the result. Forty-four members were contacted in the UK with twenty-five replies and nine overseas members with three replies. Of the twenty-five UK replies, sixteen gave reciprocal information and two were generous enough to send stamps for our trouble. Of the three replies from overseas members only one gave information. It was a worthwhile effort, despite the large number of members who did not reply. Perhaps they expected SAEs or IRGs. One reply, on shield emblazoned paper, did infer surprise that an armigerous family had been approached by an ag. lab. one. However, I must not end without paying tribute to those members who wrote to me, when a new boy, two and a half years ago.

The Chairman, in his notes, emphasises the Guild's policy regarding worldwide coverage, but does the Guild's policy also extend to coverage right up to the present day? Apparently, some members have cut off dates, one for example as early as 1850. My co-researcher and I make half yearly visits to St. Catherine's House and Somerset House to bring our records up to date; but then we do have a comparatively rare name. It was our ambition, which has now been achieved, that no Verrinder in the UK could meet another and not be able to find out if they were cousins. All of them are on eight separate groupings, each of which pre-dates 1800, all with roots in the family homeland of Gloucestershire. Many Australians (about 95%, based on their Electoral Rolls), Canadians, New Zealanders, South Africans and Americans are also in the groups.

Roger Lovegrove in his letter on the frequency of Lovegrove/Lovegrove marriages asked for help and perhaps I may be able to assist a little. However, it has to be borne in mind that what is offered relies on a small data base, there being only 351 Verrinders (and known variants) in the UK, in 1991. In the 80 years, 1911-1991, there were 204 male marriages and 200 female marriages, and there was one Verrinder/Verrinder marriage in each group, one being where a woman had changed her name to Verrinder by deed poll prior to marriage. However, prior to 1911, there is at least one case where a marriage should have been a Verrinder/Verrinder one, because a brother married his deceased brother's wife. To hide this fact the bride used her maiden name and spinster status as such a marriage was illegal at the time. In the same period, 1911-1991, there were 214 male births and 154 female ones which is an unusually high male preponderance. Of these 16 were Verrinder/Verrinder and all illegitimate, but none of the mothers matched a Verrinder of the 1870s who had five children prior to marriage, or another of the 1760s who had four children before her wedding. I was puzzled by part of Roger's comment that to buy certificates is "expensive and cheating". Expensive, yes, even with small families, but cheating, I think not. Many of the Verrinder certificates were bought in order to solve puzzles found on the 208 Verrinder Somerset House wills, bulk purchased at an average price of 34p each; a real bargain.

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

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

As usual, I have just read with interest the latest Journal (Vol.4, No.12) and feel I must put my tuppence worth in the pot.

It started with your comments in the editorial of the previous issue about the

usage of the word "family". This has been taken on board in the current issue by the reviewer of "The Foale Family Newsletter", in that a suggestion of fault is made because of the use of this word. How can this be? Is not the root of our research the genealogical bond, usually evidenced by the common denominator of the surname, i.e. one or more families?

Now, whilst I agree that the use of the word "family" can be misconstrued, in many cases I can see no alternative. Certainly no suggestion has been made of a more appropriate word, and it is unfortunate that for once our language limits us. Yet my dictionary gives "family" six definitions, some seemingly quite appropriate. To take definitions of words to their limit, who is to say that the word "cleave" means to stick fast or break apart unless context is also considered.

In a way this subject is closely linked to that of "name gatherers". For the most part my research consists only of name gathering. It seems the only way to start, and when this part is completed it will consist of 80,000 names from St. Catherine's Birth Indexes alone. Now, I would like to link these into families when completed; to fill out the details with how, why and where. But then what about the marriages and deaths. Will potential enquirers be interested that there are more births in Wellingborough than anywhere else? Possibly, but for the most part they are more likely to ask about "Great-Uncle Peter" and if anything is known about his marriage, or when he died, in other words about <u>their</u> family.

So, whilst being aware of the possible problems of misuse, unless families are kept as an integral and central part of our research, we might as well collect references to people walking down the street carrying yellow buckets. Certainly the names will mean nothing more than that.

