

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, I would like to draw members attention to the meeting to be held at Tamworth on Saturday, May 11th 1996, organised by the Midland Members Group, on the topic "Computers in Genealogy". Full details are given on page 330 of this Journal. There will be no other advertising of this meeting.

Secondly, the correspondence on categories is now closed. In a recent editorial I explained that any change regarding categories would require a change in the Guild's constitution. Also I did not realise until recently that many members are unaware that the Guild has not always been a registered charity. The Guild only acquired charitable status as an educational charity a few years ago, at which time the constitution was looked at carefully.

The amount of correspondence sent to me has increased enormously and as I have stated before I think that it is good so many members are reading the Journal and wish to express their views. However, I am saddened by some members' letters which indicate that they think that their research is not good enough or that you must have a computer and/or record your research in a certain way. The views expressed in members' letter are personal views with which one can agree or disagree, and should not be taken as a majority view or in anyway as the views of the Executive Committee. Research can be kept on a computer or on file cards in shoe boxes, it does not matter, everyone should record his or her research in a way he or she is happy with, computer ownership is not a prerequisite of Guild membership!

Another point which needs clarifying is that members, who do not register a name, normally do not do this by choice. Often they wish to register a name that has already been registered by another member, but still would like to become a Guild member.

The Home Counties Conference in held Woking on Saturday, January 27th was the first of those organised by Category A members that I had attended. In spite of snow over night, this meeting was very well attended. As has been stated before, it was for all members, regardless of category, and also was open to attendance by non-members, one of whom has since joined the Guild. A great variety of topics were covered not only in the seminars, but also in individual conversations and many members went away with new ideas and new avenues of research. It can only be good for the Guild that one day conferences are now being arranged not only by the Category A members, but also by some County Representatives. This means for members living in the UK that sooner or later a one day conference will be held in your area!

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## THE CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

Peter Goodall

October last saw a new periodical "Family History Monthly" hit the High Street and in its December issue the Guild was very much featured. It was neither solicited nor, I might add, was it presented to us before publication, consequently certain inaccuracies inevitably were included in the text and the list of registered names. Since then the amount of mail received at Box G has escalated and has been further increased by the Guild's publicity on Internet.

Apart from enquiries for membership many requests are for names and addresses of serving members for a registered name, in some cases three or four for the same surname and in one instance, six in the space of three months! I hope you are receiving follow up correspondence particularly as a number offered to share research of their own. However, other enquirers have the impression they can get whole pedigrees; studies, chapter and verse; on demand. They

need to be guided into requesting specific information and not to expect gratis and for nothing a member's entire research.

Many prospective members are disappointed when their preferred name is already registered and so cannot become the member for it. This they find most frustrating when the incumbent Guild member either replies confessing to restrict their areas of study either by date or location, refuses to cooperate or just does not reply. We need to address these matters; do members have any suggestions.

A copy of all current journals and newsletters from one-name societies and any others will be gratefully received at Box G. In future they are to be displayed at Guild meetings, so as many people as possible can see them before being put into the Guild archives. So please do keep sending them in.

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### THE TREASURER'S NOTES

Peter Prismall

Thank you for an understanding response to my notes in and with the January Journal, one problem that I did not expect was that so many had forgotten that they had paid back in October or November. These over payments have now largely been sorted out and I must thank many members for their generosity.

That still left a rump of unrenewed subscriptions and during February I sent those members what I thought was a gentle reminder. The majority have now all paid up as requested although one or two resigned in high dudgeon, one even claiming that being in my "bad books" reminded him of his schooldays. My reference to "bad books" was that non-renewing members had already received the January Journal for which they had not paid and this is the reason members are asked to advise well before Christmas if they are not renewing their subscription; this is just common courtesy. I had to agree with one ex-member who told me that it was not a legal requirement, but I am sure that all members will agree with me in disputing his claim that there was no moral requirement to tell the Registrar of one's resignation.

One complaint was that I have not revealed the name of our bankers since 1993, when we closed our NatWest account. This was quite deliberate because when we get near to the publication date of the Register, it is getting too late to set up standing orders which I will not see on our bank statement until too late. The bank details had all been sent to members with the green renewal notice carrying the address label for the October Journal. A further copy will be sent with the next renewal, when next year's subscription has been set. Others complained that I did not state the amount on the reminder or the nomination paper - they should have looked inside the Journal!

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### COUNTY REPRESENTATION

Roger Lovegrove

The County Representative system is intended to give the Guild local focus for its activities and to aid with co-ordination between the Guild and the county based family history societies.

A full list of County Representatives was published in the last edition of the Journal. Since then, Kathleen Benny (West Surrey) and Liz Holliday (South Devon) have had to give up their positions.

Martin Gegg, 4 Little Orchard, Woodham, Addlestone, Surrey KT15 3ED has now taken West Surrey over from Kathleen Benny.

If your county was not listed as having a Representative and you would like to know more about becoming one, then please contact me.

Mr. Roger Lovegrove, County Co-ordinator [11 Marlborough Road, Bowes Park, London N22 4NB.]

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**THE FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES' RECEPTION AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS, 22 SEPTEMBER 1995**                      Reported by Graham Ullathorne

This, as I am sure you will know from the Guild Journal January 1995, was the 21st Anniversary of the Federation of Family History Societies (FFHS), attended by the fortunate recipients of tickets from the ballot, Peter Goodall, Elisabeth McDougall and myself. Well done to the Committee for having a draw; in fact it produced a mixture of people representing those who work terrifically hard for the Guild, Peter and Elisabeth, and those like me, who are only active when we have a query about our registered names, but support through our subscriptions our belief in the Guild. The least I can do is describe the occasion to you. Several other Guild members attended by having registered societies in their own right. Our President, Derek Palgrave, Director of Publications for the FFHS, gave an address to wind up the evening, presenting only the fourth Federation Award to Jeremy Gibson, estimating that he has published, with rewrites, some sixty guides which are invaluable to us all.

There were between three and four hundred guests, who when the speeches were being made, we packed under the awning on the terrace of the House of Lords, and, your guess is as good as mine, how many thousands of members societies they represented, a quite staggering testament to the growth of family history research in the last twenty-one years from the foundation of the FFHS with just eleven member societies.

The Chairman, David Lambert, gave the major speech referring to the success of the FFHS, and thanking Lord Teviot for his idea to hold the reception in the House of Lords, and all who helped organise it, particularly Pauline Litton and Pauline Saul. Lord Teviot began his speech wondering if there were any Barrys or Pugins amongst the guests, a reference to the architects of the Houses of Parliament. We were given a guided tour with many anecdotes of both Houses by an usher from the Commons. We ended with a toast to the future of the FFHS at which point Iain Swinnerton cut the birthday cake with some panache.

One amusing part of the evening was the difficulty that the House of Lords security officers had passing hundreds of commemorative spoons with their anxious recipients through the x-ray machine. However, it gave Iain Swinnerton time to greet us properly. Peter, naturally, knew many of the guests, but it was so friendly and relaxed that I did not feel at a loss and met many interesting and like-minded people from as far away as Western Australia - Peter, as a good Chairman should, attempted to sign them up for the Guild.

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**INDEX OF ALIAS NAMES**

**Ron Phelps**

My 8xgreat-grandfather was baptised in Dorset in 1608 as **Richard son of John COLMER alias PHELPS**; the latter's probable brother made a will in 1666 in the name of **Michael FELPS alias COLMER**; Richard's children were baptised as **PHELPS**; and so were Michael's, including a son with the unusual name of Tristram, whereas Tristram's children were baptised in the name of **COLMER**.

There is nothing to show the reason for this alias name, but it is evident from entries in parish registers that it was a usage fairly common to related families and other generations, in the area. As a Colmer Farm exists today in that area of Dorset, it is a possibility that this was merely a means to distinguish those of the same name who were associated with that farm and those who were not.

There was quite a vogue for using alias names in the 16th and 17th centuries; and a few occur as late as the last century. So it occurred to me that an Alias Index might prove a useful research aid. I was reminded at the recent local Conference in Woking that in 1985 I did compile such an Index; it contained some 200 names, mainly in respect of entries from parish registers in Somerset and Dorset. Having since then acquired a computer, it is now easier to resurrect this Index, extend it to all documents and all areas and to update it. So, when you come across a document which contains evidence of the use of alias names (often abbreviated as "als") which are clearly distinct from one another, please let me have brief details of the names involved, the documentary source, place and date. In order to limit the size of the Index, only the earliest event in relation to the same names in the same area will be recorded in the Index, for this ought to provide sufficient link for further research; names linked by variant spelling will not be indexed, for these will usually be known.

Why alias names were used is rarely, if ever, indicated precisely, but it would be an interesting exercise to analyse what may have been the likely or possible factors leading to the use in particular cases. Such factors may have been attributed to:

illegitimacy; condition for a marriage; recognition of a maiden name; ownership or occupation of property; inheritance; starting a new life upon emigration or immigration, or after prison, or after circumstances with which the person concerned wished to sever connections; anglicisation; assumption of another surname for a child during a period of apprenticeship or of care within a family of a different name; the means to make public a desired change of name; reasons of a nefarious nature

So, if you are aware of the likely circumstances of the alias names you report, please let me have some details.

Thank you in advance as I may not be able to acknowledge every report.

Mr. Ron Phelps, Member No. 416 ["Lyndley Croft", Bridge Road, Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 7HH or Fax 01483 271343]

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#### MIGRATION IN A ONE-NAME STUDY

Dennis Longman

The tracing and linking of family trees in a one-name study is a fascinating exercise which reveals much about social conditions at various times and why family members migrated from one location to another. The most common reason for internal migration was marriage, when the groom having married at the nearby parish of his bride, then moved away from his parents' home in order to live and work in the parish of his bride. However, when the man, sometimes with a wife and family, moved in order to seek better employment elsewhere, then the search for the new parish can be a long one.

