

The Journal Of

ONE-NAME STUDIES



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The Journal of
ONE-NAME STUDIES

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Mary Rumsey

First, a big thank you those members, who have volunteered to be reviewers, their help is very much appreciated.

Secondly, I must apologise for the article which appeared on page 171 of the April Journal (Vol.5, No.6) unfortunately the article "Christian Names" attributed to Jessica Freeman was in fact notes from a talk given by Mr. George Redmonds in Brisbane last year. This was due to a misunderstanding and I apologise to all concerned.

The topic of the use of Christian names is one which is of interest to many one-name researchers. Repeated use of the same group of Christian names over the generations may provide a valuable clue in identifying family groups. However, of more general interest is the distribution of unusual Christian names in the past. Sometimes the local gentry gave a child an unusual name only to be copied by a number of villagers when a child of the same sex was baptised. An example of this is to be found in the parish registers of the village of Bentworth in Hampshire. The entry of Polliximia Wither's baptism in the early 17th century was quickly followed by those of several other Polliximias before the name fell out of use within a few years. Other examples give no clues as to why the child was given a particular name. Radegund Rumsey, the daughter of William Rumsey of Bickton, Hampshire, who was born in the early 16th century, seems to have been given her uncommon Christian name, certainly without reference to her father's family, and one can only assume that it may have been used in her mother's family. Her siblings were named Richard and Ann, two names which frequently occurred from the beginnings of the Rumsey family in Hampshire circa 1275.

This year I have received more letters for publication than at any time since I became Editor. I believe this to be good as it means that members are reading the Journal and are prepared to express their views on a number of topics. Certainly it has always been my view that the Journal provides a forum for those members whom because of distance, ill-health or other reasons may never attend an actual Guild meeting. Nevertheless, this increase in correspondence seems to have been largely centred around two topics, namely, how seriously we should take our research and the question of membership categories. The range of views expressed on these is enormous and I hope that they may be reconciled to the satisfaction of as many members as possible.

I would like to comment on two other opinions expressed in this issue. First, that members do not receive enquiries and/or sent data regarding their registered names. Personally, having been a Guild member for eight years, few of the enquiries I have received have mentioned where the enquirer obtained my name, but have made a specific enquiry with or without a stamped addressed envelope! Is this the same for other members? Also I have found that except for the occasion prior to Guild membership, when I received enquiries from people hoping to be related to the Royal Family through Mildred Windebanks, I have received more Rumsey enquiries than Windebanks ones. This seems to be directly in relation to the proportion of people bearing the names. The Rumseys in this country being far more numerous than the Windebanks. Secondly, the question of professional genealogists and Guild membership is raised with the view expressed that professional genealogists should be excluded from membership of the Guild. This seems to support a growing view that professional genealogists are to use an Americanism "out to make a fast buck" and/or are in some way tainted. Having been a professional genealogist myself and still am to the degree that I still teach family history for one term per year and occasionally research for old clients (thus earning taxable

income), I find this view offensive and so must some other members, this is especially so as the amount of money made during a period of about nine years will only pay for little more than one quite inexpensive holiday. Also when once approached to research a Windebank, I explained that this information came gratis as forming part of the Windebank one-name study and only asked that I receive the pedigree giving the Windebank link. The client received the information free, but I did not receive a pedigree. It is my belief that the fact that some commercial concerns operate businesses whose standards leave much to be desired, some of the criticism directed at them has recently rubbed off on all persons researching professionally. As to making money, a friend who had the viability of becoming a professional genealogist researched was quoted a fee of £20 per hour being necessary to earn a living and last year on the Institute's stand at the Family History Fair the fee of £30 per hour was quoted in the same context.

THE CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

Peter Goodall

As you will have seen in the Executive Committee's Report, which accompanied the Balance Sheet for last year and was included with the April Journal; we are proposing to seek suitable accommodation for the Guild. Initially, this is to house former members' records and progressively as (1) a place of rendez-vous for all members from overseas as well as in this country, (2) for exhibiting displays of interest to members and members' research, (3) for meetings and lectures, (4) a specialist library collection and (5) culminating in a place of full-time administration and services.

First, as I see it we need a depository, even a safe room with a tin box will do for starters, for members to bequeath their research records or copies of them to the Guild. This would be especially for those who haven't a family relative or society willing to keep them. Some members are reluctant to hand them over to a genealogical society or local records office whilst they are alive, since access to update is difficult, and after their decease they cannot be withdrawn by a future Guild member re-registering the surname.

Some members have expressed to me a wish to commence depositing parts of their research now and then to go on adding to it, if only the Guild had the facilities.

From the outset, limited access both for members and the general public would need to be arranged. The building ought to be in London to encourage use by our overseas members and in close proximity to other genealogical institutions and libraries.

I put this idea forward as our Millennium project, visualising it to be fully operational by the turn of the century.

At the AGM the Executive Committee was asked to bring to the 1996 AGM detailed proposals to further these aims. A number of avenues are to be explored including remaining under the umbrella of the Society of Genealogists. May I have your views and suggestions on this matter.

The questionnaire sent out with the April Journal has been filled in, so far (May 12th), by half our membership. Thank you for such a good return in such a short space of time. It is most encouraging to members of the Committee.

The Guild is to be officially advertised on CompuServe. This to begin with will be without the registered names. Depending on the response we receive from members when canvassed in the future as to whether they wish to have their names put on the "information superhighway", it is hoped later to add

most, if not all, of the present registered names with members' names and addresses. In the meantime members are reminded not to place registered names (other than their own or that of another member with that member's consent) on Internet, Compuserve or any other automatically processed information system without the consent of the Executive Committee.

THE MARRIAGE INDEX - entries are needed! This is our Project, originated and collected by Kelvin Warth. What are you doing about it? Send your entries direct to Kelvin, Membership No. 386, on disc or manuscript.

NOTES FROM THE SECRETARY

Jessica Freeman

Christian Names

I very much regret that due to an error the article on Christian names which appeared in the April Journal was attributed to myself, and not to its true author, George Redmonds. This article was the text of a lecture that George Redmonds gave at the Brisbane conference last year, and which I handed to the editor with the suggestion that she might like to commission something similar; unfortunately due to a misunderstanding she published it under my name. My abject apologies to George Redmonds.

The 21st Anniversary of the Federation of Family History Societies

The ballot for this event was drawn by Derek Palgrave at the AGM, and was won by Peter Goodall, the Chairman - just to prove that Lady Luck does sometimes confound expectations! The reserve is Graham Ullathorne.

Family History Club

Some Guild members may be experiencing problems with the delivery of a publication by this organisation. The Trading Standards Department of Mid Glamorgan County Council is willing to advise anyone in need of advice or information: contact Mrs. Julie Lipscombe at the Trading Standards Consumer Advice Centre, 45 Dean Street, Aberdare, Mid Glamorgan CF44 7BN, or telephone on 01685 871097.

REPORT ON THE GUILD MEETING AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT CONFERENCE

Richard Moore

The Guild meeting at the Isle of Wight Conference was well attended with thirty present. The alternative programme was a lecture by Anthony Camp, while many took advantage to sightsee on the Island.

Iain Swinnerton and Derek Palgrave had committee meetings to attend, so Richard Moore took the Chair assisted by Ernie Hamley.

The attenders comprised about six "A" and ten "B" and "C" members with the remainder interested in learning about Guild activities.

The programme for the next six months was advertised and then there was an Open Discussion which covered the following topics:

- (1) Members requested whether it was practical to publish the telephone numbers of committee members in the Journal to make contact more convenient.
- (2) The Journal distribution dates often meant that the Federation's "News and Digest" was very late in reaching members and the Executive was asked to consider this, together with the "old chestnut" of whether to

continue distributing it free to members. The "old timers" suggested that it meant that at least all Guild members knew something of the wider world of family history activities.

- (3) The problem of Welsh patronymics was raised. These are not surnames in the strict sense and made it really impossible for names such as "Enoch" for example to be covered as the Guild required.
- (4) The meeting sought much more education and guidance in computer operations, in particular methods of transfer and Internet were discussed.

During the one and half hours we covered a variety of topics and certainly proved the preference for this type of meeting at half yearly conferences.

Mr. Richard Moore [1 Cambridge Close, Swindon, Wiltshire SN3 1JQ.]

"THINGS ARE SELDOM WHAT THEY SEEM" a talk given by Dominic Johnson at the AGM and Annual Conference and reported by Polly Lawrence

Sub-titled "A Fresh Look at Palaeography" this was an interesting talk and underlined the pitfalls which can occur in attempting to read old documents and parish registers.

We have all, she suggested, known that moment of panic when we look at a document for the first time and cannot read it.

This might be because the document is written in an old style handwriting (such as Secretary Hand); because it is written in a hastily scrawled hand; because of bleeding through from the other side of the page (particularly difficult to read on a microform version of a document) and also because of the use of unexpected spellings and abbreviations.

Dominic suggested the best way to cope with the older hands is to obtain a book with good reproductions of documents together with transcripts (and translations if necessary) and to practice reading them, starting by reading each word letter by letter. One of several such books that she suggested was "The Handwriting of English Documents" by L. C. Hector (reprinted Kohler & Coombes, 1980). You might also find locally run evening classes in the subject.

Many abbreviations were introduced, particularly when documents were written in latin, and Dominic demonstrated these to us by showing slides of original documents and also gave us a very useful handout with examples not only of abbreviations but also of unexpected spellings. The latter are often the most unexpected when the documents are written by a "dialect" speaker. Some examples she showed us included "a new and a lam" which interprets as "an ewe and a lamb" and "a noder cow" meaning "another cow". The way to overcome this is to read the document out aloud.

