The Journal Of

ONE-NAME STUDIES

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Contributions to future issues of this Journal Should be sent to the Editor at the above address.

Members of the Guild of One-Name Studies receive copies of this Journal but additional copies are available from the Registrar price 75p.

Enquiries specific to individual committee members should be sent direct to the appropriate address as listed above. General enquiries should now be sent to: Guild of One-Name Studies, Box G, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA.

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A continuation of the NEWSLETTER of the
Guild of One-Name Studies

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Editor's Comment

I may well draw fire for having two major articles on Computers in one issue and I promise the next journal will have none!However, they did go so well together that I thought it worth while to have them both.

Like it or not, there is no doubt that computers are going to play an ever-increasing part in Family History and even if we do not propose to use one ourself, it is as well for us to know how they function as many of the main tools of our trade, indexes, will undoubtedly end up on disc. I am told that after the next (1988) edition,even the IGI will only be available on computer disc - the volume of material it contains is getting so large that microfiche will no longer be sufficient.

I dont like them, I dont understand them but even I can see that they are invaluable for such tasks as indexing. If you have ever done any you will know what a time-consuming, tedious job it is whereas the computer will do it in the blink of an eye.

At the end of the day though, they are entirely dependent on the human finger - without input the computer is just a useless bit of technology. We have seen in past editions of the IGI what havoc the human digit on the wrong key can cause, it gave 8 members of my family as having married in one parish whereas not one had done so, they had in fact tied the knot in four entirely different parishes. Just imagine what chaos a typist of my talent could create!

So - man will always be the master. Or will he?

Letters are still coming in about my comments on participation in the Guild's activities, one or two members said that they could not get to meetings but would be willing to help by post. I have taken advantage of this and have sent them members' journals and books to review for this journal. I do not like doing them all myself, there is a danger then that only one point of view is presented. If any other members would like to help in this, please let me know. Incidentally, all magazines and books sent to me for review are afterwards deposited in the Guild library.

A very important way in which anyone can help is towrite letters and/or articles for this journal! It is YOUR journal and by contributing to it you WILL be participating in the running of the Guild. I particularly welcome the 'How I Did It' typeof article and those notes on sources that you have found particularly use ful. See what you can do.

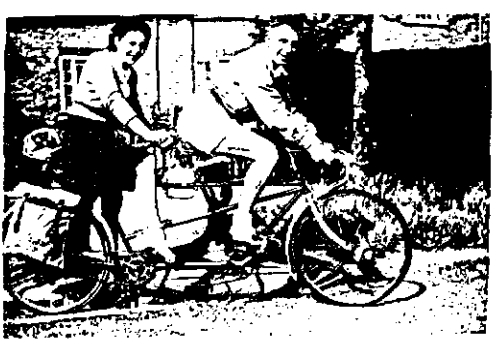
MEET YOUR CHAIRMAN

DEREK AUBREY PALGRAVE was born in Norwich on 16th September 1932. However, he did not stay there long as his family moved to the village of Lower Hellesdon in 1936. The next year he started at Hellesdon County Primary School which he attended until 1944. During his time there he joined the Cubs and the choir and Sunday School of St Mary's Church.

In 1944 he moved to the City of Norwich School and eventually became Captain of Swimming and a Royal Life Saving Society Instructor.

Despite this he says he was not a very successful sportsman but he did manage to achieve a regular place in the 1st XI Hockey team. He also became a Prefect and - as a first step to his chosen career - a Laboratory Steward. At this time he says he found history incredibly boring, being much more interested in Science (particularly Chemistry), but nevertheless he managed to achieve a Distinction in the School Certificate examinations (for younger readers - the predecessor of 'O' Levels!).

Whilst still at school, he took up cycle-racing with the East Anglian C.C. and became their Under-18 Champion. He specialised in 25 mile Time Trials but says he never broke the 1 hour barrier. He had continued his Scouting career and was very active in the new Senior Scouting, gaining his King's Scout Award in 1949. In the same year, a young lady he had known for some time - Miss Pamela Spilling - introduced him to the delights of Ballroom Dancing & they began touring the county together by tandem to dance at remote village 'hops'. He thinks it was probably in the same year that his



THE START OF THE TOUR, 1951

history teacher told him of the Palgrave memorials in North Barningham Church and so they went to see them out of curiosity on one of their tandem expeditions. The seeds of their future career as genealogists were sown!

