The Journal Of

ONE-NAME STUDIES

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Contents

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Once again I would like to mention that articles and other material sent to the Editor will only be acknowledged if accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope or postcard. Normally all articles published in the Journal are written by members and during the years that I have been Editor less than one article a year has been written by a non-member. Thus the quality of the Journal is largely dependant on members' contributions.

Recently there seems to have been a great deal of space taken up by "Business Matters" and other items which must be current. However, it may be possible to enlarge the Journal to accommodate more articles. Nevertheless, the greatest chance to see your article published quickly is to write one of general interest, rather than one on the origin of your registered surname, etc. This is because I can publish more then one article of general interest per issue, while more than one article on subjects such as the origin of a surname or the place from which the earliest bearers of the name came, makes for an unbalanced Journal. What is a subject of general interest? Some topics which spring to mind are the following: an account of the life of a particularly interesting person in your one name study, the story of a haunted or otherwise notable house inhabited by such a person, an interesting family heirloom, or the pursuit by male members of a family of one particular trade or profession for several generations, giving the sources used. If you feel you are unable to write an article why not attend a short course or workshop in creative writing, it will stand you in good stead when you wish to publish the results of your research, which all Guild members are encouraged to do.

One impression I have received from the some of the quoted replies to Mr. Kersley's questionnaire (page 69) is that yet again members, as in so many societies, expect all the work to be done for them by a minority of dedicated members. In order to bring a one-name study to the attention of others, one does not have to rely solely on the Register. Many county record offices keep lists of names being researched and giving the name and address of the researcher, also there are local studies libraries. Again if the name is associated with one particular area or village, let the village shop and/or pub, know of your study. People enquire in these places. My distant cousin, at the village shop in Wield, has received more than one enquiry about Windebanks and now has a pedigree and knows who to tell enquirers to contact. Also the local vicar or rector may well have an opportunity to put people in contact with you. Two of my most frequent correspondents in New Zealand, first learnt about the Windebank One-Name Study, when one of them enquired at the Alton Tourist Information Centre and was given my telephone number by a lady who knew about my interest in the name. Similarly, if you have a person in your study strongly connected with a certain place, write a well documented "life" and deposit it either in the county record office, local studies library or with the county family history society if they have permanent offices at their disposal. Label the "life" with your name, address and telephone number, stating that it is part of a one-name study. If you ask, these places will usually be pleased to accept them. I have deposited a "Life of John Windebank", with all sources listed, in the Castle Muniments Room at Guildford, where he was Mayor shortly after the Restoration, and although not part of my one-name study, the Devon Record Office accepted an account of the Dawton papermakers of Devon giving a pedigree and subsequent migration out of the county, as the commercial viability of hand made paper came to an end.

In regard to the notice inside the front cover of the 10th Edition of the Register, it was placed there to prevent the commercial use of the information

for profit. As some members are aware, from correspondence received, the contents of the 9th Edition of the Register was included in a commercial publication without the express consent of members. This resulted in one member, who felt very strongly about this to resign from the Guild, although this was done without the Guild's knowledge and therefore consent. Currently the matter is still under review and so I will write no more on the subject at this time.

THE CHAIRMAN'S NOTES — **Peter Goodall**

The Executive Committee considered the proposal put forward at the Bristol seminar by the Secretary of the Society of Cornishes, as was reported in the April Journal and came forth with an alternative, proposing a Guild sub-committee of Category "A" members with a member of it to be appointed to the Executive Committee.

Both propositions were discussed at the York meeting (reported in this Journal on page 72) concluding in the acceptance of a provisional sub-committee composed of Bob Cobbing, Ernest Hamley, Richard Moore, Derek Palgrave (Federation Liaison) and John Witheridge, with representation on the Executive Committee. The Bristol proposal too was accepted, but in a form not to require a change in the Constitution, whilst no objection need be raised if a one-name society wishes to nominate a different person to their Guild representative, to attend an Annual General Meeting. The question of corporate membership for one-name societies was consequently dropped.

The point raised at our last Annual General Meeting, held in Crewe, concerning the composition of the Executive Committee was also debated by the present Committee at the April meeting and will be placed before this coming Annual General Meeting at Bath, on the 8th July 1994. The resolutions as set out by our Honorary Secretary later in the Journal (page 68). Members unable to attend the AGM and who have views to express are asked to write to the Honorary Secretary at Box G., Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA, before the 4th July 1994.

County Representatives are getting started. Those of Derbyshire, Devon South and Somerset are already organising local meetings, whilst others have contacted their "constituents" with a questionnaire obtaining between a 14% and 74% response. Mr. Roy Kersley for Hampshire and temporarily including the Isle of Wight, produced an excellent list of questions to which he received 42 completed replies from the 58 members canvassed. His report is published in this Journal (page 69). We welcome and add to the list of County Representatives the following members.

Lincolnshire North & North East	0849	Mrs. N. C. Neill
Wiltshire	0879	Mrs. I. L. Williams
Lancashire	1869	Mrs. Dorothy Hawkes

FROM THE SECRETARY — **Jessica Freeman**

The 7th Australasian Congress on Genealogy & Family History 7-10 July 1994 at Brisbane, Australia

I will be attending this Congress on the 8th and 9th July at the University of Queensland. If any Guild members are going to be there, then I hope that we can meet up, and perhaps have an informal meeting.

The British Isles Genealogical Register

Last year the Guild circulated registration forms for this new directory to be published by the Federation of Family History Societies, and in return it is entitled to one copy of the "BIG R" consisting of about 280,000 names. This will be in microfiche form and will be kept at the Box G address for consultation by members; printouts will be available at 20 pence per page through the Society of Genealogists.

However, it is appreciated that travel to London is not possible for many members. Therefore, a free paper printout service (for registered names only) has been arranged for all those who are members of the Guild as at 31st December 1994. If you wish to avail yourself of this facility then please send me, **on a postcard only**, the following information:

Registered Name/s .....
Membership Number .....
Name of Member .....
Address .....

Please allow up to **four months** for a response.

The Scottish Association of Family History Societies (SAFHS)

The Guild has been a member of the SAFHS for some time and has usually been represented at meetings by a member of the Executive Committee, who has made a special journey to Scotland to attend. However, I am pleased to say that we have now appointed a Scottish member, Graham Tuley of Inverness, as the Guild's representative and his report is published elsewhere in this Journal.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION FOR THE AGM

The Executive Committee proposes that the following Resolution be put to members at the AGM on Saturday, 9th July 1994. This will increase the number of elected Executive Committee members, thereby reducing the number of co-opted Committee members in line with the wishes of the last AGM.

RESOLUTION

THAT in Clause 5(b), line 7 of the present Constitution, the words "can vote for up to sixteen candidates" be substituted for "can vote for up to nine candidates"; and THAT in Clause 6(a), line 2 of the present Constitution, the words "plus up to ten other members" be substituted for "plus three other members".

THE SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES (SAFHS)

Graham Tuley

The One Day Conference in Inverness in September 1993 was a success and a Guild bookstall was available to those attending. The next Conference will be in Aberdeen on 22 April 1995 and will be organised by the Aberdeen & North East Scotland Family History Society. The Tay Valley Family History Society is having an Open Day in Dundee on 3 September 1994 which will have two speakers plus workshops.

At the AGM on 25 March 1994 the Association of Scottish Genealogists and Record Agents were welcomed as a full member and the Society of Genealogists and the Catholic Family History Society as associate members.

The cost of microfilms of Scottish records was raised from £30 to £35 in April 1993 and to £50 in April 1994. Members of the SAFHS were encouraged to write

to their local MPs as well as to the Secretary of State for Scotland to protest about this.

SAFHS are preparing a series of information leaflets which are designed to help those who serve on committees, who would appreciate some guidance in the roles they undertake.

Mr. Graham Tuley, Member No. 437 [26 Crown Drive, Inverness IV2 3NL.]

REPORT ON MEMBERS' OPINIONS IN HAMPSHIRE AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT

Roy Kersley, County Representative for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight

INTRODUCTION

It was at least gratifying that almost three-quarters of the membership took the trouble to respond to the questionnaire devised to establish their views on various Guild related matters. Forty-two completed questionnaires were sent back, representing a 74% response, plus one nil return from a new member. This report is based upon the 42 completed replies to specific questions, with some gratuitous written comments by respondents.

At the time of the survey there were 58 members registered in these two counties, which together have a population of some 1,500,000. They are widespread, but with concentrations in the Guildford, Portsmouth and Southampton post code areas, each of which are large in geographic spread. Hampshire occupies a large area, some 65 x 90 miles in extent, whereas the Isle of Wight is relatively compact and in any case is noted for its independence from the "mainland". Membership in 1979, when the Guild was founded was only 5 rising by 29 in the 80s and 24 in the 90s so far. On this evidence and assuming no change in current Guild profile or recruiting methods and a reasonable natural attrition, total membership by the end of 1999 could reach 80.

MEMBERS' OPINIONS

Other Societies

Exactly one half of the respondents are also members of the Society of Genealogists, whilst 52% are members of the Hampshire Genealogical Society. On average, Guild members are each in two other family history bodies and one unrelated organisation. Only 11 (27%) attend as many meetings as possible of their other societies and 44% of the replies from this "attending" group indicate that these meetings do usually meet their family history needs, 52% said they do so from time to time and only 4% not at all. A few meetings are attended by a substantial 39% (16 members) but 34% (14) attend none. The countrywide distribution of Family History Societies in general obviously has a bearing upon attendance, and whilst no question was asked about age, that too is a factor.

Members' Comments

There is considerable scope for really knowledgeable and interesting Guild members to speak at County FHS meetings. Hampshire GS and Sussex FHG each have several centres.

The Guild needs to recognise Societies and publish a list of their activities.

Literature

The literature of these other Societies often helps the study of the vast majority (84%), whereas only one half of all respondents (21 members) thought that the Journal and the Register were all that they required of the Guild.