She also dealt with the two Anglo-Saxon letters which persisted down through the ages, the "yogh" (Saxon "g" written " ") and the "thorn" written " " which has the sound "th". Over the years the shape became corrupted to a "y" giving rise to the "olde English" "ye" which is really an abbreviation of "the".

As a final note she showed us a line in a document which appeared to read something like: "beep ... in the soup" but pointed out that this was another use of the "thorn" and did in fact read: "beeth ... in the south" ie "being ... in the south".

Her handout also included some very useful reproductions of various documents, together with a Palaeographic word Search puzzle and a crossword puzzle to test our wits!

It is hoped that the answers to the crossword will appear in a future Journal.

Mrs. P. M. Lawrence, Member No. 278 [Box 1, 3 St. Mary's Paddock, The Ridge, Cold Ash, Newbury, Berkshire RG16 9JX.]

COMPUSERVE FOR ONE-NAME STUDIES - PART 2

Mike Spathaky

Access to phone books

When Dixie Hansen e-mailed me through the CompuServe network to say she had a friend who had CD ROM of the US Phone Books, it was the opportunity I had been looking for. There is a CompuServe service that gives access to the complete US phone books but it is quite expensive to use. Dixie's friend did a global search for Cree on his CD ROM (a computer-readable compact disc) and downloaded the results to a file on disc which Dixie uploaded to a Forum Library from where I downloaded it to my computer - there were 510 Cree's listed, with phone numbers and addresses! A one-namers dream!

I got back to Charles Cree, US representative of the Cree FHS and we discussed the possibilities of a complete mailshot. Charles was agreeable to doing the posting so we would be paying US internal postage rates. The Cree FHS had some funds which could be allocated to this. Composing the letter needed much thought, but there was a helpful article on this in CompuServe's Genealogy Forum Library. This pointed out that enclosing a return stamp or sae would more than double the response rate so was worth doing, even if you could only afford to mail half the people. So we got going.

I weeded out invalid addresses and some dupes from the address file. This left 409 addresses. From the file I then computer-printed address labels which I air mailed to Charles with a draft letter for him to photocopy. He bought the envelopes and has started to send out the mailing in batches. That way we can learn as we go along and perhaps vary the wording of the letter.

Charles reckons the early signs are of a response rate near to 25 per cent. He just e-mails me with summaries of replies and I then send the freebie Cree News that we promise to everyone replying and follow up any further correspondence. If that rate is maintained Charles and I are going to be very busy keeping up the correspondence and will have to farm it out to other members. I am not complaining - it is a very good response rate.

Genealogy Software from CompuServe

I was not one to use dedicated genealogy software until recently. I started with a word-processor for correspondence and notes, then set up a general purpose database for my records, as many one-namers no doubt do, and a desk top publishing package for drop-line charts. I have not been too happy with the last of these however, in spite of the superb quality; they are laborious to compile and major up-dates mean repeating most of the work.

Many messages on the CompuServe Genealogy Forum are about software as you might expect. In fact CompuServe have just created a second Genealogy Forum (GENSUP) for technical support of particular genealogical packages. In the CompuServe Libraries I found I could download as shareware a couple of programs from Spansoft of Dunfermline called Kith & Kin and TreeDraw which seemed to suit my purpose. (Shareware can be downloaded free and used on a trial basis.

If you like the program you then send off the payment and usually receive the latest version by post plus a manual and follow up technical support.)

I also downloaded a demonstration file of The Master Genealogist (TMG) which many people were raving about on the Forum. After comparing it with other software I decided to use TMG as my main database with Spansoft's TreeDraw for its superb drop-line charts. Data can be exchanged between the two using the (more or less) standard GEDCOM file format for genealogical data. I was able to order TMG from the distributors in California using my credit card number through CompuServe Mail, this being guaranteed as a private mail service. They air mailed the package to me but even with customs dues it worked out cheaper than buying from the UK distributor. Technical support from the creators of TMG is tremendous. Using CompuServe Forum, replies to my requests for help are always waiting in my mailbox next time I connect.

CompuServe and the Guild of One-Name Studies

I believe that the implications of CompuServe for the Guild are considerable. There are tremendous potential benefits to one-namers in having access to this network, particularly its Genealogy Forum and the Guild has potentially much to contribute to the development of the CompuServe Genealogy forum; a worldwide electronic network tailor-made for one-name studies, and the near future is sure to see developments which will make it even more effective as a way of linking those researching the same families.

Firstly, any Guild member who already has a computer may wish to consider acquiring a modem and the necessary software to access CompuServe. Such members can reasonably expect to have a similar experience to mine, depending partly on the rarity and distribution of the name they are researching. Secondly it would be of benefit to all members if the Guild itself were to become involved.

Advertising the existence of the Guild on CompuServe Genealogy Forum would, I feel sure bring many more one-namers into Guild membership. A clear statement of the obligations as well as the benefits of membership would have to be given of course.

The list of surnames registered with the Guild could be uploaded to the Forum Library and possibly the complete Register including names, addresses and categories of members. In theory this might reduce the current level of sales of the Register to non-members, but I believe CompuServe members are a different and new target area for the Guild's membership. The Guild might need to consider the priority as between sales of the Register in printed form and serving members interests by distributing the Register freely in electronic form.

The Guild might also arrange for surnames listed in the message headers on CompuServe's Genealogy Forum to be systematically scanned and matched against the list of registered names. A standard format e-mailing could then be sent to the originator of the Forum message giving him or her the appropriate Guild member's name and address. There are some cost implications here and perhaps a pilot scheme could be tried first.

I would be happy to help action some of these proposals if the Committee approves. The era of cheap and rapid electronic communication has arrived and with it significantly better chances for one-namers of contacting other genealogists researching their names. The Guild has the opportunity through these networks to be at the forefront of the genealogical superhighway and thus to become a much more influential worldwide body. It needs to grasp this

opportunity now or some other organisation will do it and the Guild will simply be bypassed by one-namers.

Appendix: CompuServe - What It Costs

You do need a PC or Apple Mac computer fitted with a modem which any computer dealer can fit for under £120. Make sure it is a fast one with speeds up to at least 14400 bps. An introductory offer on the starter pack of software, user guide and subscription will cost £15.50 instead of £26.45 if you quote the name and user ID of any existing subscriber (eg Mike Spathaky 100417,2363). Phone the sales department on 0800-289378 (freephone UK only). I received the introductory package in the post the day after I phoned, with software discs, manual and a starter credit of \$25 connect time. I should say that I have no connection with the CompuServe organisation apart from being a subscriber myself.

After the first month, which is free, you pay £6.50 a month plus connect charges. (The latter were halved in February.) After a few tries you will get the hang of reading and writing your messages off-line and the connect time charges and BT line charges will be quite small, (provided you stick to weekends and after 6pm on weekdays). I have never used my free e-mail allowance which went up in February to 90 messages per month. Personally I find CompuServe very cheap to use and amazingly good value for what I have got out of it.

Mr. Mike Spathaky, Cree Family History Society, Member No. 1785 [9 Fairgrove Hill, Oadby, Leicester LE2 5RL.]

ARE MY PATTENDENS TYPICAL?

Karen Celia Tayler

It would be interesting to know the size of other members' one-name studies. After eleven years of researching my maiden name I have 8,746 individuals on cards. There are 3,871 births registered at St. Catherine's House from 1837 to 1990, 2,863 marriages and 1,381 deaths, making a total of 8,115. If I know a person's date of birth, marriage and death then they will have only one card, but some cards have only one event recorded. In the instance of my knowing the other spouse, then a marriage generates two cards.

I have 605 wills from 1383 to 1987, but the earliest record found so far is a de Patinden in the 1254 Kent Assizes. The earliest first names were William and Cecilia de Patinden in 1318 Kent Fines. Celia, my second name, or Cecilia has been a family name for at least the last three generations. but in my mother's family. In the 1334 Kent Lay Subsidy the name had evolved to Patindenne and then to Patynden by 1463. This spelling alternates with the current spelling of Pattenden for the next eighty years, although I have found over thirty variants, mostly in Kent and Sussex with some in London and Surrey.

The telephone directories were searched in 1988 for Dr. Mascie-Taylor's project to map and analyse the distribution of surnames in England and Wales. There were 448 Pattenden entries ranging from 15 to 71 entries in Kent, Sussex, London and Surrey to one or two entries in most of the rest of the country.

Using file names to bring together first name variants like Catherine and Kathleen, Emma and Emily, I have 534 different first names. Less than two fifths of these are male so the Pattendens are obviously more adventurous with girls' names. Of the top ten names, the top five follow the two fifths, three fifths ratio, but there are more boys in the six to ten most popular names:

Elizabeth 507, Mary 448, John 368, Ann 360, William 356, Sarah 247, Thomas 245, George 195, Henry 181 and Ellen 151.

Some of the more unusual names I have found are not listed in books giving forenames: Alucia (F) born 1858, Argate (F) born 1766, Artie (F) born 1902, Betteres (F) born 1568, Bullar (?) born circa 1900, Epsy (?) born 1860, Hursley (M) born 1866, Jehudijah (M) 1808, Milcah (F) 1762, Morden (F) born 1713, Sibly (F) born 1629, Tace (F) born 1679, Tomsen (F) married 1618, Ullace (F) born 1859 and Yden (F) died 1544.

I wonder whether other members have come across the same names, or others. Perhaps we should compile a directory of unusual first names that do not appear in current forename directories! It would be interesting to know how many Guild members have a similar number of records for their chosen names and the size of their range. I wonder if anyone has a surname so unusual as to have only one entry at St. Catherine's House? Is there any list of sources available to the Guild as I have found Pattenden entries as place names, house names and surnames in some very strange places, including the credits for television programmes, business cards and even a novel.