From 1952-4 he did his National Service with the Royal Air Force, "enjoying" Officer Cadet Training in the Lake District and being commissioned in 1953. For the rest of his service, he was stationed in Somerset and Yorkshire with Flying Training Command.

He was demobbed in 1954 and went up to Selwyn College, Cambridge, where he stayed until 1957 reading Natural Science. During his vacations he worked as a trainee chemist at the Norwich Generating Station Laboratory and he also began working on his Palgrave genealogy in Norwich Public Library.

On coming down from University, he married his tandem partner on 21st September 1957 at St Mary's, Lower Hellesdon.

The newly marrieds packed their bags and moved to Oldbury, then in Worcestershire, where Derek had obtained a post as a Research Chemist at the large chemical firm of Albright & Wilson. There must have been something in the air there because two other prominent members of the Family History World today (Peter BLORE & Alan KENT) also worked there at that period!

Derek continued his genealogical researches at Dudley Library and, in 1962, sent out his first circular to members of the Palgrave family via the telephone directory but says he had a very limited response. However, he did his own bit to preserve the line, with a daughter Catherine being born in 1960 and twin sons Nicholas and Christopher in 1962. In 1964 he moved to Doncaster to join J.W. Chafer Ltd. as Chief Chemist but he was not able to pursue his family researches very far as his growing family took up most of his spare time.

However, in 1968 he made contact with Patrick PALGRAVE-MOORE when he read about his launch of the Norfolk and Norwich Genealogical Society. For the next five years they worked in conjunction, researching their common ancestry, and in 1970 they were joined by Brian BROOKS, Chairman of the Society of Genealogists, who also has PALGRAVE ancestry. Together they decided to revise Palgrave Family Memorials which had originally been published in 1878.

In 1970 he was recognised by the Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies as a Registered Genealogist and, in the same year, he compiled and published a pamphlet on North Barningham Church to draw attention to the plight of the PALGRAVE memorials there.

Three years later, in 1973, he organised the first PALGRAVE family gatherings - a Patronal Festival at North Barningham and a meeting

at Little Plumstead, near Norwich. Following these he launched the PALGRAVE Society which was admitted to membership of the Federation of Family History Societies in 1975 and which has held twice-yearly gatherings ever since.

In 1973, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry and the following year was appointed a Director of J.W.Chafer Ltd. after its take-over by I.C.I.

In 1976, he was elected to the Executive Committee of the Federation and was given particular responsibility for One-Name Studies. He was closely involved in the launch of Family History News and Digest in 1977, becoming its General Editor in 1978, in which year he delivered the opening lecture on "How I Did It", still remembered with much pleasure, at the first full-scale One-Name Conference at Leicester. Later that year he was elected Vice-Chairman of the Federation.

He was one of the Founder Members of the Guild in 1979 and a year later he went outside One-Naming for the first time when he founded and became first Chairman of the Doncaster Society for Family History.

In 1981 he became Chairman of our Guild.

He is a Fellow of the Society of Genealogists and of the Royal Historical Society and the author of many pamphlets and articles in both the Family History and Chemistry fields. In 1983, he published the major work The History & Lineage of the Palgraves in hard back, written jointly with Patrick PALGRAVE-MOORE. He is a co-inventor in Seven British Patents and a representative on many technical committees and bodies in the national and international Chemistry world.

In addition to all this he finds time to be interested in collecting British stamps and first day covers, Photography, growing Heaths and Heathers, Heraldic Design, Jazz and Serious music and his beautifully drawn family trees and name badges are wonderful examples to us all of his expertise in Calligraphy.

FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Although it is some time since I addressed you, wearing my Chairman's hat, I find, to my surprise, that I have written four articles, three reviews and two short notes in the fifteen issues of our Journal so I am in danger of occupying more than my fair share of the available space! It is your magazine and your opportunity to have your contributions published.

Having said that, I hope you will permit me to bring you up to

date on the progress we have made to provide a fitting memorial to our former Editor, Frank Higenbottam, who died three years ago. We opened a Fund to which many of you kindly contributed. The proceeds have been applied to the purchase of two bookcases which have been placed in the premises of the Society of Genealogists. We are most grateful to them for providing these facilities.