When researching a fairly uncommon surname like Longman my experience, like that of many others, has been to trace a family back through the parish registers only to find that the records died out after about three generations

and the earlier origins of that family were lost. The result was to produce a number of large family trees none of which can be linked up with another. It is only when one has been able to trace most of the recorded entries for the particular surname that the jig-saw puzzle begins to fit into place and the "unrelated families" find a home revealing a remarkable pattern of normally internal migration. This is the golden reward for many years of research, although prior research is also rewarding for what it reveals.

Let me illustrate, by example, what I have found. I first had the desire to research my Longman ancestry after talking to an old aunt in 1946, who told me about her uncles and aunts who were all born in the 1830s. When I did begin research in 1986 I discovered that she had lived in a house with four other Longmans, who for the most part were not related to one another. I, therefore, had three separate Longman families to trace.

The first was shown on an 1870s bill heading as Charles Longman, a corn and coal merchant of Southwark, whom I soon traced in the 1871 Census with a place of birth in Farnborough, Hampshire. However, I could not trace either his marriage or death registration or evidence of him living in Farnborough before his marriage, but eventually I found him living with his family in the 1851 Census for East Holme in Dorset. His father was Moses Longman, a gamekeeper, recorded as born in Rushmore, Dorset. However, enquiry at the Dorset County Record Office confirmed that there was no parish or village called Rushmore and my search stalled, but then I was able to trace the marriage and death registrations for Charles whose real name proved to be Moses (Charles), who obviously did not like his given name.

As my old aunt's family came from Cranborne in Dorset I was reading a book on the history of the "royal hunting ground" of Cranborne Chase, when I came across Rushmore Lodge where the head gamekeeper and possibly some of his under gamekeepers lived. This was where Moses, the father was born (although not baptised) and is situated in the parish of Berwick St. John in Wiltshire, just across the border from Dorset.

With this information I was then able to trace the family back further until once more I came to a dead stop with the marriage of Moses' grandfather, George, in Berwick St. John in 1773. Where had he come from, as I could find no trace of him in the parish registers of the surrounding area? The search stalled again for some three years.

One of the earliest Longman families is recorded in the area of Hurstbourne Priors in Hampshire, although the earlier parish records are missing. They were farmers of substance and one of their descendants must have migrated to Minstead, also in Hampshire, where he married in 1696. He then had a son Jacob, also a yeoman, who died about 1779 leaving his estate to his widow. However, the administration of his estate was granted in 1786 to a George Longman of Berwick St. John described as his nephew, who was in fact the son of his brother George, whose baptism was also not recorded as the baptismal records for Minstead are deficient for the period 1720 to 1730. Obviously this nephew George, had migrated all the way to Berwick St. John in order to obtain employment as a gamekeeper. There he met his wife and established three generations of gamekeepers in that parish.

The chain of descent was now complete and linked the Longman family of Hurstbourne Priors probably with that of Minstead and certainly from that point with Berwick St. John (Rushmore Lodge) and Farnborough, migrating eventually to Southwark.



Another interesting example is the spread within Dorset of the descendants of the Longmans of Shilling Okeford (Shillingstone), one of the few Longman families to be recorded in the IGI for Dorset. The earliest recorded member of this family was John Longman shown in the 1544 Subsidy Rolls, who was probably a migrating member of the earlier Longman family of Marnhull "up the road", who were first found in the 1525 Subsidy Rolls. About this time the name was changing from its medieval form of Langman.

The parish records for Shilling Okeford are missing prior to 1653 and prior to 1700 the family was almost wiped out by recurring epidemics. The one survivor migrated "down the road" to Sturminster Newton Castle and later married and established a family in Hammoon. One of his sons had three sons in turn in Hammoon. The eldest, George, married and migrated in 1784 to Tarrant Keynston, where his elder son was born and later migrated to Tarrant Crawford. His youngest son in turn migrated on marriage to Morden and then to Bloxworth. This appears to have caused some confusion to earlier genealogists as a Longman family had previously lived in Bloxworth. One branch then migrated to Southampton via Shirley, Hampshire, while another migrated to Guildford and the surrounding areas via Swanage.

The younger son of George of Tarrant Keynston and his descendants remained in the village and late migrations occurred to Wiltshire in 1907 and to Camberwell in 1891 with a further move by 1900 to Rushy Green, Catford. The family then gravitated to Croydon and some now live in Yorkshire.

The second son born in Hammoon married and migrated in 1795 to Winterborne Zelston, and eleven children were born there and in Morden. Most of the family then moved to Dorchester where they became horse dealers. One son married and migrated in 1840 to Wilton, Wiltshire, where he established three generations of gamekeepers who moved around the south of England according to which estate they served. The survivor from this family became a car dealer. Another son, who moved to Dorchester became a publican as well as a horse dealer and his three sons in turn became a horse dealer in Morden, a hotel proprietor in Great Missenden and a veterinary surgeon attached to the 9th Lancers. The third son certainly moved around and his children were born in Dublin, Dundalk, Brighton and Canterbury, but on leaving the Service he eventually settled in Thornton Heath.

The youngest son born in Hammoon migrated on marriage to Stalbridge, where he was a baker and a farmer. The bakery business continued there for three generations and one son became an innkeeper, but the whole family now appears to have died out. Overall the Longmans of Shilling Okeford reflect the general pattern of migration within the West Country regardless of the surname in question.

An article on migration would not be complete without reference to the largest family I have discovered from the records. These are descendants of the Longmans of Corton Denham, Somerset, whose ancestor Thomas Longman moved there on marriage in 1582. They remained there for about four generations until one migrated to Horsington in about 1692, where his descendants farmed for four generations with the sons eventually moving to Lydlinch in 1830, East Stoke in 1850 and to Morden in 1866.

Another son migrated in 1704 to Abbas and Temple Combe, where he established a family of strict nonconformists. His eldest son married and migrated to Gillingham, where he had a large family, most of whom were agricultural labourers, who migrated in turn to Bratton Seymour, Pitcombe Bruton and the adjoining villages. Others moved to Horsington and Shillingstone, where they were dairymen. Some of those remaining in Abbas and Temple Combe until the

early 1800s then migrated to Yeovil, Wincanton, as glovers, etc. They remained Congregationalists and some are now Quakers. Many migrated to London and set up as bakers, dyers and cleaners, carpenters, builders and undertakers, grocers, shirtmakers and shoemakers, having many descendants living in London today.

There was a large movement commencing in 1745 to Milborne Port, where this branch were linen weavers. In 1780 one descendant migrated to Sherborne, where he and his family prospered, but his descendants in turn eventually died out due to genetic defects and a lack of male heirs. There were migrations to Rimpton in about 1743 and this family produced a "convict", who was transported to Australia in 1851 leaving behind a family, who have descendants today in Birmingham and creating a further family after he "remarried" a Roman Catholic in Australia, where he has many descendants today. Another family which migrated to Kensington in 1803 also prospered, but appears to have died out. Others migrated to Ashington and Mudford and farmed for several generations. One linen weaver from Milborne Port had two surviving sons and the elder became an agricultural labourer. His children migrated to London's East End and established generations of shoemakers and printers and compositors. The younger son had an only son who migrated to Bruton in 1820 where he prospered as a grocer. Two sons carried on the grocery business, but other descendants became printers and stationers in Dorchester and Lancaster. Another left Milborne Port in 1833 for Harrow and Marylebone and prospered as a corn dealer through three generations. Another became a grocer with a family business in Walthamstow.

Other members of this large family have emigrated to Canada, Australia and the USA and their family history continues there including references in their national biographies.

There is another good example of a Somerset family starting from small beginnings, and eventually after leaving their village for hopefully better pastures and greater opportunities in larger areas of population, migrated either to London or to the larger towns and the Commonwealth. There certain members have prospered, initially as yeoman farmers and linen weavers and later as innkeepers, corn dealers, jewellers, engravers and grocers. This enabled their children to become solicitors, chemists, architects, surgeons and officers in the armed services during the 1800s, when opportunities were restricted to those who could afford them. However, at the same time we must not forget the shoemakers, glovers, carpenters and bakers, who came from this and other families in the West Country and established their trades in London's East End in the early 1800s, where many of their descendants remain today.

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

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#### HOW MANY SMITHS ARE THERE?

Alan Bardsley

Questions have been raised about the scale of the task in attempting a one-name study of a common name. When I started my study I did some rough calculations to ensure I was not going to be taking on an insurmountable task and concluded that there were some 20,000 to 30,000 Bardsleys of all time. With a little computer assistance this seemed a reasonable proposition and I now have data on about half the total.

I have just come across the 16th Annual Report of the Registrar General printed in 1856, which gives some statistics on the frequency of use of the

fifty most common surnames and goes on to estimate the total number of persons of each name alive in England and Wales in 1853. This revived my interest and prompted me to both revise and extend the calculations to enable one to estimate the total number of people within a particular surname over a period of time. This could be used to understand the scale of a particular one-name study and to show how many yet needed to be found in any particular period.

The basic information needed for each year is the annual population and birth rate. From these a multiplication factor can be calculated which gives the relationship between the births in any one year and the total for all time. Similarly a factor for the total alive in any one year and the total for all time can be derived. The former can be used with the annual birth registers and the latter with the census records.

The data used for the calculations is from Wrigley and Schofield, "The Population History of England", Cambridge 1989, which covers the period 1541 to 1871 and the General Register Office (GRO) data from 1811 to the present day.

To find the total number of births from 1541 to 1996 multiply the number for any one year by the factor given for **Births**. Similarly if you know the total number of individuals in any one year multiply by the factor given for **Totals** to give a total of individuals from 1541 to 1996.