Mrs. Karen Tayler nee Pattenden, Member No. 1001 [56 Yew Tree Road, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN4 0 BN.]

TO EVERY PURPOSE THERE IS A PROGRAM - Some Thoughts on Software for Family History
Alan Lindfield

Much has been written about the use of computers in family History, and it is probably true to say that if you were to ask fifty people their opinion on the most efficient software and method of using it, you would obtain fifty different answers! The observations which follow inevitably represent a personal view, and are admittedly based upon limited experience of the various alternatives favoured by other family historians. Having said that, we have found a solution which serves the Lin(d)field One Name Group reasonably well, and others may be interested in the logic by which we arrived at that solution.

Many of the tasks for which family the historian uses a computer are basically no different to those undertaken in other spheres of activity. Word processing and Desk-Top Publishing for example are uses shared with most business operations and increasingly with leisure activity and education. Similarly, a family history society may use spreadsheets, graphics packages and databases for accounting, membership records and for presenting material in support of lectures and meetings. The Lin(d)field One Name Group has certainly used all of these to various degrees in the two and a half years since its formation. Clearly, some general purpose packages, particularly databases and word processors, may also be used to store data on individuals for the purposes of research, while spreadsheets and drawing packages may provide a method of printing and displaying family relationships.

Family history differs from other activities however, in the nature of the information stored and also in the conventions which have become accepted for its presentation. There is an obvious requirement to be able to link records on individuals and to label these linkages in terms of family relationships. The data relating to individuals may be somewhat vague, particular with regard to dates and spellings of names. There is generally a need to search records on the basis of particular attributes, not necessarily the names. It is on the choice of software for this complex task of recording and searching records, and presenting relationships, that opinion is most widely divided.

Some researchers advocate the use of purpose-designed genealogical packages, while others favour spreadsheets, word processors or general purpose database software, which they adapt for their particular way of working. Clearly different solutions work for different people. The choice depends to some extent whether one is conducting a one-name study or recording a single family; it must also depend to a considerable degree on the likely number of individuals to be recorded. The basic requirements are probably common to most situations, but the relative importance to each depends on the application. The basic requirements are as follows:

(1) **Storage**

We need to store, and subsequently modify, certain items of data in respect of each individual, such as dates and places of birth, marriage and death. Additionally, we need to store textual and possibly graphical material as part of each record or associated with it.

(2) **Search**

We need to be able to search large numbers of records for individuals having a particular name, or on the basis of other attributes such as occupation or location. Ideally, the system should make an automatic search for matching records whenever we attempt to enter a new record.

(3) **Exchange**

We need to be able to exchange data with other researchers, preferably in a machine-readable form such that the recipient is not required to type in vast amounts of data.

(4) **Linkage**

We need to be able to present the data, both on screen and also as output to a printer or as a file for transfer to a word processor, this presentation needs to include both individual records and also related sets of records with relationships shown. The formats available for presentation should include as many as possible of the conventional formats used in family history, such as trees, Ahnenfael, Register format, etc.

We can obviously provide the necessary storage in a word processor, using a mixture of free text and tabulated data, and most word processing packages also enable searches to be made for particular words or names. However, the wordsearch facility in a word processor usually works by moving through the text to each matching word in turn, rather than by allowing the user to choose from a list. Searching a particular field in a table is also far from straight forward, and it is even more difficult to arrange for similar entries to be displayed automatically when attempting to enter a new individual.

Spreadsheets, once used mainly by accountants, have developed to include many of the facilities of a database, such as searching and sorting of records. As such they may have something to offer the family historian, provided that the number of records fits within the permitted size of the spreadsheet. However, they are not generally designed to show linkages between sets of data, at least not in terms of hierarchical or family relationships.

Graphics packages, including CAD (Computer Aided Design) software, offer perhaps the most flexibility in printing out drop-line trees and other graphical material, but offer virtually nothing in the areas of data storage, search and exchange.

Given the inherent problems of keeping the same data in several different forms, it seems to me that the advantages of concentrating everything in a single package, far outweigh any disadvantages. In view of the limitations

of word processing, spreadsheet and graphics software, the most logical choice seems to be a database of some sort. Whilst general purpose databases may have some facilities for linking records, and have unrivalled capacity for storage and search, I believe that purpose-designed genealogical software has the edge in terms of presentation facilities and information exchange. Whilst it may be possible to set up a general purpose database to print data in the various standard formats, and even to format the data in GEDCOM format for sending to other researchers, it hardly seems worth the effort when genealogical packages offer these as standard features.

I have seen it suggested recently that for a one-name study, it is desirable to use a general purpose database for listing all the isolated occurrences of the name, and a genealogy package for showing only those individuals who have been connected into particular branches. Personally, I can see no advantage in this approach and have always found it more convenient to have all the data stored in a single set of files. We store individual records, such as phone book entries and unconnected birth registrations, using the individual add facility in Brothers Keeper.

Of all the various output formats available, I find Register format the most useful, in that it allows all the data to be printed in a manageable form, without making large inroads into the already depleted rain forests. If all the additional information and text files are included, Register format fulfils most of the functions of a series of Group Sheets and provides a complete genealogy in a single document. Indeed, many published genealogies consist of nothing but the Register format listing, interspersed with biographical notes and comments. Since Brothers Keeper has the option of printing all the notes and text files associated with an individual record in a Register printout, it is possible to store all material necessary to write a complete genealogy and to print it out whenever required.

I was asked recently for some tips on using Brothers Keeper, and I have included these as they illustrate many of the ways in which we use that particular software. Many of these are of course possible in other genealogical programs and may therefore be of wider interest.

- (1) Always enter something in the birth date field, even if only the century in which the birth probably occurred. There is nothing worse than browsing through a list of names, half of which give no clue as to date!
- (2) Use standard spellings, particularly of surnames. Where a number of variants exist, try to reduce the number to manageable proportions by selecting, say, five standard spellings, and then using the notes to give the actual spelling encountered in particular records. For example, we group all variants into LINDFIELD, LINFIELD, LINKFELD, LINGFIELD and LINVILLE, and standardise all surnames to one of these. This also saves having to agonise over which one to use in the name field when several different sources have different spellings for the same person.
- (3) Use the audit facility. Brothers Keeper has the option to maintain an audit file showing the date of all changes to field and the content of the field before and after the change. As yet, there is no facility to record changes in the notes and source fields, so I usually record corrections with the original and new source. For example, a source for a birth date might read "Prev shown as abt 1821 from census 1851; actual date from death cert".

- (4) Enter every new piece of information in the database somewhere. If it cannot be associated with an existing record with a high degree of certainty, note it as unproved, using question marks in date and location fields where appropriate. At least the record will show in any search you make for that location. If it is not possible to associate the new information with one, or at least a small group of records, enter a new "person" as a carrier for the information. It is very easy to combine records later when duplication becomes apparent.
- (5) Decide on standard formats at the outset. For example, you may wish to have all surnames in capitals. I did not bother with this originally and had built up a database of some 5,000 records before importing several thousand more from the IGI from the computers in Salt Lake City. These records use capitals for surnames, so I then had a mixture which looks untidy when printed out. I am now slowly changing all the early records to capitals and wishing I had used them in the first place! Use standard abbreviations for common words (PROBABLY, POSSIBLY, etc.) in order to save time and disc space, and to facilitate searching. Use abbreviations for the common sources which consist of letters/numbers not commonly found in the English language. For example, opcs/b for St Catherine's birth references (from the Office of Population Census etc.); CR51, CR61, etc. for census references. These are a useful basis for searching and allow all records having, an 1851 census entry, to be listed and indexed by Brothers Keeper automatically.
- (6) In general, I would advise not to re-use numbers in the database. Doing so causes confusion when someone to whom you sent a printout several years ago, writes with a question referring to a particular record number. If that number has since been used for someone totally different, it can be difficult to work out who they are referring to. We leave duplicate records in the database, suitably marked as such. (We use DUP followed by the alternative record number as an entry in the reference field.)
- (7) Use ----- for people whose names you do not know, rather than *unknown which causes that person not to print out on any records. The advantage of ----- is that you can still enter data, however vague, and also it is easier to modify when an actual name is known. If you use *unknown you have to go into add mode to give that person a name and this can be fiddly when children are already attached to the other parent.
- (8) If in doubt, use a new record for each person to whom you find a reference. In this way any subsequent attempt to enter the same name will cause Brothers Keeper to present a list of people of that name already in the database. Witnesses to marriages, for example, may well turn up more than once and it is useful to associate those marriages. It may allow you to deduce a connection between people who had the same witnesses, and of course someone who witnesses a marriage in one year might have been engaged to a brother or sister of the bride or groom, and may well turn up later as a bride or groom in another record. Witnesses at Quaker marriages are particularly useful in that the order in which they are listed reveals the closeness of their relationship to the happy couple.
- (9) Do regular housekeeping exercises on you data. For example, you might choose a county or place in which you know there to be number of births

or marriages and print out a list (using the wordsearch facility) of all records having a reference to that place. I find it helpful then to note these on a large piece of paper, and then to attempt to group them by village, names of parents and period. This is one exercise in which good old fashioned paper, together with the Mark One human brain, wins hands down over the computer! Brothers Keeper is very effective for storing and searching, but is not yet clever enough to deduce connections on the basis of geography or naming patterns. Even if any connections are somewhat circumstantial, I find it helpful then to link parents and children speculatively, so that in any future research all possible linkages are presented for consideration. Naturally, care must be taken to add a conspicuous and emphatic note to the effect that such relationships are not proved!

