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Contents

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Members' attention is drawn to the following items in this Journal. First, the enclosure in the centre of four sample postcards for use in the Mutual Aid Scheme. These may be cut out and used to inform fellow members of "finds" of their registered names. If these are found to be popular, the Guild will have postcards printed which will be on sale to members. Secondly, David Pulvertaft has written a letter (page 127) asking for feedback from members who have used his booklet "Record Keeping for a One-Name Study". Stocks have now run out of the booklet which was written in 1986. The Executive Committee have asked him to up date it for a second edition. Thirdly, the amendment to the Constitution outlined in "From the Secretary" on page 68 of the July 1994 Journal was in essence passed at the Annual General Meeting. Co-opted members will no longer serve for long periods on the Executive Committee, but will only be co-opted to finish out the year when an office becomes vacant between AGMs.

Incidentally all members seeking re-election, or who were nominated to fill a vacancy, were elected unopposed. This is rather a sad state of affairs and in the circumstances it seems unreasonable of members to be critical of Executive Committee decisions etc., when they will not put themselves forward for nomination. The election of John Witheridge to the Executive Committee to represent the interests of Category "A" members is a step forward. This leads me to a point which I have recently raised with the Chairman. If a member founds a one-name society it is then immaterial whether or not their own personal research is Category "B" or "C", if they are the registered representative of a constituted one-name society publishing a journal, then they should be registered as Category "A" regardless of the state of their own personal research. It is important that everyone knows which are the constituted one-name societies registered with the Guild. Also it must be clearly understood that some "family societies" are not eligible for registration since they aim to prove descent from one person rather than worldwide research of a specific surname. However, they are eligible for membership of The Council of Family Societies.

Yet again on beginning to read the recently published "The Fountain of Age" by Betty Friedan, I have become extremely annoyed by the use of life expectancy figures to assume that in the past people did not live much beyond forty, when the actual fact was that these figures were skewed by high infant mortality and the overall large number of deaths prior to the age of twenty. Similarly in recent years the idea has been put forward that the length of marriages were not very long and people were frequently married more than once. Certainly in all my research of parish registers over a period of twenty-two years, this has not been borne out by documentary evidence. However, there are examples of this among the aristocracy at almost all periods of history, partly because of men marrying much younger women in order to sire an heir. Also not all second marriages were the result of the death of the previous spouse, but again at all periods, those with sufficient wealth at their disposal could have recourse to some form of dissolution of their marriage and especially in the case of annulment, the right to remarriage - a point well documented in Lawrence Stone's excellent book, "The Road To Divorce". This book read in conjunction with Jane Cox's "Hatred Pursued Beyond the Grave" leads one to believe that human nature remains very much the same.

It would seem that in the past closely knit village communities were self-regulating in what was accepted and what was not. When I was teaching a

friend, who was taking a course in psychology and counselling, asked me to see if I could find out the number of children whose great-grandparents or earlier ancestors were born in local villages. Her theory was that as soon as the railway came to the town, with its upsurge in industry, those who were not fitting into their village community quickly left to find work in the town. The rest remained happily in their village environment until this century, when either with the desire to better themselves they moved away, or were forced to move by the high cost of village property. How true this theory is I do not know, but I suspect that there is a good deal of truth in it. In my own family, the branch which became upwardly mobile within their local village, in the last quarter of the 19th century, have a surprising number of descendants still living there today!

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPORT TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AT BATH 9 JULY 1994

Pete Goodall

Over the past fourteen months since our last Annual General Meeting, we have welcomed another 176 new members, bringing the total number of surnames ever registered with the Guild to around 2,400. We have a current paid up membership of 1,080, a little less than at this time last year. Whether this is due to the increase in subscriptions, revising the Register, or some other cause, is hard to tell at present.

We have exhibited at both the annual Family History Fairs staged by the Society of Genealogists. This year the Guild's stand was a very big improvement on last years, in both appearance and service.

The Guild attended the Colchester and London Federation Council Meetings. At the London & North Middlesex Conference, John Hebden gave the Guild lecture on a Russian connection, whilst Andrew Phillips at the Suffolk Family History Society's Conference at Colchester spoke on oral history.

In Scotland, we have had a change of representative to the Scottish Association of Family History Societies. Peter Johnson attended the September meeting and Graham Tuley of Inverness the March meeting this year, after he had kindly agreed to be our local man.

November's One Day Conference held at the Society of Genealogists in London was on a military theme and comprised four very interesting lectures. However, it was only attended by thirty-five people.

Last year saw the formation of a new body, The Council of Family Societies and concern was expressed in some quarters that it might be impinging on the Guild's domain. This was thought to have arisen due to an apparent neglect by the Guild of the needs of one-name societies and its Category "A" members in particular. To resolve matters I attended the "working party" meeting in Swindon, set up to consider the problem and from it the idea of holding one-name society seminars originated. The first introductory meeting under the auspices of the Federation and arranged by the Silverthorne Family Association, was held at Bristol in December. Another was held at York last March sponsored by the Guild. Arrangements to hold quarterly seminars are in hand with details for Lichfield this October published in the July Journal. These seminars are intended to be in addition to the usual bi-annual one day conferences.

The Guild now has a Category "A" sub-committee composed of Bob Cobbing, Ernest Hamley, Richard Moore, Derek Palgrave and John Witheridge and it is suggested

one of them is elected to serve on the Executive Committee representing the interests of one-name societies.

County representation has become established in twenty-five counties including Scotland and Wales, where local liaison among members is growing, thanks to the stalwart efforts of those who once having volunteered did not initially know what they were letting themselves into. There are seven County representatives here today, who will later be having a short meeting together, and throughout the Conference will no doubt be pleased to discuss with members any issues concerning their localities. My thanks, and I am sure yours, goes to all of them for their time and energy taken up on our behalf.

It was with regret I accepted our Vice-Chairman's resignation in February, for Peter Johnson was keen to revise, for a second edition, the book "Surname Periodicals", but due to his commitments nearer to home, he could not continue to be active in the Guild.

The Marriage Index possesses over 50,000 entries but only by your factual submissions and Kelvin Warth burning the midnight oil inputting them into the computer, will it grow to 100,000, which is the smallest number considered to be viable to microfiche.

Letters continue to pour into Box G at the Society of Genealogists dealt with largely by Elisabeth McDougall and Jessica Freeman. They do really need help with the ever increasing numbers, especially when one of them flies off "down under" for a well deserved break. Jessica whilst presently in Australia is attending the Seventh Australian Congress on Genealogy and Family History, on our behalf.

Today sees the stepping down from her post as Registrar of Jenny Rushton, who has coped admirably throughout her four years in office. Please join with me in expressing our much deserved appreciation.

Another member of the Executive who is retiring from his present position is Jess Jephcott, having served as our Treasurer for five years. However, providing the nominations for the new Executive Committee are approved, we will not be losing Jess from the Committee.

In looking up my report for last year's AGM I noted one omission, that was thanks to our Auditor, Peter Prismall and therefore a double thank you Peter, for the vigorous and thorough audits you have done for us.

We welcome Dr. Keith Meredith back to the fold after his travels followed unfortunately by sick leave. At last year's AGM you asked for a letter of thanks to be sent to Keith. So we can all show our appreciation I have delayed giving it to him until now.

Finally, my thanks to all other members of the Executive Committee, the new Sub-Committee, the Conference Committee, our President, Vice-Presidents and all of you for your support throughout the year. THANK YOU.

DAY CONFERENCES FEATURING ONE-NAME RESEARCH

The next One Day conference will be held on January 28th 1995 and details with a booking form are enclosed with this Journal.

The topics to be covered are:

1. Finding source material.
2. Creating and using indexes and/or databases.
3. Publishing one-name material.

4. General discussion session. (Please bring your case problems and find out how many other members have coped with the same situations.)

Other venues and dates in the pipeline are for South Wales, in the last week of May 1995 and Chester next October. Please note these dates in your diaries, as these like all Guild Conferences are open to all Guild and Society members.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES FOR SOCIETIES AND CATEGORY "A" MEMBERSHIP, HELD AT 89a PETHERTON ROAD, LONDON N5, ON AUGUST 14TH 1994.

All Sub-Committee members were present. Mr. Robert (Bob) Cobbing, our host; Mr. Ernest Hamley; Mr. Richard Moore; Mr. Derek Palgrave; Mr. John Witheridge, Secretary of the Sub-Committee; and Mr. Peter Goodall.

Peter Goodall was asked to chair the meeting and John Witheridge was voted in as Secretary of the Sub-Committee.

The meeting opened with the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting and matters arising from them.

It was decided to ask John Witheridge to write to all Category "A" members suggesting that each society select a representative to liaise with their Guild County Representatives, covering each county of research.

Richard Moore is to organise a Guild's "question and answer" panel at the Federation of Family History Societies' forthcoming Conference on the Isle of Man.

Peter Goodall reported that space would be available in the Journal of One-Name Studies for news and articles from the Category "A" societies. Also there was the possibility that there would be a "question and answer" section with answers being provided either by members with similar experiences, or Officers of the Guild.

Derek Palgrave reminded the up and coming societies that a booklet was available on the formation of a one-name society and also a leaflet giving a sample constitution. When existing stocks run out he will combine these into one booklet.

Future day conferences will be shown in the "Forthcoming Events" section of the Journal. However, in addition to those conferences already organised or in the planning stage, Sub-Committee members were asked to look for suitable conference locations on the Devon/Cornwall and Scottish/English borders.

Derek Palgrave was asked to submit a report to "Family Tree" magazine and to submit the dates of forthcoming conferences to the Federation's "News and Digest".

The Sub-Committee respectfully requested Colonel Iain Swinnerton's assistance in the printing of a third edition of his booklet "One-Name Societies in the United Kingdom".

John Witheridge raised the question of the availability of an index covering access and facilities for wheelchair users to the PRO, libraries, etc.

If further details of this meeting are required write to Mr. John Witheridge, Member No. 1778, 6 Nore Close, Gillingham, Kent ME7 3DG.