For example in my case the number of Bardsleys in 1851, from a census count, is about 2,500 and from the multiplier of 10.2 for the population in that year I would conclude there have been about 25,000 Bardsleys in the UK since 1541 and from the 1991 ratios working backwards that there should be currently about 92 births a year and a current population of 6,900.

Year	Births	Total	Year	Births	Total
1541	1901	64.6	1771	789	27.8
1551	1502	59.5	1781	716	25.4
1561	1602	60.1	1791	602	23.1
1571	1644	54.8	1801	606	20.5
1581	1472	49.7	1811	449	18.0
1591	1551	45.9	1821	372	15.2
1601	1388	43.5	1831	373	13.1
1611	1185	40.5	1841	319	11.5
1621	1107	38.2	1851	280	10.2
1631	1322	36.6	1861	253	9.1
1641	1092	35.2	1871	229	8.0
1651	1189	34.2	1881	207	7.0
1661	1227	34.8	1891	203	6.3
1671	1303	36.0	1901	196	5.6
1681	1207	36.3	1911	207	5.1
1691	1131	36.3	1921	212	4.8
1701	1035	35.4	1931	289	4.6
1711	1185	34.2	1941	301	4.4
1721	1059	33.5	1951	267	4.2
1731	935	34.0	1961	225	4.0
1741	1028	32.1	1971	239	3.7
1751	907	31.0	1981	286	3.7
1761	837	29.1	1991	271	3.6

There are some very important caveats to the use of this method. The first is that these figures are only applicable to a population which has a similar demographic profile to England and Wales. They could reasonably be applied to the rest of the United Kingdom, but not to Commonwealth countries or the

United States. In the latter respect I did comment on the abnormally high growth rates in the United States in the January 1993 Journal (Vol.4, No.9).

There will be large errors for individual years when you try to apply the calculations to small groups. If the data is available a number of years should be averaged and it will be interesting to hear from members who only have small totals, how the figures fit. It should also be noted that at least 255 of the constituents will have died in childhood for most of this period.

Returning to the Registrar General's figures for 1853, he gave the following table, which shows the number in the population of a particular surname and the fraction this was of the total. For example Smith had 253,600, from the first table this would indicate about 2,536,000 Smiths since 1541, a current population of 704,000 and a birth rate of 9,358 per annum.

For those of our members with names registered in the top 50, namely Hill, King and Morgan, we find that each is going to have at least 400,000 constituents in the UK alone.

Surname	No. of	Of total	Surname	No. of	Of total
	persons in	population		persons in	population
	1853	One in		1853	One in
Allen	40,500	454	Lee	35,200	523
Baker	43,600	422	Lewis	58,000	318
Bennett	35,800	514	Martin	43,900	420
Brown	105,600	174	Moore	39,300	468
Carter	33,400	551	Morgan	41,000	449
Clark	50,700	363	Morris	43,400	424
Clarke	38,100	483	Parker	39,100	471
Cook	38,100	483	Phillips	37,900	486
Cooper	48,400	380	Price	37,900	486
Davies	113,600	162	Roberts	78,400	235
Davis	43,700	421	Robinson	66,700	276
Edwards	58,100	316	Shaw	36,500	504
Evans	93,000	198	Smith	253,600	73
Green	59,400	310	Taylor	124,400	148
Griffiths	34,800	529	Thomas	94,000	196
Hall	60,400	305	Thompson	60,600	304
Harris	51,900	355	Turner	56,300	327
Harrison	47,200	390	Walker	59,300	310
Hill	52,200	353	Ward	45,700	402
Hughes	59,000	312	Watson	34,800	529
Jackson	55,800	330	White	56,900	323
James	43,100	427	Williams	159,900	115
Johnson	69,500	265	Wilson	66,800	275
Jones	242,100	76	Wood	61,200	301
King	42,300	435	Wright	62,700	293

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

**FAMILY RECONSTRUCTION - HOW FAR CAN COMPUTERS PLAY A PART?**

**Fred Sole**

In the course of Mr. Bunning's letter in the January Journal, he said that he wondered what other one-namers did with their information. His own aims appear to be quite specific and, as it happens identical with mine, but then I would have thought all of us had the same purpose: to reconstruct earlier

families carrying a particular surname assembling them in interrelated groups and seeking their geographical origins.

I wondered if Mr. Bunning had become confused by the plentiful correspondence which seems to be generated by "peripherals" to the above (presumed) main objectives and thought perhaps there were few members actually reconstructing family groups. Often thinking the same, I began to feel sympathetic, until I realised that I was falling into the same trap!

By the end of his letter I think one could be forgiven for thinking that for him one-name family history had proved to be the perfect opportunity to "limit test" the capabilities of a computer.

I am sure this is not so, but what does concern me is the presumption that could form in the mind of an inexperienced reader that (a) possession of a computer is essential to successful family history research, (b) one-namers in particular could not possibly manage without one, (c) anything less capable than almost the latest model will be less than satisfactory and (d) that, having put in all your hundreds or thousands of names, you only have to ask the computer and it will sort them all into families for you.

No, I know people seldom say that in so many words, nor did Mr. Bunning, but if we value accuracy as we should, and as we often profess, we ought always to go the extra mile to ensure the reader is under no illusion whatsoever.

I will risk the wrath of the buffs, the professionals and the salesmen by saying that the computer software that will do the task in (d) above, has not yet been written nor, given the potential market, is it likely to be.

All a computer can do, which it will do far better, more quickly and with more accuracy than a human being, is to store information, sort information, compare and extract information and print information. As a family historian, YOU have to tell it which names to present to you, from which YOU have to make the choice as to who may have belonged to whom.

Following the assumptions that the computer makes about which people belonged to which families in a parish that was home to three married brothers, Tom, Dick and Harry, each with their own Tom, Dick and Harry and several others, where the youngest sons married some time before their older brothers, might prove hilarious to others, but could make you suicidal.

Mr. Bunning also said that he would like to know how others reconstructed their families.

Once again, because this can be done in a few different ways, I think he meant slightly more than he said, that is, how did others operate their one-name studies.

For some years now I have been collecting one-name information from the usual sources. My GRO extracts amount to 6,000 baptisms, 4,000 marriages, and 5,000 deaths. I have all the appropriate entries from the IGI and many census extracts and summaries of wills. Names from phone books I have ignored - any use they may have comes much later for me. So what do I do with it all?

Yes, I did use a computer, and still do - two in fact.

At first I put it all into the wordprocessing software of my Amstrad PCW 8512 (Locoscript) so that I could produce readable lists. I then discovered that the wordprocessor's stablemate database program could sort my lists into different formats. I saw the benefits of this so I bought one and its companion "mailmerge".

The data was quickly downloaded into the database and I soon had lists in the following orders: date, forename, registration district or parish, mother's maiden name, spouse's surname, county, etc.

The printed out lists for each type are filed in lever arch files, for example, the Births File contains the following sections: (1) date (WHEN); (2) registration district (WHERE); (3) forename/s (WHO); mother's maiden name (MOTHERS).

There are six such files - Baptisms, Marriages and Burials from parish registers, the IGI, etc. and Births, Weddings (to avoid confusion with Marriages) and Deaths from the GRO.

It was not long before I realised that the amount of data I was compiling would outstrip the capacity of the PCW, so via my son, who as always "knows about these things", I obtained a very old Amstrad PC1512 with a 20 megabyte hard disc. I had already bought a £5 PCW to PC conversion program "just in case" and now it proved its worth. The files were easily transferred to the PC and I was now able to keep the lists in one piece.

The PCW is still my favourite writing tool and it still does most of my printouts. The PC printer is used mainly to print out long family report lists and large box trees. The lists are easy to send to others and are simple to understand. The box trees I use for reference allocation and future growth and seldom distribute anyway.

Starting with the baptism and birth lists and using the "parents", "mothers" and "spouses" sections, groups of children of mothers of the same name, born or baptised within an acceptable timescale and mostly in the same parish or registration district, are grouped together. This is not the end of the job by a long way, but most readers will be aware that other "possibles" and "probables" need to be considered too, and eventually all this information has to be confirmed. There is no need for the computer to produce a list of "possibles" etc., as they are obvious from the lists. NOTE: Marriages are of secondary importance to this system, as all revolves around the dates of baptisms or births,

Yes, the original sorting was done by computer, but this way it is possible to have much more information in front of you at one time than could possibly be contained on the largest practical computer monitor screen (screen scrolling can be another road to suicide!).

As and when family groups are compiled, each person is allocated a unique reference and that reference is inserted in the primary database files after each appropriate entry (possibly six entries per person, but unlikely).

The reference identifies the person's family group, his or her generation within the group, the family within the generation into which they were born and their birth or baptism position within that family.

At first sight the foregoing may seem cumbersome - certainly it is not quickly formulated, nor is it for those who see systems as straitjackets - but consider the following:

- (1) On receipt of an enquiry about a person, if the person appears anywhere on the database files, he or she and his or her family/generation/group details can frequently be identified before the computer finishes powering up. Should a relationship between two or more such enquiry subjects have been previously unknown the references will make any such connection obvious.

- (2) Apart from the updating of parish registers lists, etc. and Brothers Keeper, the PC gets little use in the day to day running of the system, and the hard disc has never had more than 15 megabytes on it in total, including the wordprocessor, database and mailmerge programs, a spellchecker, dictionary and spreadsheet. When one set of lists is complete for now, it is printed out and the files put on to floppy discs until updating is necessary, when it takes only a few minutes to put them back. The need for a Sahara Desert sized hard disc storage for family history only, becomes very questionable.

Of course a computer is capable of much more, but I have tried to ensue that my work is done by computer and not for it.

I hope that this proves of some interest Mr. Bunning and I hope too that others will respond to his request with their ideas.