(10) Use the database for **absolutely everything** possible.

- Any text document, such as a will or a newspaper report, can be attached to a record as a text file and will print out on register format and other reports. Any graphics such as maps, drawings or photographs, can be attached as PCX format graphics files and displayed from within Brothers Keeper.
- I use Brothers Keeper as an address book for other surname researchers; anyone researching the name CLIFFORD for example is entered as RESEARCHER CLIFFORD. If I then enter ? CLIFFORD as the name in the modify screen, followed by F8 to search, I can browse through a display showing all CLIFFORD surnames in the database together with those people (not necessarily called Clifford) who are researching the name. If on the other hand I merely want to see who is researching the name, I enter RESEA CLIFFORD. (Brothers Keeper only searches on the first 5 letters of each name.)
- I also use the database for addresses of libraries and family history groups to whom we send our newsletter. This allows us to print a complete set of mailing labels from Brothers Keeper and also to search on names and areas of interest. Searching for all records containing the place BRAINTREE for example, will give me a list of everyone who has lived in Braintree, but also will include Braintree Historical Society.
- Membership records for the One Name Group are similarly stored in the database.. Members are entered as individuals with the connections to their respective ancestors and a label added in the reference file which includes membership number and the latest year for which the subscription was paid. I can therefore assemble a list of current members by searching the reference field.

Mr. A. G. Lindfield, Member No. 1892 [Southview, Maplehurst, Horsham, West Sussex RH13 6QY.]

THE LONDON STORY - A LOCAL CONNECTION

Beryl Bucklee

Family history may lead us into many unexpected places, but it cannot be often that it leads to unexpected connections on one's own doorstep. Yet this is how I became involved in the LONDON story and what has evolved into a one-name study.

Just before World War II my father did some research on our own family history. This was partly to confirm stories that he had heard from his father

that a Whittington Landon had taken over Bucklee interests in Bewdley and the family's original home in Bodenham, Herefordshire, and also to see if there was any justification for the family's use of the Bulkely arms in the 19th century.

I was intrigued on coming across a novel about the Regency poetess, Laetitia Elizabeth Landon, by Helen Ashton which was published in the 1950s. From the will of Thomas Bucklee dated 1822, I discovered that his daughter Mary had married Richard Landon. Then on retirement I came to Wallington and my attention was caught by a tablet in the parish church to a Charles Wharton Landon, who died while serving as churchwarden in 1913. By this time I had joined the Herefordshire Family History Society. Then two articles appeared in their Journal about Laetitia and her uncle, Dr. Whittington Landon, who had been Dean of Exeter, Provost of Worcester College and Vice Chancellor of the University. These articles were written by Mr. Landon Thomas, so I wrote to him and asked for any information he could give me. He gave me details of Richard and Mary's family and their connection with Laetitia, Whittington and the family in Wallington. Also Mr. Thomas said that a cousin was working on their own line, members of which had settled in Staffordshire.

Then the local history group asked me to look into the Wallington family, as little was known about the Old Manor House where the family lived or its inhabitants. However, I wanted to follow the fortunes of Richard and Mary's family.

While checking local directories for the Old Manor House, I came across two other Landons who lived locally in the early part of this century. Richard Landon who had a draper's business in Croydon and later for a short time in Manor Road, Wallington, turned out to be a grandson of Richard and Mary. At the same time in the next road was living Edward Cyril Turton Landon. These men had lived less than a mile from where I am now living, Woodcote Road being a continuation of Manor Road. To the time of writing this I have traced back Edward's line through the St. Catherine's House Indexes and wills to 1800 without out finding any connection with my own family.

In tracing the fortunes of Richard and Mary's seven sons and five daughters it seemed best to go through and extract all Landon entries from the Indexes at St. Catherine's House and the Wills Indexes at Somerset House which I began.

The Landon family is thought to have come from France, the Chateau Landon being located near Montegis. However, documents in the Scudamore archives show the Credenhill branch in Herefordshire in the early 14th century. The French line produced two Huguenot lines, one of which came to England quite early prior to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, but went on to settle in the American colonies; while the other Huguenot branch came to England, like so many others, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, their descendant Mr. Theodore Landon recently becoming President of the Huguenot Society in London. Also a branch of this family has been found in Cork in Ireland.

Dr. Whittington's line is well documented, as were the lives of so many clerics or those who served in the army. This family published a pedigree in 1912 which I have yet to check against the St. Catherine's House Indexes.

It is fascinating exercise to see the main groupings of the name and the reflections of social change. So far no Landons have been found in Scotland, although there may be a phonetic connection with the Laudon family of Ayrshire. Several Landons saw service in India and some settled in the then

British colonies and two direct descendants of Richard and Mary live in Australia.

Miss Beryl M. Bucklee, Member No. 1812 [174C Woodcote Road, Wallington, Surrey SM6 0PD.]

PROJECT NO. 6 - THE 1881 CENSUS. IS YOUR COUNTY AVERAGE?

Eric Banwell

One principal requirement recommended by the Guild is that entries from census indexes be extracted. This has been a hit and miss exercise, very dependent on the enthusiasm and available effort in local family history societies. I have personally seen and extracted entries from the 1851 census for 17 counties and excluding 1881, for a few others. Nottinghamshire for me has been the exception where indexes are comprehensive. I recall that at the Guild AGM held in Newark in early May 1992, a local person apologised to me that the final registration district volume of the 1891 census index was complete but not yet published. I received the BANWELL extracts from it by post a week later. That performance put me, and I guess most other family history societies and Guild members to shame.

To return to the 1881 Census, in February 1988 at the initiative of the British Genealogical Users Committee, the 1881 Census national indexing project was launched. A member, the Genealogical Society of Utah, took the lead and coordination of transcription work was undertaken by the Federation of Family History Societies. Less than three years later the first county index was published and today some thirty-five counties are available. Progressive issuing of these has enable me to make both personal and broader name studies. I have access to Somerset records in my local library which is within ten minutes walk and to all counties issued so far at the Family History Centre within half an hour's drive. I guess that many Guild members have similar or better access. To use colloquial parlance, for one-namers the 1881 Census project is "the best thing since sliced bread". I trust that all Guild members are completing their personal name extracts.

I have extracted names of personal interest to me from all counties issued; so far carried out a general study of names in Somerset, Gloucestershire and Devon and am extending this to other surrounding counties. In this article I am concentrating on aspects of the Somerset analysis that will be of general interest to Guild members. I hope it will stimulate similar studies in other counties.

First, I noted the number of entries for the 5,134 in the index to registered surnames exactly as spelt in Part 1 of the 1995 Guild Register. Of these, 1,064, or 20.7% occurred in Somerset. Exactly 198 or some 18.6% of Guild names in the county were single name entries. Further analysis of those 198 show that only 50 were born in Somerset; a further 43 in the surrounding counties of Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire; 83 elsewhere in England and Wales; 5 in Scotland; 6 in Ireland; 8 overseas and 3 where the place of birth was unknown. Those figures will demonstrate to members that it is vital they check every county for the unexpected entry. I have found a few "missing persons" in my researches.

I then looked at the "Top 50" (Vol.4, No. 11, July 1993, p.333). Of these, eight names had been in the 1992 Register and these represented 2.16% of the population. Come the 1993/4 Register, two of these names ALLEN and WOOD had been withdrawn and MORGAN added. These seven registered names of the "Top 50" nationally, still represented 1.83% of the population. In Somerset in 1881

the seven represented 1.93% of the county population. In the 1995 Register, JOHNSON, LEWIS, MARTIN and PHILLIPS had been transferred to Part 4B, leaving only three of the national "Top 50" names registered with the Guild. These, HILL, KING and MORGAN represent only 0.73% of the national population and just over 1% of 1881 Somerset. I was then surprised to find that only twenty-four of the national "Top 50" appeared in the Somerset "Top 50". Of the Somerset "Top 50", six are registered with the Guild. In addition to HILL and KING from the national list, COX, PALMER, WATTS and WEBB are included. These six comprise 2.21% of the county population.

In the analysis of three projects between 1989 and 1992 I estimated that the Guild represented about 2% of the population. I did add the proviso that this assumed that the cumulative individual returns were representative of the Guild overall. In July 1993 I indicated that the percentage was almost certainly much higher but did not have sufficient data to state a likely percentage. No other member has submitted any other estimate of coverage or questioned my figures. I now find that of the 469,500 entries in the 1881 Census Index for Somerset nearly 49,400 are for names registered with the Guild. This representation of over 10.5% for Somerset puts a new significance on the importance of the research data held by Guild members for family historians at large. Whilst all counties will be different, it is possible that names registered with the Guild have passed the 10% post in population coverage. If so, this is a significant milestone towards the Guild target of having a researcher registered for virtually every surname.

My 10.5% coverage is based on a complete county sample, the size being 1.9% of the population of England and Wales. At the time of writing, census indexes have been released for 35 counties that cover 29% of the 1881 population. By the time this article is published more will be available. I hope that the County Representatives will accept the challenge of organising a study of their area of responsibility to determine Guild representation. Distributing alphabet letters or Register Part 1 pages around members prepared to participate would minimise the individual effort involved. For counties with no appointed representative or for members prepared to help in a county where they do not live, I would be prepared to coordinated the activity in order to avoid duplication of effort. For example, only in the case of Glamorgan do we have a county representation in Wales, yet all Welsh counties are issued and available for analysis.

If you are prepared to help in the collection of data for this Guild project, please contact either your County Representative or Eric Banwell direct stating our county of interest and enclosing a DL size stamped addressed envelope.