Members' Comments

What one-namers really need is a list of indexes from which information or printouts can be obtained by post at reasonable cost, i.e. name and address of holder, exact cost and a sample entry to confirm the details available, followed by updates if the holders or prices have changed.

I do not find the Journal a "good read" in the same way that I devour my "Midland Ancestor".

It would be useful to have a survey of what members would like in the way of documents, how to access them and how they can help. Perhaps too much expertise is assumed.

I sometimes find the journal articles a little esoteric and would welcome more practicality.

Enquiries, Contacts and Benefits of Guild Membership

Only 4 of the 42 members responding often received enquiries through Guild membership, whereas 13 (31%) never did and 25 (60%) rarely. Similarly, 82% of those replying stated that Guild membership sometimes helped their study. Not one regarded contact with other Guild members as essential, which is as expected, but it was not at all important to 40% and only sometimes to 60%, all of which seems to confirm that one-naming is accepted as a lone game. Most members (36 out of 42) indicated a willingness to help other members, but whilst 36% of those replying had neither given nor received help to date (possibly due to lack of opportunity), 19 (45%) had actually given and received help themselves.

Members' Comments

I feel the Guild could do more by way of training to a certain standard, but in my own case, I would prefer this to be locally.

Most enquiries have come through adverts placed in the GRD and "Family Tree" magazine and some from a local FHS.

Perhaps if the Guild was more widely publicised and the Register widely accessible to the public (libraries, etc.) greater interest and membership would result.

The restricted use of the Register (see inside cover of 10th edition) - surely we want the public to look at the book and to write to us!

I'd like the work I've achieved to be as widely available as possible and to achieve this, the Guild must be seen as an authoritative body, i.e. the first point of reference for anybody seeking information.

One-namers all seem to have vastly different approaches or outlooks for their studies. I think I may not be the only one-namer who feels that their work is mostly for their own amusement/aggravation - call it what you like - where are all those folk who want the work we do?

I am not impressed with what the Guild does to publicise itself. A PRO is needed with a budget for circulating copies of the Register. Let Libraries buy a copy for themselves. I, personally sent a lot of back numbers to various libraries around the world and later found several had been jacketed and put on the FH shelf.

Local Meetings

When asked if local Guild meetings would be of any value on an ad hoc basis, only three members replied "yes very much", 29 (71%) said possibly and the rest (22%) positively not at all. About a quarter would not pay anything towards the cost of local meetings, but 25 (60%) said they would pay a share of the part cost (by implication leaving the Guild to fund the balance) and only 7 are would be willing to meet a share of the full cost. Not surprisingly, most respondents (57%) were unwilling to organise something locally, 16 (38%) said possibly and only two individuals were positively willing. With the widespread distribution of members over such a large area and the expressed lack of enthusiasm to organise, the prospect of meetings at county (Hampshire) level is remote. On the Isle of Wight, where there is also a Family History Society, the chances are far better, with only a handful of Guild members located in a relatively small area.

Members' Comments

Discussion at a meeting is easier than through the pages of a magazine.

The subject matter of national meetings has tended to be either high flown or narrowly focused on one geographical area. This is not decrying the splendid work of the organisers.

As a relatively new (3 years) one-name study, I would welcome the exchange of ideas. Also involvement of computers especially software.

Local Representation

Only 13 out of 42 members (31%) supported the idea of a Local Representative but without meetings. A further 8 (19%) were unsure and exactly one half (21 members) said "no". If Hampshire is to continue with a County Representative, based on past experience as a voluntary County Organiser with a national charity, I strongly recommend that the Isle of wight should be treated as an entity quite apart from Hampshire.

Members' Comments

The main reason for local representation lies in discussing ways and means of easing the burden of collecting data, finding sources, storing it and retrieving it. Such discussion may help members and the Guild to rationalise the many person/years of effort put into this labour of love.

Value of Guild Membership

Perhaps the key question was the last in which members were asked to indicate on a scale of 0 - very low to 9 - very high, the personal value of their own Guild membership.

The majority (61%) indicated a moderate value in the range 4 to 6. A low value was shown by 6 members (14%) with a score of between 0 and 3, but a further 10 members (25%), placed a high value from 7 to 9. If this scoring is examined closely, there appears to be no particular correlation between say length or membership and value ascribed, as values were evenly disposed over the years of joining.

Members' Comments

One-name studies, by their nature are, for individuals and best shared with those enthusiasts of the same family name or related in some way.

I would have liked some sort of new member's "Welcome Pack", although appreciate that in a volunteer run organisation this may not be practical.

The Guild seems to exist in a vacuum and has done little for me. If more could be done to publicise the Guild it might stimulate interest. I have had no

enquiries in four years through the Guild and wonder what the public really know or think about it.

Cost Implications

Bearing in mind that members here are unwilling to pay the whole cost of any meeting arranged locally, that communication with members is essential if the County Representative is to do anything at all, and that we only pay an annual subscription of £8.00 to the Guild, there is obviously a need for close examination of the financial implications of broad scale activity at local level, which is a matter for the Executive Committee to control.

So far as this county is concerned, for instance, the total out of pocket cost of this first mailing alone, for the purpose of the questionnaire, (excluding my own stationery, extraneous postage and/or use of telephone) amounted to £26.01, equal to almost 45p or 5.6% of one annual Guild subscription. Possibly some form of expenditure limit for counties, say in a per capita basis, would be advisable.

Footnote

The fact that so any took the trouble to reply to a circular questionnaire sent, apparently by just another Guild member, seems to indicate some element of esprit de corps or perhaps they saw it as a welcome opportunity to air their views? I hope the Report will be of some value, but I remain sceptical about the whole concept.

Mr. D. M. R. Kersley, Member No. 1567 [Chandleford, 12 Hazelbank Close, Sheet, Petersfield, Hampshire GU31 4BY.]

ONE-NAME SOCIETIES SEMINAR DAY AT YORK **Richard Moore**

The Guild of One-Name Studies arranged the latest in a series of seminars for Family Societies on Saturday, 19th March 1994, at the Bar Convent Museum in the City of York, which was attended by over twenty people.

A useful discussion took place on matters of mutual interest chaired by various members for each session.

John Hebden, a Vice President of the Guild introduced the programme followed by Peter Goodall, Guild Chairman, leading on the subject of the relationship between the Guild and Family Societies, in particular. Agreement to the Guild Executive Committee proposals to have a sub-committee to represent the interests of the societies and with a member of the Executive as liaison, met with approval.

Further, in place of seeking corporate Guild membership, a clarification of the definition for a member representing a one-name society was suggested to read:

> "That a One-Name Society may be represented by a member of that Society and the registered name be registered in that person's name, as long as that person remains nominated by that One-Name Society."

Exchanging "strays" found in one-name research was discussed, along with more use of the Spouses' Index.

Extraction of family entries found in the "Big R" was also recommended.

A progress report on the newly founded Council of Family Societies was given by John Witheridge, their Chairman, and future liaison was discussed.

Following lunch Douglas Beresford, Secretary of the Council of Family

Societies, chaired the first subject, "Liaison with Family History Societies and Local History Societies". This was followed by Richard Moore, Chairman of the Silverthorne Family Association, leading a discussion on "Lectures, Visits and Projects by Societies and their Members". Derek Palgrave, President of the Guild, completed the afternoon session with "How to Form a One-Name Society" for those attending and wishing to start a group.

The items discussed were those selected from a limited list and suggestions for seminars are welcomed. The next seminar will be held on Saturday, 15th October 1994, in the Litchfield area of Staffordshire. (See "Forthcoming Events" page 96 for more details).

Mr. Richard Moore, Member No. 1291 [1 Cambridge Close, Lawn, Swindon, Wiltshire SN3 1JQ.]

HEBDENS IN RUSSIA **A Talk by John Hebden and Reported by Peter Towey**

At the Federation Conference held at the City University, our Vice-President, John Hebden, spoke about one of his Hebden Branches which has a likely, but unproven, descent from the Hebdens of Stainburn, Yorkshire. A John Hebden was apprenticed in London in 1603 and became free there in 1610. His eldest son, another John, born in 1612, became a merchant in Russia. Unfortunately the records of the Russia Company were destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666 and the records of the English Church in Russia are also lost, but John showed what could be retrieved, particularly from the State Papers in the Public Record Office.

The John Hebden born in 1612 was probably in Russia in the 1630s but the earliest proven reference to him in Russia is in 1647; he married there and his children were probably baptised there. In the 1650s he acted as a roving buying agent and recruiter of craftsmen for the Czar in Holland. At the Restoration he returned to England and took a house in Tooting in Surrey (now South West London). His experience in Russia Stood him in good stead as by 1663 he had been knighted by King Charles II and sent as part of the British Embassy to Russia. In 1666 he was sent as British Ambassador though he was not well received as the Czar claimed that Sir John owed him money!

Sir John and Lady Hebden had several children, but seem to have been very unlucky. Their second son, Richard died in 1668 and is buried in Wells Cathedral in Somerset. The husband of their daughter Elizabeth, Thomas Bryan, another Russia merchant, died in 1669 while on an expedition to Persia for the Czar; their third son, Thomas Hebden, died on the same expedition being killed by his own servant!

Sir John died in 1670 at his house in Tooting and is buried there. He was succeeded by his eldest son John who had been made Collector of customs at Colchester in Essex. Like his father he led an embassy to the Czar. It did not go very well: he was late and the audience with the Czar went badly. He left Russia in disgrace and returned to money troubles which involved him in several Chancery cases - his misfortune, but what a lot of information you can get from them! By 1681 John was a prisoner for debt in the Fleet prison. His burial has not been found, but the Treasury records in the PRO show that he was dead by 1709 as he is on a list of deceased Customs Officers whose debts had been written off. His widow died in 1714 and this branch seems to have died out soon after.

John's talk showed how sources that most of us rarely use can put flesh on the bones of our researches even when the more usual records are lost.