SOCIETIES WITHIN THE GUILD

John Witheridge

Societies within the Guild, yes, this is how we think of ourselves. Though in truth we are Category "A" members of the Guild of One-Name Studies; in essence both are of a similar nature, but taking the full concept, they are poles apart. A fully constituted society can travel whatever path its members choose, within the very wide restraints set out in the world of genealogy. *From researching a single branch of a family name, as you might find in the* USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, to the worldwide research of the name and even the branches of other family units that married into it.

Nevertheless, a Category "A" membership of the Guild is something quite different. The rigid guidelines set out very exacting codes and limits to ensure a different aspect of research, in fact as you know it means researching all aspects of the name concerned. There are many fundamental differences, for instance the complete international cover for each name researched, which is an excellent idea, especially when it draws two separate sections of a family together into one research effort. We have many such cases where two separate entities are researching a single name, one in the USA and the other here in the UK, eventually they have teamed up and a one-name society has been created. It does seem a pity that the section in the States is not recognised as a society in its own field, purely because it has only researched, perhaps as far as the early settlers. To them it is the family and it is possible that all links with the UK were cut during the War of Independence and in this respect such a group considers themselves to be a family society. However, with a little help on this side of the Atlantic, the research could extend into the parish registers and on to the present day families of the same name. Perhaps at some time in the future this barrier will cease to exist and this type of research will be encouraged to continue unhindered within the Guild.

I stress these points purely for those who are contemplating working towards Category "A" status. It is hard work, but I am sure that every member in this category will agree with me that it is the most rewarding, satisfying and *stimulating work that you could wish for.*

Whereas a one-name study may have one, two, three or possibly more researchers, a society is governed by the size of its active researchers, which may number as many as fifty. This being so, the research is shared out within the total membership, making the work load per person much lighter. It should, however, be pointed out that usually 50% of society members have joined basically to receive the magazine/journal and to participate in social events. The main officers of a Category "A" society have the additional work *load of registering all the data compiled by the society's researchers.* Yet another totally different aspect to life within a Category "A" society is the organisation, which includes the social aspects of the society, communal research, committee meetings and sub-committee meetings, and the general written communications between members here and overseas. One advantage of a Category "A" society is the aspect of more money being available through members' subscriptions to pay for research and its publication.

I hope that these paragraphs will emphasize some of the advantages and disadvantages to those that consider Category "A" membership . I must make it clear that the Sub-Committee for Societies and Category "A" membership have offered their services to any category member, (should he or she contemplate forming a fully constituted society) to meet and discuss all aspects of writing a constitution and forming such a society, even to the extent of a committee member being present at the inaugural meeting. In this same context

Derek Palgrave has produced exceptionally good publications on the formation of a society and a guide for writing a constitution.

Mr. John Witheridge, Member No. 1778, Secretary for the Sub-Committee of Category "A" Members [6 Nore Close, Gillingham, Kent ME7 3DG.]

PURSER: THE ANGLO-IRISH BRANCH **John Edgerley Purser**

I wonder at what age most people start to become serious about family history? In my case it was rather late in life (I was born in 1917), in spite of encouragement to perhaps a degree above average.

Apart from actually talking about family history to members of the family now dead, and before my interest became serious, I was lucky enough to inherit written and photographic records, etc. However, I seem somehow to have picked up quite a bit of anecdotal material, some of which was verbal, some of which has come from letters from relatives with whom I have communicated since my interest "awoke", and some from books. Of the two principal records I have received, one was from my maternal great-grandfather, Wrigley; the other was of the descendants of "John of Tewkesbury", who went to London as an apprentice and became a master brewer, finally going to Dublin in 1776, as a widower with three sons, and founding the Anglo-Irish branch of the family.

As I had been left the latter extensive record I have had two main tasks. First to keep this record up to date, a task in which I have been perhaps 80% successful. Secondly, to pin point "John of Tewkesbury" and take our direct ancestry as far back as possible. Some success in this endeavour has led me to establish that "John of Tewkesbury" lived from 1735 to 1783, but it is confusing since the family tree calls his son John I and states that his father was also named John. He was born about 1735 in Ashchurch, a parish about two miles east of Tewkesbury and his grandson started the "White Book" from which I now quote:

> "My father's family came from the neighbourhood of Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire. - - - he established himself in the brewing business in Leather Lane (London). He was, for want of sufficient capital, unsuccessful in trade, and was compelled to become a working brewer. An engagement was made with Mr. Fanill who had a brewery at Blackpits in the Liberties of Dublin, and, I understand, the first manufacturer of porter in Ireland. My grandfather was an eldest son, and I have heard the senior of the whole family."

Once he got to Ireland John did what a number of master brewers did in those days and brewed for a number of small brewers. There followed four generations of Pursers as chief brewers for Arthur Guiness & Son ("Guiness's Brewery in the Irish Economy 1759-1836" by Patrick Lynch and John Vaizey). Guiness expanded considerably helped by agents in England from 1821 onwards. One of these was an Antisell and Dorothy nee Antisell married John Purser (1760-1830) as her second husband.

The next John (1783-1858) married Sarah Smyth. For a long time I had been trying to discover why so many generations of Pursers have used "Edgerley" as a second forename, my son and I included. It was love. With John and Sarah having been married at Oswetry, I searched an old 1 inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map hoping for a geographical clue and there it was, a village and a manor called Edgerley. Some years ago there were a number of people with that surname listed in the Shrewsbury telephone directory, but none of them could help me. However, more recently I was in communication with a close cousin

living in Dublin, my senior by some twelve years, and in almost her last letter to me she wrote of Sarah, "May have been brought up there: she was the illegitimate daughter of the local Grandee (? Earl of Shrewsbury)".

I guess my "Victorian" grandfather would have been prone to omit mention of this even if he had known! He had described another cousin, Samuel Powell Purser as the Rector of Nantwich. When I was lucky enough to visit the large parish church, I met the verger who was kind enough to look at the records with me. Samuel Powell Purser was one of two curates, the other being Edward Geoghagen, another cousin. They had both died in 1860 and with a lot of deaths that year the verger hazarded a guess that it was a "plague" year. Samuel Powell Purser had three young daughters who were taken in care by the Church and moved to London.

The two Johns born in 1760 and 1783 respectively were the only two people ever to be taken into partnership with the Guinesses. A cousin of John's (born 1783), named John Edward emigrated to America in 1849 and I am in communication with one of his descendants. Being of the better off Anglo-Irish society, many of my forbears were members of the famous Dublin Kildare Street Club and I was entertained to a marvellous dinner there on one of my rare visits to Dublin in 1955. Also the principal family home, Rathmines Castle, was purchased by John (born 1783) in 1840. It was here that he started "The White Book" in which he entered details of the family history.

The next in the succession of Johns was born in 1809, the eldest of a family of nine. A younger brother, William Allen Purser, emigrated to Tobago (Babylon Island). In about 1950 my wife and I noticed that a BBC religious broadcast was to be given by a Reverend Purser from the West Indies. From his speech we thought that he was a negro and I was a little surprised that he did not appear on my almost complete family tree. We then learned about the habit of slaves on being freed of taking the surname of their late masters, although presumably only if they had been good ones!

Another brother of John (born 1809) was Edward (born 1821) of whom my cousin Elizabeth says "He built the Ottoman Railway"; it is correct to report that he spent most of his life in Smyrna and was the chief engineer of the Smyrna and Aidin Railway.

All the above Johns were eldest male children, but my grandfather another Joseph Edgerley (1820-1900) was a seventh child and had no connection with Guinesses. He married Mary Graham and my Graham forebears provide some colourful anecdotes. James Graham was sent to Ireland in 1640 to quell a rebellion. He acquired considerable property and wealth, became an Alderman of Drogheda and Mayor in 1671. He housed William III in 1690 and was probably knighted after the Battle of the Boyne. His son John continued the family's good fortune, buying extensive estates in Co. Meath and Co. Louth. The main line leading to Mary was John, who married Catherine Gorges in 1785, Colonel William Graham and Captain William Graham. I have a small full length painting of Captain William Graham in uniform - he was an officer in the 71st Highland Regiment. As an ensign he was one of the six officers who buried Sir John Moore at Corunna in 1809. I am rather proud of my Graham ancestry and although the blood is a bit "thin", I do wear the kilt on occasions! Mary married my great-grandfather in 1848 at Killucan, Co. Westmeath. I gather it was fashionable in those days to write letters in doggerel and I have a letter so written by Mary to her sister Matilda on the 14th February 1853. Was that a significant date in 1853?

Sarah Henrietta Purser (1848-1943) [See 100 Irish Lives by Martin Wallace and other books] was a famous artist and was noted particularly for her stained

glass work and paintings. She was a cousin to my grandfather, William. A great-uncle, Edward, was Chief Goods Supervisor of the Egyptian State Railways, and was compulsorily retired when Egypt became independent. Another great-uncle was yet another Joseph Edgerley (born 1851). He married Julia Alice Jobling, only child and heir to Mark Lambert Jobling and had to undertake to call his children Jobling-Purser. He thus inherited the Newcastle-upon-Tyne glass making firm. It was his son, on one of his frequent trips to America, who negotiated a licence to manufacture "Pyrex". This Ernest Joseph Jobling-Purser was one of the very first UK business men to fly and pilot his own helicopter. On retirement he sold his shares for one million pound and bought back Rathmines Castle, where I stayed for a few nights in 1954.

My father, also Joseph Edgerley (1886-1967), was a brilliant inventor and engineer, and was involved with the invention and construction of the first tank: "Tank" being the code name of the secret project. His youngest brother, Philip Adison Purser, became well known as a member of Benson's Theatrical Company. Having been invalided back to England in the First World War from Flanders, where he had picked up a piece of stained glass from the ruins of Ypres Cathedral, he was shot on the steps of the GPO in Dublin by the Sinn Fein in 1916. I have both the very small piece of stained glass and the bullet that killed him.

Incidentally my grandfather, William, was also in Ireland. He had a career with Scottish Widows and his last appointment was as Secretary in Dublin, the most senior position in that country.

I have inherited a number of newspaper cuttings, not all but most of them obituaries: knowing the date and place of these can be very helpful to the family historian.