Mr David P. Abbott, Member No. 2005 [<u>52 Richmond Hill, Luton, Bedfordshire, LU2 7JG.</u>]

Mrs. Rumsey,

Mr. Lovegrove in his letter in the October 1993 Journal (Vol.4, No.12) has overlooked an important source of "double" marriages. I have only one of these in my TULEY family and after detailed investigation of my records I cheated and bought the certificate. My "double" marriage proved to be a divorced couple who remarried and the certificate included information about the divorce.

Mr. Graham Tuley, Member No. 437 [<u>26 Crown Drive, Inverness, Kincardineshire, IV2 3NL.</u>]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I have recently had occasion, for purposes completely unconnected with family history, to look closely at the current electoral registers for the local area (Bewdley, Wribbenhall, Rock, Bayton, Mamble and Far Forest) in North West Worcestershire.

Two points arise from this study. First, an interesting statistic that the Guild has members researching 7.95% of the local range of names - there were

just over 2,100 different names in the batch of electoral registers that I examined - but only 167 were of interest to Guild members. At less than 8% we certainly have a long way to go to the target of a member for every name!

Secondly, as a by-product of the exercise, I could pass on to other members local addresses for names of interest. I appreciate that some will be in the telephone or other directories, and I certainly have not weeded those out, but these days there are quite a few ex-directory families, so there are probably a few that someone would love to contact. I will happily look up the addresses for anyone interested in return for an s.a.e. - the list of names matching members' interests is as follows:

ABBOTT, ADAMS, ALLSOP, ALLSOPP, AMPHLETT, ASH, ASHBY, BABB, BALL, BALLEY, BARRETT, BATES, BATTEN, BELCHER, BEVES, BILLINGE, BLACK, BLAKE, BLOUNT, BLUMFIELD, BLUNT, BONNEY, BRYANT, BURGIN, BUTTERWORTH, BUTTERY, CARPENTER, CHADWICK, CHATFIELD, COLWELL, COOKSEY, CORBETT, COX, CREW, CROCKER, DALTON, DANKS, DAVIDSON, DOBSON, DORRELL, DRAPE, EAGLES, EDGERTON, EDMONDSON, FAWKES, FAWLK, FELLOWS, FROST, FUDGE, GEE, GILL, GILLARD, GLENISTER, GODBEHEAR, GREENWOOD, HARDIMAN, HARDWICK, HARDY, HATFIELD, HAWKES, HERITAGE, HICKS, hIGGS, HILL, HOARE, HOBBS, HOBSON, HOCKING, HODGSON, HODSON, HOLLICK, HULL, ILES, INSULL, IRELAND, JACOBS, JELLEY, JOHNSTONE, KING, LAMBERT, LAW, LAWES, LEA, LISLE, LOWE, LUSH, LYLE, MAPP, MARTIN, MEACHAM, MESSENGER, METCALF, MILLER, MILLICHAMP, MILLICHAP, MILLICHIP, MOULDER, MURDOCH, NEALE, NEUMANN, NEWMAN, ONIONS, PAGE, PALMER, PARKES, PARSONAGE, PATTINSON, PERKINS, PERRETT, PERRIN, PHILCOX, PHILLIPS, PLANT, POINTON, POTTER, POULTON, POWELL, PREECE, PREEN, PRIEST, PRINCE, PROTHERO, PROTHEROE, RATCLIFFE, REEVES, RHODEN, RICKETTS, ROSE, RUGG, SAGE, SALMON, SANKEY, SCOTT, SCRIVEN, SESSIONS, SEWELL, SHARP, SHELDON, SILK, SIMMONDS, SKINNER, SPIERS, STARKEY, STOTT, SWAIN, THORPE, TODD, TOOKE, TOWNSEND, TUNSTALL, TURRELL, VAILE, VALE, VENABLES, WAGSTAFF, WAKELIN, WASSELL, WATKISS, WEAR, WEBB, WELLS, WESTON, WHALLEY, WHATMORE, WINGROVE, WOOD, WOOLLEY.