FROM BANTRY BAY TO RECHERCHE BAY - THE CAREWS OF GARRIVOE (Part 2)

Joan A. Carew Richardson

The very first news of the "Cyprus" incident to reach London appeared in The Times on the 20th February 1830. It was a long report from the Lloyd's agent at Hobart Town, dated 12th September 1829, in which he declared "I have also seen the coracle described, and should think that no man would venture to cross the Thames in it unless to avoid instant death". Governor Arthur's despatch, written the day before, doubtless reached London at the same time.

The Inspection Returns for the Regiments of Foot for the first half of 1830 (13) include that for the 63rd dated 29th July 1830. It shows Lieutenant W. M. Carew, who was "English (the Protestant landowning class were regarded as English, despite having been settled in Ireland for centuries) and aged thirty, to be at "Present in Arrest". If his fate had been settled the news had yet to reach Van Diemen's Land.

The records of the Judge Advocate General's Office (14) show that the Hobart Town Court Martial found Carew to be guilty and were "of the opinion that his Conduct in this instance did evince great professional incapacity and that it was highly to the prejudice of the Service and Contrary to the Articles of War. The Court do therefore Sentence him to be Cashiered". When the papers were sent to His Majesty they were accompanied by the "unanimous Recommendation of the President of the Court in favour of the Prisoner Lieutenant Carew". "His Majesty was therefore pleased to notify the Judge Advocate General that in Consideration of the Suffering endured by the Prisoner - and adverting to the Strong Recommendation of the Court which tried him - it would be His Majesty's pleasure to excuse Lieutenant Carew's Conduct in the Instance and to consider him as an object of His Gracious Clemency by Commanding that Lieutenant Carew be restored to His Duty."

The only thing we do not know is which sovereign exercised his clemency. The appropriate bundle of records of Courts Martial includes those submitted to the monarch between 25th February and 26th November 1830; items are not dated individually. George IV died on 26th June and was succeeded by his brother William IV. Perhaps it was our Sailor King who looked with favour upon William-Marcus who was born at sea and became a castaway. His Majesty would not have known of Carew's ineptitude whilst supervising shipbuilding at New Norfolk. Had he done so it might then have proved more difficult to forgive him for conduct which led to the loss of a new vessel.

The 63rd Regiment took over duties at Port Arthur Penitentiary on the Tasman Peninsula in 1830 and detachments were stationed there until 1834. The men, and perhaps the officers too, were accommodated under canvas to begin with. Wooden barracks were soon erected for the men, by convict labourers, and timber bungalows for the officers. For a year or two William-Marcus and Eliza enjoyed the relative comforts of Port Arthur for one month in three. The other postings were one month at Eaglehawk Neck and one month at the coal mines at Saltwater River.

Eaglehawk Neck is an extremely narrow strip of land linking the seaward Tasman Peninsula to the landward Forestier Peninsula. Escaping prisoners could not reach the mainland unless they crossed Eaglehawk Neck or swam. They were deterred from trying the latter by stories of sharks. The neck of land was dotted with dog kennels made from casks, each housing a ferocious beast which could be relied upon to give tongue even if the human guards were dozing. The chains by which the dogs were tethered were of sufficient length to ensure that all of the ribbon of land was patrolled.

Saltwater River is scarcely more attractive. Situated on the Tasman Peninsula it actually faces Eaglehawk Neck across Norfolk Bay. It can be stiflingly hot in summer since it is well sheltered from the open sea. The dust from the coal mines and the lack of fresh water must have made it a veritable hell.

Carew, still with the 63rd, but perhaps serving in a different detachment, was posted to Western Australia about the end of 1831. Eliza gave birth to their third child, Eliza-Jane, at Perth on the 15th February 1832 and the child was baptised there on the 13th March.

John Popjoy gained a free pardon for his several acts of bravery during the "Cyprus" incident and returned to England. The Court Martial evidence, however, had revealed him to be an informer which could bode ill for his future safety. In the autumn of 1830 Popjoy was in trouble for assaulting a gentleman disinclined to welcome him as a potential son-in-law. Popjoy was tried in a London court where he told the story of his being a castaway, pleading his sufferings in mitigation for the trouble he was now in. The magistrate and all present listened in apparent fascination to Popjoy's narrative. An astute court official, who had studied "Hue and Cry", began to wonder if the trickle of seamen reaching London in suspicious circumstances was connected with the capture of the "Cyprus".

It so happened that the gaoler from Hobart Town, Mr. Capon, was also in London for the trial of Ikey Solomon (believed to be the person on whom Dickens's character Fagin was based) who had escaped from London in 1827, turning up in Van Diemen's Land a year later. Mr. Capon and Popjoy were both able to recognise and name the seamen and so the fate of the "Cyprus" was sealed.

There were nineteen men aboard the brig when she sailed away from Recherche Bay on the 15th August 1829. All but one of them were prisoners, the other man being a member of the crew persuaded to help them. One of the prisoners, William Swallow, possessed considerable seagoing experience and a criminal record spanning twenty years. He had been found guilty of hijacking a schooner in 1810 (15) and was sentenced to be transported to Van Diemen's Land. The ship bearing him thence, the "Deveron", was crippled in a storm. None of the crew was willing to go aloft to cut out the torn rigging and the Master was about to attempt the task himself, when Swallow volunteered. On reaching Van Diemen's Land the grateful crew smuggled him back on board. Swallow escaped to South America, playing cat and mouse with the British authorities for some years until he was recaptured and again despatched to Van Diemen's Land. He was one of the ring leaders of the "Cyprus" mutiny being desperate to avoid incarceration at Macquarie Harbour, from which there was little hope of escape.

Swallow set course for the Friendly Islands without, so far as is known, any adequate navigational charts. He avoided ports where there might be British vessels or officials watching for the lost brig, making no landing before reaching the island of Niue (16). Most of the inhabitants were equal to their reputation for friendliness and half a dozen of the mutineers elected to remain there, each with a dusky maiden. Another man disappeared and it was feared that he had either drowned or ended up in a cooking pot.

Swallow wanted to sail to Japan which had isolated itself from the rest of the world, thus making recapture less likely. Most of the others favoured getting to China, for they were hopeful of returning to England under assumed identities. They landed at small Pacific islands occasionally in the hope of getting fresh water; these landings afforded the opportunity for more men to desert (they were recaptured, as was one of the men left at Niue, and all were tried and sentenced at Hobart Town), while another was killed by a spear in

his back. When the "Cyprus" eventually reached a Japanese fishing port she was persuaded to leave by cannon fire from a coast fort.

Six months after sailing from Recherche Bay the now leaking "Cyprus", with scarcely more than a handful of men on board, came in sight of the Chinese port of Whampoa at the mouth of the Pearl River. Some of the men bribed a passing junk to take them ashore, leaving Swallow and the rest to launch the jolly-boat, for the "Cyprus" was now sinking. Swallow concocted a story that they were the survivors from a British vessel named the "Edward" of which he was the captain. The name "Edward" and the port "London" were duly painted on the jolly-boat and Swallow went ashore in his new identity of Captain Waldron.

His story was accepted and he and three of his crewmen - Watts, Beveridge and Stevenson - all using aliases, signed on as crew aboard the "Charles Grant", about to leave for England via Cape Horn. Three more of the mutineers joined a Danish barque bound for Europe via Cape Horn; they eluded recapture by the British. Left at Whampoa was George James Davis, who hid himself until another British vessel arrived. She was the "Kellie Castle" an East Indiaman. Davis sought a berth but the Captain first consulted the British representatives at Whampoa who then examined Davis. He told the story that he was a survivor from the "Edward", but he had forgotten that her imaginary Captain was named Waldron. As the questioning progressed Davis's account became more suspect. He was put aboard the "Kellie Castle" as a prisoner to be handed over to the Thames Police on arrival in London. A list of names or aliases used by the others who purported to be from the "Edward", plus the jolly-boat bearing that name, were conveyed as evidence.

When the "Charles Grant" lay off Margate, waiting for the tide to enable her to enter the Thames, William Swallow alias Captain Waldron went ashore in the pilot boat and made his way home to his wife. She, no doubt thinking him dead, had married one named Flock (17).

On the 13th October 1830 Davis, Watts, Stevenson and Beveridge made their second appearance at the Thames Street Police Office. This time they were charged with being concerned in the seizure of the "Cyprus" (18). Thomas Capon, Esq. affirmed that all four were convicts despatched from Hobart Town goal aboard that vessel. John Popjoy stated that all four were armed on the day of the mutiny. Three members of the crew of the "Charles Grant" described the events at Whampoa. The jolly-boat brought to London by the "Kellie Castle" and now moored off the Police Office, was inspected by Popjoy who identified it as the one belonging to the "Cyprus". Witnesses from the "Charles Grant" alleged that Watts had more than once worn women's stockings during the voyage and had sold other items of female apparel to crew members. It was suspected that these were the property of Lieutenant Carew's wife. A soldier's shirt, sold by another of the prisoners to a crew member, was displayed in Court. Popjoy believed that it belonged to one of the guards aboard the "Cyprus".

No defence was offered and the four were committed for trial at the next Admiralty sessions. An announcement was made to the effect that efforts were being made to apprehend Captain Waldron, whom the authorities were certain was a convict named Swallow. Two days later he was arrested, Mr. Flock having obligingly revealed his whereabouts. Swallow was brought before the lower court and gave a full account of the "Cyprus" story maintaining that the mutineers had forced him to sail the vessel for them, and claiming that he had spent the ensuing six months in fear of his life.

All five prisoners appeared before the Admiralty Court on the 4th November. The jury deliberated for two hours before reporting that they found Davis, Watts, Stevenson and Beveridge guilty. They were not, however, convinced that Swallow was a willing participant. The Court acquitted Swallow but did not free him because he had illegally returned from transportation. The four others were condemned to death.

This had been the first trial for piracy since that of Captain Kidd in 1700 (19). It caused a major sensation and mounted police were needed to control the crowd when the verdicts were known. The public felt that there had been a miscarriage of justice; petitions were made to the Prime Minister, to Queen Adelaide and to government departments. The Lord Mayor of London became involved and there was even a re-enactment of the "Cyprus" story on the London stage.