If any reader suspects that he or she may have a connection with this Anglo-Irish family, even if of some other surname, I should only be too pleased to hear from you. I have an alphabetical list, by generation, of some 120 surnames of those families who married Pursers. Most of the surviving members of the Purser family have been back in the UK for one or two generations now: I know of only one branch still resident in Ireland. The 120 surnames mentioned above apply only up to my own generation: I have quite s few for the next two generations as well!

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

JOSHUA GRINDROD - EMIGRANT TO AMERICA 1854

Alan Grindrod

Introduction

I was recently asked for information on a member of the Grindrod family who emigrated to America in 1854. In order to create a picture of the scenario at the time of his emigration and also to try to understand why he left the UK, I have overlaid the few factual dates I had about him, on to the social and economic scene at that period of history in the area where he was born.

The only known facts I was given were:

1) Name - Joshua Grindrod.
2) Born - 22 August 1831.
3) Occupation - Blacksmith.
4) Married - Miss Theresa Emmett, aged 19, on 19 May 1853.

5) Children - A son, Thomas, born 23 May 1854.
6) Emigrated to America some time in 1858.
7) His wife and son joined him in 1858.
8) Theresa died on 8 January 1860, aged 26.
9) Joshua died January 1899, aged 68.

From a study of the history of the mid 1800s, particularly relating to the area where Joshua was born, (and doing a little detective work) I was able to piece together a story which adds a little more interest to the enquiry.

What We Know About Joshua Grindrod

Examining the few positive facts we know about Joshua, I shall endeavour to create a picture of the man and his family, and try to surmise why he emigrated to America in 1854, a country divided by civil war. I am going to overlay the factual details we know about him on to the details of prevailing living conditions in the UK at the point in history when Joshua decided to leave.

The King of England when Joshua was born was William IV and on his death he was succeeded by Queen Victoria in 1837. Britain had lost her American Colonies in the reign of George III and many of those colonists who were loyal to the Crown had left the country at that time. Thus, as new colonies, such as Australia and New Zealand, were opening up to British settlers, why did Joshua choose America?

First, we know that he was born on the 22nd of August 1831 in the City of Manchester, the centre of the cotton industry in the United Kingdom. We can assume he was possibly born of artisan parents, since he became a craftsman and worked as a blacksmith. This craft would have stood him in good stead either in farming, transport or the military sectors, where large numbers of horses were used. We can also assume that he was well built, strong and physically fit, since this work demanded these qualities. One can further assume that he left home and lodged with the Emmett family to be near his work. This also would have helped out the Emmetts with their rent. However, ultimately he fell in love with Mr. Emmett's daughter. He married her on May 19th 1853 at the age of 21, she being a spinster of 19, at the Cathedral and Parish Church of Manchester. Mr. Emmett would no doubt have been pleased with the match, since Joshua looked as though he was a healthy husband and would be good provider for his daughter. Furthermore Theresa was not pregnant on her wedding day as many of her contemporaries were.

Generally at this time men were encouraged not to marry until they could support a wife and family, economics playing a large part in the ability to marry. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that Joshua was out of his apprenticeship and earning a full wage at the time of his marriage. His wife, since her father was a weaver in one of the many cotton mills in the Manchester area, probably worked in one prior to her marriage. After her marriage she may have kept on working, if she had a job, until she had a child, which was usually not very long since contraception was little known or practised.

The family would have rented a small "mean" terraced house near to Joshua's place of work for between 2 and 5 shillings per week (nominally about 1/4 of the family income). such a property would have had very primitive communal sanitary arrangements consisting of a shared outside lavatory and a communal water supply from a standpipe. Actually flush water closets were discouraged by the local Public Health authorities because the rapid increase in such facilities overloaded the sewage system. Dry bucket toilets were in common

use and proper bathing facilities were non-existent. These rough crude houses were specially built by thousands of speculative landowners to accommodate the rising population of workers in the developing industrial areas.

It is interesting to note that neither of these two young people could read or write and neither could one of the witnesses to their marriage. Formal state education was not introduced into England until Forster's Education Act of 1870 which required all children to attend school from the age of five. However, the Manchester area was particularly noted for its number of "ragged schools" to educate the children of the extremely poor at no cost. Both the Church of England and State schools required some small payment for teaching children, albeit only a few pence per week. (I personally remember seeing such school buildings in the mid 1940s still carrying the name "ragged school" emblazoned on the structure, but obviously no longer in use as schools.) These buildings are now thankfully demolished. "Ragged school" pupils were children from very poor homes who were ill-kempt, dirty and verminous with whom other children would not associate and therefore, they had to be educated separately. It is no small wonder that many of these deprived children found it quite difficult to find work and often fell into trouble with the police at an early age.

In the 1800s many young children were employed in the mills, earning just a few pence per week, while working long hours to assist the weavers. The approximate male wage was just under £1 per week for a mill worker, while female wages were about half this.

However, since a blacksmith earned slightly more than this, Joshua and his wife would have enjoyed a better standard of living than most of the mill workers. Almost to the day, one year after her marriage Theresa gave birth to a son, Thomas, on the 23rd May 1854. He was christened at The Cathedral and Parish Church of Manchester on the 30th July 1854. The child mortality rate during the first year of life, in this period, was about 16 percent of live births. This was directly attributed to poverty and poor living conditions which prevailed. (In some of the very poor areas of London this figure was about twice as high at about 30 per cent.) The general poor health of the Nation came to light and gave grave cause for concern, when 4 out of 5 men recruited for the Crimean War (1854) were found to be physically unfit for military duties.

Old age was a further problem which concerned all of the working classes, since when a man was unable to work due either to infirmity or old age he had no option but to go on the "poor law relief" provided by the local parish or rely on charity. Many of the churches supported and managed a number of such charities. (In the village where I live we still have a charity which is supposed to distribute "one quartern loaf" to the poor, once a year, but today we cannot find anyone to take up the offer!) The new "Poor Laws" of 1834 extended the provisions of a previous "Poor Law Act of 1601. These were passed by Parliament and helped to alleviate the terrible problem of poverty.

These Acts established a new social structure provided by the State and paid for by taxes levied on higher income groups at the local level. These Acts ensured that the needy were given often a minimal amount of food and shelter. However, the 1834 Act placed great emphasis on Workhouse Unions where families were split up children being separated from parents and husbands from wives. It was not until 1912 that the Old Age Pension Act was passed which provided some financial relief from destitution in old age and kept old people from having to go to the Workhouse. A typical family weekly budget in the mid 1800s for a family with several children would be as follows:

	s.	d.
4 x 4 lb. loaves of bread at 8 pence each	2	8
5 lb. cheap meat, bacon, etc. at 5d. per lb.	2	1
1 gallon ale		9
1/2 cwt. coal, for cooking and heating	1	2
4 lbs. potatoes	1	4
3 oz. tea and sugar	1	6
1 lb. butter		9
1 lb. cheese		6
1/2 lb. soap		3
1/2 lb. candles (for lighting)		3
Rent - 2 to 5 shillings	5	0
Milk	1	0
School fees, if State provided		4
Clothing, furniture, funeral fund	1	0

It is obvious that the staple food was potatoes and bread. Fresh fruit and vegetables did not feature in the diet very often. Locally grown fruits, such as apples, pears, plums, etc. and wild blackberries would only be available when they were in season.

The above budget clear shows that there was little left over each week and any money which could be saved was kept for hard times.

Between 1831 and 1851 the population of Manchester increased from 182,000 to 303,000. This fact exacerbated the economic problems created by the Civil War in America which restricted the imports of raw cotton into the UK. This led to a cotton famine in Lancashire and as a consequence many of the cotton mills had to close down causing a vast rise in poverty.

One of the worst depressions in English industry started in 1837 and continued until 1842, during which the whole of the working population faced hunger and destitution. In real terms the UK was considered to be one of the richest countries in the world at that time and yet it could not redistribute its wealth to alleviate the problems of the poor. In the mid 1800s the UK had more coal mined, more raw cotton imported, more miles of rail track laid and more steam locomotives than ever before, but it also had poverty, deprivation and crime, although attempts were being made to alleviate this. During this phase of history the ruling classes were concerned about the rise in trade unionism and militant labour groups fired by speeches made by the "Chartists", the forerunners of the modern Labour Party in the UK. The political scene was dominated by a few men, since male suffrage at the beginning of the 19th century was extremely limited and did not begin to increase until 1832 and was further increased by additional Acts through the century.

It was, therefore, possibly either the extreme poverty in the area, poor job prospects or perhaps a sense of adventure that led Joshua to emigrate to the New World despite the uncertainty of work prospects and the problems caused by the Civil War. To Joshua and many others, there would seem to be no possibility of economic factors improving in the UK and the best solution seemed to be to emigrate. The rest of Europe was undergoing similar economic and social problems and as a consequence many Europeans were emigrating to America to seek a better life.

No doubt with the welfare of his wife and family in mind, he planned to establish himself in a job prior to sending for his family. In mid to late 1854 Joshua left England, probably from Liverpool, on either a sailing ship or a combined steam/paddle/sailing ship which shipped freight and passengers

across the Atlantic to New York on a more or less regular basis. The first regular private enterprise transatlantic sailings started in 1816. Prior to that date, sailings were State enterprises for the postal services, conveying mails and freight with only a small amount of passenger accommodation. The privately owned ships were mainly American owned and plied their trade between New York and Liverpool, Bristol or London. Notwithstanding the small size of the ships compared with those today, large numbers of passengers were carried.

Between 500 to 700 passengers would be carried in one ship. The fare for a steerage passenger was about £3 10s. (£3.50 today), each passenger providing his or her own food and cooking pots.

Before being allowed aboard, every emigrant had to purchase and display to the ship's officers all the necessary eating, cooking and drinking utensils and a supply of food sufficient for the whole journey. A normally "good"journey would have taken between 18 and 40 days depending on the weather conditions and whether the journey was with or against the prevailing west wind. The sleeping accommodation was very primitive consisting of rough board bunk beds set between the decks. The narrow alleyways between the bunks were used for stowing food and personal possessions. Illness such as smallpox, cholera and other contagious diseases were rife and in the ships sailing to New York in 1853 there were 409 deaths due to cholera. It was not unknown for passengers to starve to death if weather conditions caused excessive delays. In 1837 the emigrant ship "Diamond" arrived in New York after a journey of some 100 days after leaving Liverpool with 180 passengers, 17 of whom died of starvation. If one was rich enough a first class cabin with a steward could be had for £25. One can only wonder, with these facts in mind, what motivated Joshua to embark on such a hazardous journey.