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

LETTERS

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Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I am often tempted to "write in" to a newspaper or magazine, but I am usually too busy with my one-name research to actually put pen to paper (or rather fingers to keyboard). However, the two Journals I have read since joining the Guild at the start of the year have been so lively in their content, in particular the thought provoking "Letters" section, that I have been

sufficiently stimulated to add my "six-penn'orth". I say six penn'orth rather than two-penn'orth because I want to cover in this one letter more than one of the topics that have recently been aired.

CATEGORY OF MEMBERSHIP

May I endorse Mr. Graham Jaunay's suggestion that there should be a membership category to reflect national coverage of a study (or even regional, albeit as associated member if necessary). I started researching my surname, RIGGS, in Dorset where I believe it originated, and have subsequently widened my research to cover the whole of England, Wales and Scotland. Rather than rush to widen it further to a worldwide basis, I wish first to consolidate it in a comprehensive database for Great Britain. I would have thought that most members start to research on their own family, widen it to all other examples of the surname in the district(s) concerned, and then extend it further in a progressive basis. Furthermore, I am concerned as much with the **quality** of my information as its **quantity** - I use information that I am given as a signpost telling me where to look, rather than take everything at face value (like the IGI).

Category C membership by definition implies that I have not yet built up a significant collection, whereas I believe I have done so at county level, but it will be a few years before I can hope to do justice at the worldwide level which categories A and B demand. In any case, I would prefer to extend my research first to Ireland (even if the surname may have a separate derivation across the Irish Sea!) In the meantime, as Mrs. Vivienne Fitch pointed out, to describe our studies in the Register or at Open Days as "incomplete" is to ignore completely the years of effort some of us have already expended in research - how many Category A or B members can truly swear that their studies are **complete** as distinct from **comprehensive**?

More critically, it may prevent the reader of the Register, or the person enquiring, from benefitting from the research, which is surely the whole point of publishing details of our membership. I believe that most persons enquiring from overseas are primarily interested in tracing details of their ancestors before the family or families emigrated from Great Britain, in which case a national category of membership would encourage them to contact us, instead of the "incomplete" stigma deterring them.

PHONE BOOKS

I have soldiered on through all copies of the phone books at my local branch library, compiling a database of names and addresses, only because the Guild tells me that I must. A mere head count is inaccurate because:

- (a) when someone moves, duplications or omissions can occur because the publication dates of the phone books differ from area to area;
- (b) when more than one directory covers part of the same area, a subscriber is then included twice (or even three times in the case of some of the entries in the Devon directories!).

Up to a third of the subscribers are ex-directory anyway (as I am myself) and this varies by socio-economic group so that, with respect to Ms. Jessica Freeman, any social and economic information they provide is suspect. This figure is even higher in the Home Counties and so since the ratio varies geographically, this too would distort any distribution statistics.

1881 CENSUS INDEX

Dare I be controversial and suggest that as far as England and Wales and Scotland are concerned, one's time is far better spent extracting the details by occurrences of the surname in question from the 1881 Census Indexes, as I have done for all the counties so far issued. One can not only plot the

distribution for every enumerated person with that surname in the whole country, rather than a mere sub-set from the phone books, but can also analyse places of birth for the senior male member of the household with that surname, which is a truer indication of origins and migrations.

In my case, this analysis has substantiated my theory that Dorset is an "epicentre" for the surname RIGGS, having 389 people in 132 households. Of the neighbouring counties, Hampshire has 71 people in 33 households (with 23 of its 33 "heads" born in Dorset), Devon has 21 people in 25 households and Somerset has 40 people in 14 households. The remaining 69 people in 37 households are scattered amongst a further 17 of the 57 counties so far analysed, or to express it another way, out of a total of 241 "heads" in 57 counties, 169 were born in Dorset.

COMPUTER MAPS

This in turn brings me to my next topic, raised initially by Mr. Alan Savin and responded to by Mr. Roger Havelock. I too need to plot distributions and show them graphically on a map with maximum impact.

When I first started researching RIGGS in Dorset some twenty-five years ago, I extracted the details of all occurrences of the surname by parish in the 1851 Census (before the admirable index was compiled by the Somerset and Dorset FHS). I also extracted the majority of those for the 1841 return, and all those parishes in the 1861 return which had shown households with the same surname in 1851. I then obtained an Ordnance Survey map (which in those days showed civil parish boundaries) and manually compiled a "scatter map" using different colours for the individuals in each census.

In this way, I proved the concentration of the surname primarily in the parish of Cheselbourne in which my own ancestors first appear in the registers in 1665, and also in the parishes immediately adjoining. In "my" parish, there were 69 RIGGS in 14 households in the 1861 Census which, using the Victoria County History population figures, amounts to 16% of the population of the village. How much easier now I am comparatively computer literate to carry out such exercises on PC! I use Lotus Freelance as a graphics package, but the maps included in the TIFF image library supplied with the package show counties "post 1974 reorganisation" and of course the counties are about to be reorganised again. I share Mr. Havelock's desire for a "template library" of maps showing pre-1974 counties, registration districts pre-1852 and post Second world War (for the GRO and Census data), and county maps showing the original parish boundaries (a la Phillimore's Atlas).

Incidentally, if the Guild still wishes us to waste time analysing name distribution from phone books, providing a suitable map would present a problem because the areas of coverage and a sizable proportion of the phone book numbers themselves change from year to year!

Having only started subscribing to "Computers in Genealogy" when I blew the dust off my past papers and started my genealogical research again at the end of 1993, I missed the review of Tracback which Mr. Alan Bardsley refers to in his letter. However, following his helpful suggestion, my cheque is on its way to the program's developer so that I can try out the demo disk.

MIGRATION OF MINERS TO THE SOUTH WALES VALLEYS

My wife's family tree, as distinct from my one-name study, contains numerous examples of how mobile miners were in the nineteenth century.

On her father's side, her 3xgreat-grandfather was a collier in Carmarthenshire, working in the South West Wales coalfield in the 1820s. He moved to Dowlais in Merthyr Tydfil in the 1840s with his wife and children.

My wife's 2xgreat-grandfather then moved from Dowlais to Maryport in the Cumberland coalfield and may even have worked briefly in the mines on the East coast as well, since his wife was born in South Shields. By 1881, however, he had returned to Dowlais to live in the same street that he had earlier left to go North.

On her mother's side, one coal mining branch came down from Lincolnshire, another from North Wales (with the children being born in Caernavonshire, Denbigh and Flint as the father moved from mine to mine), and a third came across from Paulton in the Somerset coalfield. The latter came over to the Eastern valleys of Monmouthshire in the 1850s, married a local girl, returned to work in the Somerset coalfield by 1871, and then came back to Wales a second time to work south of Merthyr by the time of the 1881 Census.

Yes, Merthyr was certainly a Klondike, a term used in Mr. Blencowe's letter, being the largest town in Wales (larger than Cardiff and Swansea combined in the mid 1880s). It grew so fast that the beds of some of the shift workers in the mines and iron works were never cold - as one shift got up to go to work their beds would then be occupied by an earlier shift returning home to sleep. There is an excellent, very detailed analysis of the 1851 Census in the book "Methyr Tydfil in 1851" by Harold Carter and Sandra Wheatley (Cardiff U.P. 1982), available by inter-library loan, which proves that immigrants from different counties settled in their own little enclaves in Merthyr and in Dowlais, forming mini-communities.

Some of the immigrants from Somerset and the West Country may well have come over the Bristol Channel on the paddle steamers Mr. Spear had heard of. These were the famous Campbell's White Funnel ships and as a boy I sailed on these in the 1950s going from Penarth to Weston on our Sunday School outing. In fact, I also went on one in the early 1980s from Porthcawl to Ilfracombe for the day. In addition and pre-dating the paddle steamers, there was a host of other small ships moving between the Somerset ports and those on the South Wales coast as well as the ferry from Aust (north of Bristol) to Beachley (outside Chepstow) which continued to run as a car ferry until the Severn Bridge was opened in the 1960s.

MIGRATION OF TINTERN FROM SOUTH WALES

Finally, on a more light hearted note, those members who will have attended the Day Conference on May 27th will have discovered the dastardly plot by GOONS. Yes, Tintern is in Gwent and not in Gloucestershire (as referred to in the last two Journals, course literature and other publications). In other words, the GOONS tried to hi-jack it from Wales into England! We have exported many valuable products, but those of you who will have experienced the beauty of its setting will realise we want to hold on to Tintern.

Mr. Geof Riggs, Member No. 2408 [Peacehaven, Badgers Meadow, Pwllmeyric, Chepstow, Gwent NP6 6UE.]

Dear Mary,

Thank you for an excellent April 1995 Journal with many interesting letters and articles of current interest. Thank you also for passing on the correspondence mentioning my article in the January Journal. I have filled in the Questionnaire but there are so many questions in the air at the moment that I thought I would write. I apologise in advance for the length of this letter.

I did not realise that we could use the Guild logo on our correspondence. It does not copy very well from the coloured journal cover and leads me to suggest that perhaps the Guild could start a shop or library of useful items members could purchase or borrow by post. The logo would be useful on writing paper or for people like myself, who use computers, available on disc to be imported on to computer written letter.

A library with one location or many locations (perhaps run by the local county representatives) with access to indexes, printouts, sources Guild members have found useful and deposits of journals from Category A members. Kelvin Warth's marriage index would seem like a good idea, also a register giving details of members researches, perhaps as an addition to the yearly register. This would be useful so that people with similar size projects could contact each other.