One further interesting mathematical poser - if the Guild has over 2,000 members researching over 4,000 different surnames, yet only covers less than 8% of those in my area, just how many different surnames are there in the UK? Simple mathematics says this is about 50,000 - can this be true?

Mr. John Crabbe, Member No. 629 [2 Field End, Stourport-on-Severn, Worcestershire, DY13 8UD.]

REVIEWS

FIRST NAME VARIANTS AND CODES compiled by Alan Bardsley. A5, 44 pages. Obtainable from Alan Bardsley, Cartref, Church Lane, Gawsworth, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK11 9QY.

The author has attempted to do to first names what Colin Chapman did to the counties, that is devise a coding system. He has listed over 2,600 names including their variants and diminutives into 860 three letter codes. The first part of the book gives the names with their codes, the second part lists

all the variants and diminutives under that code. There is also an extra column for where a diminutive is used for two different names, e.g. Tina for Christina or Clementina.

As with any new coding system there is bound to be teething problems and a difference of opinion as to what name goes under what code. I would have put Annabel under "ann" and not under "ami" the code for Amabel.

I found the book to be quite useful and look forward to an enlarged and improved second edition. As the author reminds us we can easily overlook one of the 52 variants of Elizabeth, that he lists, when searching for an ancestor.

J. "D". H.

LOBBERY, Volume 1, 20,000 Lobbs Around the World compiled by Douglas Lobb. A4, 80 pages, ISBN 0 9520019 o X. Price £12.

This book consists of a series of articles on various Lobbs and the origin of the name. The introduction deals with the early use of the name in Devon and Cornwall. The author tells us that it is of early Celtic origin. The Celts originating from north of the Alps. The main part of the book, or appendices as the author calls them, are biographies of some of the better known Lobbs. Richard, High Sheriff of Cornwall during the Commonwealth period; Lobb brothers, Henry, Joel and William of Saltash, Cornwall, wood carvers to the aristocracy; John Lobb, Royal Bootmaker, who received his warrant from the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VIII, and is still in business today making boots and shoes for current members of the Royal Family and Willian and Thomas Lobb, successful plant hunters of the mid nineteenth century.

Also included are the reminiscences of a family story, a list of the parents of the first known Lobbs to have emigrated and a family tree which I found incomprehensible.

A table of contents would have been useful and I did not like the use of all figure dating which can be confusing. There also appears to be an error of historical fact. In the article on the Lobb brothers, wood carvers to the aristocracy, the author states that Sir Charles Chute, who died in 1856, bequeathed The Vyne, an historic house in Hampshire, to the National Trust, which was not founded until 1895. At £12 for 80 pages I consider the book rather expensive.

J. "D". H.

BOURNER BOUGHS AND BRANCHES Volume 1, Numbers 1 and 2; Volume 2, Numbers 1 and 2, 1992-1993. A4 format. Edited by Mrs. Sheila Bourner, 52 Comeytrowe Lane, Taunton, Somerset, TA1 5HY.

These Newsletters are made up of short snippets of interesting and varied items of news and anecdotes concerning the Bourner surname. These range from early use of the name, requests for help in tracing missing ancestors, news of current research and accounts of past Bourners, the good and not so good. I was intrigued with the item about Thomas Bourner, a publican, who was fined ten shillings in 1856 for "knowingly permitting notoriously bad characters to use his house".

From her comments, the editor seems to have the usual problems of getting support from other holders of the Bourner surname for her worthwhile efforts. I wish her well in her future endeavours.

J. "D". H.

THE BROCKWELL REVIEW Issue 4, August 1993. A4 format, 7 pages. Available from Rebecca Parker, Secretary, The Brockwell Review, 567 Rochford Gardens, Slough, Berkshire, SL2 5XG.

The Review consists of many interesting articles from various contributors covering the last four centuries. There is something for everyone even if they, and I know that it would be hard to believe, were not interested in family history. Some of the subjects covered include Brockwell wills in the Archdeaconry of Canterbury, a list of those bearing the surname who were killed during the two World Wars and the birth this year, of the latest addition to the family name. It has everything a newsletter of this type should contain.