It is our intention to use the bookcases to build up a representative collection of One-Name Journals and we would like all of you who produce a regular journal to be sure that we have at least one issue included. It is recognised that not all members of the Guild of One-Name Studies belong to the Society of Genealogists but the latter is agreeable to our members having free access to our collection.

In addition to this tangible memorial to Frank, we are hoping to prepare a new edition of his splendid compilation, Running a Family History Bulletin on a Shoestring. It will include some supplementary material to cover the changes in printing technology which have occurred since he first conceived it. I am sure Frank would have approved especially as he presided over the transition from the Newsletter, printed on a duplicator, to the Journal, produced by offset litho.

I trust that these proposals meet with your approval and that the Guild will be able to commemorate one of its pioneers in an appropriate manner.

MUTUAL AID

John R. Hebden

From time to time in our researches we all see items concerning names registered by other members of the Guild; perhaps we have a connected surnames index which also includes such items. At the Annual Conference a suggestion was made that members should bring them to meetings and exchange them there; an excellent idea which I would like to extend by saying that, providing they reach me by the first day of January, April, July or October, I will include slips with the next issue of the Journal sent to subscribing members. I include the word 'subscribing' as there are some registrations from non-members and the slips will then be returned to the sender. As the object is to save postage recipients are not expected to acknowledge direct.

Please print or type on 5" x 3" slips and use this layout:

To: (Registration Number and Name of Member)

Date of event followed by narrative specifying registered name concerned (some lucky people are dealing with several)

From: (Registration Number and Name of Sender)

I hope to attend most regional meetings and will be happy to deal with those slips brought to these gatherings.

HOW WE DID IT

John & Jeanette Norrington

(Reprinted from the Norrington Newsletter. December 1979.)

(I have chosen this article as an excellent example for our newer members - I asked permission so long ago that they have probably forgotten! Ed.)

"This seems a suitable opportunity to tell you at some length how your newsletter is produced. We are often asked how it is that we can find out so much about an individual who was only one of the crowd and was living anything up to 400 years ago. We have even noted some incredulity and suspicion that we make it all up but we can assure any doubters that neither of us has the ability or imagination to write a novel. Admittedly our sensitivity is sometimes stirred when reading a document written by someone at a time of personal crisis and this must colour our reporting, but in recreating the scene we try to be factual. How and where, then, do we find the facts in the first place?

We have been continually building up our stock of information for nearly 20 years. We started with our own close relatives and this led us to ancestors in Kent. We then looked further afield to include all Kentish NORRINGTONS, who are probably related to us anyway, and finally started to research every occurrence of our name wherever it occurred, and are not troubled that we do not have a common ancestor.

Our loose-leaf files now occupy six feet of shelving and contain many thousands of entries, and a steel filing cabinet and blanket chest contain documents and photocopies, maps, correspondence, family trees and paraphernalia.

One of the first tasks which Jeanette undertook was the copying of all births, marriages and deaths of NORRINGTONS from the General Registrar's indexes which were then at Somerset House. In those days a charge was made for searching and our expenses were kept to a minimum when she copied about 2800 entries from 1837 to the early 1950's in four days, taking down and replacing heavy volumes, sometimes from high shelves and with a total weight, as we are informed, of 4 to 5 tons. Telephone directories were child's play after this but it was not until we started the Newsletter that we valued them as greatly as we do now. Overseas directories are not nearly as convenient as ours because they cover smaller areas and several alphabetical lists are often bound together. There may well be a number of NORRINGTONS who have not yet seen a Newsletter because searching these directories is a relatively boring occupation.

When certificates of birth etc. cost only 3/9d (19p) we purchased 280, selecting from a wide spread of Registrar's Districts those nearest to the 1841, 51 and 61 Censuses. From the addresses given

on the certificates we were often able to find the whole family in the Census Returns at the Public Record Office. This operation taught us that people moved around a great deal and, particularly in London and the suburbs, were often not to be found at the same address within a few months before or after a birth or marriage.

Since 1858 all wills have been registered at Somerset House and, although a charge is made to see the originals which rules out a complete search, the indexes often give useful family relationships. Although even the most recent are available for public inspection we feel it is prying into people's privacy if beneficiaries are likely to be still living and we leave these for the next generation of family historians. Before 1858 wills are found at the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane and at the various diocesan record offices. When printed indexes of wills or any other records have been produced by a historical publishing society these are always consulted before turning to original records. References to our name have been found in all of the 15 most southerly counties with one or two strays into Staffordshire and Northumberland.