The Times for the 14th December 1830 announced that the government was investigating further evidence proffered by Popjoy concerning "someone more guilty than those already sentenced". This may have been a ploy on Popjoy's part to delay the executions. If so it was only partially successful for Davis and Watts were hanged at Newgate on the 16th December. The sentences of Stevenson and Beveridge were commuted to transportation for life; the two of them, and Swallow, ultimately arrived at Macquarie Harbour.

This notorious penitentiary was closed down in 1834. There had been press criticism of its harsh regime from before the "Cyprus" was seized. A leading article in the Launceston Advertiser of November 9th, 1829, proclaimed:

> "Another murder has been committed at Macquarie Harbour, and for the self-same reason as the former murders at that place have been committed, viz.- that the insufferable miseries of the perpetrator may be terminated by an ignominious death on the scaffold. We are surprised to find that all the 'hell-born horrors' of Macquarie Harbour still exist, notwithstanding the forcible eloquence of Murray, the sober and solid arguments of the Colonial Times, and the feeling representations of the Courier have been excited against them. We rejoice with the Tasmanian that the Journalists of Van Diemen's Land have only one opinion respecting this den of blood ... let the people be stirred up to petition the Governor and Council, or even the King and Parliament, that Macquarie Harbour may be abandoned ... that the torrent of blood and tears which drenches its barren rocks may be stayed ..."

Quite apart from humanitarian considerations its site posed severe logistical problems. When the settlement was on the point of closure another government brig, the newly built "Frederick", was hijacked whilst riding at anchor waiting for a sufficient tide to enable her to cross the bar. The three survivors from the "Cyprus" were not involved, having already been transferred to Port Arthur; Swallow died there of tuberculosis in 1834 (20).

Popjoy came to an untimely end. One reliable source (21) reported that "he was lost off the coast of Boulogne", but a more recent commentator observes that "his death was suitably arranged by the London underworld" (22). It is quite possible, however, for both statements to be correct.

The "Cyprus" incident became a celebrated part of the history of penal time in Australia and Tasmania (not an Australian state until 1901). The more the colonial authorities tried to suppress the story the more often it was retold. A ballad written by Frank Macnamara (Frank the Poet) who was transported for forgery in the 1820s (23) was proscribed but still in oral circulation on the

island 130 years later (24).

No effort was made by the Carews to keep the "Cyprus" story alive. The family left Van Diemen's Land in early 1834 when the 63rd Regiment of Foot was posted to Madras. Eliza Carew made the journey whilst pregnant with her fourth child, Henrietta, who was born at Madras on the 29th May, but who died shortly afterwards. William-Marcus was made a captain on the 22nd August 1836 after serving for almost ten years as a lieutenant. There was cause for further rejoicing when a second son, George Pole Carew, was born at Madras on the 8th September. The child's second name had nothing to do with the Pole Carew family of Anthony in Cornwall, but was in honour of William-Marcus's fellow officer and friend, Captain Arthur Cunliffe Pole, who may well have been godfather to the infant.

Eliza died at Bellagoupah in the west of Madras Province in April 1843 before young George was seven. Two years later her eldest daughter, Philippa-Maria (one of the two children to be made castaways in 1829) married Arthur Cunliffe Pole, sixteen years her senior, and now a Lieutenant-Colonel at Ootacamund in the south-west of the province. Four months after the nuptials the father of the bride became a major. He died back home in Ireland late in December 1847 unaware that Philippa-Maria and Arthur had made him a grandfather on the 4th of the month. He was buried at St. Finn Barre Cathedral in Cork City on the 30th; his father, Major Robert Carew of the 82nd Regiment was still alive.

Philippa-Maria and Arthur Cunliffe Pole had three children. Their only son, a captain in the 13th Hussars, died at Lucknow in 1879. One of their daughters died unmarried. The other girl was married twice leaving issue by both husbands. At least one descendant, who bears Carew as a forename, is now living in Brisbane. The widowed Philippa-Maria (Arthur Cunliffe Pole had died on the 21st August 1873) died in 1881 probably unaware that Marcus Clarke had filched the story of her childhood adventure for his fictional blue eyed and fair haired Sylvia Vickers in his novel "For the Term of His Natural Life" published in Australia in 1874.

Her elder brother, Robert-Russell Carew, broke with recent family tradition by acquiring estates at Rosa near Shahjehanpore in the Province of Rohilkhand in north-east India, where he grew sugar. Then he began to produce rum from his own sugar plantations, marketing it under the name of Rosa Rum. This was followed by Carew's Gin which all familiar with the sub-continent he declared to be "the only drinkable gin in India". He married a Scottish lady, Jessie King Lade, in April 1855 in Glasgow. Their first born, Robert-Marcus, was baptised in Edinburgh in December 1856. Robert-Russell Carew was an armed volunteer at the time of the Indian Mutiny in 1857 (25) accompanying the force commanded by Sir Colin Campbell into Rohilkhand. When the Lucknow Moulvie attacked Shanjehanpore he was under constant fire for nine days and nights. His brother, George Pole Carew, then exactly twenty-one, was murdered at Lucknow in the early part of September 1857.

Robert's wife Jessie, safely in Scotland, gave birth to twin girls in December. Another daughter was born in India in 1860 to be followed by sons born in England in 1862 and 1863. By this time Robert-Russell Carew had retired from India leaving others to run his plantations and distilleries. He became a country gentleman purchasing the magnificent estate of Carpenders Park near Watford in Hertfordshire, which he extended and embellished until "the perfectly appointed interior" had "every necessity and luxury which taste can suggest, and wealth procure" (26).

He commission the College of Arms to produce a pedigree of his line which was drawn up by the Somerset Herald, William Courthope, Esq. Unfortunately it

perpetuated the myth that the Carews were descended from Adam de Montgomery, a Shropshire knight, who died in July 1290 (27). A Roll of Arms dating from before 1300 shows that Adam's arms were three black lions passant on a field of gold. The Lay of Caerlaverock Castle in 1300, which lists the arms of the knights who served Edward I at the seige of Caerlaverock Castle in 1300, shows that Baron Nicholas Carew had adopted the same device. To the Tudor Carews, who were used to strict controls over the assumption of arms, it signified that their ancestor, Baron Nicholas, was descended from Adam. They could not comprehend that there had been an era when complete strangers used the same arms whilst brothers might adopt completely different designs.

Numerous pedigrees were compiled to explain the Tudor theory. Some involved a fictional marriage between Adam and a Carew heiress, their progeny taking his arms and her surname (28). The Somerset Herald opted for the version (29) which shows the family abandoning Montgomery, said to be their true surname, in favour of Carew, the barony which they held in Pembrokeshire.

Robert-Russell Carew was no doubt pleased with the handsome parchment roll. When he died early in 1893 he left his descendants a collection of memorabilia, but nothing to tell them of his being aboard a vessel seized by pirates shortly before his ninth birthday.

Robert's youngest son died in infancy. Neither of the other two left progeny; one died in 1926 and the other 1937. He was the last of his line and like his progenitor Reimund Le Gros, he too had been a professional soldier. It was left to Robert's three daughters to provide his posterity. One of the twins, Katherine-Jane, married Colonel Edward B. Sladen of the Madras Staff Corps in 1880. The other twin, Jessie-Philippa, married Francis Robert Stonor, 4th Lord Camoys in 1881. The third sister, Dora-Agnes, married J. Somervail Clerk of Glasgow in 1880.

One of Jessie-Philippa's great-granddaughters, a member of the Stonor family, visited Recherche Bay not knowing until afterwards that her great-great-great-grandfather was the Lieutenant Carew of the Cyprus.

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Note: Paul Mc Cotter of Ballincollig, County Cork, has generously allowed material emanating from his own work to be used; his studies have proved beyond doubt that the Carews of Garrivoe were the descendants of Reimund Le Gros. See his "The Carews of Cork" (Part I), Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society, Vol.98 of 1993; Part II is due to be published in 1994.

Mrs. Joan A. Carew Richardson, nee Buckett, Member No. 1217 [3 Sycamore Close, Court Road, Mottingham, London, SE9 4RD.]

NAME IDENTIFICATION **Ronald Smallshaw**

Mr. Crippen in his letter in the April journal, responding to my article in the January Journal, made me realise that further clarification of my idea is required.

My use of the word **"Identification"** is all important. I suggest a member might count the number of times his name **and variants** were registered in **the year 1870** and also **the year 1970**, add these together and on dividing the resulting sum by two (a half counting as one) he would realise his **IDENTIFICATION NUMBER**: by selecting **the county** wherein the majority of births were registered, he would realise his **IDENTIFICATION PLACE.**

Mr. Crippen gives - **with variants** - 7 births in 1860 (not 1870) and 5 births

in 1960 (not 1970) and using this information the sum of births is 11 and thus his Identification Number is 6. As to his Identification Place he mentions London, Canterbury, Manchester and Shrewsbury. If no one county emerges as the most common, I would suggest he chooses the place of registration which occurs the earliest. Should this be Shrewsbury, his Name Identification would be Crippen 6: Shropshire.

I feel sure such **NAME IDENTIFICATIONS** would prove of interest and guidance not only to guild members but to many others and if members would send me such brief details as name, number and county, I would be happy to list these in order, for future publication in the Journal. A start has been made:-

CRIPPEN 6: SHROPSHIRE
SMALLSHAW 8: LANCASHIRE

With my apologies to Mr. John Crippen for so using his information, but with my sincere thanks to him for his letter of interest, which prompted this further article.

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

THE KIRKUP/KIRKHOPE ONE NAME GROUP **Annette Costello**

The KIRKUP Study has been registered with the Guild of One-Name Studies for over three years now, and from a rag bag of material gathered to trace my own family history, the shape of the garment is appearing. So far 25 variants have been noted, the latest very recently. Most of the material gathered refers to KIRKUP and some of the early searches will have to be repeated to pick up variants, most of which seem to have fallen out of use by 1837.