As I said, the contents are excellent, but I found the format somewhat suspect. Most people agree that a two column page of A4 is easier to read than a single column or even three columns. It would benefit from having the pages stapled together as nothing is worse than reading a newsletter and finding that you have mislaid the page with the very piece of information that you wanted on it. The subscription form should really have been on a separate sheet of paper because in order to fill it in and return it one would have to cut page 7 in half! A few diagrams or pictures would also have improved the layout.

I think that with a few minor adjustments this publication has the makings of a very good newsletter with a bright future.

B. W.

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

THE LIVERPOOL ROMAN CATHOLIC AND CHURCH OF ENGLAND STRAYS INDEX

This Index was mentioned in the Journal a few years ago, but has now been expanded, so I asked Eileen Crook, the compiler, to write about it so that members would have a better idea as to what it contains. She writes as follows:

During the course of researching my family history I developed an obsession for collecting unusual marriages (foreign names, unusual addresses), and marriages of people who had wandered from their place of birth i.e. "strays". This has proved useful to me in my own research and some friends.

Since these listings have proved so useful it seemed a good idea to offer access to them to the wider circle of family historians. Thus envisaging the number of entries that I wanted to store it was necessary to have a computer and programme specific to my needs, hence the role of John O'Byrne Computing. The Indexes are only a hobby (non-profit making) but run under the aegis of this company; their role being strictly confined to the technical and programming side, supplying my computers and providing the required legal cover under

the Data Protection Act. A copy of the Index is kept in their office in Bristol for safe-keeping.

Once the programme was running I set about extracting from all the Roman Catholic Marriage Records deposited in the Liverpool Record Office and all "stray" marriage entries. To date the Index covers some 20,500+ entries.

Having now found another kindred spirit helper (Ken Turner) the work gets done quicker and we have now been indexing the Church of England records these past eighteen months, using the same criteria (strays, unusual addresses and foreign or unusual names). This Index, at the time of writing numbers 13,223 entries with 700 being added each month.

The Indexes range from the 1700s to the 1900s (in some cases up to the 1940s). However, please note that they are not Indexes of ALL entries.

Our "strays" come from Ireland, Spain, China, Prussia, Germany, Russia, Poland, the USA, Canada, Madeira, Portugal, Greece, The Netherlands, Australia, France, the West Indies, etc., whilst others come from closer to home - the Isle of Man, Scotland, Wales, London, etc. (We have classed places within a 15 mile radius of Liverpool as "stray" areas, also Ormskirk, Maghull, Burscough, Widnes, Warrington, Runcorn, etc. - too many places to mention them all.

We have also noted marriages where the address is unusual, namely, R.A.F. Barracks; S.S. "Orissa"; U.S.A. Air Force Base, Burtonwood (which included seamen and other forces personnel); clubs; hospitals; orphanages and hotels. Also foreign and unusual names have been included, such as, de Larrinaga, de Silva, Laarsen, Capaldi, Albertino, Schmidtt, Le Roi, Van Eker, Walewski, Cowbreath, Angel, Heaven, Death, Paradice, Godbehere, etc.

As an extra item on the Church of England Index, we have noted the marriages of all soldiers, militiamen, midshipmen, marines, etc. (whether "strays" or not) for the early years of the 1700s to 1837. This facility is not available with the Roman Catholic records as occupations are not given.

The entries have been checked with great care and we always double check any queries, but we accept that it is still possible to make mistakes.

The programme is formatted so that a search can be made for any given marriage by date, bride's surname or groom's surname. What we cannot do is to search for names phonetically, but the alphabetical index solves this problem.

Searches of the Indexes are not gratis and all enquiries should be addressed to John O'Byrne, 60 Leafield Road, Hunts Cross, Liverpool, L25 0PZ, England, with return postage either an s.a.e. or IRC.

THE LICHFIELD RECORDS RESEARCH SERVICE

Mr. D. J. Cutten, Member No 1316, has written about the Lichfield Research Service which may well be of use to those members who are unable to visit the Lichfield Joint Record Office.