On a larger scale, some other things that would be useful to me and I am sure other members to have available through the Guild are some of the indexes from which listings have been recommended as the minimum requirement for Categories A and B. I am registered as Category B, although I have not been able to get to the Scottish and Irish records. I have heard that New Register House Edinburgh, now have their records on computer and hoped that they would be available on CD-ROM or by computer network, but alas they require you to visit in person if you want more than a five year search for one entry. Although my husband has put up with many visits to St. Catherine's House over the years, I do not think he would agree to two weeks holiday in Scotland or Ireland for the same purpose. How long would it take? It took me twelve days over two and a half years with help from my husband to collect the births, marriages and deaths at St. Catherine's House, circa 9,000 entries.

How do people overseas manage to get hold of these records? I see that it says in the Register that "For overseas members major parts of the (recommended minimum requirements) are available on microfilm/fiche ..." and would be grateful to know where these are available. Perhaps the Guild could produce a Members' Handbook showing the availability of these records and others of use.

I list below the availability of records that are "Recommended minimum requirements" as far as I know them, but would be grateful to know of any way of getting hold of the Scottish and Irish ones.

1. St. Catherine's House, London, births, marriages and deaths (available on microform though not widely).
Belfast (availability not known).
Dublin (availability not known).
Edinburgh (personal visits only for large extractions).
2. Phone Books (English ones in large libraries - overseas ones difficult to locate.
3. Wills (at Somerset House - others availability not known).
4. IGI (LDS Libraries and some public libraries).
5. County Histories.

Could the Guild help by arranging to microform records that are the recommended minimum for Categories A and B, so that they can be more widely available for members to purchase or to borrow by post or visit from a Guild library or libraries. I cannot see that the repositories would have any objections to their indexes being filmed, as St. Catherine's House, births, marriages and deaths, Somerset House Wills, etc. are only indexes and not the

original entries. The IGI is widely available now, although telephone directories for other countries are difficult to find.

I have accessed the United States telephone books by computer network and found a Canadian correspondent who has sent me the Canadian ones. The "World Book of (your surname)" mentioned in the April Journal has also been useful as I keep an index of addresses from wills and telephone books, etc. I had assumed it took data from the telephone books, but in fact it must have had a source like electoral registers as the first names and addresses supplied have enable me to work out families where the husband is listed by forename in the "World Book ..." and the wife's initials are in the telephone book. It contains 628 entries in Great Britain compared to the 481 in the phone books. It is an expensive list of names at £21.95 but until recently I had not been able to access the Canadian telephone books and had no idea there were 101 Pattendens in Canada.

The "World Book of ..." covers Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland and the United States and I am quite pleased with the 124 Pattenden names and addresses of which 10% are new to me. Although the name and address section called "Pattenden 1995 International Directory" is said to be "as current as possible" I would guess that the information had been collected in about 1991 from the addresses I know of where people have moved that year and are listed under their "old" address.

In the April Journal Eric Banwell mentioned that we needed an article on the Guild Marriage Index. When I sent my marriage index data to Kelvin Warth he asked me to write an article on it how I input it which I did in January.

Mrs. Karen Tayler nee Pattenden, Member No. 1001 [56 Yew Tree Road, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN4 0BN.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

When I see the word "Telephone Directory" in print, my hackles rise. Some of us remember the Post Office telecommunications service that buried "Telephone Directory" early in 1984 and with a fanfare of trumpets gave birth to the first of a new look generation with the name "Phone Book". The babies retained the name when adopted by British Telecom in 1986 and continue to thrive today.

The words "Telephone Directory" appear at least five times in the April 1995 Guild journal and also in the February 1995 issue of the Prospectus. Perhaps you could use your editorial prerogative and if necessary correct material received prior to publication. By copy of this letter to the Honorary Secretary I trust that the next print run of the Prospectus will also be altered.

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

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

Dear Mary,

I have followed with interest the correspondence about the Burke's Peerage Book of ----'s, I too, told everyone not to waste their money. However, I did get a copy of "The Burke's Peerage World Book of Huntingfords" - as a joke, although really a birthday present from my father.

I have found it really useful for my one-name study. The first 7/8th is useless, but the final few pages have proved invaluable despite the repetitions and inaccuracies. From these I have been able to locate a Spanish/French branch of the family and have also found the addresses of several ex-directory Huntingfords. I presume that this information has been taken off the electoral rolls.

The registry gives first names and single or widowed ladies are called Ms. which is actually helpful, although I dislike the term.

I can only speak from personal experience, but I find "Burke's Peerage World Book of Huntingfords" an absolute gem! Nevertheless I would not recommend it to someone beginning their family history, but for one-namers like ourselves it is a useful aid. It is hardly a "World Book" either as some countries do not appear at all and I know that there are Huntingfords living there. Also some of the addresses are out of date and several of the people are deceased.

I am wondering if any other members share my experience?

Mrs Lyn McCulloch, Member No. 795 ["Barrymore", Marbury Road, Comberbach, Northwich, Cheshire CW9 6AU.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I have read with interest the various letters in your current issue concerning the reasons why individuals join the Guild, and I offer my own reasons here because they are slightly unusual.

I prepared a NEWTON genealogy so that my sons (and also other family members) could have a record of my biography and ancestry. Their mother died and I then married a BAGSHAW and compiled a similar list, only to discover three very interesting facts.

(1) The BAGSHAW(E)S originated in the vicinity of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, but took 200 years to spread only 150 miles from their origin:

this made it rather interesting to follow their spread, and the various reasons for it.

(2) In the 17th century there was a dispute between two branches which were both armigerous, and one member wanted Garter King of Arms to disbar the other line. As a result all the early documents were thoroughly investigated several times. Thus, whereas most genealogical researchers struggle to get even further back in time, the BAGSHAW(E) origins have been settled, and I am free to investigate more recent Bagshaw families. So I collected every Bagshaw(e) entry in the 1992 IGI and every entry at St. Catherine's house from 1837 to 1992 (11,000 births, 7,000 marriages and 9,000 deaths), as well as every other Bagshaw(e) occurrence that I came across.

(3) There are only about 7,000 Bagshaw(e)s living and it has been satisfying, for example, to be able to tell a Bagshaw in California that she is descended from an Abraham Bagshaw who was born in Pembroke in 1740. She was very pleased, and so was I!

I do not propose to try to form a BAGSHAW(E) Society partly because I do not have the time to do so but mainly because there does not seem to be a wish by the different "clans" to combine with "the other lots", although each "clan" is generally interested to learn of connections within their "own clan"!

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

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I do not know whether you would be interest in a letter from a non-category member, but having read the letters regarding the membership categories and obligations, I am prompted to tell you my reasons for becoming a member.

I have always meant to try to trace my family origins, in particular my paternal side, as our surname GILLARD was and still is very uncommon in these parts (my grandfather moved to Bangor in the late 1880s and we are the only family of the name here).

My dormant interest was awakened some four or five years ago by an enquiry from Australian relative who was tracing her family origins. Her father, my uncle, settled there after the 1914-18 war.

I was able to tell her some facts and stories learnt from elderly aunts over the years, but could not help with any definite date, etc.

Then I saw a reference to the Guild in the national press, and having enquired I was very excited to find my name already registered! So, I joined and now I am in correspondence with the GILLARD researcher, Mr. P. J. Gillard, who is helping me; I also send him any information I receive from Australia.

I enjoy reading the Journal and the reference to the new Quaker Family Society's magazine - Quaker Connections - is interesting as there are such connections in my Gillard ancestry which is proving rather difficult at present, so I think I will pursue on those lines.

Hoping the foregoing will be of some interest.

Mrs. Phyllis Jones (nee Gillard), Member No. 1754 [Woodside, 20 Upper Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2SR.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Let me first make the point that those who profess to being professionals, ie those who charge for information, should NOT be members of the Guild. The Guild, unless I am completely wrong in my impression, exists to put searchers in touch with researchers and we are enjoined not to make charges I have never done so in all the years I researched the Brougham families before I joined the Guild: it has, in fact, cost me a lot of money in purchasing certificate, wills, census copies and so on; but the expenditure has not been begrudged as my own knowledge was increased at the same time.

The second point that I would make is more in the nature of a query. Why do we have categories at all? We are all family historians, some with vast quantities of information covering the whole world, some with relatively little information, but seeking more and all willing to help others. What does the Guild need to know about us? first, that we exist. Secondly, how far down the path we have gone, (a) in our native country and (b) elsewhere. This should be relatively easy to establish.

The Guild also need to decide what it is - a quasi-academic body, like the Society of Genealogists, or a focal point of contact for those interest in particular names (and possibly their variants). Is it possibly that the Guild is trying to be too many things to too many people? Is that why it is so little known overseas - and even in this country? Surely a good way of spending some of our limited resources would be to run a solid advertising campaign through the family history societies' journals and newsletter so that the Guild becomes as well known as the local FHS? Like some of your other contributors, I have, in the past six years, had only one request for information through the Guild, yet nearly all those who have contacted me belong to their local FHS.

I first became interested in the Brougham family before the war, when I was at school in Australia and my great-uncle lent me a great wodge of papers purportedly about the family and its descent from the kings of Naples and almost everywhere else. When I asked how anyone knew this, I was met with the haughty stare that only a late Victorian great-uncle can bestow upon a schoolboy of sixteen who dares to question the work of his elders.