The name appears to derive from "Kirk" (church) and "Hope" (valley). Literally "the church in the valley". Some of us believe that the first KIRKHOPEs were inhabitants of the village of that name near Selkirk on the Scottish Borders, but recently I was informed categorically that the name is of Maltese origins. The majority of the KIRKUPS have been found in the North East of England, although , I am told, they have been spotted as far afield as Hawaii and Japan. The controversial poet James Falconer KIRKUP now resides in Andorra and was intrigued to hear that the name had been registered with the GOONS, since they used to be his favourite radio show.

We have abstracted the IGI (1988 version) entries for England, Scotland and Canada and the St. Catherine's House Indexes up to 1900 and are continuing with these. Most of the parish registers for Northumberland have been searched, with a lesser number for Durham. We have copies of all published indexes to the 1851 Census for Northumberland and Durham, and abstracts of all Census Indexes deposited at the Durham County Archives, plus information gleaned from numerous forays into the census microfilms. I am rapidly amassing photocopies of the Wills deposited at Durham (the last batch to 1900 being eagerly awaited), whilst others continue to beaver away at the Registrar's Index of Births and the Presbyterian Registers in Northumberland.

We have not touched the esoteric records yet, but I have only 19 years left before I retire and I will need something to full up my time then.

Just to refute any allegation of "name gathering", we have one KIRKUP family which has clocked up over 150 relatives so far, with a link by marriage to a

further 40 odd, whilst a KIRKUP in Cambridge has traced all his ancestors, accounting for all KIRKUPs in that area.

I wish people would enclose an sae, but I always have to admit that I am so pleased to hear from anyone with an interest in the name, I answer queries anyway. Can I appeal to anyone who has contacted me in the past, and who I have helped, please deposit a copy of your material with me, It is all destined for immortality in the Library of the Society of Genealogists.

Mrs Annette Costello, Member No. 1958, [48 Highertown, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3QA.]

OBITUARY

EDWARD HENRY DORRILL
1915 -1994

Edward Henry Dorrill, Member No. 39, a founder member of the Guild, died on the 20th of January 1994. Although his Dorrell one-name study began many years earlier, in October 1988 he began to correspond with James Steward Dorrill of Georgia, USA, as a result of which the Dorrill/Dorrell/Darrell Society was founded in 1989. Today this is a truly international Society with National Representatives in the USA, England, Australia and Canada. Henry Dorrell was the Society's National Representative in the UK until his death. In 1985 he published "A Dorrell Family History", a thirty-eight page booklet which "gives only a brief outline of the branch of the Dorrell Family to which the writer belonged, indicating some of the many families connected by marriage and including some extracts from the histories of other branches. The Dorrill/Dorrell/Darrell Society have permission to republish this book and will also include some of the material in the soon to be published "Sir William Darell of Brodsworth, Yorkshire".

As well as being a member of the Guild of One-Name Studies, Henry Dorrell was also a member of the Society of Genealogists and the Shropshire and Hereford Family History Society. Widely travelled, some of his other interests included photography, horticulture, the Severn Valley Railway and geography.

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Editorial Note: The following letter is from Mr. John Witheridge, who is Chairman of The Council of Family Societies; Secretary and Membership Secretary of The Witheridge Society and a member of the Guild.

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I have been asked by several member societies of "The Council of Family Societies", all of whom are members of the Guild of One-Name Studies as individuals and who are proud to belong to that great organisation, to write to you and ask you to publish this letter in the next available issue of the Guild's Journal to dispel the misleading information that appears to be circulating about our new organisation.

There has been a lot of misinformed comment and speculation about our Council, much of it that has come back to us has been of a derisory nature and appears

to be deliberately misleading and obstructive, under the mistaken impression that we are in competition in some way with the Guild and implying that we are a breakaway group.

This is not so in any way. All our members continue to be individual members of the Guild and we shall encourage any future members to also become members of the Guild but, as you know the Constitution of the Guild does not allow for corporate membership, and our members wished to have their own organisation which will serve as a forum for properly constituted Family and Clan Societies. Even if, as we have heard suggested, the Constitution of the Guild is changed to allow such membership, the constituted one name societies (and note that the Council includes Family and Clan Societies which are very different) would have a tiny minority of the membership with no real voice.

The establishment of the Council was to provide an organisation under whose auspices the member societies can meet twice a year to share experiences, methodology and ideas, and to investigate and promote the very highest standard of research. This has, in fact, already happened and we have as we anticipated, learned a great deal from each other.

The present members, some of whom date from the very first days of one name societies and have been established longer than the Guild itself, are experienced societies with a total membership of over 1,000. It is hoped that other organisations such as the Guild and those who are contemplating starting a society will feel they are able to approach the Council and make use of this expertise when required. Meanwhile, we shall, individually remain members and continue to support the Guild in every way.

Mr. John Witheridge, Member No. 1778 [6 Nore Close, Gillingham, Kent ME7 3DG.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Sooner or later most "standard" family historians find themselves buying a registration certificate which turns out not to be that of the person being sought. As this is something which would not normally happen to one-namers, it occurs to me that many members may be unaware of the "Unrelated Certificates Index" run by the Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry [check this name].

Family historians are urged to send their unwanted certificates to the administrators of the scheme, who then index all the names on the certificate, including the registrar. Names can be extracted by the administrators Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Andrews, 16 Rock Road, Solihull, West Midlands B92 7LB., to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

Mrs. I. L. Williams, Member No. 879 [7 Chandler Close, Devizes, Wiltshire SN10 3DS.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Further to Mr. Biddulph's letter in the April 1994 issue, I too am interested in the migration of families to South Wales from the South-West of England, in my case for one of my studies, that of my own surname, SPEAR and its variant SPEARE.

From my records of the St. Catherine';s House indexes, I have plotted the occurrence of SPEAR(E), birth, marriage and death registrations for various counties including Glamorgan, for each five year period for the last century

beginning in 1840. There was a significant increase in Glamorgan from 1875 from virtually zero previously. I give illustrative figures below for births. Marriages and deaths follow a similar pattern although from later dates. This marked increase for Glamorgan (and for the whole country) is in contrast to the trend in the other counties mentioned, which were the strongholds of the surname. Their five year totals tended to decrease in the latter part of the century reflecting the migration elsewhere, especially to London and to South Wales.

BIRTHS FOR THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES IN FIVE YEAR PERIODS

Years	Glamorgan	Cornwall	Devon	Somerset*	Total
1840-44	1	32	56	42	177
1845-49	2	36	71	58	211
1850-54	1	39	48	42	178
1855-59	0	38	58	37	183
1860-64	0	47	57	34	191
1865-69	0	39	66	32	204
1870-74	0	33	44	39	227
1875-79	7	31	69	37	256
1880-84	20	36	73	36	257
1885-89	24	44	63	35	270
1890-94	18	21	46	25	208
1895-99	36	26	54	32	258
TOTAL	**109**	**422**	**705**	**449**	**2620**

* including Bristol (GLS)

I am currently awaiting publication of the 1881 census sheets from CD-ROM for Glamorgan, which will then allow me to confirm the migration of individual families and to compare with the family information which I have collated for the south western counties from previous censuses, mostly for 1851.

I hope to publish my findings when completed and will send a copy to the family history societies of the main counties concerned.

Mr. Peter J. Spear, Member No. 1078 [58 Gally Hill Road, Church Crookham, Fleet, Hampshire GU13 ORU.]

Dear Madam,

Two points of relevance to Guild members are covered in this letter.

1) Safeguarding the Use of my Publications

I am concerned with safeguarding the use of my publications, since now much of the material I have collected in my one-name study will be published privately, in very modest terms, using a PC. Copies will be photocopied and distributed to my small circle of contacts. Additional copies will of course be deposited with the Society of Genealogists, etc.

I wish to ensure, as far as possible, that the work is solely used for the assistance of others and may not be used for any form of material gain. Whilst this can never be assured, I would at least like to acquaint people with my feelings.

I have in recent times received letters from persons wishing to purchase complete one-name General Register Office (GRO) extracts. A similar advertisement has appeared in some publications. What can be the motivation apart from some form of gain, perhaps in the form of computerised family name histories. I do not wish to see the efforts of myself and others misused.

I am attempting to put suitable wording in the introductions to my references. What are members' views on this situation and are members familiar with such offers of purchase?

2) The Aims of One-Namers

There has been much correspondence in recent copies of the Journal pertaining to the apparent great variation of the scope of individual members' studies.

I believe that we must all ultimately aim at the objectives laid down by the Guild. However, if we have chosen a fairly common surname, we should accept that with the efforts of one person alone, the task will be enormous.

My own surname with its variants is fairly uncommon with perhaps 5,000 entries in the GRO indexes from 1837 to 1992. I have built up a small circle of contacts who have contributed much information. It is much more rewarding to do this jointly, and even with my own uncommon name most necessary.

Those with more common surname should endeavour to encourage greater mutual assistance, which I do not think can be so difficult. None of us can carry the whole of the world on our shoulders. A task shared is a task halved (or less). Using telephone directories as a source, which some members are reluctant to d,o need not be necessary. We may just choose to do a head count, which is still informative, if we are interested in demography, as we should be. I record all directory entries with a view to building a retrospective record which would help trace movements of individuals in the future - easier with an uncommon name, but again a task that can be shared.

As one's study progresses it is not easy to research all areas, even with assistance from others. I readily admit to 98% of my information being centred on England, but that is where I live, and as it is the most immediately accessible that is where I am concentrating first. Establishment of overseas contacts, who will research local archives will help no end. Is there any harm in members stating areas of research covered to date and those currently being worked on, perhaps in a codified form in the Register, providing they commit themselves to cover all locations and all dates?

Suggestions have been made of having one-name studies for common surnames. It can only be achieved by a co-ordinated effort. If 150 members could assure access for one day in the next year to the GRO indexes it would be possible to collect all entries to date for quite a common surname. Just how you would collate the data afterwards would be another matter. It would be quite beyond my PC unless broken down into fragments! I appreciate there is more to a one-name study than the GRO indexes, but it would be a good start. Food for thought though and possibly a way to overcome the criticism amongst some of our being a society for the study of only rare surnames.