The Society of Genealogists' library in London has the Great Card Index and Boyd's Marriage Index which together contain some millions of names and a more recent project is the Mormons' Computer File Index [now known as the International Genealogical Index] which will eventually be as fully comprehensive as is humanly possible. Access is allowed freely and without obligation to their microfiche index and three visits to their Temple in Exhibition Road, SW1, have already led us to several parishes we had not known needed investigation.

With the knowledge that a certain person lived at a certain place at a certain time one can concentrate the search. Maps and local or county history books will give an idea if our ancestor was likely to have been engaged in agriculture, woollen manufacture, quarrying etc. The local library will probably have some old newspapers and directories and the church and churchyard deserve a visit. The most impressive structures are unlikely to have been erected in memory of a NORRINGTON, but a few were, and knowing the names of the local gentry can often be useful. They may well have left business or household account books which record the employment of a NORRINGTON or some business transacted with him. The County Record Offices are our gold mines and there one may see parish registers, lists of inmates of the workhouse, rate books, national taxation returns, manor court rolls, deeds of sale, voters lists, apprenticeship indentures, etc. etc. The list seems endless but they are all concentrated within the last 400 to 500 years. It is a sobering thought that when one has turned back the pages of a parish register to the first page of the first volume, which if one is very lucky will start in 1538, one has covered most of our civilisation's well documented history. Of

course many other writings go back another four or five hundred years but the chances of finding any references to a known ancestor become very remote indeed. Genealogies which begin with one of William the Conqueror's henchmen or a pre-Conquest Saxon are rare and - dare we say it - possibly suspect.

Those NORRINGTONS who paraded with their halberds and pikes when the beacons announced the coming of the Spanish Armada are recognisable by us as they are Shakespeare's characters. A hundred years earlier the NORRINGTONS living at the time of the Wars of the Roses are more remote and seem a different breed. Another century back and our ancestors may not have been called NORRINGTON or anything like it. The mediaeval serf from whom we are probably descended and who sowed and reaped his lord's fields in a state akin to slavery was just plain John or William.

We have here reached one of the limits of our research. The other is the present moment and that horizon advances before us. If we try to look as far into the future as we have traced our line into the past, to the year 2500, we cannot imagine the creature that will be our descendant but we can perhaps hope that it will thank us for recording the trivialities of today. This is why your contributions are more important than our research which can be done by anyone at any time."

(John & Jeanette Norrington, 13 Hylands Road, Epsom, Surrey)

MILITARIA : GENUINE, FAKE OR STOLEN

More & more family historians are becoming interested in military matters, having come across an ancestor who served in the Forces. The increase of interest in such matters generally has not only upped the value of the associated artefacts - medals, histories etc. - but has also brought in the crooks; the trade in stolen or fake medals, in particular, has risen considerably. A unique service, started this year by a military expert and a family historian, is attempting to combat this. Sunset Militaria Research Computer Services offers an instant check on stolen, fake or missing medals and military artefacts relating to all the uniformed services and a search service which will provide as many sources as possible of reference and location of named military artefacts.

The IBM computer is being constantly updated from Auction Lists, Military Histories, Dealers' Lists and other sources giving names of military personnel. Other search services are offered.

Full details may be obtained from :
D.L.Seeney, Dinedor Cross, Herefordshire HR2 6PF.

DATA STORAGE SIZING AND PROGRAM SELECTION J.C.Halbrooks

The hardest task facing any genealogist starting to computerize data is to determine how large the data storage should be and the type of programs to use. This article will review the basics so that its application will assist in making this sizing estimate and determining which programs are most suitable.

Many of us recall going into a computer store and asking a question along the line of "What computer and programs do I need to store 30,000 records in 14 fields of 130 characters?" If you have not yet done this you must, posthaste, for the look on the salesman's face will make the trip worth taking!

The answer is that you don't. At least, not on a microcomputer in a straightforward manner. You can do it but not with standard, off-the-disc programs. Starting at the beginning, let's examine the question.

FIRST STEP.