The war intervened and I later reversed the migration trend and came to live in England. The bug was still there, but it was not until 1978 when my sister asked me if I could discover why our great-grandfather, Patrick Brougham, ostensibly the heir-apparent to the Brougham estates through the will of his grandfather, should suddenly at the age of nineteen decide to migrate to Australia and see the estates pass to the hands of first his uncle, William, 2nd Lord Brougham, and then to his cousin, the 3rd Lord Brougham. I would probably still be looking for the reason if the late C. Roy Huddleston had not remembered that many of the remaining Brougham papers are held by the library of University College, London. Great-grandfather Patrick had been a very naughty boy and had been packed off to Australia by his uncle Henry before he brought disgrace upon the family (it wasn't a heinous crime that he committed, but it came at an opportune moment, and served to cover up dark deeds that had been done by Uncle Henry and the aforesaid William. Almost another 30 years were to elapse before Patrick's youngest brother discovered what these deeds were. I discovered them 130 years later still.

In the process of searching for clues, I became aware that there were more Broughams in London, Liverpool and Manchester phone books than I could account for in the family as I knew it. Who were they, and where did they come from? I began to send out mail-shots, very few of which were answered; but those

who did respond began to paint a picture of at least one other Brougham family, and possibly more. A letter from Western Australia, written by a resident of West Sussex, who was on holiday, added to the picture and postulated a family group of Broughams who were probably related to the Broughams of Brougham Hall.

At this point I met the late Miss Peggy Stacey, who was entirely self-taught and who taught me most of what I know about family research methods. She had already begun to piece together the "other" family, now referred to as the Broughams of Brampton. Just before her death in 1992, we had information about yet another Brougham group from Devon, but now of London and South Australia. I have now been able to complete their family tree with considerable help from members of this group.

I make these points because yet another correspondent (Mrs. Fitch) complained that an inquirer had been told that her study was "incomplete". Is any study, particularly one that has worldwide connotations complete? I have so far written over 60,000 words about the Brougham families of which I am aware and have drawn up 15 or 16 family trees with more in the pipeline; but I know that my study is far from complete. There are fewer than 150 Broughams in the UK phone books; another 50 or so in Australia and several hundreds in the USA. I cannot claim to hold the records of thousands, but I think I have all the pre-1800 broughams in the UK: I am unsure because of the paucity of records along the northern borders. I cannot chase up all the Broughams who have been recorded as Broom(e), Bruffam or Bruffham, much as I would like to do so. At 73 time starts to become finite and to quote someone else, "there is so much to do and so little time in which to do it". As every researcher knows no matter how diligent one is the help of members of the family is essential unless one has a bottomless bank balance.

I carry on with the hobby because it interests me, otherwise I would have stopped years ago when I discovered great-grandfather's indiscretion. I have also been able to bring a little joy to others by introducing them to relatives they never knew they had and that in itself is sufficient reward for work done. Peggy Stacey would not have wanted it any other way.

Miss Stacey's research notes passed to the Society of Genealogists in July 1993 as she had requested. I have additional material to add when I can get to London. My own notes, almost a duplicate of Miss Stacey's will be offered to the Cumbria Record Office, for that is the true home of the Broughams.

Mr. Peter Wyly, Member No. 997 [8 Burnham Close, Culcheth, Cheshire WA3 4LJ.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I read with interest all the letters in the April Journal (Vol.5, No.6) regarding the different categories of membership, etc. and I hope that one more letter on the subject will be allowed.

After reading through all of these and the different points of view brought out in them, I must agree, for the most part, with one in particular, namely that of Graham Jaunay (Member No. 1955). As an overseas member myself, I strive to collect all references to my registered name and have quite a large collection including most references from St. Catherine's House. However, like Mr. Jaunay, when I have written to other members inquiring about other registered names in my family history, I have either never received a reply

or else been told that their study is a regional one and that they could not help me!

I have only ever received one enquiry through the Guild, all other enquiries have come via other sources such as word of mouth or from other journals or periodicals. Most of these enquirers I have been able to help either in a large or small way and eventually have been able to help all of them even further as more information has come in.

I too will remain a member of the Guild in the optimistic hope that someday someone out there will be interested enough to contact me regarding Croasdale. In the meantime I do think a separate category should be made available for those who wish to do regional studies only, as then others would not have to waste the time and trouble of writing for information that is just not there. Also, more than one person could register the surname if they were interested in a different area or in a complete study. Originally I disagreed with this point of view as I felt that a one-name study should be worldwide in scope, but I have come to feel that there are people who will do just as they wish any way and they should be accommodated as much as possible so that membership is not lost.

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

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

A quick response to two items on the April 1995 Journal (Vol.5, No.6).

First to the interesting article on Christian names, I concur with the point made on page 173 that the "gentry" sometimes used classical forenames through the generations. In the DAUNT family, Achilles has been used on numerous occasions for several centuries in many branches, mostly as the first forename of the first-born son. Even in present generations, it has remained in use as a second or third forename in several instances.

Secondly, to the editorial point about the possibility of rare surnames dying out, I refer to the MIGNON family (MIGNAN before the early 19th century), of which to my understanding, the male line has completely died out from the descendants of Etienne (Stephen) MIGNAN, who escaped the Huguenot persecution at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) and fled from near St Brieuc in Brittany to Plymouth. The family flourished as merchants and later in the forces of the East India Company (see my article "The East India Connection" in the Devon Family Historian, April 1993). In my research into the family (my wife's grandmother was Violet Mignon 1879-1968), I have made contact with at least one member of each branch of the family and I have been told that the male MIGNONS have died without male offspring. The only male MIGNON I have found in the UK (in Yorkshire) came over from France during World War II and settled here. The surname although uncommon is still to be found in France, with a concentration in Brittany.

I have found no living descendants of Stephen in Australia, New Zealand, Canada or the USA, although I should be most happy to be proved wrong. A Henry MIGNON is alleged to have gone to Australia in the mid 19th century, but I have found no trace of him there or of any descendants.

Mr. Peter J. Spear, Member No. 1078 [58 Gally Hill Road, Church Crookham, Fleet, Hampshire GU13 0RU.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I notice from the Accounts that the Guild is spending over £3,000 per year on purchasing and posting a copy of the Federation's "Family History News and Digest" to each member. I consider this a waste of the Guild's funds, as if any member wishes to obtain a copy there are numerous outlets where it can be purchased. Buying from one of these, means that you will get it sooner after it is published and not up to three months later, which is the case at present.

What do other members think?

Mr. John R. Hailey, Member No. 1022 [1a Ashurst Walk, Croydon, Surrey CR0 7JX.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Last September we had a lovely holiday at our daughter's home in Columbus, Ohio, in the USA. My wife lay by the pool in temperatures over 80 degrees, while I spent the week in the State Genealogical Library.

It took me two and a half days to extract all the UREN entries from the Indexes to the US Census returns for Ohio and all the states which fed Ohio with immigrants.

Then I started on the Census films using lovely automatic-feed reader/printers and finished up with 114 pages of printouts at a cost of 5¢ per page.

On examining these census pages, however, my heart began to sink. there they all were, families named UREN with very few variants, but only half from England. Other places of birth included Austria, Hungary, "Slovakland", Germany, Ukraine, Russia, etc.

What do I do? I am registered as researching every reference to the name worldwide and in any time period. Already I am nearly overwhelmed with the quantity of material coming in from the English speaking world. At my age and with deteriorating health, I am daunted by the prospect of starting on German, Slavonic, Russian, language research!

Am I alone in the Guild with this problem? If not, how do other members approach it?

I have, in the past, agreed with those who criticise the Guild for being dominated by names of English origin. Now I am beginning to feel I am being hoisted on my own petard!

I would be interested to hear comments on my situation from the Executive Committee and other members.

Mr. Chris Barrett, Member No. 257 [Flat 3, 44 Earls Avenue, Folkestone, Kent CT20 2HD.]

REVIEWS

SATIN AND SILK The Journal of SWARBROOK(E) One-Name Study Group. Issue No.1, September 1994. A5 format, soft cover, 8 pages, typescript. Edited and published by Mr. C. G. Swarbrook, 3 Ensign Court, 96 Marina, St. Leonards on Sea TN38 0XA.

This interesting booklet is intended to trace every known holder of the SWARBROOK(E) family, whether alive or dead, and it contains several useful articles. (1) A criticism of the "Hall of Names" for offering a SWARBROOKE coat of arms which actually belongs to SWARLAND. (2) A discussion of the extent to which SWARBROOK and SWARBROOKE become interchanged and mentions 15 other variants. (3) The derivation of the name from SWARBRICKE in the parish of Kirkham in Lancashire. (4) It introduces readers to the benefits of the IGI and the Guild. (5) Two accounts are given of battles, one in which a SWARBROOK won a Military Medal and the other an operation of the Leicestershire Regiment in which all three of the early tanks broke down. (6) Finally it gives precise details of references for further reading on the topics mentioned. The Journal's name comes from the close association of many SWARBROOK(E)s with the silk mills. It is well laid out and the only photograph is clear and useful.

R.N.

THE PLEYDELL SOCIETY Newsletter No. X, February 1995. A4 format, 16 pages. ISSN 0269-1590. Edited and published by David Jarman, 16 Ambleside Way, Egham, Surrey TW20 8JN.

In his introduction the editor states that it has been five years since the last issue of the newsletter. This is a shame because the newsletter is excellent. For all PLEYDELL researchers or anyone with links with Coleshill House (the Pleydell ancestral home and Training Centre for the British Resistance in 1940) this is essential reading. There are mentions of most, if not all, branches of the family, although some knowledge of the family origin is sometimes assumed.

Although the type face is small the print is clear and easy to read. There is a good mix of articles which will be of interest to all levels of knowledge and experience. 1995 is the 500th anniversary of the death of the earliest known Pleydell ancestor and the newsletter includes details of a planned reunion on the 9th and 10th of September.