Mr. Martin L. Mynott, Member No. 1890 [59A Blackford Road, Shirley, Solihull, West Midlands B90 4AD.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

In the January 1994 Journal, Ronald Smallshaw suggested that Guild members determine two statistics from their one-name studies, namely the size of the family and the county where the name is found the most. I fully support this proposal and suggest that provision is made in the Register for this information to be added.

The information would be helpful. I would be very inclined to write to

fellow members to exchange views and experience if I knew they were likely to be visiting the same record offices as me, searching the same record offices and possibly having similar problems in storing the same quantity of data. I can foresee that the statistics could be a catalyst for rewarding correspondence with other members of the Guild.

However, I am not so sure that Mr. Smallshaw's method of arriving at the result is the best one. He suggested taking two years, 1870 and 1970, and using the birth entries in the St. Catherine's House Indexes to derive the two statistics. My records of births shows that the difference in numbers from one year to the next can be quite dramatic, for example in 1874 there were 27 COPSEY births; in 1875 there were only 13. A sample size greater that two is suggested to avoid significant sampling errors; I would propose the average over 10 years is taken.

In addition, I am surprised that Mr. Smallshaw recommends that information from 1970 should be used. surely an indication of the roots of a family is more useful than recent numbers and locations. The size and, in particular, the whereabouts of the family at the end of the 18th century would be the most informative before the major drift away from the countryside into the cities got under way. As we all know, civil registration of births, deaths and marriages did not start until July 1837 (1855 in Scotland), so we will have to make do with a later date. Another point against 1970 is the likelihood that some Guild members, like myself, have not yet reached 1970 in their copying from the indexes. I began with 1837 about four years ago and have got as far as 1946 to date - slow but sure!

I recommend that the period 1860 to 1869 inclusive is used to determine the following two statistics:

> The average number of births per year to the nearest whole number.
>
> The most frequent county where these births were registered. The county boundaries should be those prior to 1946, but with London comprising registration districts 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d.

I am sure the Guild would wish to hear from others, besides Mr. Smallshaw and myself, before making any decision to make changes to the Register. I suggest that other members express their views on this subject.

Mr. Peter Copsey, Member No. 1522 [86 Scrub Rise, Billericay, Essex CM12 9PE.]

Dear Editor,

The more rare the name the more careful one has to be! Using Mr. Smallshaw's suggestion can throw up strange anomalies if you happen to pick a year when the various branches were relatively quiescent. One would have to take a series of many years in order to average them out.

For example the OPCR records for Juby births for the years 1870/1970 are 5 and 7 respectively giving a "Smallshaw Number" of 6. The following year (1871/1971) gives 12 and 5 ("SN"=9), while 1839/1939 gives 1/8 ("SN"=5) and 1840/1940 gives 4/4 ("SN"=4).

Registration districts can also be confusing. For the years in question (above) one would get the impression that the family came from Norfolk and largely stayed there. While many remain there, for the latter years a significant migration took place south into Suffolk (Ipswich) and thence (at the turn of the century) into Cambridgeshire and London (to name but two). While the family was Norfolk based for many centuries (perhaps East Anglian

based would be a better description since many lived on the Norfolk/Suffolk border) we actually take our name from one of our Manors in Leicestershire which we held from the early 1100s until the mid 1400s. Indeed some vigorous branches have returned to their roots and are now living in Leicester itself.

While Mr. Smallshaw's concept may prove suitable for larger family names I am afraid that the rarer the name the more statistically insignificant the actual numbers become!.

Dr. Bernard A. Juby, Member No. 2171 [1 Wash Lane, Birmingham B25 8SB.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I tried Ronald Smallshaw's formula for assessing the rarity of a surname with my own, using the years 1870 and 1970 as he suggested. The result was - DURNDELL 0: no where! So I tried 1839 and 1939, followed by 1860 and 1960 with the same result. In fact I cannot get a higher number than that produced using 1880 and 1980, which results in DURNDELL 3: London/Brighton (2 births each).

Whether this is of interest to anyone but myself is questionable, so I come to my next point. Regarding Roger Lovegrove and Eric Banwell's project "Am I Mr. Average - Project No.5", if the name is so rare, what are the chances of a Durndell marrying a Durndell? Well the simple answer taking the years 1837 to 1991, is 1 marriage in 113, but then only if it is illegal. Which brings me to my story.

James Durndell married Maria Slater on the 24th July 1837 at Boldre in Hampshire. Forty-one years later Maria died. Her death was recorded in Winchester where they lived, but she was buried in Boldre churchyard where her grave stone reads: "In memory of Ann Maria the beloved wife of James Durndell who departed this life September 6th 1878 aged 63 years - the just shall live by faith". They did not have any children.

James remarried five months later, on the 27th February of the following year (1879, his niece Emily, the daughter of his brother, George Durndell. At that time James was 64 year old and Emily was just 20 (an age difference of 44 years) though their marriage certificate said she was 22. Of course a marriage between an uncle and his niece is illegal, but Emily was presumably pregnant when they married as their first child, William James, was born on the 11th July 1879. They were married by licence in the Register Office at Southampton.

They had two more children, Lilian Ethel born in 1881 and Emily Adelaide born in 1884. James died in 1887 at the age of 72. In his will dated 1885, he described Emily as "my Niece Emily Durndell now living with me at Winchester". He left her everything to her and she was also his executrix. when probate was granted she was then too recorded as being a spinster, though she had three young children aged 8, 6, and 3 respectively). I imagine that when it came to making a will, James had to be truthful about Emily being his niece rather than his wife, as officially that was the case and the will might not have been legal otherwise. In other words, if he had said in his will that Emily was his wife and it was discovered that their marriage was illegal, she might have been left with nothing and that was a risk they could not take.

Emily Durndell (nee Durndell) remarried in July 1888 in Winchester, eight months after James died. Her marriage certificate described her as a widow

aged 29, she and her new husband then moved to the Alverstoke area near Southampton.

As a final thought, James and Emily's only son, William James, went on to have two sons himself. The youngest died unmarried at the age of 73, while the eldest had four daughters. This lack of male off spring often happened to Durndell families, which is why Ronald Smallshaw's rarity formula can produce a result of DURNDELL 0.

Brenda Durndell, Member No. 2309 [20 Chapel Street, Titchmarsh, Kettering, Northamptonshire NN14 3DA.]

REVIEWS

HATRED PURSUED BEYOND THE GRAVE **by Jane Cox. 8vo, 124 pages, published by HMSO. Obtainable from HMSO shops or by mail from PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT. Price £9.95.**

In the shadow of St. Paul's there once lay a warren of buildings known as Doctors' Commons. Here, in the London Church Courts, were pursued all manner of family vendettas and other private miseries. This fascinating distillation of a lifetime's familiarity with these cases by a former principal assistant keeper at the Public Record Office gives a graphic picture of the circumstances that brought about suits between family members from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. It is kaleidoscopic in approach, giving us brief glimpses of all manner of scolds, disinherited children and soured relationships, yet retaining a humane and compassionate tone. The direct language of the witnesses in these cases is often strong and always compelling; it is the closest we are ever likely to come to hearing the actual voices of the man and woman in the street of two and three hundred years ago. It is excellently illustrated. This is not a how-to guide to the Prerogative Court of Canterbury or allied records, but it is essential reading for anyone making more than a superficial foray into such documents.

J. D. H.

FREATHY FAMILY HISTORY Volume 1, Number, Christmas 1993. A4 format, 10 sides, ISSN 1350-1186. Published by Peter Towey, 11 Church Lane, Teddington, Middlesex TW11 8PA.

The publisher has been studying the Freathy name for twenty-five years and says in the introduction that Freathy was his mother's maiden name and that he has chosen to produce a magazine rather than write a book. Also he asks for contributions and aims to produce an issue twice yearly at a cost of £4 for the UK and £5 for overseas subscriptions. Although he does not say how many issues will be received for that cost, I presume that it would be for the year.

The introduction with the table of contents are on the first page, with a description, while an article on the meaning of the name appears on the second page. On pages three to ten is Part I of "The Freathy Family of Antony". Peters deals with each member of the family starting with John Freathy born in 1690. This is a very interesting article with extracts from

parish records and one extract from a local paper. He has included a great deal of information giving the references and also stating when facts are open to speculation or records are unclear.

This publication is extremely well written with an excellent layout. The reproduction is very good and he typeface is of an easy readable size. There are only two very minor points of criticism, namely that all of the pages are numbered with the exception of page 8. Page 9 contains a full page tree with the narrative continuing on page 10. I feel that the article would have been easier to read if the tree had appeared on page 10 the back page.

M. P. G.

PROOM NEWS Issue Number 13, February 1993. A4 format, title cover and 5 single sides. Edited and published by Lyttton Proom Jarman, 27 Oakfield Road, Rugby, Warwickshire CV22 6AU.

The first page of this newletter starts with an index. There is an editorial on page two which includes the aims of the newsletter, which in short, is to enable research material to be held in a central place. Lytton explains that the newsletter is free, and she is against subscriptions, as this would put her under an obligation to produce it on a regular basis, and she also fears that people may not be able to afford it.

The publication is to my mind a true newsletter. Just a few sides of information about those who share the same name, written in an informal style by one person. This particular issue has enclosed a booklet of poems written by Linda Proom (not enclosed with the review copy due to limited numbers) and a colour photograph on the third page of a new arrival to a branch of the Prooms. On the fourth page is a family tree from a contributor and on the last page is a very good photocopied reproduction of a school photograph dated 1910, with details of four members of the Proom Family who are appear in it.

All credit to Lytton for this publication. The reproduction is very clear and the print size not too small, but I do feel that with a little bit of work on the layout it might read a little easier and make better use of the space on the paper.

With production and postage costs increasing all the time, it may be worthwhile for all editors of newsletters to consider using both sides of the paper.