Too often the needs of other than experience members can so easily be lost in a plethora of undoubtedly interesting, but not always immediately understandable or helpful ideas. Certainly statistical assumptions are a valid contribution to our forum, but straight forward information on the dull practical matters that are of interest to members who have not yet "done it all" are important too.

Mr. F. T. W. Sole, The Sole Society, Member No. 1981 [17 Hyholmes, Bretton, Peterborough, PE3 8LG.]

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#### THE ORIGINS OF THE NAME ADRIAN

Richard H. Adrian

Most members researching for a one-name study look into the origins of their name and like me referred to the published books on the subject. Some authors seem to avoid any early English information (say prior to 1066), some seem to attribute names to Old English, Old Irish and Old Scottish. Many disagree with each other and some plainly contain silly statements. I think the most authoritative source to date is without a doubt "A Dictionary of Surnames" by Patrick Hanks and Flavia Hodges.

There are a number of variations in the spelling of ADRIAN, especially in continental European countries. I have a list of forty. In Britain, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Australia and the USA, variations can be limited to ADRAIN and ADRIEN. ADRIEN is of French/Norman origin and is a phonetic spelling of ADRIAN. A sample survey of French telephone directories show that ADRIANS were approximately 4 to 1 times more common than ADRIENS. ADRAINS first appeared in any numbers in Northern Ireland and Scotland in the late 1600s and is a phonetic spelling of ADRIAEN, the Flemish variant, many of whom came to Britain as part of William of Orange's army and stayed. Some of them were Huguenots and preferred the religious safety Britain offered. There are earlier records of ADRIANS in England and these can be attributed to William the Conqueror and merchants from Flanders.

ADRIAN is undoubtedly derived from ADRIANUS, a Latin ethnic name meaning "a man from ADRIA" a town at the northern end of the Adriatic Sea which also took its name from the town and port. My search for the earliest reference to one bearing the name is from the book "Memoirs of (Emperor) HADRIAN" by Marguerite Yourcenar. PUBLIUS AELIUS HADRIANUS was born 76 AD, died 138 AD, was elected Consul in 108 AD and became Emperor in 117 AD. His father AELIUS HADRIANUS AFER was born circa 40 AD, died circa 80 AD, and was a senator of Italica, a town in the province of Gades in Spain. His grandfather MARULLINUS

HADRIANUS was born circa 10 AD and was also a senator of Italica and the earliest ADRIAN traced so far.

In the "Memoirs of HADRIN" he is quoted as saying, "on the edge of the Adriatic, in the small city of Hadria whence my ancestors had emigrated to Spain (part of the Roman Empire at the time) nearly four centuries earlier, I was honoured with the highest municipal offices. Near the stormy sea whose name I bear, I came upon some of my family urns in a ruined cemetery. There I meditated on those men, of whom I knew almost nothing but from whom I sprang and whose race would end with me". He had no children or brothers, only one sister PAULINA ADRIANUS. He was Emperor at the time of the quotation and assuming a mid-point in his reign, his ancestors emigrated to Spain in 373 BC. There are a number of ADRIANs in Spain to this day.

There were other ADRIANs in antiquity. FABIVS HADRIANUS was burned alive by Carthaginians in the siege of Utica, an ancient city near Carthage in North Africa. Another, FABIVS HADRIANUS was an ill-starred soldier who pursued Mithridates on the roads to Asia Minor. Early in the fourth century under the Emperor GALERIUS a soldier saint named ADRIAN was put to death together with his wife, on an anvil on which their limbs were severed.

The early use by the Romans of given names as well as family names is interesting.

In 670 AD Pope Vitalian instructed Theodore of Tarsus, Archbishop of Canterbury, "to provide and give a place to the blessed ADRIAN where he might live fittingly with his own people". He was promptly made the seventh Abbott of St. Augustine's Abbey in Canterbury. The first Englishman to rule this monastery as all his predecessors had been Romans. He died in 708 AD. Some references refer to him as Saint ADRIAN, born in North Africa, but the "Chronicles of St. Augustine's Abbey" do not support this. This is the earliest record of the name ADRIAN in England.

The next influx of the name to Britain came with the reign of William the Conqueror. During the period 1186 to 1210 ADRIANUS is recorded as a janitor of Holme in Norfolk. In 1232 Walter ADRIAN appears in the records of St. Mary's Clerkenwell. In 1291, one Adrian was appointed Bishop of the Tartars. On the 18th July 1392 ADRIAN was appointed by the Pope as Prebendary in York. Another ADRIAN-de-CASTELLO, born in Corneto, Tuscany, was appointed Bishop of Hereford 1505-1504, then Bishop of Bath 1505-1518. One or both of these offices appear to have been held in absentia. He was appointed Cardinal in 1503 and deprived in 1518. He was the Pope's Collector in England and was employed by Wolsey to solicit a cardinal's hat for him at the Court of Rome. In 1288/9 and 1266 to 1268, John ADRIAN a vintner was appointed Sheriff of London. In 1270/1 he was appointed Mayor of London. His son, "John FITZ-ADRIAN" was Sheriff of London 1277/8.

John ADRIAN (FITZ-ADRIAN) was born circa 1217. He married Agnes, widow of Thomas NIGER (Le NEYER) and in 1254 he was granted the title of Lord of Brockham Manor (in Surrey near Reigate). He died about 1280 and his son, JOHN ADRIAN became the second Lord of Brockham Manor. He died circa 1310 and in turn was succeeded by his son, another JOHN ADRIAN. About 1300 he married Margaret, daughter of Henry FROWK, but died without issue.

The next influx of ADRIANs came in the mid-1500s with the religious unrest in Europe, particularly France. ADRIAN families were established in Ruckinge, Hythe, Rolvelden, Minster Sheppey, Minster Thanet and Chilham, all in Kent and there was John ADRYAN, Cleric of Bungay in Suffolk. Others arrived at ports in Devon and Cornwall.



Information on continental European ADRIANS is more difficult to acquire, however, of note is the battle Charles the Bold of Burgundy and ADRIAN von BUBENBURG circa 1473/4. ADRIAN, a famous Bern captain, commanded a garrison in the besieged town of Murten, vital to the successful advance of the Burgundian forces. Captain ADRIAN von BUBENBURG was victorious and Charles the Bold was killed, the Burgundian Empire collapsed and the Swiss territory was preserved. The name ADRIAN was adopted by several Popes including the only English Pope, Nicholas Brakespeare. My own family start with the two brothers, Captain John and the Reverend Richard ADRIAN, who fled to Yarmouth after their father was murdered during the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre in 1572. Unfortunately, Captain John is reported to have died of his wounds shortly after his arrival. With one or two question marks here and there, the direct descendants of the Reverend Richard ADRIAN are thriving and well, living in England, Australia and Ohio, USA.

In the early 1600s William ADRIAN of Bource, Brabant, settled in London and his granddaughter, Judith, married Sir Nicholas CRISP of Squerries Court, Westerham, Kent, whilst his grandson, Thomas ADRIAN, married Anne CRISP, sister of Sir Nicholas. Unfortunately, the ADRIAN name died out in this family and many others.

Robert ADRIAN/ADRAIN, believed to be of Huguenot origin, was born 30th September 1775 in Carrickfergus, Antrim, Ulster. He headed a company of "insurgents" in the rebellion of 1798, but contrived though badly wounded, to escape to America. There he had many academic appointments specialising in mathematics and natural philosophy. He attained the dignity of Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania and died at New Brunswick 10th August 1843.

A number of ADRIAN families are or were entitled to a coat of arms including John ADRIAN of Brockham Manor (circa 1240-1256); John ADRIAN, Sheriff and Lord Mayor of London (circa 1258-1271); William ADRIAN of Bource, Brabant, and London (circa 1608-1701); Alice WELBY wife of the Reverend Bartholomew ADRIAN, Vicar of Great Bradley, Norfolk; Lord ADRIAN, first Baron of Cambridge (born 30 November 1889, died 18 August 1992) and Henry John ADRIAN of Coventry (born 9 September 1892, died 2 November 1965).

Historically, the name can be found in Britain, Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Switzerland. In the New World the name has spread to the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

National spelling variations include:

France:	ADRIEN
Italy:	ADRIANI, ARIANI
Spain:	ADRIAN
Portugal:	ADRIANO, ADRIAO
Flemish:	ADRIAEN
Dutch:	ADRIAAN
Russian:	ADRIANOV

UK variants include: ADRAIN, ADRYAN, EDRIAN, ODRIEN, ADRIANS, FITZ-ADRIAN, ADREN, ADRIN, ADREAN.

Mr. Richard H. Adrian, Member No. 1277 ["Ravensbrook", 12 Snatts Hill, Limpsfield, Oxted, Surrey RH8 OBN.]

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REPORT OF THE HASKELL FAMILY SOCIETY

Peter P. Haskell

The Haskell Family Society held its Fifth Annual Reunion in May 1995. We are pleased to report that our Honorary Patron, Viscount Cranborne, was able to attend our meeting and gave a short address which was much appreciated by the membership. His lordship spoke of how important the work of one-name societies is in bringing the History of England to life for future generations to enjoy.

Once again our members were regaled by the superb BBQ lunch prepared by Rachel, the daughter of our Honorary Secretary.

We are also delighted to report that for the second year running our Family Newsletter has won an award for excellence in the 1995 Ellen Payne Odum Genealogy Library's International Family Tree Newsletter Contest. Congratulations to the Editorial and Production Team.

This year, 1996, our Family Reunion and BBQ will be held on Saturday, May 18th, at 9.45 am. Once again we ask members to bring along items of family memorabilia, photographs, etc. for display. We look forward to welcoming old friends as well as new, together with Haskell descendants who, through a female ancestor no longer bear the family name. All are welcome.