Joshua left his wife and son behind, possibly leaving them with his in-laws, and settled in New York city. Some four years later in 1858 his wife and four year old son joined him. Sadly, however, Theresa died on the 8th of January 1860 at the age of 26, presumably leaving Joshua to bring up his six year old son, Thomas. It is thought that he married again in January 1890 at the age of 59. However he died nine years later in January 1899. Little is known of his activities in America, but life must have been difficult as an emigrant from England, although one can assume that it offered more promise for a better life.

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HELPING A ONE-NAME STUDY WITH A COMPUTER

Jim Tatchell

My approach to using a computer for a one-name study is quite straight forward; it should help the work without complicating it. As well as its obvious use as a word processor, I see two other separate, but linked, activities where a computer can help:

1. Recording the raw data extracted from the General Register Office (GRO), parish registers, etc. in such a way that they can be easily retrieved and searched.

2. Fitting together the items from 1 above into families in such a way that the resulting trees can be easily studied and reproduced.

After some false starts I now use a fairly simple system which works well, at least for me. It was three years ago that I replaced my Amstrad PCW with a 286 PC using the DOS operating system. I had to get new software and chose

"Masterfile PC" for my database program for Activity 1, after it was recommended in "Computers in Genealogy". It is unsophisticated by modern standards, but works well for me, and it does not seem worthwhile changing. For Activity 2, I originally used "Personal Ancestral File", but last year changed to "Brother's Keeper", which I think is simpler to operate and gives a better printout. I managed to transfer the existing data without difficulty.

Like all database programs "Masterfile" requires you first to design a form on which to enter the data. This is an important job as it may be difficult to alter after you have entered many records. After some thought and experimenting I realised I needed a standard form which would accept entries from any source, GRO, parish registers, censuses, wills, etc. These are the fields I chose:

1. Year
2. D/M [can be either a date or a quarter]
3. Event [B, Bx, Mar, D, Cen, Will, etc.]
4. Source [GRO, PR, Som Ho, PRO,etc.]
5. Location [where I have the data filed]
6. County
7. Place
8. Address [where available, eg: from a census or certificate]
9. N1 - Name1 [first forename]
10. N2 - Name2 [other forename]
11. Surname
12. Pl/birth - place of birth [usually from census]
13. Ref No [this is the number in the "Brother's Keeper" program]
14. Age census
15. Father ChrN
16. Mother ChrN
17. Mother SurN
18. Spouse ChrN
19. Spouse SurN
20. Age/death
21. Calc/dob [date of birth calculated from 20 or 14]
22. Occupation
23. Notes [here you can add anything which does not fit in elsewhere]
24. Rel - relationship [from census]
25. Cond - condition [from census]

It is obvious that no individual record will include all the above fields, but it does not matter, and any that do occur can be related to the corresponding field in other records, its great value is that it is easy to search. For example, all the references to a name, or all the records in a particular year, or all the census records, can be selected by pressing a few buttons. More importantly you can select on several fields, eg: all the John's born in Somerset between 1840 and 1850. The selection can be displayed or printed out in different ways, such as a table of GRO entries showing only the relevant fields - year, quarter, event, names, place.

Eventually some of these records fit together to define families, which can be entered into the "Brother's Keeper" program. This program needs little preparation, but you do need to decide whether just to enter any family you find, even if it is not related to others in the program, or whether to have separate files for each group of people related to each other. I use the latter system and only enter individuals who definitely fit into a particular family group. The program automatically gives each individual a number as he

is entered and I add a prefix corresponding to the family group, which gives me a unique identification to enter into field 14 of the "Masterfile" database, so forming a link between the two programs. I now have five main family groups ranging from 100 to over 1,000 individuals, each being identified by a reference number, such as T0001, which is myself. The "Masterfile" now has over 5,000 entries, 3,000 of which are linked to the families on "Brother's Keeper".

When I receive a query or a new piece of information I can easily search the "Masterfile" database and then move to the "families on Brother's Keeper" to answer the query or to fit in the piece of information. Last year I sent a "Tatchell Newsletter" to over a hundred Tatchell addresses taken from telephone directories and received thirty replies. In many cases I was able to fit the respondent immediately into one of the families. In other cases some research was necessary, but I have now fitted in all thirty and have been able to send them printouts of their ancestral group from the "Brother's Keeper" program. Although the program will produce a conventional family tree, I find it only shows part of the information and wastes paper, so I use the "Register style" printout which is more compact and inclusive. The example below was printed entirely automatically by the program and includes all the information entered about each individual.

REGISTER STYLE PRINTOUT FROM "BROTHER'S KEEPER" PROGRAM

SIMEON (Lye) TATCHELL -32 born 1834, Martock Somerset, bapt 1834, Kingsbury Epis, Occ: Farmer, married (1) 1861q4 in [Yeovil], EMMA GOULD -130, died 1868q3, [Yeovil], married (2) 1869, in Bath Somerset, SARAH -33. SIMEON died 1924, Axbridge Somerset. In C51 & 61 Martock. All children in C81 Long Sutton except Jane who in C71 Martock. Emma: Name fm Gloria T (30.7.93)

Children by EMMA GOULD

1. EMMA TATCHELL -34 born 1861, Martock Somerset, married 1887, in Long Sutton, Joseph Pool, -147.

2. JANE TATCHELL -35 born 1864, Yeovil Somerset, married 1883, in Long Sutton, Benjamin Hodges -158. M fm Phil T.

3. ELIZABETH TATCHELL -70 born 1865/4 [Yeovil] married William Brake -148. Marr dets fm Gloria T (30.7.93). Prob m 1903 Bridgewater (as 2 of brothers). William: Gloria T says owner of "Brake Bros", large dept store in Taunton, and of estate Rumwell Park, 2 miles W of Taunton.

4. JOHN TATCHELL -71 born 2-May-1864, Montacute, married 1893, in [Yeovil], Mary Jane Cozens -131, born 1855, died 14-Nov-1933, Cynonville. JOHN died 1921q1, [Bridgend]. Hotelkeeper at John EC's birth in 1894. Hotel came fm Mary J's father. Left for Wales (Crynant) about 1896. Mary: Dets fm Gloria T - Father Wm Cozens, Hotel propr. Decd in 1893.

5. SARAH GOULD TATCHELL -36 born 1868q3, Yeovil Somerset. The name Gould links with Emma Gould. Since Emma died in the same quarter her death may have been in childbirth.

Children by SARAH:

6. ELLEN TATCHELL -72 born 1869q4, [Yeovil]. Appears as Nellie in C81 Long Sutton.

7. ELLA TATCHELL -37 born 1871q1, [Yeovil]

8. JAMES GOULD TATCHELL -38 born 1872, Yeovil Somerset, married 1904q, in Wellington, Ethel White -39. JAMES died 1942q3, Bridgewater Somerset. Ethel: Chr name fm Gloria T.

9. JESSIE TATCHELL -45 born 1874, Yeovil Somerset, died 13-Sep-1962, Martock Somerset. Will/Admon, spr, to Wm & Elsie Jenkins.

10. ROBERT TATCHELL -46 born 1875, Yeovil Somerset, died 1898q2, Yeovil.

11. REGINALD SIMEON TATCHELL -47 born 1878 q3, Yeovil Somerset. Occ: Farmer, married 1908, in Bridgewater Somerset, Unknown -48. REGINALD died 1960, Bridgewater Somerset. B reg as Simeon.

12. REBECCA ANN TATCHELL -51 born 1880q3, [Langport]. "Annie" in C81 & C91.

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THE STORY OF JOHN POBJOY - MUTINEER **David Smart**

I was most interested to read Mrs. J. A. C. Richardson's two part article on the Carews of Garrivoe in Volume 5, Nos. 2 and 3 and especially her account of the seizure of the brig "Cyprus" by convicts being taken from Hobart to Macquarrie Harbour. The mutiny, and in particular the part played by John Pobjoy, has caught the interest of a number of my Pobjoy correspondents, both in Australia and the UK. I have seen accounts of it from various Australian sources, and Reg Godwin, a 4xgreat-nephew of John Pobjoy, has taken a special interest in the "Cyprus" affair.[1] I can add a few details to Mrs. Richardson's account from the Pobjoy side.

The name "Pobjoy" itself reputedly derives from archery contests at medieval May fairs, when contestants would shoot at a wooden parrot or "popinjay" on a high pole or steeple: the winner earned the title "Roi du papegai" for the year. One of my Pobjoy correspondents witnessed a procession based on this custom in rural France only a few years ago, and similar contests feature in Homer's "Illiad" and in the Hindu epic, the "Mahabharata". POBJOYs are thus semantically related to ARCHERs and BOWMANs, although the name is much less common - I have references to some 2,500 POBJOYs since the beginning of parish registers, about half of these being born since the introduction of civil registration.[2]

The name survived in the form of POPPINJOY until the early 18th century, but by then had generally been corrupted to POBJAY, POBJOY, POPJOY or POPEJOY. There are dozens of variants, however: my favourites are POBJAH and PABJAY, which strongly evoke the West country diction of their bearers. Among the four surviving variants, POBJOY is currently the most numerous. There is a single family of POPJOYs in the UK - but with numerous American cousins - who trace back to the 1790s. There are extant branches of POPEJOYs in the UK and USA who have their origins in 17th century Wiltshire, and there is a smaller branch of POBGEESs, who appear to share common Somerset ancestry dating from the end of the 17th century.

There were outcrops of POBJOYs in Kent, Hampshire and London in the 16th and 17th centuries, but for Pobjoy genealogy all roads lead to Frome. By the mid 16th century a veritable dynasty of Pobjoys had begun to develop in the cloth centres of East Somerset and North Wiltshire, rising with the local woollen industry and, as it declined in the 19th century, dispersed to Bristol, Newport, Gloucester, Swindon, Australia and the USA. The abundant local records show a number of Pobjoys prospering as artisans and small masters, notably as cardmakers[3], but also as victuallers and in the building trades. At least two scions of Somerset Pobjoys settled in London in the first half of the 18th century, while a third seems to have moved via London to Ireland - there are still Pobjoys in the Dublin area. It is from one of the London branches that John Pobjoy was descended.