M. P. G.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS OF SUFFOLK IN 1836 - WITH MAPS AND LIST OF PARISHES. ISBN 1 898134 02 2, first published 1993 and REGISTRATION DISTRICTS OF SUFFOLK IN 1836 - WITH MAPS AND LIST OF PARISHES ISBN 1 898134 03 0, first published 1994. Both compiled by Donovan J. Murrells, 428 Bedonwell Road, Abbey Wood, London SE2 0SE, England. Both A5 format, each with 27 pages.

Both of these booklets will enable family historians who are researching in either Suffolk and/or Essex to locate the Registration Districts and their breakdown into Parishes.

The books are made up of a collection of maps together with an extract from "White's Description of the Poor Law & Registration Districts", setting out

the various Parishes contained in each District. This format will enable researchers to locate quickly the Parishes they are seeking.

The layout is clear with a good Index at the front of each booklet.

It is evident that a great deal of time has been spent in compiling the booklets, and I feel sure there will be many family historians grateful to Donavan J. Murrells for the effort he has taken.

The booklets are well produced and other researchers could copy these examples.

B. J. M. H.

SETTLEMENT EXAMINATIONS FROM THE KESTEVEN QUARTER SESSIONS 1700-1847.
5 microfiche produced by the Lincolnshire Family History Society. Obtainable from Mrs. J. M. Denison, Darceys Yard, High Street, Wellingore, Lincoln LN5 OHW. £4.00 plus 30p postage and packing (UK).

This is another useful publication from the Lincolnshire Family History Society. This time 1,784 Settlement Examinations from the Kesteven Quarter Sessions. They contain a wide spectrum of 18th and early 19th century life with many references to rogues, vagabonds, sailors, soldiers (with their regiments), bigamous marriages and runaway apprentices, not only from Lincolnshire but the rest of the United Kingdom as well. It is fully indexed with surnames, places and occupations.

The contents of this publication will not only appeal to family historians but local and social historians as well, and at £4 it is a bargain.

J. "D". H.

POINTS EAST, Issue 1 and 2, Spring and Autumn 1993. A5 format. Available through The East Family History Group, The Registrar, Mr. J. C. East, Bainton Farmhouse, Bainton, Bicester, OX6 9RL.

This Newsletter I found to be most pleasing both in its layout and content; the type is clear and easy to read. The first issue gives a brief outline as to how The East Family History Group came into being and what are its intended aims. There are articles about the "transported" Easts which I found most interesting, since of the 70,000 prisoners who went to Van Diemens Land (Tasmania) before 1853, thirteen bore the name of East. I wonder how this compares with other names and if this is higher than average?

The idea of a genealogical puzzle in some issues I thought to be a marvellous idea and I hope that the Editor will follow through with the suggestion. After all there must still be one or two people left in the world who do not eat, live and sleep family history and something as simple as a puzzle based on their family name could be just the thing to gain their interest. There are also a couple of "potted biographies" that are well written and a "family tree" of a different person in each issue.

On the whole this is a Newletter that could have little done to improve it, although a few photographs might be beneficial. I am sure that if this standard is kept up, it will have a bright future.

B. D. W.

SONLEY-SUNLEY NEWSLETTER, Issue 11, December 1993. A5 format, 16 pages. Available from 15 Lingdales, Formby, Liverpool L37 7HA.

Lots of interesting bits and pieces in this Newsletter covering from the 18th century to the present day. I particularly like the news giving an up to date account of how members, around the world, were progressing with their research and any problems that they had encountered. This gives the Newsletter a real international feel.

Included is a most useful aid to any research of a given name and that is a listing of the occurrences of that name in the General Register Office Indexes. Whilst I wholeheartedly endorse the sentiments about buying certificates from the local Superintendent Registrar's Office, the impression was given by the contributor that you would need the GRO reference to obtain a certificate from a local office. This is not so, as the GRO references do not correspond with those used in local offices and only the name, year and place are normally needed to obtain a birth or death certificate. To gain a marriage certificate locally is another matter, since in order to do this you must know the church at which the ceremony took place.

There is a well written piece entitled "The Sutton-in-Holderness Sonleys" which, to my mind, encompasses everything that family history should cover. It has succeeded in putting flesh on the bones by not only including information about the family name but also about the village, thus making it complete and not just a list of names that one so often encounters. I enjoyed reviewing this Newsletter and am constantly amazed at the high standard that some reach.

B. D. W.

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES' NEW PUBLICATIONS

New in the **Introduction to...** series is **OCCUPATIONS: A Preliminary List**, by Joyce Culling (£2.50, 44 pages): around a thousand very divers trades and occupations, which may solve the mystery of that archaic description which always puzzled you, or give a better idea of what your ancestors really did.

The indefatigable Stuart Raymond continues his series of **County Genealogical Bibliographies** with **LONDON AND MIDDLESEX**, 128 pages, but only **£7.00**, to bring the number of English counties covered (published by the FFHS) to eleven. Stuart Raymond has also produced a genealogical bibliography to **LONDONERS' OCCUPATIONS**, 48 pages, **£2.95**.

Jeremy Gibson's Guide, **MARRIAGES, CENSUS AND OTHER INDEXES** appears in a new fifth edition, only two years after the last one. The new Guide is up dated and expanded by four pages with an improved quality of paper, but remains at the same price of **£2.50**.

The fourth edition of **PROBATE JURISDICTIONS** has been up dated with improved quality of paper and new computer typesetting. At **£3.50** it is still a bargain.

LOCAL CENSUS LISTINGS (with Mervyn Medlycott) first appeared only two years ago, but such has been the response of repositories that a new edition, with many holdings listed, is already required, but the price remains the same at **£2.50**.

PUBLICATIONS OF SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

A Scottish Genealogists' Glossary by L. R. Burness. A dictionary of terms useful to the family historian, 32 pages, 1991. £1.50, 70gms.
Scottish Trades & Professions by D. R. Torrance. A bibliographic summary of Scottish directories & professions, 105 pages, 1991. £3.75, 170gms.
Scottish Seafarers of the Seventeenth Century by D. Dobson. Index of Scottish seafarers' testaments, confirmations and probates, 35 pages, 1991. £3.00, 90gms.
Jacobites of the '15 by D. Dobson. A partial list of Jacobites who took part in the 1715 Rebellion, 88 pages, 1993. £4.50, 130gms.
Scottish Societies & Publications edited by S. M. Spiers. A list of Scottish family history societies and their publications, 41 pages, 1993. £1.50, 70gms.
Parishes, Registers & Registrars of Scotland edited by S. M. Spiers. A complete list of Scottish parish registers with dates of baptisms, marriages and deaths, including parish and county maps, 32 pages, 1993. £3.75, 190gms.

The above books can be obtained from the Sales Officer, Mrs. I. Barnett, 5 Ochil Gardens, Dunning, Perthshire PH2 OSR. Please note prices **DO NOT** include postage.

TEMPORARY FAMILY CENTRE IN THE ROLLS CHAPEL

A temporary Family History Centre run by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (the Mormons) open in the Rolls Chapel at the PRO Chancery Lane on 4 January 1994. It will be there for about a year while the building in Exhibition Road is being refurbished. It is open during normal PRO hours including Saturdays.

NEW READER'S GUIDES FROM THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Guide No.5 - **Tudor Taxation Records** by Dr Richard Hoyle became available March 1994. The Guide includes a description of the lay subsidy rolls, together with an account of a whole range of less familiar sources: the records of the fifteenth, the returns of the Military Service of 1522 and the records of loans and benevolences. The price is £5.95 from the PRO shop or £7.15 by mail order.

Guide No.6 - **Introducing Manorial Records** by Mary Ellis. This book is intended to make manorial records more accessible to the amateur researcher and tells the type of information they contain and how to locate them using the Manorial Documents Register maintained by the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts. It also deals specifically with manorial records held by the PRO. The Guide is price £6.95 at the PRO shop, £8.45 postage and packing (£9.45 outside European Union).

Copies of Guides Nos. 5 and 6 can be obtained from Angela Munley, PRO Enterprises, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1LR. Cheques/postal order made payable to the Public Record Office.

The PRO has also published a list of forthcoming publications for 1994-1995, the titles being listed below:

"Never explain, never condemn": a guide to State Papers and the records of the Foreign Office in the PRO, Louise Atherton. Publication date: June 1994.

Records of the Royal Air Force in the Public Record Office, Peter Elliott, Simon Fowler, Christina Gautier, Roy Nesbit. Publication date: August 1994.
Maps for the Family Historian, William Foot. Publication date: October 1994.
Royal Marine records, Garth Thomas. Publication date: November 1994
Chancery Proceedings for Family Historians, Guy Lawton. Publication date: December 1994.

All the above guides are price £8.95, for further details and the opportunity to have a say in subjects covered by future Reader's Guides, write to Liz McCarthy, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1LR.

LONDON LOCAL ARCHIVES - A DIRECTORY OF LOCAL AUTHORITY RECORD OFFICE AND LIBRARIES

This Directory, to be published June 1994, tells where to find local records throughout Greater London Authority: the 3rd edition has been expanded to include over 40 archive repositories - the City and London boroughs, hospitals and county record offices. It gives details of facilities, open hours and transport. It is fully revised with maps and place index. Price £3.75 or £4.20 (by post UK only). Overseas rates on request. Copies and/or information can be obtained from: GLAN c/o Mrs. C. Cotton, Hillingdon Heritage Service, Central Library, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 1HD. Cheques/postal orders to be made payable to "Greater London Archive Network".

VOLUME 3 IN THE SERIES INDEXING THE 1851 CENSUS FOR BERKSHIRE

The third volume in the series indexing the 1851 Census for Berkshire, published by the Berkshire Family History Society, covers HO107:1687/ Faringdon District (Shrivenham, Faringdon and Buckland Sub-Districts) It contains over 13,000 persons, who are listed by surname, first name, age and folio number. Places include: Ashbury, Baulking, Beckett, Bourton, Buckland, Buscot, Carswell, Charney, Coleshill, Compton Beauchamp, Eaton Hastings, Faringdon Workhouse, Fawler, Fernham, Grafton (Oxf), Great Coxwell, Great Faringdon, Hatford, Hinton Waldrist, Idstone, Kelmscot (Oxf), Kingston Lisle, Kingstone Winslow, Knighton, Little Coxwell, Littleworth, Longcott, Longworth, Odstone, Pusey, Radcot (Oxf), Shellingford, Shrivenham, Stanford in the Vale, Thrupp, Uffingham, Wadley, Watchfield, Woolstone.