Mr. Peter P. Haskell, Chairman of The Haskell Family Society [35 Lancing Park, Lancing, West Sussex BN15 8RF.]

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**LETTERS**

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Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

The discussions about membership classifications in the last few issues of the Journal have been very interesting, but I suspect many of our readers are now getting more than a little bored with the subject, as I must confess I am, and I think the time has come to resolve the situation once and for all. It seems to me that the present system is producing a "them and us" situation which could be disastrous for the future of the Guild.

As a one-namer for nearly 40 years (and a genealogist for longer than that, but it took me 5 years to see the light!) and someone who was intimately concerned with the Guild from its inception; serving on its steering committee and, as President of the Federation, having had the honour of presiding at its inaugural meeting. I would like to repeat the proposal I made at the last AGM, which had the support of many present including the President, that we abolish all categories entirely and just have members.

Where a member does issue a newsletter or run a society the name could simply be noted after his or her name in the Register. This is particularly relevant now that there is a separate specialist organisation which one-name societies may join if they so wish.

Mr. Iain Swinnerton, Member 127 [Yew Tree Cottage, Blackford, Stoke-St-Milborough, Shropshire SY8 2ET.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

From the correspondence it seems that some members are prepared to admit that their studies are purely regional. My suggestion to consider regionalisation,

which is commensurate with the level of commonality of the name being studied, has elicited some positive support within these pages. No one in their right mind would attempt a worldwide study of Smith for example. A former Guild member holding the registration of a common name was clearly only involved in a regional North American study. He could not only not help me, but he did not want my extensive data on that name in South Australia. The end result being that the whole membership and others were denied access to potentially useful material I held on a registered name. Now that registration has lapsed individuals seeking information on this name are in no better position, as I for one would never even consider picking up such a mammoth study.

Considering the volume of correspondence on the subject, it seems to me that the Guild has policies that do not reflect practice. If this is the case the policy should be changed, but how does one initiate that from Adelaide in South Australia? It seems to me from far away that a remote member has little chance of leading such a move and this brings me to my second issue.

The Guild is meant to be international in its outlook and membership. I urge all to take this into consideration when implementing any new decisions and ideas. We are already unable to take part in AGMs and conferences as they are all based within reasonable distance of London. While ideas such as those presented by my good friend Jonathan Brind for the Guild to purchase a CD-ROM of UK telephone subscribers have merit, I wonder how we in Australia would access it? Ironically your overseas membership have, in my opinion, a greater need for such devices than UK members who at least have access to current telephone books!

The latest concern within these pages is a recognition of the subtle development of a class system of membership by giving "A" members special considerations. I find this a totally abhorrent development and I see my concerns are shared by John Laws and J. E. Titterton in the January Journal. I do not care what level of research or category a member has, their material is just as valid as another's. In my experience, if they are just starting their enthusiasm more than matches the larger collections and they certainly welcome new information.

Mr. Graham Jaunay, Member No. 1955 [7 East Terrace, South Plympton 5038, South Australia.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Last July you were kind enough to publish my letter in which I questioned the need for categorization within the Guild; and I also queried whether the Guild really had thought out its role in the great scheme of family history.

Reading the many letters that have appeared since, and those that have been addressed to me personally, I am even more of the opinion that the Guild is in danger of losing its way and failing to advance the interests of many, if not most, ordinary members, namely those in Categories B and C.

Looking at these letters, it seems that what we need is:

- (1) A "One-Name Family History" section,
- (2) A "One-Name Demographic" section,
- (3) A "One-Name Statistics" section, and
- (4) A "One-Name Studies" section.

I do not know how anyone has the time to carry out esoteric studies on population locations and numbers, witness the letters of Messrs. Smallshaw, Juby, Crabbe, Annal and Mrs. Tayler. Is this of any importance? Sure, it is vital to know why families moved, lock stock and barrel, from their home area to some other place; but is it of any importance to know whether there were 10 births in a particular county in a given year? For a start, whatever the figure it is bound to be wrong. Even if one had the ability to go through every register - Anglican, Roman Catholic, Non-Conformist, Quaker and Jewish - so many evaded the net in the 19th century that all you would have would be a slightly better approximation than that provided by the GRO. I have lost count of the number of Broughams who should, but do not, appear in the GRO indexes.

As for Mr. Fidler's question, "How big will your one-name study be when you finish it?", I can only say - I don't know and little care, for it is almost certainly never going to be finished. I will go as far as I can, and someone else can then take over. I have so far compiled well over 100 individual family trees - parents, children and children's marriages in such a way that each line can be traced back generation by generation to its known roots. These are also encompassed in some 13 trees, all the descendants of the earliest known ancestor, and are backed by handwritten biographical notes. When I can no longer carry out original research, I will get down to the job of sorting out all my notes and putting them into order.

In the most recent Journal, Mr. Brind suggests that we can get all the phone numbers we need on CD-ROM - whoever or whatever CD-Rom may be. There are probably thousands of us who use computers purely as wordprocessors and as an aid to organising our files and notes. I produce my own family trees because I have not yet seen a commercial tree that meets my requirements. It must be wonderful to be able to afford, both in cost and in time - and to know how to use - all the latest equipment. I cannot, and I haven't the time to learn.

I did not attend the Chelford Conference as it clashed with the AGM and Conference of my own FHS. I am glad that I didn't go. Nothing in the way of knowledge was added that any good FHS cannot provide - and indeed, Cumbria FHS is very good at doing so. So what was the point of the exercise? Quite frankly, I feel that continuing membership may be a waste of money.

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

Dear Mary Rumsey,

I agree 100% with J. E. Titterton's views expressed in the January 1996 issue of the Journal.

I see no point in the classifications especially when I see many are members with NO REGISTERED NAMES. Why should they have the benefit of our Register of One-Name Studies and access to the information we have spent time collecting for our one-name study, when we are always being told to reply to all letters.

Many of the worldwide members who belong to our Kelland/Kellond Family Circle (not society) have done far more research than I have, but I happen to have registered the name and have been prepared twice a year to send out to members a Newsletter - more like a small journal - which they have contributed to by articles and sharing their own research; census returns, parish register extracts, etc. As an example one member who has done fifty detailed family

charts for the Mid Devon Kellands with a name index, is allowing us to send it out with our Spring Newsletter to those members with Mid Devon connections.

Surely this is how the Guild should encourage members - not ask them to beaver away at meeting the classifications when some have not even bothered to register a name.

Those of us who are also members of county societies know what stalwart work is done by their volunteers, so as to save us looking at local records. Perhaps it is time that the Officers of the Guild looked again at the "Aims and Objectives of the Guild" in this area.

Miss M. J. Bennett, Member No. 786 [106 Bishops Mansions, Bishops Park Road, London SW6 6DY.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I have been reading the correspondence about categories and was particularly interested in Mr. Titterton's letter (January 1996). I, too, have wondered if I am really qualified enough to belong to the Guild. There is an Apthorp(e) One Name society of which I am Honorary Secretary, but my membership of the Guild is purely on an individual basis.

What saddens me is the fact that family history, for me at any rate, is no longer FUN. When I first started tracing my Apthorp(e)s over 30 years ago, I enjoyed visiting churches and browsing through original registers in a peaceful vestry. I enjoyed the unhurried atmosphere of the Society of Genealogists in Harrington Gardens, and I even looked at a paper copy of one of the census returns. I appreciate that original records must be preserved, and that microfilm/microfiche is here to stay, but how it strains the eyes. My once leisurely hobby has turned into a hustle and bustle of rules and regulations like the society in which we live. Do all one-namers have to conform? I always thought (wrongly) that family historians were individualists.

Do I have to feel guilty because my Apthorp(e) records are not on a computer? Does it matter if I cannot tell you how many Elizabeth Apthorp(e)s were born in the 18th century? If only one-namers were able to relax and enjoy their hobby instead of feeling obliged to fit neatly into a family tree mould.

Miss Jan Apthorp, Member No. 598 [241 Walton High-Street, Felixstowe, Suffolk IP11 9DU.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

When I joined the Guild many years ago in Aberystwyth (when the Conference was there and I was on a family history course), I did say that I was only prepared to research Wales and the borders; since then I have only had one letter that qualified this! I see that in the present issue another member feels the same about Borrells in Suffolk.

I always reply to enquiries about Lumley's mainly from the North East, but I do not feel able to pursue them further. I have asked some who have written if they would take it on, but have had no luck so far.

Whilst I am still willing to research at Aberystwyth, I do not want to visit London or record offices in the North and wonder if something can be put in the Journal about this, as I am sure I am not the only person who feels like this.

Mrs. M. L. Lumley, Member No. 1084 [Trefri, 22 Trem-y-Nant, Wrexham, Clwyd LL13 7QL.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I expect the Guild's Committee has already noticed that the year 2000 is the year of our 21st Anniversary - a combination of auspicious dates which should not pass unmarked. How should we mark it? May I suggest we aim to publish something that will not only reflect the work of the first two decades, but really put one-name studies on the map?

Alert readers may detect here an echo of my letter to the editor in 1983 (Vol.1, page 158), but I make no apologies for returning to the charge. While the Journal gives an excellent vehicle for the exchange of views, I don't think the Guild does enough to meet its declared third aim (see back cover) - publishing or assisting in the publication of the useful results of one-name research. What I have in mind is a collection of good quality monographs by members, published in book form. I see this filling several needs:

- (a) gives members an opportunity to record research in a permanent form,
- (b) creates a showcase for the Guild's work, by showing others what good one-name research can achieve - offering models and establishing standards,
- (c) helps foster the notion of group effort among members, and
- (d) stimulates completion of unfinished studies.