The first step is to examine the field and number allocation. One person gave me the following as their desired field and number of characters allocation:

3	Reference	2	Surname	22	C.Names
1	Relationship	22	Father's name	22	Mother's name
8	Date of event	1	Event type	10	Parish
10	Town	10	County	10	Occupation
3	Source	6	Notes		

Several questions might be raised about this allocation such as:

1. Couldn't Reference and Source be combined in some fashion?
2. County has a field size of 10 characters. Could a size of three suffice by using abbreviations?
3. What kind of Note can be stated in 6 spaces? Only letter keys, not any text. Are they really needed?
4. Is Town redundant when Parish and County are given?

Raising these, and other, questions may result in some economy of size of individual records. When a large number of records is involved these savings can really pay off.

Let's assume that the total of 130 characters is maintained.

SECOND STEP.

The second step is to compute the storage size necessary for the data. In this example it is 30,000 records, times the 130 characters per record. (We will assume that a Data Base Management System (DBMS) type program is being used so there are no spaces between the fields to add to the count). This gives 3,900,000 characters that must be stored.

THIRD STEP.

The third step is to determine the capacity of the DBMS program under consideration. Some of these programs will have a "free" or similar command that will flash on the screen the amount of remaining computer memory. If this is not available it will be necessary to learn from the vendor or author how much computer memory the program occupies. Note that for sorting it may require additional memory but we will only consider its resident memory.

Subtract the DBMS program required memory from the computer memory. Assuming a 48K computer RAM, subtracting an assumed DBMS program memory requirement of 20K gives 28K of memory remaining into which the data may be stored. Let us assume that the DBMS program has no storage overhead and it will store 28K of data into this 28K of computer memory. The computer capacity for your data is therefore 28K.

FOURTH STEP.

The fourth step is to compare the computer capacity with the storage requirement. Dividing the 3,900,000 characters to be stored, as found in Step 2, by the capacity of 28K, from Step 3, shows that the DBMS program would have to be operated almost 140 "runnings" to store this data. This will result in the data being in 140 different files rather than in a single file. This means that sorts will only work on 1/140 of the information and not on the total file. Rather impractical.

The numbers may come out that the DBMS program will hold all the data desired. With large amounts of data and microcomputers this is usually not the case. Some types of data may be held in a minimal number of DBMS files without undue hardship in using the data. It must also be realised that the computer is holding the entire information file at one time. If power problems occur, the data may be lost or changed. Literally all the data is in one electronic basket.

An alternative to DBMS programs, which commonly have severe size limitations, does exist. It is to store the data in what is called a File Management program and to use Search programs to locate the desired information. When the data base is large, and the computer is a microcomputer, this is the only workable alternative.

FILE MANAGER PROGRAMS.

Essentially what is done is that the data is stored on the disc using a full screen editor and a System that has certain commands. These commands must include the actions of FETCHING a specified portion of disc storage and installing it into the computer memory; the ability to EDIT this portion of the data; and the

ability to STORE the changed data back onto the disc into the same location.

These operations of FETCHING, EDITING and STORING are central to a File Manager (FM) type program. They commonly have vastly larger file capacity, as they are not limited by the computer memory size, but cannot match a DBMS program in sorting ability. They have a simpler SEARCH function and sometimes other functions that will print the top line of each record so the lack of sorting ability is compensated.

A FM program will commonly store the information on the disc in blocks or screens of information. Here I will use the term BLOCK for a unit of information that is 1024 characters long. This coincides with the display from some computers of 16 lines of 64 characters each. One screen is one BLOCK. You have the ability to create a new screen and store this screen into any numbered block you desire. This block can be fetched and put onto the computer screen where you can edit it as desired and restore it into the same numbered block, or another, as required. It will be noted that only one part of the information has been copied into the computer memory. If power problems cause loss it does not matter as the original of the data still resides on the disc.

Using a screen for a block of data, or entering several references of information into one block of information in such a FM system, works most efficiently if the lines are full. It also generally requires that spaces be inserted between the fields of data. The definition of field gets lost as the editor allows the cursor to be operated around on the screen to edit any changes in any of the viewed data. In the example given it would seem that use of two lines is indicated. The fields of the first line would be Reference, Surname, C(hristian) names, Relationship , Date of event, Event type, Parish and Town. The balance of the fields would be on the second line. All fields would have one space between them. Some slight juggling of field lengths is necessary but two lines of 128 characters would hold one entry of this 64 character line format.