Records

Research can be carried out in most of the records held at the office. These include the following records:

a. The records of the Diocese of Lichfield (which covered the whole of Staffordshire, Derbyshire, the north eastern half of Warwickshire and the

northern half of Shropshire) consisting of wills and probate records, bishops' transcripts, marriage bonds, tithe awards and many other ecclesiastical archives.

b. Lichfield District Probate Registry copy wills, 1858-1928.

c. Other records relating to the city of Lichfield.

d. Microfiche copies of many Staffordshire parish registers.

Research
Research is undertaken under the supervision of an experienced archivist and might include family, house or local history.

Service
A minimum research fee of £6.00 per half hour, or part thereof, must be paid in advance and a form completed. For more lengthy research orders an open cheque marked with a maximum limit may be sent. Payment will be returned in full if the record office is unable to carry out the research, but partial refunds cannot be made. All payments must be in pounds sterling.

For further details and the necessary form write to: Archivist-in-Charge, Lichfield Joint Record Office, Lichfield Library, The Friary, Lichfield, Staffordshire, WS13 6QG.

THE BARRETT REGISTER

"The Barrett Register" is a collection of Barrett ancestral lines submitted by persons from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Canada, who have Barrett ancestors. Some submissions show just one Barrett ancestor but others indicate successful research back for ten or twelve generations. The Register was started in 1980 and presently there are 760 ancestral lines included. Each ancestral line, is printed on a special form in order to provide continuity in the collection, and gives pertinent details of each ancestor, including information about their spouses as well as listings of their siblings.

When an ancestral line is received it is indexed by geographical place names. The place names are recorded in an index along with the name and address of the contributor. The new line is then cross-referenced with all other lines in the file which have ancestors living in the same geographical locations. The contributor is then advised as to the names and addresses of others with ancestors registered in the same vicinity. Copies of similar ancestral lines are sent to both parties so that they can compare their records and make contact with each other for further research.

Many times a new registrant will receive several generations of information by simply registering their own Barrett ancestors. One outstanding case was when a lady from Australia asked for information about her ancestors only to receive information on four generations, as well as the name of a distant cousin in England and a distant cousin in the State of Washington, USA, that she had never known of before.

To augment "The Barrett Register" a collection of Barrett records is maintained which is an aid in answering queries. Over 1,100 names and addresses of correspondents, listed alphabetically and numerically, are included in the index for the Barrett register. The register lists 2,477 place names where Barrett ancestors have been found and a total of 3,425 cross-references for the place names listed. There is no cost involved to

registering one's ancestral line.

Anyone wishing to receive a sample page from each section of the index of "The Barrett Register" and for my introductory information including a blank registry form, may write to me, Dan E. Barrett, 179-3033 Townline Road, Stevensville, Ontario, Canada, LOS 1S1.

THE GLASSBLOWERS' INDEX

Mr. Brian J. M. Hardyman, Member No. 611 would like to draw to the attention of members his Glassblowers' Index, especially those who have recently joined the Guild.

The Index covers the United Kingdom for the period 1600 to 1900 and includes glassmakers, glassblowers, glasscutters, glass engravers, glass etchers, artists on glass, glass grinders and other trades connected with the manufacture or use of glass.

The Index currently contains around 50,000 entries and enquiries should be accompanied by at least a second class stamp or 2 IRCs and sent to Mr. Hardyman at 26 St. Annes Drive, Coalpit Heath, Bristol, BS17 2TH, England.

NAMES FOUND IN THE THETFORD ONE-NAME STUDY

Mr. David Booty, Member No. 1825, has written that recently when he revised and indexed his notes on his THETFORD one-name study he listed the references to the following surnames registered with the Guild and is willing to supply full information to members sending an s.a.e. or IRC to him at 23 Abbots Way, Knaresborough, North Yorkshire, HG5 8EU, England.