He was born in March 1800 and baptised at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the fifth child of William Pobjoy, a butcher and Sarah Pobjoy, nee Lee. The family moved to the Lambeth/Newington/Brixton/Clapham area soon after. On the 3rd April 1817 at the Surrey Lent Assizes in Kingston, John was sentenced to a year's hard labour for stealing a gelding worth five pounds which, it seems, he and his accomplices sold to a knacker[4], but on the 12th April he was apparently sentenced to death for the same offence, which was commuted to 14 years transportation. He sailed on the "Larkins" under a Captain Wilkinson and is recorded in the Tasmania Muster for 1820.[5]

According to the evidence John Pobjoy subsequently gave during the trial of the "Cyprus" mutineers at the Old Bailey, he was charged with highway robbery in the colony, but was acquitted.[6] He also claimed to have received 200 lashes at Botany Bay on another occasion. The trial record notes that, since his return to London, he had been taken to a police station for beating the father of a woman he was courting, and he also appears to have been arrested for begging. This was to have fatal consequences for the mutineers, since Pobjoy secured his release by telling the Thames Street magistrates of his heroic part in the "Cyprus" affair.

As Mrs. Richardson's article states, seven of the escaped convicts had landed in China and succeeded in persuading the British authorities that they were the survivors of a ship wreck.[7] They were put aboard ships sailing for England, but an eighth mutineer subsequently aroused suspicion when he got the alibi wrong. He was sent to London in chains on a ship which overtook that of the mutineers', and they were arrested on their arrival. They were brought before the Bench at Thames Street, and the evidence against them did not seem conclusive. Unfortunately for them, however, the clerk of the court remembered John Pobjoy's story of the mutiny and put two and two together. Pobjoy's evidence made a crucial difference, though one wonders how reliable was his identification of the jolly-boat and the soldier's shirt.

Four of the mutineers were found guilty of seizing the "Cyprus" and also of "piratically and feloniously beating and wounding John Pobjoy and others". Pobjoy continued to make the most of his part in the affair, both through his contention that the real ringleaders had escaped justice and by appealing, unsuccessfully, to Queen Adelaide, Viscount Melbourne, the Duke of Wellington and the Admiralty for a pension on the strength of his heroism.

In June 1832 he married Mary Ann Kirke at St. Mary's, Newington. Elizabeth Sarah, their only child, was baptised there in October 1833. According to the "Hobart Town Courier" for 28th March 1834[8], John Pobjoy died before this, on 31st August 1833:

> About 4 months ago Pobjoy joined the "Kingston", for Quebec, returning in the "William", laden with timber. When off Boulogne she was blown on to a sandbank and lost, Popjoy, with one other of the crew being washed overboard and drowned.

Johns' widow, Mary Ann, married George F. Whitesides in Lambeth in 1847. His daughter Elizabeth appears to have died, unmarried, in Fulham in 1905. There are a good few Pobjoy descendants of John's older brother, Francis Joseph, and his younger brother, James.

Whatever bravery and initiative John Pobjoy showed in effecting the rescue of those set ashore by the mutineers, he does not come across as an appealing character, and the sympathy of Australian accounts lies very much with the mutineers:

We first addressed the soldiers, "For liberty we crave!
Give up your arms this instant, or the sea will be your grave.
By tyranny we've been oppressed, by your Colonial laws.,
But we'll bid adieu to slavery, or die in freedom's cause.[9]

The popular hostility to the hanging of the mutineers is also understandable in the climate of 1830. The Reform agitation had heightened awareness of the privileges enjoyed by the property owning classes. For fifty years the law had been manipulated systematically in the interests of both the old and nouveaux rich and at the expense of artisans and rural workers. Figures such as Ned Ludd and Captain Swing had become folk heroes, and there were sporadic urban and rural riots well into the 1830s.[10]

Notes:

1. It is to Reg Godwin that I owe most of my information about John Pobjoy and the seizure of the "Cyprus". John's surname is spelt in various ways in different records, but Pobjoy is the standard spelling in his branch of the family.
2. The Name Identification for the Pobjoys according to the "Smallshaw formula" would be, a little misleading, "5: Gloucestershire".
3. I have so far been unable to find any guild or livery company records for this crucial area of woollen cloth production, and should be very grateful for any suggestion for records relating to Somerset, Wiltshire, or London.
4. PRO Chancery Lane, ASS131 22: Lent Assizes, 57 George. Also Mitchum, "The Mutiny and Piratical Seizure of the Convict-Brig Cyprus When on a Voyage from Hobart-Town to Macquarrie Harbur during August 1829, being the Apprehension, Trial, Sentence of the Mutineers, as Reported by The Times of Oct 14th to Dec 14th 1830", (Sydney, 1968): copy in the British Library.
5. PRO Kew, HO11/44.
6. "The Times", 5th Nov 1830.
7. According to Bill Wannan in "Legendary Australians, a colonial cavalcade of adventurers, eccentrics, rogues, ruffians, heroines, heroes, hoaxers, showmen, pirates and pioneers", (Rigby, Adelaide, 1974), the mutineers had come across the wreck of the "Edward" and found the captain's name engraved on a sextant. Other sources I know for the "Cyprus" affair are:
   * Three letters from the correspondence between James Whittaker and Miss E. D. Mercer, both members of the British Record Association, written in 1856 while researching transportees, at the Greater London Record Office. These refer to a "Gold-mine" in Privy Council Circles - the documentary evidence for the clemency appeals - but does not give a reference.
   * J. Backhouse, "Visit to the Australian Colonies", 1843.
   * F. Clune and P. Stephenson, "The Pirates of the Brig Cyprus: an Historical Novel".
   * "Pirate Ship Loose on the High Seas", unidentified Australian magazine article.
8. Quoted in Mitchum, op. cit., p.69.
9. From Frank Macnamara ("Frank the Poet"), "Seizure of the "Cyprus" Brig in Recherche Bay", quoted in Wannan, op. cit.
10. See E. P. Thompson, "The Making of the English Working Class", (Pelican, 1968) which brings a dramatic perspective on what it must have been like to live through the Industrial Revolution.

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THE ALLSOP FAMILY GROUP

Winifred Waterall

My interest in family history began in 1974 when by an extraordinary chance I made contact with Betty Grissinger of America.

Little did I know that when I visited the ancestral home of my Allsop family in the tiny village of Osmaston in Derbyshire, what it would lead to and that family history would become for me a way of life.

I had often heard my grandfather speak of Osmaston and the Ashbourne area. He had a photograph of a farm which he said was where his father was born. The Allsops were tenant farmers of the Wright family, who were the landowners and built most of the houses in the village for their workers. When my grandfather died I was given the photograph and several years later, I made up my mind to find this farm, but the thought of tracing the family history never crossed my mind.

The name of the farm was Blake House and towards the end of September 1974 I made my first visit. I spoke to the people living there, telling them that my ancestors of the name Allsop had lived there from the middle to the late 1800s. When they asked where I lived, I told them I was from the Ripley area of Derbyshire. My curiosity had been satisfied and that would be the last time I would have any contact with Blake House, so I thought!

Imagine my surprise, when just three weeks later, I saw an advertisement in our local newspaper asking for descendants of the Allsops once of Blake House, Osmaston, to write to an address in Allestree, Derby, for family purposes! Intrigued, I wrote explaining my connection with Osmaston, saying that I had recently visited Blake House. I received a letter from a lady saying her American cousin, Betty Grissinger, had been over to England but had now returned to the States, but I was the person she wished to contact. My letter had been sent over to Betty and I would be hearing from her.

Sure enough, a letter came from Betty explaining that she had visited Blake House only days after I had been there. She had spoken to the farmer, who told her about my visit and that I lived in Ripley. Before her return to the States, Betty had placed the advertisement in the newspaper for the Ripley area and luckily I saw it. This led to a lasting correspondence and my hobby of family history had begun. We discovered that we were third cousins once removed, although Betty is only six years older than I am.

I attended a lecture on family history shortly after making contact with Betty and there I met Mary Johnson, who was to become a great friend. She told me about family history societies being formed in various counties and that she and two others were thinking of forming one in Derbyshire. Was I interested in helping to form such a society? We set to work and formed the Mid-Derbyshire Family History Society which later became the Derbyshire Family History Society. Betty Grissinger was our first overseas member.

Betty and I continued our research into the Allsop family on both sides of the Atlantic and letters with information sped to and fro. After four years of correspondence, we eventually met when we both attended the Genealogical Congress held at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, in September 1978. The week following, we held our first Family Gathering in Derbyshire. Special guests were Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, the farmer and his wife from Blake House. Betty and I next met for the World Conference on Records held in Salt Lake City in 1980, and since then we have both made several journeys across the Atlantic, attending conferences and collecting information.

Whilst searching through parish registers, bishops' transcripts, census returns and wills, etc. for information on our line, we noted all references to the name in all its variants and these were indexed. We bought printouts of the 1978 IGI for Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Nottinghamshire, and later the 1984 issue of the IGI for the whole of the British Isles was purchased.

Towards the end of 1984, I suggested that we form the Allsop Family Group and apply for registration with the Guild of One-Name Studies. Betty was in agreement. We had such a large amount of information on the name Allsop that we thought it ought to be published and made available to all those interested in the name. The first issue of our Journal "Allsop Ancestors" was published in January 1985. At first, our mailing list consisted only of direct members of the family, but soon our membership began to grow, especially when we contacted all the Allsops in the Derbyshire Telephone Directory. Now a quarterly Journal of nine pages is sent to almost 200 members, 50 of whom are overseas in America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and one Australian now living in Turkey.

Members throughout the UK and abroad are helping by sending to me all references they come across from all sources from parish registers to shipping lists. The entries of Allsop and variants in the St. Catherine's House Indexes to Marriages from 1837 to 1900 have been extracted, with those to Births and Deaths not far behind. The name Allsop is by no means rare and therefore the entries at St. Catherine's House are numerous.