Computers usually have either 16 lines or 25 lines per screen. Using the worse case again, 16 lines will be used per screen. This is 8 two-line records per screen or block of data. To compute the number of blocks necessary to store the 30,000 records we divide the 30,000 by 8 to learn that 3750 blocks will be necessary.

Using a Forth language system is a natural as it already stores data in blocks of 1024 characters each; they commonly have a full screen editor and commands to fetch and restore a block of data. The following yields are obtained with a typical Forth system:

40 tk, dd, ss	179 blocks	=	1432 records/disc
80 tk, dd, ds	716 blocks	=	5728 records/disc
10 mb (formatted)	9765 blocks	=	78125 records/h.disc

This shows that the larger storage capacity of the hard disc is required to hold this much data. It is possible to do the job using the floppies but - and this is from the personal experience of having a 22 mb data base on them - they are hard to work with. Tandon 100-4 disc drives would allow this data base to be held in 6 floppies, which does not sound like any problem, but by the time the backup copies are kept it quickly becomes difficult to maintain such a system, especially when using only one disc drive. If the investment into multiple disc drives is considered, it would be better to get a hard disc system. Remember that the data should be backed up no matter what the system, floppy or hard.

CONCLUSION.

Using the numbers from your own projected data base you should now be able to follow the above steps and compute how many floppies or the size of hard disc it will take to store your data. Your numbers will also indicate to a great extent whether you should be using a Data Base Management System (DBMS) or a File Manager (FM) type program. Each has certain best applications.

The author would be pleased to answer any questions that members may have on this subject.

(J.C.Halbrooks, RFD Box 106B, Sterling CT 06377, U.S.A.)

THE DATA PROTECTION ACT

A.Sandison

(reproduced here with the permission of the author and acknowledgement to Computers in Genealogy in which this article is due to be published).

Personal data about individuals are our stock in trade as Genealogists or Family Historians. If those individuals are alive the Data Protection Act, which became law in 1984, lays down important rules about how they shall be handled of which every genealogist should be aware.

The Act can be considered from two points of view. First, the sensible rules for handling personal information. Secondly, how far we need to register our activities with the Data Protection Registrar.

DATA PROTECTION PRINCIPLES. The Act includes a schedule of very sensible principles for handling personal data about living individuals, intended to protect those individuals from improper

disclosure of sensitive information about them. But the Act goes further and applies to all personal data whether confidential or not. An important principle gives individuals the right to discover what is held about them and to have it corrected if it is wrong. The information you hold must be obtained fairly and lawfully, must be held only for one or more specified and lawful purposes, shall not be disclosed in any manner incompatible with those purposes, shall be accurate, relevant, up to date, adequate and not excessive.

Then appropriate security measures must be taken against unauthorised or accidental access to, alteration, disclosure, loss or destruction of personal data.

A provision that data shall not be held longer than is necessary for the specified purposes does mean that we must include historical purposes among those specified.

All that is fair enough. The points are all ones we should have had in mind ever since we started, but it does no harm to be reminded of them. Despite representations in Parliament, the Act applies primarily to data held in computers, but I see no reason why these principles should not apply equally to other files.

REGISTRATION. The rest of the Act is far less sensible. The theory is that by registering everybody who holds personal data about living individuals it is possible for any one of those individuals to consult the register, discover where data about them is held, write to those holders for details of what is held, and get it corrected if it is inaccurate. In practice the data will be so vast (300,000 entries have been mentioned) that it will be far too expensive and time-consuming for anyone to follow that procedure.

Nonetheless the Register is being set up and every 'Data User' is required to apply for registration between 11 November 1985 and 11 May 1986. A 'Data User' is anyone who holds personal data about a living individual in a computer who is not covered by one of the exemptions. I am concerned here only with those which affect our activities as genealogists. If you also use your computer for other business activities, then other points must be considered.

From our point of view, there is a most important exemption for data held by an individual and "concerned only with the management of his personal, family or household affairs or held by him only for recreational purposes". The Registrar tells me that the personal, family or household affairs seem to be intended to refer to an individual's private and domestic life but not to his business activities. So long, therefore, as you treat your genealogy as a hobby your data should be exempt. But if you are a professional genealogist, or as soon as you collect a fee for extracting data from your computer files, then you will become a 'Data User' required to register.