The Index is price £2.75 collected, £3.20 posted UK, £3.60 overseas surface mail, or £4.50 overseas airmail and are available from: Mrs J. Debney, 8 Hucklebury Close, Purley on Thames, Reading RG8 8EH. Telephone: Reading (0734) 413223. Other volumes in this series are also available.

INDEXING OF SURNAMES ASSOCIATED WITH THE COX ONE-NAME STUDY

Mr. R. L. D. Cox, Member No. 700, of 2 Thornleigh Road, Woolston, Southampton SO2 9DH, writes:

I have just completed entering various IGI and Census details into my computer system for occurrences of the surname COX and I thought that some other members may be interested to know the details, since obviously a great many more surnames are listed. However, it is beyond my resources to list them all, but if a members has a particular surname request please could he or she

write to me at the above address enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

The sources are as follows:

IGI	Somerset Baptisms and Marriages as of July 1984. London baptisms and Marriages as of February 1988 (Not yet completed for some names).
1881 CENSUS	Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Isle of Man, Rutland, Radnorshire, Cambridgeshire, the Channel Isles, the Royal Navy and Anglesey.
MICROFICHE	1873 owners of land in 10 different counties covering some 57,000 person. Somerset Wills A-Z to about 1850. Royal Navy Officers' Widows' Pensions 1846-1865. Somerset Protestation Returns and Lay Subsidy Rolls 1641-1642. Marriage Allegations of the Bishop of Bath and Wells to 1755. Somerset Jurors List 1748. Landowners of Somerset 1235-1653 (Awaited).

GUNMAKERS AND ALLIED TRADES INDEX

Mr. Stan Cook of 20 Cautley Close, Quainton, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP22 4BN, has brought the above Index to the attention of the Editor. He writes as follows:

The Index is a collection of information on gunmakers/smiths working in the United Kingdon before 1880, with over 6,00 surnames listed.

On receipt of a stamped addressed envelope or IRCs, I will gladly try to answer questions from this source and/or list people of a given surname. By arrangement a charge may be made for photocopying extra material, but normally there is no fee.

I have been researching these trades people since 1984 and much of the information has been extracted from the London Gunmakers' company and similar companies and guilds. Other information has been collected from the records of the Board of Ordnance, parish records, census returns, trade directories, 18th century fire insurance policies and a variety of other documents and published sources.

I would appreciate any information from anyone who can add to the data and thus assist in further research.

OTHER REGISTERED SURNANES FOUND IN THE LIN(N)INGTON ONE-NAME STUDY

Mrs. June Morley, Member No. 1538, of 8 Fairfield Road, Havant, Hampshire PO9 1BA, has found the following names in association with her LIN(N)INGTON One-Name Study. Interested members should write to her at the above address.

ABINETT, ADAMS, ADLAM, ASHE(E), BABER, BALCHIN, BARLING, BARTLETT, BENDING, BOAST, BURRELL, CAKE, CARPENTER, CAVE, CHERRY, COKER, COLLYER, COTTON, COOLE, COOTS, COX, DOUSE, EAST, EDMUNDS, EDNEY, GREENWOOD, HARRINGTON, HASLAM, HATFIELD, HAZELGROVE, HILL, HOAR, HOBBS, HOBSON, HOLLIER, JACOB(S), JOHNSON,

JOHNSTONE, JUPE, JUPP, KING, LAMBERT, LANDON, LAWES, LEGGE, LEGGETT, LEWIS, LITTON, McLAUGHLIN, MARSHFIELD, MARTIN, MARTYN, MAY, MILLER, MOGRIDGE, NASHE, NORMAN, PALMER, PARTRIDGE, PERKINS, PHILLIPS, PITTS, PLATT, POOLE, POPE, POTTER, PRINCE, PROWSE, PURSER, RASTRICH, RATCLIFFE, RAYMENT, RIMMINGTON, RIX, ROSE, RUMSEY, SHAMBROOK, SOPER, SPEARS, STARK, STUPPLE, SYMMONS, TERREL, TIDY, TURK, TYRRELL, VENN, WARN(E), WATTS, WEALE, WEBB, WHITTEL.

THE CATHOLIC AND QUAKER FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

After the Act of Supremacy of 1559 which established Queen Elizabeth I as Head of the Church of England, large numbers of people tried to adhere to the religion of their ancestors and Catholic communities persisted all over England - usually concentrated in particular areas. Throughout the north of England Catholics were 8% to 10% of the population throughout the 1600s rising to over 30% in part of Lancashire.

However, a great many Protestants also denied the right of the monarch to govern a christian denomination and Baptists, Presbyterians and Independents all held out against Anglicanism and have left good records of their adherents. During the Civil War and Commonwealth period a number of new sects arose - largest and most lasting of them the Quakers, who denied the validity of any form of church government **at all**. They were a runaway success in the 1650s and within a generation their numbers were estimated at 1% of the population nationwide. Although their numbers declined after the mid 1700s they have always been a well educated, articulate, literate body with a deep concern on social issues. Of course they had some funny ideas - like thinking men and women were equal hundreds of years before this became the fashion. Their records are well known for their detail.

You certainly have got both Catholic and Quaker connections; you just may not have found them yet. Check the exchange Journals at your local FHS meeting for Catholic Ancestor and Quaker Connections, the Journals of The Catholic Family History Society and The Quaker Family History Society. The Secretary of The Catholic FHS is Mrs. Barbara Murray, 2 Winscombe Crescent, Ealing, London W5 1AZ and the Secretary of The Quaker FHS is Dr. Margaret Bennett, 486 Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, London E10 7DU. The subscription to each Society is £8.00 per year (£10.00 outside the UK postal area).

REGISTERED NAMES FROM THE BLOXWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE ROMAN CATHOLIC REGISTER

Catherine Onion, Member No. 1674, of 224 Penn Road, Wolverhampton, West Midlands WV4 4AA, writes that she found the following registered names while indexing the Roman Catholic Registers of Bloxwich, Staffordshire (now at the Diocesan Archives, St. Chad's Cathedral, St. Chad's, Queensway, Birmingham, West Midlands B4 6EX). The registers also contain baptisms, some of which are the offspring of the couples listed below. She is willing to search for any baptisms on receipt of an S.A.E or IRC.

The following marriages were all performed by the Reverend Francis MARTYN:

ADAMS, Deborah = Robert ALLEN, 19 February 1809.
BADGER, James = Ann SALVY, 16 April 1809.
CHADWICK, Hannah = William FLETCHER, 12 November 1808.
CLIFFORD, Mary = Thomas WALKER, 4 October 1807.
COX, Joseph = Margaret BAGNELL, 5 June 1815.

EAGLE, Mary = Thomas GOULD, 10 February 1819.
HARDMAN, James = Bridget MOARN, 24 August 1820.
JOHNSON, Terence = Ann RICHARDSON, 14 June 1812.
LAW, Thomas = Sarah SUTTON, 24 July 1815.
LEWIS, Sarah = John THURSTAN, 6 October 1811.
WESTLEY, Thomas = Mary DANIEL, 31 August 1818.
WOOLLEY, Harriet = Benjamin SOLLOM, 14 July 1817.

THE BURGUM FAMILY SOCIETY

The Society has over 100 members in the UK, Australia, Brazil, Hong Kong, Singapore and the USA and publishes a 10 page quarterly journal. Any information relating to the surname BURGUM or BURGHAM is always welcome. Please write to Douglas Burgum, Member No. 1476 at Bradley Hill Farmhouse, Blakeney, Gloucestershire GL15 4AW.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES REGIONAL MEETINGS

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".

15 October 1994 A One-Day Seminar will be held in the Litchfield area of Staffordshire for all members who already have or are hoping to form a one-name society or group. For details write to: Mrs. D. Dore, 79 Chaworth Road, West Bridgford, Nottinghamshire NG2 7AE.

OTHER DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

2nd July 1994 The Silverthorne Family Association is holding its Annual Gathering in Bristol at St. Bartholomew's Church Hall in St. Andrews from 10am to 4pm. Both members and non-members are welcome to attend.

1 October 1994 The Federation of Family History Societies, North West Group, Family History Fair, 10am to 4.30pm at Stockport Town Hall, Stockport. Details and tickets from: Mr. E. W. Gullick, 4 Lawrence Avenue, Simonstone, Burnley, Lancashire BB12 7HX. Please enclose a s.a.e.

8 October 1994. One Day conference of the Northamptonshire Family History Society, "Dying To Find Ancestors", at the Cornmarket Hall, Kettering, Northmaptonshire. Cost £9.50 per person including lunch. Reservation to Mrs. J. S. Presland, 35 Lodge Road, Rushden, Northants NN10 9HA. Cheques to be made payable to Northants FHS.

22 October 1994 John Hebden will again be at the Wharfdate Family history Group's Family History Display held at Grassington Town Hall from 10am to 5pm. Local Guild members will be very welcome to come and help on the Guild stand. Admission is free. If you are able to do so please contact John at Aldergarth, Galphay, Ripon, North Yorkshire HG4 3NJ.

1st - 2nd December 1994 The British Records Association will hold their 62nd Annual Conference at King's College, London. The focus will be on Military Archives with speakers on Army and Navy records, Regimental Museums and their Archives and the War Memorials Project. Further details may be obtained from: British Records Association, 18 Padbury Court, London E2 7EH.

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 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.

NEW MEMBERS

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

2253 CRANSTON-CALLAGHAN, MRS V. J. CRANSTON [B] CRANSTOUN [B]
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DEADLINES

The deadline for the October 1994 issue is Monday, 8th August 1994 and that for the January 1995 issue is Monday, 7th November 1994.

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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.

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(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.

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