Family Gatherings have been held annually since 1986 and always in the month of June. The venue is normally in Derbyshire at the tiny Peakland village of Alsop-en-le-Dale, five miles to the north of Ashbourne. Here members like to converge, feeling that this is where their "roots" are firmly embedded in the soil. The village consists of the church, manor house, a couple of farms and six cottages and is situated in a wooded valley below the busy Ashbourne to Buxton road. The manor house was built in the 16th century and was the home of the Allsop family until the end of the 17th century. The Allsops had held the estate since the beginning of the 12th century. Until two years ago, the owner of the manor was a Mrs. Boyd, who was delighted to show members of the Allsop family around her home. The tiny church of St. Michael is of Norman origin and the congregation normally numbers no more than six or seven, but when the Allsop Family arrive for the morning service the church is full and it has been known for the local congregation to have to sit in the choir stall!

High above the village, on the main Ashbourne to Buxton road, is the New Inns Hotel, where until this year, we had the main part of our Gathering, booking rooms for lunch and tea and almost taking over the whole building. Recently, the Hotel has been taken over by H. F. Holidays and although the manager would have liked us to continue meeting there, headquarters in London specified that bookings must be only through their own arrangements. The New Inns was especially interesting to us, as it had been converted from a farmhouse to an inn by Henry Allsopp, son of Samuel of the Burton-on-Trent Brewery fame.

This year, on the 19th of June, we still attended morning service at Alsop-en-le-Dale, but then moved on to Ashbourne, where we had booked the parish hall, next to St. Oswald's Church. It is quite fitting that we should have been at Ashbourne as St. Oswald's is the mother church, Alsop having been one of its several chapelries. In the afternoon we were given a talk and a conducted tour of St. Oswald's by the verger, Mr. George Shaw, whose love of the church is clearly shown.

This year's Gathering was attended by seventy members including seven from America and our Australian from Turkey. In 1992 we had fifteen from the USA, twelve travelling to Derbyshire in a Heathrow hired minibus. After lunch some members like to go sight seeing as there is much to see in this beautiful part of Derbyshire, whilst others sit around and search indexes and fiche and simple renew acquaintances, meet new members and make more family contacts.

In 1990 the Family Gathering was held in Worcester, where we attended morning service at the Cathedral. After lunch at a hotel, we proceeded to nearby Battenhall where we visited St. Mary's Convent. This building had been an Allsop family home, again of the Burton Brewers, and had eventually been purchased for use as a convent. As Allsop descendants, we had been given a special privilege to make this visit. We were met by one of the Sisters, who insisted on shaking hands with us all before telling us the history of the house and leading us on a conducted tour of the house and grounds. The house was a dream of carved woodwork and stained glass windows, some of which depicted the Alsop coat of arms and we were allowed to take photographs both inside and outside. Before leaving the Convent we were treated to tea and cakes.

It has now been suggested that we should make the Family Gathering a weekend event and I am thinking along these lines, especially as next year we will celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Allsop Family Group. I often think what would I be doing now if it had not been for that photograph of Blake House and if Betty Grissinger had not visited Osmaston so soon after I had way back in 1974.

Mrs. Winifred Waterall, The Allsop Family Group, Member No. 651 [86 High Street, Loscoe, Heanor, Derbyshire DE75 7LF.]

REPORT ON THE ASTRIDGE ONE-NAME STUDY

Ann Williams

I would like to add my own gleanings from the General Register Office (GRO) Indexes to compare with some recent findings which have appeared in the Journal.

1) Favourite first or only names.
These are the most popular first names from the Birth Indexes 1837 to June 1924 for ASTRIDGE, AUSTRIDGE, AUSBRIDGE (1), ASTRIAGE (1) and AUSTRICH (1) references - a total of 411 registrations -187 males and 224 females:

Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage
George - 19	10.2	Ellen - 16	7.1
William - 18	9.6	Mary - 12	5.4
Arthur - 17	9.1	Edith - 9	4.0
James/Jim - 16	8.6	Elizabeth - 8	3.6
John - 13	7.0	Ann/Annie - 7	3.1
Charles - 12	6.4	Alice - 7	3.1
Alfred - 8	4.3	Sarah - 7	3.1
Henry - 8	4.3	Emily - 6	2.6
Frederick - 7	3.7	Irene - 5	2.2
Thomas - 7	3.7	Kate - 5	2.2
		Winifred - 5	2.2
Total - 125	**66.8**	**Total - 87**	**38.8**

2) Population Movement.
The following table, using the same GRO birth registrations, demonstrates the concentration of the ASTRIDGE surname in Hampshire, with the highest number of registrations being in Basingstoke (47). ASTRIDGE has remained very much a name found in Southern England.

	1837-1846	1847-1856	1857-1866	1867-1876	1877-1886	1887-1896	1897-1906	1907-1916	1917 June 1924
Hampshire TOTAL 213 (52%)	11	24	33	42	30	21	26	16	10
Adjoining counties TOTAL 101 (24.5%)	3	11	11	16	15	11	10	11	13
London and South Coast TOTAL 60 (14.6%)	3	5	0	5	13	9	4	5	5
All Others Total 37 (9%)	0	0	0	2	2	5	11	9	8

3) Same Name Marriages
I have only one such marriage in the GRO Indexes 1837 to 1927 (255 registrations) - the marriage of George ASTRIDGE and Lucy AUSTRIDGE in 1892. In spite of the difference in surnames, George and Lucy were first cousins once removed.

For births of children with the same surname as their mother, from June 1891 to June 1924 I have 3 such births out of 60 birth registrations - none of them children of the Astridge/Austridge marriage.

I am also interested in occupations. In my own one-name study the occupation of "gardener" is a common thread running through the generations.

Without apology I am both a "name gatherer" and a family historian. I have gathered references to possible variants of the name beginning with Almarus ESTREGE found in the Domesday Book and proceeding through Elizabeth HASTEREGE (1553 Oxford),Elizabeth AUSTRIGE (1561 London), Agnes ASRIDGE (1571 Hampshire), Agneta HASTRICHE (1575 Middlesex) and William ASTWICHE (1576 Wiltshire). The first occurrence of the name ASTRIDGE is a 1597 marriage in Romsey, Hampshire.

Isolated references to the name and its variants have been gathered using resources of the University of Calgary Library's collection of printed parish registers and the local LDS library's holdings of the IGI, Boyd's Marriage Index, GRO Indexes to 1903 (which I am augmenting by visiting St. Catherine's House whenever possible), Ontario civil registration and US Census Indexes.

I have also consulted private indexes such as that of the Hampshire Machine Breakers from which I learned of a direct line ancestor's involvement in the agricultural riots of the 1830s. William ASTRIDGE was arrested in 1830 for riotously and tumultuously assembling and obtaining money by threats and intimidation. He spent three months in jail but was acquitted at his trial. Had the verdict been different he could have been transported to Australia.

Many worldwide telephone directories are held in the Calgary Public Library. The British ones contain 62 ASTRIDGE entries - the breakdown being as follows:

Hampshire - 8; Contiguous Counties - 21; London and the South Coast Counties - 9; All Other Counties - 24.

I have written to 17 Astridges found in these directories and received responses from 14 of them. From corresponding with living Astridges I have received copies of newspaper clippings, stories of Astridges and sufficient information to enable me to purchase GRO certificates and compile extensive family trees originating with marriages in the 1700s. All present day English Astridges contacted fit into one of four such family trees. My records still have at least one large gap though, for in the U.S. Census I found Rebecca ASTRIDGE, born in the U.S. about 1820 and black - definitely not linkable to any of my known families.

The 1818 Census Index for England and Wales is coming into the LDS library bit by bit. When the Index is complete it will show total numbers and dispersal of specific surnames throughout England, Scotland and Wales on the night of April 3rd 1881. A sincere "thank you" to everyone who took a part in compiling this index - an exciting tool for one-namers.

Ms. Ann Williams, Member No. 1580 [501, 6223-31 Avenue, N.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T3B 2X2]

NAME IDENTIFICATION REPORT **Ronald Smallshaw**

The letters in the July 1994 Journal giving opinions concerning Name Identification prove how varied are opinions, yet also prove that the idea has stimulated interest among Guild members. So many will inevitably have their own considerations as to how to establish the Identity Number. I can but stress that the realisation must be simple and dependable. 1870 - 1970 represents a span of three generations and a number relating back to one's grandfather or great-grandfather must be significant today. The records of these years are reliable and I deliberately chose 1970 since in 1974 boundaries and names were savagely changed - the historic Lancashire town of Warrington was to find itself in Cheshire! Peter Copsey writes of "significant sampling errors". If the numbers were to show large differences, say as shown when taking the years 1840 - 1940, of 20 or more on comparison, this would be true. Dr. Juby would surely accept his number as 6 since his other numbers 9 or 4 are close enough to 6? As to his place identification would he not accept Norfolk as being close by Suffolk and Cambridgeshire? JUBY 6: NORFOLK speaks volumes! But the name DURNDELL needs special privilege: how many other members realise a number of 0?

The terms "rare" and "common" are meaningless in themselves. During my days in Radar in World War II, two sayings were ever popularly used, one being "Everything's relative". Only when enough members supply Identification Numbers will a degree of relativity be possible.

The fact that a name is most recorded in a certain county does not prove the origin of the name! Yet the identification of a county must be significant in 1994: surely a point of interest - a prompt to stir pens into action. I can identify my own origin in place and time as stemming from William de Smalschaghe who in 1277 was amerced for the escape of 10 sheep and fined 6d as recorded in the Court Rolls of Wakefield, but my researches began with my grandfather.

No idea can be perfect and yet a definite, and easily realised, standard of identification would prove valuable. My idea is meant as a straight forward

guide - by no means unreliable - for the betterment of understanding and closer involvement of Guild members.

The response to my request in the July Journal was slender. Here is the list. I shall write no more, but should other members wish to send me their details I shall be happy to continue to collate these for the benefit of the Guild.