Knowing how individual Guild members are in their approach to their studies, it would probably be asking too much to expect contributors to such a collection to conform to any single standard treatment. However, we could aim for say 20 to 30 papers of 10 to 15 pages each - enough to allow some thematic groupings without any single topic dominating. If we do embark on a project such as this, the keynote would have to be quality research - well executed, well written up and well illustrated. One of the most useful things we can do is motivate by example. We have three years to set this up. How about it?

Dr. James Hodsdon, Member No. 72 [32 King's Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL52 6BG.]

Dear Mary,

Thank you for highlighting my contest, the response will be interesting.

However, my principal reason for writing is our Chairman's wish for a dialogue on genes and genetic engineering and the impact on genealogical records being a true record of hereditary.

The problem exists regardless of scientific developments, indeed it could be argued that genes are the true record of hereditary. Mr. Goodall's point is perhaps ambiguous, or at least my interpretation in the first part. However, I would still comment as follows.

Genealogical records are not always a true record, for example the lodger on the census return is really the illegitimate son. A majority of ancestral lines are broken sooner or later by a second spouse, and who can prove until recently who the biological father really was.

By way of DNA, ancestors can be traced back for countless generations. However, ironically only in the female line at present and in the near future, as there is not a distinguishing marker in the male genes that is inherited, despite a surname descending in the male line!

A one-namer is interested in the same surname, but this does not mean a common inheritance of genes, only a common origin of source, for example a village name, but even this is not always true. In the early days of surnames they were swapped by generation, or even by occasion, for example, John London, son of William Peterson, who may be John Smith when next reported.

Only knowledge of immediate parents and grand-parents is needed, not knowing your 4xgreat-grandfather would not have any psychological detriment. The affect could already be observed. Two hundred years ago when the last born in a family had parents of say forty, the grandparents could well be dead, perhaps even the father might die when the child was a baby.

Does the need boil down to the conditioning of expectation: being the odd one out, at say, school sports day. Adopted children could answer this question from Pandora's box. Some would want to know for various reasons. Some do not, just as some people are not interested in family history.

Probably for Darwinistic reasons blood is thicker than water, and it is a question for everyone, although a philosophical rather than genealogical one. The Greeks believed you were immortal if remembered. Perhaps the fear is of our own mortality and that of our organisation.

Mr. Alan Savin, Member No. 2033 [9 Bannard Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire  
SL6 4NG.]

[Editorial Note: Mr. Whitney wrote two letters on different topics which appear below]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Most of us would like to put more flesh on the bones of our "one names" and the vast masses of information buried in newspapers is unobtainable because of the "needle in a haystack of needles" syndrome. However, I think I have hit on a possible solution which briefly consists of a group of ten or so, probably retired people with time on their hands, visiting the Colindale Newspaper Library and taking notes of all Guild members' registered names. They would live within reasonable travelling distance and could put in 4 or 5 hours at each visit.

This would need to be organised to avoid covering the same ground by more than one person, with one group having a computer so that all information was stored and indexed possibly by a housebound member, and to make sure that members are not given the same information twice.

With two people going to the Library each day, for approximately 5 hours and collecting 30 to 60 names each, for one week, would bring 10 x 60 (average) giving approximately 500 names per week. If 75% of members agreed to support the scheme they would get on average one piece of information every three weeks. In order to simplify the collecting, some members would search each copy of named national newspapers while others could search local newspapers,

notes would be kept noting source, name, date, page, etc. Researchers would wear Guild badges so that they could easily identify each other.

All information stored on computer would create an index from which the Guild could charge for access to enquirers, possibly on an initial deposit basis. However, there are more capable brains than mine that could sort out the details of such a scheme.

Another thought is that if the computer index could be searched by date as well as name, enquirers could request information about a specific event, such as my own example of an EATWELL who was killed by an explosion when walking past the "Gas Light & Coke Company's" works at the foot of Vauxhall Bridge for which I lack details. Also I seem to remember hearing that pages of names of casualties were published during World War II but as one of the Rats in the Western Desert I did not see them. I cannot remember if there are photocopying facilities at Colindale, but such large lists could be more easily done in this way.

It may be that I have missed one vital snag in this beautiful idea which would prevent it from working, but no doubt some one will be happy to point it out.

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Mr. Savin on page 287 of the January 1996 Journal, I think has his "spoon" out to do a bit of "stirring", but I will rise to the bait and say that he is either very lucky to be so positive that SAVIN and SALVIN have no connection or shows a touch of arrogance. His assertion that variants are of spelling not of basic names would only be acceptable if there was an index of official surnames, but as it is without taking note of all possible or feasible variants since the inception of surnames and then studying them for possible connections, would one be able to say that on the grounds of probability only certain spellings fitted the original.

Remembering that most names were used vocally and having listened to a broad Scots, Durham, Somerset or Welsh accent and then having them written down by a parish clerk before there were standard spellings, anyone might be excused for getting them confused. In "Zomerzet w'er tha zida aples grow" the name could have been ZAABEEN (V=B and J=H in Spanish) or a French speaker would have written C with a cedilla pronounced S or an English C pronounced S as in census, century, etc. So even the first letter is suspect.

He is fortunate to have such an easy name for researching as some of us unfortunate members have names with a first letter varying from A to Y with over fifty variations and numerous fillings in between, most of which are interconnected such as (H)ETTL, ETTLS, ETAL, and EATWELL, ETWALL and EATALL, sometimes on the same will or document. Other possibilities like EDOLLS, EASWELL, ETTSAL, HEATWELL, ETTLESON, I have noted, but have not always found the connection yet, though no doubt one could exist.

Over the years I feel sure that many names have changed from the original, particularly those with only one syllable so that only one letter need change to make JOAD or GOAD or HOAD. Similarly two syllable names could hop from one to another even though there is a basic name, HANBURY, HAMBURY, HAMBLY, HENBURY, AMBERLY, AMBLEY, when for example one person moved to another area with a different accent and this change continued from then on. This probably explains where some of my missing marriages are hidden - in a variant I have not dreamed of.

On his other remark of calling ourselves "International", this would be showing a bit of optimism when few of us can communicate in more than two or



three languages, when there are several hundred used in the world today, so "International" would probably be limited to the main European languages, so why not EURO-GOONS - Ugh!

I see our pastime or hobby as a jigsaw in which we can join in and do our own little section. and pass on information to another GOON who is doing that name and maybe have some passed on to you.

I like the abbreviation of the Guild of One-Name Studies to GOONS and its association with a Goon, which suggests a slightly goofy collection of Bods who suffer the rough and tumble of arms, elbows, hips and bad mannered species of the human race at the GRO, but basically are pursuing a harmless jigsaw type hobby that can be historically interesting from the old wills and documents, stimulates the powers of deduction and logic and most importantly helps others who want information about our "name".

At least that is what I thought until Mr. Titterton (page 290) said that he had joined the Guild to get help not to give it. Although I have never had one response, as far as I know, through the Guild, it does not worry me. I am not selling anything and everything is free even the stamps, and I have the fun of doing the jigsaw and so do not begrudge anyone from having copies of some of the pieces. I do get inquiries from around the world and have been fairly successful in giving answers.

For those who think they have completed their research, have they searched all the Fine Rolls, Pipe Rolls, Subsidy Rolls, etc. which began in the Middle Ages. I have just found the marriage of Hugh de ETWALL in 1070 AD in Derbyshire and that of Emma de ETWALL to Thomas de CUCKENEY about 1090 in Nottinghamshire, so Emma was possibly Hugh's daughter. The long arm of coincidence was that my grandfather, George Whitney, was born at Budby in 1838 which is three miles from Cuckney in Sherwood Forest and he no doubt trod the same lanes as Thomas, even though it was 750 years later.

Mr. Martin Whitney, Member No. 653 [Les Portes, Mainsat 23700, France.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Particular surnames can have more than one origin. Thus my surname, Kent, has an obvious source in the county, but for most Kents of Cornish descent like myself, it has a somewhat obscure origin in a place called Cant in St. Minver, where it can be seen evolving into its present form, presumably by assimilation. This is overlooked by most authorities on surnames.

Thus the name Hodgson may well, as indicated in the review of "The Hodgson Surname" in the January 1996 issue, have an obscure Norse origin. However, the review does not mention the fact that it also falls into a particular group of very common late medieval patronymics, so that in most instances it is likely to have an alternative origin.

Surnames in this group are based on Christian names starting with R. The Christian name was converted to an abbreviated pet form in which the initial R was replaced by H or D. The diminutive suffix -kin could be added the k sometimes being dropped for euphony. The patronymic was then formed either by leaving the pet form unchanged or by adding -s or -son. Thus Robert gave rise to several forms such as Dobbs and Hopkinson, and Richard or Rickard to Hicks and Dickinson.

Hodge, from Roger, was the source of a full set of such names: Hodge, Hodges, Hodgson, Hodgkin, Hodgkins and Hodgkinson. Dodgson occurs in the D- series and it would be surprising if Hodgson was not a parallel form.

Mr. Alan Kent, Member No. 2167 [17 Red Hill, Stourbridge, West Midland DY8 1NA.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I read with interest Barbara Sanders article "Regretfully Yours". It no doubt struck a bell with many one-namers, as indeed it did with me.

It was not until 1979 that I seriously began a one-name study of the surname Royall and at that time my interest was largely centred upon Norfolk. Of course within a very short time my sphere of interest widened and I discovered that from the 16th century onwards many Royalls were to be found in London and that in the 18th and 19th centuries they were increasingly numerous in East London.

My regrets stem from the fact that my interest in the surname Royall and its variants did not manifest itself until the late 1970s. From 1964 to 1973 I was Rector of Poplar and the years 1973 to 1976 I was Rector of Bow, and I had in my charge and in my own vestries the parish registers of two large East London parishes. For much of the period covered by my two East London incumbencies I was Area Dean of Tower Hamlets and the registers of the parishes of Stepney, Poplar and Bethnal Green were accessible to me. If only my interest had developed earlier I would not now be regretting my lost opportunities! Not only were Royalls, etc. to be found in all parts of what is now Tower Hamlets, but so were the Goodbodys from whom my wife descends.