J. P.

THE MENNINS by A. Michael Mennin. Hardback with illustrations. Published by the Author at Croft Cottage, Sutton on the Forest, York YO6 1DP, 1994. ISBN 1 873 35 7.

This book is about a family which has, like most families, risen and fallen over many centuries. The result is a very good account of the various members and their escapades.

The text covers the movement of the family from the Lowlands of Scotland to various parts of the United Kingdom. Commencing with possibly the first

member of the family so far located - Agulfus Menyanium, who signed a Scottish charter in 1095 - ceasing with the latest member born in 1993, who is mentioned on the family tree contained in the book. In between those two dates the book shows the family has won and lost many battles, moved to many locations, carried out many trades and occupations, plus marrying into numerous different families.

The book is divided into sections which deal with the Mennim name and its variants, Scottish Mennims and certain members of the family in other parts of the United Kingdom. The index could be enlarged so that readers could easily locate names, places and other items that would interest anyone who might think that he or she might have a Mennim link.

The text is supported by maps, newspaper cuttings, copies of birth, marriage and death certificates, and other copied documents. Unfortunately the photocopies do not match the quality of the text. It would enhance the book if the photocopied documents etc. were upgraded by possibly scanning photographs on to a computer and then printing them out.

I feel sure that anyone who reads this account of the family will realise that much time and effort has gone into its production and that the author's time has certainly not been wasted.

B. J. M. H.

WYBORN NEWSLETTER No.1, December 1994. A4 format, 3 pages. Edited and published by Mrs. June M. Wild, Jules, 66 Golf Road, Deal, Kent CT14 6QB.

The main body of this first newsletter deals with lines of descent from Robert and Affra Wyborn, who married in 1720. Indeed the group might have been called the "Robert and Affra descendants" but for the fact that Robert's father, William, married a further three times and contacts have been made with descendants from the other marriages. As June points out this does not quite equal the six wives of Henry VIII, but who's counting!

Robert and Affra's six sons are examined in turn with some details of marriages and children being given for each one, but more emphasis is placed on present day descendants. This is useful for those involved to see where the others fit in and perhaps more detailed treatment of individual branches will be attempted in subsequent issues.

The descendants named in the text come from all corners of the world and I gather that some have been involved with the group for a number of years - there was a Wyborn reunion held in Canada three years ago. Taking all this into account, a regular newsletter should make an interesting point of contact and could act as a good forum for the interchange of research, stories, etc.

P. D.

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

THE FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

New and Revised Publications:

an introduction to ... Civil Registration by Tom Wood (1994)

A valuable booklet, containing information not only on English civil

registration, but also Scotland and Ireland (north and south). There are two useful appendices, one listing the whereabouts of microform copies of the GRO both in the UK and overseas, and the other listing the Family history Centres of the LDS Church within the UK.

an introduction to ... Using Computers for Genealogy by David Hawgood (1994)

Basic facts about ... Heraldry for Family Historians by Iain Swinnerton (1995)

A Directory of One-Name Societies in the UK by I. S. Swinnerton (3rd Edition, 1995)

Beginning Your Family History by George Pelling (6th Edition, 1995)

The Family Historian's Enquire Within by Pauline Saul (5th Edition, 1995)

And two more in Stuart Raymond's series of county bibliographies:

Hampshire, A Genealogical; Bibliography by Stuart A Raymond (1995)

Lincolnshire, A Genealogical Bibliography by Stuart A. Raymond (1995)

THE SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

A recent publication has been:

The Scots Overseas: A Selected Bibliography by Donald Whyte (new and enlarged edition, 1995)

Reflecting the wide migratory pattern of the Scots, the works listed are divided by country, which includes, for example, Russia and Scandinavia. There is a large section on Canada, where the Scots were for many years the third largest ethnic group.

MERSEY MARITIME MUSEUM

The Mersey Maritime Museum does not have a project to help trace ancestors who emigrated through the port of Liverpool as reported in the Toronto Globe and Mail and at least one family history society journal.

As the result of this error a large number of information sheets from the Museum have been sent to the Guild covering its literary holdings. On inspection some of these sheets refer enquirers to local family history societies and the PRO at Kew. Nevertheless, a number of specialist books are held there covering Irish emigration, emigration to Australia and the Maritime Archives and Library Emigration Portfolio No. 3, contains information on seven emigrant families passing through Liverpool.

In consideration of the above it is best if members interested in these sources write directly to Liverpool-Merseyside County Museum, William Brown Street, Liverpool L3 8EN.

THE MID ANTRIM HISTORICAL GROUP

Two new publications have been produced by the Mid Antrim Historical Group which contain numerous names occurring in the Ballymena area. First there is

their twenty-third publication, John Gallagher's "Old Ballymena". This has a multitude of names and surnames given for Ballymena street by street in the last century. The second is "William Stavely", who was born in 1743 and died in 1825 and was known as the Apostle of the Covenanters (Reformed Presbyterians).

Those interested in either or both of these books should write to: Mid-Antrim Historical Group, c/o 69 Gaigorm Road, Ballymena, N. Ireland BT42 1AA.

WILTSHIRE INDEX SERVICE

A letter has been received that a free search will be made for Guild members provided they give their membership number and enclose a stamped addressed envelope, of the following indexes.

Wiltshire Burials Index, Burial Transcripts, Wiltshire Wills Beneficiaries Index 1800-1858 and 1871 Census Surname Index.

Members who are interested should write to Mrs. Pat Wilson, 11 Ardmore Close, Tuffley, Gloucester GL4 0BJ.

THE GUILD OF ANCIENT URIEL AND THE ANGLO-NORMAN HERITAGE OF IRELAND

Roy Garland, Member No. 2050, writes that the Guild of Ancient Uriel and the Anglo-Norman Heritage of Ireland has developed from his Garland/Gernon researches. The general aims of this group are to preserve, restore and highlight the physical heritage of the Anglo-Normans in Ireland. Also they are committed to research the medieval and subsequent history and culture of the Old English and allied families centres in Uriel and adjacent areas. The families of English Uriel were often in conflict and sometimes formed alliances with their Irish neighbours in "Irish Uriel", now County Monaghan, and with other Ulster Irish families. Uriel was the northern end of the English Pale and the families who settled there made a significant contribution to the development of modern Ireland.

It is hoped that more information on this group will appear in a future Journal, however, for further details members should write to Mr. Roy Garland, "Cill in Cuille, 22 Hambleton Park, Drumbeg, Belfast BT17 9NA, Northern Ireland

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES REGIONAL MEETINGS

21 October 1995 The Chester Conference is to be held at Chelford Village Hall, Chelford, near Macclesfield, Cheshire.

OTHER DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

21st to 23rd July 1995 The Barrett International Reunion, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA. For information write to: Dan Barrett, 179-3033 Townline Road, Stevensville, Ontario, Canada L0S 1S1.

8th to 10th September 1995 The Berkshire Family History Society hosts the Federation of Family History Societies' Conference at Reading University on the theme "Victorian Virtues, Vices and Virtuosity".

30th September to 1st October 1995 The Brocklehurst Reunion to be held at Buxton, Derbyshire. Non-Brocklehursts are welcome. For further details please contact Frank Brocklehurst, 1 Park Avenue, Markfield, Leicestershire LE67 9WA, telephone: 01530 243370.

14th October 1995 The East Family History Group will be holding a get together on Saturday, October 14th from 10am to 4pm at Christ Church Hall, Redford Way, Uxbridge, Middlesex. All who have East/Estee/Eastes connections are welcome and it is hoped that they will bring with them all tree, wills, photographs, anything relating to their families and also information they do not require, such as family history magazines and journals which might help someone else. For further details please contact the Secretary, Mr. W. H. East, 13 The Drive, Golders Green, London NW11 9ST.

14th October 1995 The Wharfedale Family History Group will hold a Family History Display on Saturday, October 14th at Grassington Town Hall from 10am to 5pm. There will be advice for beginners, displays, members research, family trees, the IGI, a bookstall and refreshments. Admission is free and everyone is welcome.

21st October 1995 "From Crib to Crypt" - a One-Day Conference will be held on Saturday, October 21st at The University College, Stockton on Tees, hosted by the Cleveland, North Yorks & South Durham Family History Society. The speakers will be Dr. Colin Chapman - Emigration and Migration, Richard Ratcliffe - Education and its Records and Carol Cook - Hatch, Match and Despatch. Advanced Booking is essential and application forms will be available from Mrs. C. McLee, 3 The Green, Kirklevington, Yarm, Cleveland TS15 9NW. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope for further details.

11th to 12th November 1995 The Cornish Family History Society will be holding a weekend conference in conjunction with their AGM. It will be held at the Riviera Hotel, Newquay, Cornwall. There will be talks including one on dating old photographs. Details can be obtained from David Holman, 3 Harbour Court, North Parade, Portscatho, Truro, Cornwall TR2 5HH.

14 September 1996 The 7th Annual Conference of The Scottish Association of Family History Societies hosted by The Borders Family History Society will be held in the Tait Hall, Kelso on Saturday September 14th 1996. The Honorary Secretary of Borders FHS is Mrs. Carol Trotter, "Pentennen, 15 Edinburgh Road, Greenlaw TD10 6XF.

DEADLINES

The deadline for the October 1995 issue is Tuesday, 8 August 1995 and for the January 1996 issue is Monday, 6 November 1995.

There has been some difficulty with material sent on disc since the computer will not accept high density discs. The Journal is currently being produced using WordPerfect 5.1 on an IBM compatible computer accepting both 5 1/4" and 3 1/2" discs.

Copyright of material is to the Editor of the Journal of One-Name Studies and the author.

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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