Name Identifications		Member's Name	Member's Number
CAREW	21 : LONDON	Mrs. J. A. C. Richardson	1217
GOULTY	5 : NORFOLK	Dr. G. A. Goulty	0059
ISARD	4 : SURREY	Mr. J. W. Isard	1803
MARRIAGE	8 : ESSEX	Mr. H. M. Knight	1750
SMALLSHAW	8 : LANCASHIRE	Mr. R. Smallshaw	0758
WYARD	13 : SUFFOLK	Mr. Colin White	1295

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

AM I MR. AVERAGE? - PROJECT NO. 5 Did Your Family Intermarry?

Roger Lovegrove

Following the request for information(1), twenty-six people sent in information about 19,000 marriages and roughly the same number of births. The details are as follows:

Marriages 1912 onwards	18,945
Same Name Marriages	83
Births 1912 onwards	19,420
Maiden Name Births	1,008

Most of the information was for periods in the 1980s and 1990s with two submissions ending in the 1940s. All events were from 1912 onwards.

An obvious point is that the numbers of marriages and births are almost equal. Muriel Nissel in "People Count"(1) give crude birth and marriage rates for 1911-1981. It is clear from these that there were about 1.5 times as many births as marriages at the start of the period, but only 0.9 during the 1980s. So the number of births per marriage started at more than 1, finished at less than 1 and happens to average out very close to 1.

Now to the point of the project. I had picked up from my LOVEGROVE data(3) that there were far more LOVEGROVE/LOVEGROVE marriages than might be expected by chance, given the proportion of the population who are LOVEGROVEs. The question was, is this generally true and, if so, why?

The first thing to be done was to work out, for those 18,945 marriages, how many could be expected on the basis of pure chance to be same name marriages.

Pick a name, and note the period for which data is available. Choose a year from that period. From the known marriage rate and population, as given in, for example, "People Count", find the total number of England/Wales marriages in that year. Do this for each year during the period, and add them all up to give the estimated number of registered marriages during that period (the only slight problem is that population figures are usually available only for the census years, so those for intermediate years have to be interpolated). We know the number of marriages for the chosen name during this period, so divide this by the number of registered marriages to give the proportion of the population represented by the chosen name. Do all this again, but using births rather than marriages. We now have two estimates of the proportion of

the population represented by the name; calculate their average to give our best estimate of that proportion. This should also be the same as the proportion of marriages for that name which are same name marriages. So take the calculated proportion and multiply it by the known number of marriages for that name to give the expected number of same name marriages for that name.

Why should there be such a large difference? Ultimately, the explanation must come down to a matter of definition; how does the OPCS recognise a birth as being an illegitimacy to be included in their statistics? Since I did not know the answer to this, I asked them. Unfortunately, no one that I spoke with at Southport knew the answer and I was just passed from one person to another; the return telephone call that I was eventually promised never did materialise. The only information that I managed to get was their preferred terminology now is "births out of marriage" not "illegitimacies". I can understand the distinction, but have purposely used the word "illegitimacy" here since that was the term used in the tables from which I obtained the published data.

Nonetheless, use of the preferred terminology does help because it makes it clear that we should ask the question "When would a birth out of marriage not be a maiden name birth?" That is "When would the mother not be married, but nonetheless be using a surname other that her maiden name?" There are at least two circumstances under which this would happen: (i) if she was a widow or divorced; (ii) if she had adopted the father's surname. Considering the large number of marriages where the bride had previously adopted her husband's surname, the latter seems the most likely explanation.

Whatever the reason, it does seem clear that the number of illegitimacies will be larger than the number of maiden name births; the supplied information suggests by about 40%.

Can anyone, by looking at their own records, help clarify the real reason why this should be so? Although this project has now finished, I would be willing to collect information on this point, for future publication.

Finally, I would like to thank everyone who supplied information. Several people commented that they were not able to supply much. Nonetheless, it does not take many people, each supplying a little, to build up a lot. Thank you.

References

1. "Am I Mr. Average - Project No.5. Did your family intermarry?" Roger Lovegrove & Eric Banwell. Journal Vol.7, No.1, January 1994, pp 18-19.
2. "People Count", Muriel Nissel, 1987, HMSO.
3. "Letter to the Editor", Roger Lovegrove, Journal Vol.4, No.12, December 1993, pp 376-377.

Mr. Roger Lovegrove, Member No. 628 [11 Marlborough Road, Bowes Park, London N22 4NB.]

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Editor,

In the July 1994 edition of the Journal, Peter Copsey commented on Ronald Smallshaw's suggestions in "Identifying a Name" in the January 1994 Journal and proposed the calculation of two specific pieces of information from

members' one-name studies. He also suggested that other members express their views on the subject. Mine are given below.

I agree that the average number of births for each year from 1860 to 1869 inclusive gives a better measure than that originally suggested, and that listing the most frequent county (or counties, if there is a tie) gives a good geographical snapshot. On doing the calculation for my own one-name study I get:

> PRESLAND/PRESSLAND: 16: LONDON (where the "county" of London equals the registration district, 1a,1b, 1c and 1d, as suggested by Mr. Copsey.)

This, however, gives no indication as to whether virtually all PRES(S)LAND births in the 1860s were registered in London, or, at the other extreme, whether they were scattered across the country, with the number in London being only marginally higher than any other single county. As it happens, London births accounted for 52 out of the total of 164 (32%), and were followed closely by Bedfordshire (51 out of 164, or 31%).

I therefore suggest that another item of information could prove useful:

The percentage of births in the 1860s which are registered in the most frequent county (or counties).

This gives: PRESLAND?PRESSLAND: 16: LONDON: 32%

This would be a helpful, though imperfect, indicator of the extent to which a surname was concentrated in a single locality in the 1860s. The figure could range from about 2% (if numbers were evenly spread throughout the counties existing at that time) up to 100%. One drawback is that it would not reveal whether the other births were clustered in a few adjoining counties (as reported by Dr. Juby in the July edition) or scattered widely.

Mr. Andrew Presland, Member No. 1728 [58 Harborough Road, Rushden, Northamptonshire NN10 OLP.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

This is to let you know that I have at last got my act together and have started to compile a KINGSMILL report. So far I have a lot of information on the main branch of the family, namely of SIDMONTON in Hampshire, together with the KILKENNY and QUEENS COUNTY branches with sub-branches in Canada and Australia. Also I am compiling details of the family in KENT.

I would be most grateful to any members who have references to KINGSMILL, if they would send them to me.

Mr. A. J. Kingsmill, Member No. 1755 [Coremansstraat 24/B6, 2600 Antwerp, Belgium.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

The number of letters, in your July issue, about Ronald Smallshaw's letter in January caused me to go back to that issue to see just what he had said. I did not pay attention to it at the time, believing that there is one law for the "One-Namers" and another for the "Rare-Namers".

I am a one-namer because the names BAGSHAW(E) are by no means rare (there are

12,0000 births in St. Catherine's House Indexes), yet it is not a common name. When I used his formula I obtained 73 Bagshaw births in 1870 but no Bagshawes, whereas in 1970 there were 63 Bagshaw births and 3 Bagshawes. Thus I get an Identification Number of 68 for Bagshaw and 2 for Bagshawe. This might interest someone, but the other part of the index (the Identification Place) would give Yorkshire (with 20 Bagshaw births out of 73 in 1870), which is certainly misleading because there is no doubt that both families originated near Chapel-en-le-Frith in Derbyshire.

In 1991 I published a map [Derbyshire Family history Society's BRANCH NEWS, Issue 56, pp.23-26] showing the slow spread of the Bagshaw(s)s, because the Hearth Tax Returns for 1662 show 59 households in Derbyshire, 8 in Staffordshire, and one each in Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. It thus took the family some 400 years to spread more than 25 miles from Chapel-en-le-Frith. Early documents like the Hearth Tax Returns, and better still the Feet of Fines, are much more reliable than Ronald Smallshaw's proposal.

Professor Roy Newton, Member No.1261 [**Flat No. 3, 20 Hardwick, Sheffield,** S11 8W8.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

The Guild's Executive Committee tells me that the stocks of the booklet which I wrote in 1986 under the title "Record Keeping for a One-Name Study" are now exhausted and has asked me to update it before a reprint is ordered.

While I am delighted to do this and will start with a factual review of which forms are and are not available in 1994, I would also welcome comments from any members who have used the booklet and found areas in which it might be improved. It would seem to me that feedback may come from new members who were disappointed in what they found or, perhaps, established groups which use documentation which I simply do not include.

May I ask for comments to be with me by the end of November so that I can complete the revision by the end of the year.

Mr. David Pulvertaft, Member No. 110 [Tucketts, Trusham, Newton Abbot, Devon, TQ13 0NR.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

As Organiser of a small one-name society which does not have an obvious geographical centre, it is difficult to find suitable venues for meetings. This year, however, was a great success. The National Trust property Sutton House in Hackney has a slight connection in that a Mrs. Wagstaff ran a girls' school there circa 1700, so I got in touch with them to enquire about meetings. They were exceedingly helpful and our meeting and tour there at the end of May were thoroughly enjoyed.

I would warmly recommend the National Trust to anyone wondering about a venue for a meeting.

Mrs. Barbara Kent, The Wagstaff Society, Member No. 1062 [17 Red Hill, Stourbridge, West Midlands DY8 1NA.]

REVIEWS

WHATMORE PANORAMA by Geoffrey Whatmore. A5 format, 130 pages. Published by Geoffrey Whatmore, Morehouse, Abbey Place, Pershore Worcestershire. Price £11.99 including postage.

This is an abridged version of a more substantial work "Wat's Brother-in-Law" published on microfiche by the Kent Family History Society. It traces the origins and branches of the Whatmore Family, with all the usual variations in spelling, from 15th century Lancashire. Although not written in continuous narrative form, each chapter dealing with a particular district and the Whatmores residing therein, this format works well. The book also contains some 19 pedigrees. It is written in a very readable style and contains much background information, not only on the individuals themselves, how they lived, the contents of their wills, etc., but also the times in which they lived.

I thoroughly enjoyed reading this book and hope that the original enlarged version is published in book form. My only criticism is in the way in which the book is bound, the pages tending to become detached from the binding very easily.