The Reverend Prebendary A. R. Royall, Member No. 605 [Carmelite House, 10 Pit Lane, Swaffam, Norfolk PE37 7DA.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I wish to trace a cousin whose name I do not know. He owes half his origin from my uncle in the Second World War, who paid maintenance payments via the RAF circa 1942. The child assumed his mother's surname; only her Christian name and town of residence are known.

Now that sensitivity in the matter must have declined fifty years on, do any members have experience in obtaining information from RAF records or can offer advice about other means of tracing this man?

Dr. P. G. Quincey, Member No. 699 [Ganderbank, Buggen Lane, Neston, South Wirral L64 6QB.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

With reference to Mr. Alan Savin's challenge to discover the greatest number of persons on a family tree that bore the same surname (by birth or marriage), I beg to enter the lists with a total of 700 for my largest tree. When I first made and checked, a figure of 699 was obtained, but then I remembered

a notice of a further birth recorded in a Christmas card which had not yet been entered into the system and tidied up the figures accordingly.

No doubt this will be surpassed, but I might at least have my five minutes of fame.

Mrs. June Morris, Member No. 1355 [25 The Glade, Furnace Green, Crawley, West Sussex RH10 6JS.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

It is not possible to follow easily the interesting correspondence of Mr. Crabbe and Mr. Bunning about the relative merits of the computer software they are using without knowing the name of their main database.

Mr. Bunning seems to me to be describing a relational database I use (or something similar) which is called "Paradox" and is made and marketed by Borland in the USA, but readily available here. If I guess correctly he is perfectly right "the only limitation is the resourcefulness of the user in exploiting the capability of the program". After ten or more years of use, I know that "Paradox" is a marvellous database which can far exceed all I have ever asked it to do, but I often cannot ask it in the proper way to perform the things I want. My instructions are not correctly executed.

Mr. Bunning says that with "added bits of programming any file can be related by file linkages, and records in any file compared". In "Paradox" these types of actions are conveniently menu driven, but the instructions to the program to go further to interrogate the database in subtle and complex ways, is the stage where I need assistance. Is there any reader who knows about my problem and could help? If I had the time I would get in touch with Borland, but I already have the six volume manual and might not follow their response!

I will certainly write to Mr. Bunning. He does mention using "Brothers Keeper" for drawing box charts, but this cannot compete, I suspect, with drawing drop-line charts with "Pedigree" which is an equivalent program.

In the case of Mr. Crabbe, who is searching for an adequate system, he says he has a need for storage of data none of which fits comfortably into any commercial system that he has seen. I would therefore highly recommend both "Paradox" as the commercial relational database and "Pedigree" as the program for drawing tree. Both will exchange information between them and accept Gedcom.

I would be pleased to hear of any defects in these genealogical tools and also if there is anything anyone considers better or an improvement on them.

Mr. Frank Hakney, Member No. 1832 ["The Old Granary", 12 Church Street, Elloughton, North Humberside HU15 1HT. Telephone: 01482 668340.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I recently started writing to other Guild members, who have registered names connected with mine, as it seemed to me to be an obvious way of sharing the collective research of the Guild more widely.

I sent off the first few letter, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope of course, and was pleased with the information that was freely offered, often

ideas for other lines of research. Something that really surprised me, ever, was that all my respondents were surprised to hear from me and in one .se, mine was his first enquiry through the Guild!

Are we not missing out here on a potentially useful source of information? Just from my index of GRO births, marriages and deaths, I have listed 33 registered names connected with mine. If each member can contribute only a couple of items of information, I feel it is worth the effort of writing.

I, for one, would be delighted to hear from any Guild member who has come across any mention of my name during his or her research.

Thank you for your help.

Mr. Richard Kefford, Member No. 2347 [10 Mayfair Avenue, Nailsea, Avon BS19 2LR.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Quite a few members have written recently about "Burke's Peerage Books". I recently bought the one about ISARDS, although I had doubts about it as I had read so many bad reports. When it arrived I agreed that it was pretty useless except for the address section at the back.

I decided to write to all the addresses listed with the help of an American researcher, who did her side of the Atlantic, while I wrote to those listed in England and Australia. There were 50 in England and 16 in Australia. I received two replies from England and I consider the poor result was due to the fact that three years ago I had written to all those listed in the phone books for England and Wales.

Of the 16 letters sent to Australia, all with stamped addressed envelopes enclosed, I receive one reply. This one answer though was beyond my expectations, it gave details of a whole family of ISARDS that I never knew existed out there. Pride of place though was the photo they sent me taken in 1896 at Redhill, Surrey, only one mile from where I was born, showing 11 members of one family all in their Sunday best. They were George William ISARD, a train driver on the South Eastern and Chatham Railway, his wife and eight sons and one daughter.

This makes me consider the money was well spent and the book was one of the best investments I have ever made. I know some members will say that I could have got these addresses from Australian phone books, but these are not found in one's local library.

So I say that anyone who has doubts about buying one of these books, but would be prepared to write to the addresses listed, to give it a go and see what response he or she gets.

Mr. J. W. Isard, Member No. 1803 [74 Thornton Place, Horley, Surrey, RH6 8RN.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Another good Journal with articles and letters containing subjects most of us would like to comment on. Some, you and others will be pleased to hear, have already been dealt with.

First your editorial, I do not think you can put a date on recycling. We have a photograph of an original 1080 document on parchment that also contains some earlier scribing. This 11th century charter from William I to Gundreda, wife of William de Warrenne, was for founding a priory at Lewes in Sussex. Our interest, is to see if it indicated whether Gundreda was a daughter or a stepdaughter of William I.

Following Jessica Freeman's request on page 271, we sent a 1407 copy of a document (on the above subject) which unfortunately was not of use as it did not deal with a 14th century bequest. This promoted the thought that if other members have or are studying this period and are interested, we would like to hear from them.

John Witheridge's thoughts on computers on page 274, leads me to add that since the questionnaire begun in 1994 many of us have upgraded our computers, so at the time of the interim report the information on this topic was no longer accurate. However, new computers these days have something out of date by the time they are taken out of the box.

Skipping to Mr. L. Martin's letter, where do you draw the line when researching other family names? I have two that I am trying to stop becoming a study in their own right. WAY, my wife's maiden name, and TRUEMAN, my mother's maternal line. Would it be worth considering another section in the Register, not for all names we have interests in, but those we hold sufficient information on to help others?

Mr. Jonathan Brind's letter suggested the use of UK telephone entries on CD-ROM. If this was operated on the lines that the BMSGH provide information on their marriage and burial indexes, through one administrator, it would add benefits to membership and generate income for the Guild. As other indexes and registers become available on CD-ROM the same system could be applied to them.

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

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## REVIEWS

**ONLY FOR LIFE: A labouring family from the Civil War to the Second World War by Peter Mimms. Hard back, 371 pages. Published 1995 by Brewin Books of Studley, Warwickshire. Price £19.95.**

This beautifully produced book is a social history of England with the Mimms family inserted into it. However, this is not meant in a derogatory fashion and without a tremendous wealth of family specific information it would be difficult to cover such a period in any other way. The work is enriched by the style of writing and the picture of the rosy cheeked labourer working happily in the great outdoors is soon dispelled by the harsh realities of a life where the rich lived in comfort and the rest, if they were lucky, survived.

Peter Mimms has obviously put a great deal of time and research into this work and every source, usually about sixty, is noted in the form of references at the end of each chapter. In addition to the high literary standard there are many specially commissioned line drawings by Audrey Appleby to help add to the "atmosphere" of the times.

If amongst your family you have an ancestor described as being an "Ag. Lab." or "Labourer", I would suggest that you buy, beg or borrow a copy of this book because, despite the fact that the early part of the book is concerned with the family living in Northamptonshire and the surrounding counties, it gives a vivid picture of a lifestyle that was repeated all over the country. I am sure that it will be referred to time and time again to put the lives of our forebears into context. For those who intend to write their family history, which surely must be the aim of most of us, this work sets a very high standard for which to aim.

B. D. W.

**TILSTON FAMILY HISTORY JOURNAL Number 9 - Autumn 1995. A4 format, 20 pages, ISSN 1350-7869. Published by Jeremy Tilston, 25 Shorham Rise, Two Mile Ash, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire MK8 8BS. Price £2.50.**

The publisher produces four journals each year, which is no easy task. The copy reviewed included a comprehensive listing of the Tilston name with variants, as extracted from the UK Phone Books which made it of great value in tracing relatives.

The Journal benefitted from a liberal sprinkling of photographs which had not suffered too badly in photocopying. Included were stories of several Tilston families and updates to research previously published in the Journal. The description of the families came with full trees which would be useful and interesting for all relatives.

Having had sight of Journal Number 1, I am sure that a complete set would be of invaluable help in Tilston research. In two years the publisher has produced nearly 200 pages of well presented research of interested to those at all levels of knowledge. The quality of the Journal is high, especially considering its usual circulation of 40 copies. It is a good example of the sort of newsletter/journal to which all of us should aspire.

J. M. P.

**SWINTON FAMILY SOCIETY NEWSLETTER Number 3, June 1994. A5 format, 27 pages, ISSN 1320-6893. Published by Gary R. R. Swinton, 22 Golf Links Crescent, Dingley Village, Victoria 3168, Australia.**

When I was asked to review this newsletter, I received three issues with the option of reviewing one of the three. Although I chose Number 3, I think it is worthwhile to make a few comments about the others. So often, when reviewing newsletters, one is dealing with a "snapshot" in the evolution of a publication.