ABBOTT, ADAMS, ALLEN, ALPE, BADGER, BANHAM, BARRETT, BATES, BECKHAM, BERRY, BEVERLEY, BLACK, BLINCO, BLOMFIELD, CHILTON, CHRISTMAS, COBBIN, CODD, CORBETT, CUTTING, DAYNES, DEY, DIE, DOBSON, DYE, EAST, EDMONDS, FANCOURT, FARRANTS, FERMOR, FROST, GEGG, GILBERT, GILL, GODDARD, GODSON, GOLDING, GOODWIN, HARMAN, HILL, HILLS, HONEYWOOD, HULL, JESSUP, JOHNSON, KING, LANSDALE, LEWIS, MALBY, MARNELL, MARTEN, MARTIN, MASSINGHAM, MEREDITH, METCALF, MILLER, MINGAY, MORGAN, MURRELL, NEWBERRY, PAGE, PALGRAVE, PALMER, PATTESON, POTTER, POWDICH, POWELL, PRESTON, PURSER, RATCLIFFE, RATLEIFF, REVE, RIX, RUSSELL, SIDNEY, SIMONS, SKINNER, SPILLING, STANSBY, STOTT, STOWELL, STUBBS, SUNLAY, TENNANT, THORPE, THREDGILL, TODD, TOWNSEND, TYE, WEBB, WELLES, WELLS, WESTON, WOLEY, WOOD.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES REGIONAL MEETINGS

19th March 1994 A One-Day Conference will be held at The Bar Convent, 17 Blossom Street, York, from 10.00 am to 5 pm. Members with Category A and B registrations are invited to attend and discuss the up-rating of their Guild registrations with reference to the production of journals and the forming of a fully constituted society within their research. The cost of attendance will be £3.00 per person. Lunch can be obtained either from the Bar Convent or cafes nearby. Applications should be sent to Mrs. Dorothy Dore, 79 Chaworth Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 7AE.

8th July to 10th July 1994 The Fifteenth Annual Conference and AGM of the Guild of One-Name Studies will be held jointly with the Local Population Studies Society and in association with the Bristol and Avon, Somerset and Dorset and Wiltshire Family History Societies. The venue of the Conference will be Bath College of Higher Education, Newton Park, Bath, with the theme "Learning from Each Other".

OTHER DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

8th April to 10th April 1994 A Weekend Conference on the subject of London/Middlesex by the London and North Middlesex Family History Society hosting the FFHS, where the theme will be "Paved with Gold" This Conference is to be held at the City University, Northampton Square, London, EC1V 0HB, where a variety of topics relating to migration to and from London will be covered. **On Saturday, April 9th, a meeting of the Guild of One-Name Studies will be held in the late afternoon.** Also there will be a meeting for people interested in the newly formed Quaker Family History Society. For further details contact: Lilian Gibbens, PO Box 3027, Enfield, Middlesex, EN2 7RT.

31st March to 4th April 1995 Advance notice is given of the 7th British Family History Conference, hosted by the Isle of Wight Family History Society and the Federation of Family History Societies, entitled "THE CHERRY STONES". It is is to be held on the Isle of Wight situated just five miles from mainland England. Further details are available after November 1993. Send an S.A.E. to: Mrs. Janet Few, 12 Ranelagh Road, Lake, Sandown, Isle of Wight, PO36 8NX.

NOTE ON NEW MEMBERS AND CHANGE OF REPRESENTATIVE

With the exception of two, all new members will appear in the new publication of the Register. These two and all subsequent new members will be listed in the April 1994 Journal.

Clifford One-Name Research has been transferred to Mr. David J. H. Clifford, Keewaydine, Selsfield Road, West Hoathly West Sussex, RH19 4QN. The Membership No. 309 is now assigned to Mr. David Clifford above.

DEADLINES

The deadline for the April 1994 issue is Monday, 7th February 1994 and that for the July 1994 issue is Tuesday, 3rd May 1994. Please note this change of deadline as discussed in the Editorial of the July 1993 issue of the Journal.

****

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES was formed in September 1975 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 £8.00, and covers four issues of this Journal and two issues of Family History News and Digest. On joining members receive a copy of the current edition of the REGISTER OF ONE-NAME STUDIES and supplements and new editions as they are issued.

THE JOURNAL OF ONE-NAME STUDIES ISSN 0262-4842

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

ACME PRINTING CO. LTD., 36-40 MIDDLE STREET, PORTSMOUTH, HAMPSHIRE.