J. "D". H.

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

HERITAGE RETRIEVAL PROJECT

Families in Britain are being asked to delve into their old photographic albums in case they contain some photos of early life in Australia, particularly Queensland.

A team of historians from the State Library of Queensland has arrived in London to begin a three week search for old photographs which they believe may help piece together the history of the one time British Colony. A very strong sentiment exists between the two countries and the Library is determined that the enormous contribution by Britain to the development of Queensland and other Australian States be recorded for the benefit of future generations.

Yorkshire born John Oxley founded Brisbane in 1824 and although initially used as a convict settlement, the area was opened up to free settlers in 1842. Many British immigrants thereafter made it their new home. The Queensland Library has little if any documented photographic history till the 1880's and it believes the answer lies somewhere in Britain. Early photographs, diaries, letters and other important material is believed to have been sent "home" to families and friends in the UK by the early British immigrants who set sail for Australia.

There is even evidence of two travelling photographers named J. Watson and E. T. Brissenden who, in the 1850's advertised their photos for sale in the local Brisbane newspapers such as "The Moreton Bay Courier". It is believed the photos were sold and in all likelihood were sent back to the UK as mementos of life in the Colony. Such photographs would have enormous historical importance to Queensland and the State Library believes descendants of those

early pioneers may have the photos in their family albums. Even the most seemingly innocuous family portrait can often provide valuable historical information.

The Library is appealing to anyone with any memorabilia of early life in Queensland, even into the early 1900's to contact the newly established Heritage Retrieval Office in Australia House in The Strand, London. Early letters written by one of Queensland's earliest pioneering graziers Patrick and Walter Leslie to their family in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1840 have recently been made available to the Library. such letters provide a valuable insight into Queensland's pioneering days.

The Queensland Library hopes its search for historical items will extend to early maps, shipboard and personal diaries and company records showing the enormous amount of private British investment poured into business ventures in Queensland such as mining, shipping, banking and insurance.

For further information please contact: Andrew Swanton, Executive Director, State Library of Queensland Foundation, Heritage Retrieval Project, Australian High Commission, Australia House, Strand, London WC2B 4LA. Telephone: 071 887 5261.

AN INTRODUCTORY GUIDE TO THE CORPORATION OF LONDON RECORDS OFFICE

The Corporation of London Records Office (CLRO) holds the official archives of the Corporation of London, the local authority for the ancient heart of London, the City or "Square Mile". The records form one of the finest municipal archives in the world and reflect the Corporation's involvement in many aspects of national and local government. They date from 1067 to the present day, and, in addition to the core administrative archive, include the records of many other institutions governed by the Corporation.

As an aid to researchers the Records Office has published **An Introductory Guide to the Corporation of London Records Office** giving details of the main classes of records held, plus short administrative histories to put the records in context. As well as other information the Guide has four black and white illustrations of items in the archives.

Copies may be obtained from: The City Archivist, Corporation of London Record Office, PO Box 270, Guildhall, London, EC2P 2EJ. The price of the Guide is £5.00 plus 60p for UK orders, £1 for European air/surface mail worldwide and £2 for air mail orders. Payment is in sterling only and cheques/postal orders should be made payable to the "Chamberlain of London".

FAMILY BIBLE INSCRIPTIONS INDEX

Often family bibles are discarded and are found in second-hand bookshops or even jumbles sales, while others are simply thrown away when a house is cleared. Many of these bibles contain irreplaceable family details of births, marriages and deaths and at times cover details which are unobtainable from other sources, such as details of vaccinations or stillbirths. In view of the need to preserve this wealth of information which so often is in danger of being lost, Mrs. Rena King of 16 Upper Shott, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire EN7 6DR, started the Family Bible Inscriptions Index.

Mrs. King collects family bible inscription from any source not necessarily those still belonging to the family in question. She prefers that photocopies

rather than transcripts be sent to her to avoid errors in transcription. The inscriptions are indexed by surname and Mrs. King will also answer enquiries. There is no charge for the first two surnames provided the enquiry is accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope, but there is a charge of £1 for each name thereafter. A list of all occurrences of the surname(s) is sent and if extractions of the name is required then the cost of photocopying the page or pages is £2 per name, plus an SAE. At the same time the name and address of the inscription depositor is passed on to the enquirer.

THE MORGAN SOCIETY

[**Editorial Note:** Mr. David Morgan, at the address below, is Member No. 2180 of the Guild.

At a special meeting held in the Morgan Room, Tredegar House, Newport, Gwent, on Friday, 29 April, not only was THE MORGAN SOCIETY (ENGLAND & WALES) inaugurated, consisting of individual Morgans seeking their family trees, but THE MORGAN SOCIETY, a world governing body for other Morgan Societies, was also formed.

With Morgan Societies likely to be formed shortly in the USA and New Zealand, the way has been opened to record genealogical details and develop the history of what must have become one of the world's great family names.

All national Morgan Societies will affiliate to THE MORGAN SOCIETY, which hopefully will hold Parliaments every four years, similar to a Scottish Clan.

It is hoped that any Guild members interested in the name Morgan will support us by joining THE MORGAN SOCIETY (ENGLAND & WALES). If members living in other areas such as Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man or Scotland, where there are separate Registration Offices, there is scope to form similar Morgan Societies.

Our aims and objectives are basic - we simply want to trace and record the Morgan heritage.

For details write to Mrs. Joyce Morgan, 11 Arden Drive, Dorridge, Solihull, West Midlands B93 8LP.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES REGIONAL MEETINGS

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.

28 January 1995 One Day Conference on One-Name Society Research - details and booking form enclosed with this Journal.

21st to 23rd April 1995 The Sixteenth Annual Conference and AGM will be held at Nottingham University (East Midlands Conference Centre). The Conference and all accomodation will be in Florence Boot Hall (all under one roof). The booking form will be included in the January 1995 Journal.

OTHER DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

8 October 1994. One Day Conference of the Northamptonshire Family History Society, "Dying To Find Ancestors", at the Cornmarket Hall, Kettering,

Northamptonshire. Cost £9.50 per person including lunch. Reservations 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. Telephone: 071 729 1415.

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.

2295 FARMER, MR MAURICE JAMES — BIDDULPH [C] BIDDULPHE [C] BIDDLE [C]
MARIES FOLLY, BIRDINGBURY, RUGBY, CV23 8EW

2296 CARPENTER, MR ROLAND L. — NO NAME REGISTERED
204 7TH STREET EAST, ADA, MINNESOTA 56510-1131, USA

2297 JOSEY, MISS LINDA FAY — JOSEY [B] JOSEE [B] JOSIE [B] JOCE [B]
12 PEARL AVENUE, KALLANGUR, QUEENSLAND 4503, AUSTRALIA.

2298 WOOD, MR MICHAEL EDWARD — DUNSTER [C] DUNSTAR [C] DUNSTARR [C]
5 BLAKEMORE WAY, PRIORY GARDENS, BELVEDERE, KENT DA17 5RP

2299 BELL, MR JAMES — BELL [C] ROUNCEFIELD [C]
207 EXETER ROAD, EXMOUTH, DEVON EX8 3DZ

2300 RICHARDS, MR EDWARD GRAHAM — GAMPTON [C] GEMPTON [C] GAMTON [C]
2 PECKARMANS WOOD, LONDON SE26 6RX

2301 CAIRNS, MR DAVID B. — McKINNELL [C] McKINNEL [C]
MELROSE COTTAGE, DUNRAGIT, near STRANRAER, WIGTOWNSHIRE DG9 8PH

2302 LAW, MRS LENORE F. — JACK [C] JACKS [C] CROSWELLER [C]
32 WELKIN CRESCENT, NEPEAN, ONTARIO, CANADA K2E 5M5

2303 PARTRIDGE, MR BARRIE — PARTRIDGE [C] PARTRICH [C] PATRICH [C]
P.O. BOX 1026, PORT FRANKLIN, VICTORIA 3964, AUSTRALIA

2304 BLOODWORTH, MRS JOYCE MARGARET — NO NAME REGISTERED
BOD HYFRYD, RUTHIN ROAD, CADOLE, MOLD, CLWYD CH7 5LQ

2305 REID, MRS GLORIA DAVINIA — DOE [C] DOO [C] DOOE [C] DOW [C] DO [C]
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2306 DURNDELL, MS BRENDA — DURNDELL [B] DURDELL [B] DURDLE [B]
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2311 SALKELD, MRS INGRID P. MEDLAM [C] MIDLAM [C] MEDLEM [C]
51 PARKWAY, COXHEATH, MAIDSTONE, KENT ME17 4ER
2316 NICHOLSON, MR JONATHAN A. NO NAME REGISTERED
16 TOPSFIELD ROAD, CROUCH END, LONDON N8 8SN
2318 DILKES, MR KENNETH W. B. DILKES [C] DILKE [C] DILKS [C] DILK [C]
40 SYMONS AVENUE, EASTWOOD, LEIGH-ON-SEA, ESSEX SS9 5QE
2319 PENMORE, DR GARRY WALLACE PENMORE [C] PANMORE [C] PENNORE [C]
MILLFIELD, OAKRIDGE LYNCH, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE GL6 7NZ

WE ARE SADDENED TO ANNOUNCE THE DEATHS OF THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS;

0706 BIRCHENOUGH, MRS F. J. LHG DIED 6 APRIL 1994
1444 MIDWINTER, MRS MAJORIE EMILY FAWLK DIED 4 MAY 1994

DEADLINES

The deadline for the January 1995 issue is Monday, 7th November 1994 and for the April 1995 issue is Monday, 6th February 1995.

There has been some difficulty with material sent on disc since the computer will not accept high density discs.

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

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

The Aims and Objectives of the GUILD are:

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

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

In furtherance of these aims the Guild:

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

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

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

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

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

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

New applicants for membership of the Guild should send a stamped addressed envelope to the Registrar, requesting a Registration Form. Overseas applicants should send three International Reply Coupons. The Registration Fee is £4.00 for each name registered; each registration may include up to five variants. The Annual Subscription, payable 1st January, is £8.00, and covers four issues of this Journal and two issues of Family History News and Digest. On joining members receive a copy of the current edition of the REGISTER OF ONE-NAME STUDIES and supplements and new editions as they are issued.

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