Gary Swinton has obviously done a lot of research. He says in the introduction to the first issue that the aim of the Society is to write a comprehensive history to make it easier for future generations to research. Publication of the History has already begun. Volume 1 is an inventory of all the information held by the society and Volume 3 is a chart volume holding 39 trees. Thus two publications are being undertaken, the History and the Newsletter.

Newsletter Number 1, August 1993, has 11 pages of information and 5 pages of documents. Newsletter, Volume 2, February 1994, has 18 pages of articles and information and a two page letter requesting information on Flying Officer

William Auld Swinton. The membership of the Society has grown from 10 to 48 and there continues to be an enormous amount of detail included. It is interesting to note that Gary says in his introduction to this issue that the size of the mail box convinces him of the wisdom of progressing slowly with the development of the Society.

Going on to my main review of Newsletter Number 3, Gary has produced a very professional looking publication. I note that he uses a Desktop publisher and although the print is small, the font is fairly bold and has duplicated well. However, the trees are of such a size some people would experience difficulty in reading them.

This newsletter is very interesting, giving much detailed information, but I found it quite heavy going. There are a large number of footnotes to the articles which tend to impair their readability. Also references to the History tends to make it a little difficult for the reviewer, who does not have access to them. However, towards the end there is a cumulative index of records which have been searched. This is an extremely valuable inclusion and one which I would recommend to anyone producing a newsletter.

Despite some adverse comments, this is an excellent publication, packed with an enormous amount of detailed and well documented information, however the addition of an index would make for easier access to the information. I wish Gary every success, but I cannot help thinking that he will need a lot more help from other members of the Society to keep the show on the road.

M. P. G.

**VERRINDER VIEWS** Issue Number 2, March 1995. A4 format, 10 pages. Published by Sue Kirkby, 54 Weymouth Street, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire and Stan Verrinder, 19 Hazeldene, Seaford, East Sussex.

This newsletter has a very professional look to it. The editors have made very good use of the features available on their computer package. So often editors are tempted to make use of many of the functions available and consequently spoil the final product. Verrinder Views clearly has already developed a style of its own. The font is of a good size, and has reproduced well. This issue has 10 pages and in a note, the editors say they have decided to restrict future issues to 10 pages in order to limit the time spent typing and editing.

The articles are easy to read and even at this early stage, has a few pieces written by other contributors. There is a mix of news items and research related articles. One article, "A 16th Century Brush with the Law" gives the reader a good feel of life in the mid 1500s. It has a good reproduction of part of a Star Chamber Bill of Complaint together with the full transcript which relates to the theft of four loads of hay.

I only have one suggestion for improvement, and that would be the inclusion of explanatory trees, or notes regarding some of the people referred to in the text, for those readers who may not be so familiar with the various lines. I do however accept, that explanatory text can take up a lot of valuable space, and often by the time some trees are reproduced, they cannot be read clearly.

M. P. G.

**LEATHER FAMILY RECORDS** Volume 1. International Genealogical Index and St. Catherine's House Indexes (1837-1900). Compiled and edited by Simon R. Leather and A. David Leather. A4 (Landscape), 112 pages. Published by the Leather Family Society.

This the first in a series of volumes containing records of the Leather surname. Volume 1 contains a list of Leather names and variants from the worldwide IGI (1992 edition) and the St. Catherine's House, Birth, Marriage and Death Indexes 1837-1900. There is a good introduction with the IGI arranged by country, then county with the forenames in alphabetical sequence. the GRO Births, Marriages and Deaths are arranged by year and quarter.

**LEATHER FAMILY TREES** A Collection of Worldwide Pedigrees. Compiled and edited by Simon R. Leather and A. David Leather. A4 (Landscape), 102 pages. Published by the Leather Family History Society.

A collection of worldwide Leather pedigrees with a map showing where the Leather surname is most numerous. There are six groups of pedigrees with indexes.

Both books are well laid out and easy to read. The Leather Family History Society and the editors are to be congratulated on the amount of research and time it must have taken to produce these two books, which will be of great advantage to anyone researching the Leather surname.

J. "D". H.

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## NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

### **THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES MIDLANDS MEMBERS MEETING**

The Guild's Midlands Members Meeting will be held at Tamworth Borough Council's Palace Media Centre, Lower Gungate, Tamworth, Staffordshire, on Saturday, 11 May 1996 beginning at 10 am. The theme is "Computers in Genealogy" and as well as speakers there will be discussion and question time. Also there will be an on line Internet demonstration and software demonstrations. Members attending are advised that food is not available at the Palace Media Centre and either to bring a packed lunch or buy lunch in the adjacent shopping area.

### **THE FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES CONFERENCE**

The Federation of Family History Societies Conference hosted by Doncaster & District Family History Society will be held at High Melton College, Doncaster from August 30th to September 1st 1996. The theme is "A Taste of Yorkshire" with speakers including Ian Dewhirst, David Hey, George Redmonds, Brian Elliott, Peter Franklin, Michael Gandy and Eric Houlder. There will be a choice of lectures on Heraldry, Surnames, Demography and the West Riding Registry of Deeds as well as different social groups. Also there are optional visits to Conisbrough Castle, Brodsworth Hall and Doncaster Archives Department (the Diocesan Record Office for the Archdeaconry of Doncaster which



holds many civic and manorial records) Booking Forms are available from:  
Mrs. Gill Briscoe, The old Granary, Cross Hill, Skellow, Doncaster DN6 8JW.  
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#### THE BOWDLER FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The Bowdler Family History Society will be holding its 10th Annual Meeting at the Lord Hill Hotel, Shrewsbury on Saturday, June 15th 1996. For further details write to: Mrs. Barbara Bowdler, 268 Cromere Road, Belvidere Paddocks, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY2 5LF. Telephone: 01743 362992.  
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#### THE MORGAN SOCIETY

The Morgan Society will be holding its FIRST MORGAN UK HOMECOMING AND AGM at Tredegar House, near Newport, Gwent, on Sunday, June 9th 1996 and the FIRST MORGAN INTERNATIONAL HOMECOMING AND PARLIAMENT also at Tredegar House on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of September 1996. The latter dates coincide with celebrations at another "Morgan House", Llantarnam Abbey, and it is hoped the celebrations will also include a Morgan Golf Tournament at St. Pierre Golf Club at Chepstow. All Morgans and those with Morgan family connections around the world are asked to give their full support to, what seems likely to be, the first major one-name homecoming ever to be held in Wales.

Details of a package holiday offer, travel and/or accommodation can be obtained from: Paul Tickner of British Heritage Tours, Richmond Place, 125 Broughton, Chester CH3 5BJ, England. Telephone: 01244 342222, Fax: 01244 320072.  
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#### THE POMEROY WORLDWIDE GATHERING

Mr. Tony Pomeroy, Member No. 616, writes as follows:

Our one-name study of the POMEROY name has been gathering information and interest worldwide. It has reached a stage where it may be possible to have a family gathering. The exact form of the event depends in part on the interest shown, likewise so will the venue. Logic says that Berry Pomeroy would be the best place, but that may not be practical. However, somewhere nearby in Devon, with cream teas, definitely feels right.

All we want is an idea of how many Pomeroy's may be interested in coming to the gather which it is proposed should be held at the end of June in 1997. That is a long way ahead but, particularly for those coming from afar, these preparations will not be too soon. There may be an organised party coming from New Zealand which would also take in the 500th Anniversary March on London to celebrate the Cornish Rebellion of 1497. It may be possible to arrange other research contacts and/or visits.

Without at this stage making any binding commitment, if you may want to come to the event, drop a note to: Tony Pomeroy, 182 Kings Hall Road, Beckingham, Kent BR3 1LJ. Telephone and Fax +44 (0)181 778 6382.  
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### NAMES ASSOCIATED WITH POKE FAMILY HISTORY

Ms. M. J. Spiller, Member No.1204, writes:

I have acquire a book entitled "The Poke Family from 1840" by G. A. Haires. The book lists all the known descendants of John and Ann Poke who emigrated to Tasmania in 1840. Registered names appearing in the book are:

ARGENT, BADGER, BEAMISH, BECKHAM, BILLING, BYARD, CAREY, DOBSON, EAST, FORDHAM, FRENCH, FULTON, GREENWOOD, GRUBB, HEALD, HILL, HULME, HYLAND, IVORY, KING, LAWES, LWASON, MEREDITH, MILLER, MORGAN NEWMAN, ORDERS, PALMER, PATTISON, PERKINS, POOLE, POULTON, RIX, RUSSELL, SCARR, SCOTT, STUBBS, SWAIN, THORP, TOWNSEND, WATTS, WEBB, WELLS, WHITEHOUSE.

I would be prepared to send details to Guild members on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Please write to me at 29 Gainsborough Court, Station Avenue, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey KT12 1NH.

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## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

**11 May 1996** Midland Meeting at Tamworth Borough Council's Palace Media Centre, Lower Gungates, Tamworth Staffordshire. The topic is "Computers in Genealogy" with discussion and question time. (See page 330 for details)

**25 May 1996** The West Country Conference at Plymouth, Devon, details already distributed.

**9 June 1996** The First Morgan UK Homecoming at Tredegar House near Newport, Gwent. (See page 331 for details)

**15 June 1996** 10th Annual General Meeting of the Bowdler Family History Society at Lord Hill Hotel, Shrewbury. (See page 331 for details)

**6th, 7th and 8th September 1996** The First Morgan International Homecoming and Parliament at Tredegar House, near Newport, Gwent. (See page 331 for details)

### OTHER DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

**30 August to 1 September 1996** Federation of Family History Societies Conference hosted by Doncaster & District Family History Society at High Melton College, Doncaster.

**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 6XP.

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## DEADLINES

**The deadline for the July 1996 issue is Monday, 6 May 1996 and for the October 1996 issue Monday, August 1996.**

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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