There is, however, another and more ominous provision. If you 'process' data for anyone else on your computer, or if you allow anyone else to 'use equipment in your possession', in such a way that that other person would be a 'Data User', then you must register as a 'Computer Bureau'. The fact that you own your computer for recreational purposes is irrelevant: it is the way it is used which matters. The Registrar tells me that the word 'possession' always gives rise to trouble but that it implies actual control. You will have to register unless you allow the other person to remove the equipment from any possibility of your controlling it, as for example into another house. So beware. Make sure that anyone who borrows or uses your equipment does so only for recreational or personal affairs.

There is one other exemption which could affect us but its exact meaning is as yet unestablished. A Section of the Act (1(8)) exempts processing 'only for the purpose of preparing the text of documents'. The Registrar is saying that if you ' process ' your data 'by reference to' individuals during the course of first entering a document you are exempt but if you do it with a view to preparing other documents at some time in the future you are not. The words in quotes have special meanings within the Act. The point at issue could be important to professional genealogists who could argue that the only purpose of all their computerised genealogical activities is text preparation. For now, they had better apply to the Registrar for registration forms.

HOW TO REGISTER. With a view to simplifying things for everybody the Registrar has been working out, with interested organisations, standard forms of entry for registering different types of activity. At the time of writing (mid August 1985) he has done nothing about genealogists although the need to do so was suggested to him in November last. If and when he does so you will be informed through this Newsletter. Meanwhile, write to the Data Protection Registrar, Springfield House, Water Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 5AX, asking for his 'Guidelines' about the Act, the registration application form, and any special guidance available for genealogists or family historians. The sooner you do so, the more aware he will be of the need to think about us, and the more likely he will be to work out standard entries with us.

OFFENCES UNDER THE ACT. The Act sets up a number of criminal offences with which you can be charged by the Registrar and the penalties can be up to £1000. The first is failure to register if you ought to do so. Others can be summarised as failure to anticipate in your register entry everything you may want to do with your data, for it is an offence to do anything not covered by the entry, but the Registrar has very limited powers to refuse to accept an entry you submit. This has to specify every type

or source of information about living individuals, every use to which you want to put it, everyone to whom you wish to disclose it, and every country involved. But it is only data held in computers or in a form which can be subsequently processed by computers which is involved.

(A.Sandison, 93 Ridgmount Gardens, London WC1E 7AZ)

A LIST OF BOOKS SUITABLE FOR ONE-NAME RESEARCH (2)

Malcolm Boyes

These books should be available through the inter-library loan scheme.

The Commissioned Sea Officers of the Royal Navy is a three-volume work detailing all the officers between 1660 and 1815. It lists thousands of naval officers, the dates when they were commissioned at various ranks, and possibly their date of death. The book also lists the main sources from which the records have been extracted. It was published in 1954 by the National Maritime Museum.

The Natal Field Force Casualty List 1899 - 1900 lists the casualties from 20 Nov.1899 to 26 Nov.1900. There are some 10,000 names of men who were killed or wounded in this South African Campaign. It also includes other relevant details of the men and notable battles. The book was reprinted in 1980.

Recipients of the Distinguished Conduct Medal 1914-1920 by R.W. Walker lists 25,000 gallant men awarded the medal during the First World War. The names are listed alphabetically and by regiment; there is also the regimental number and the date of the citation in the London Gazette.

William Berry's Sussex, Hampshire and Kent Genealogies, published about 1830, contains hundreds of pedigrees relating to these counties with possible links with other areas.

Harrow School Register 1801-93 (edited by R.Courteney Welch & published in 1894) and 1885-1949 (edited by James W. Moir). These two books list thousands of old boys of the school. Usually included in the entry is the father's name and address, possibly details of military service, offices held and date of death.

(M. Boyes, 80 Howe Road, Norton, Malton, N.Yorks YO17 9BL).

Correction. In the first list of books given in Vol.2 No.2 (Spr.85) the book by Lummis & Wynn was inadvertently given as 'Honour the Life Brigade' - it should, of course, be 'Honour the Light Brigade'.

letters

Dear Editor

I fully agree with Brian AUSTIN's ideas (Vol.2 No.3 p.64) about LOCAL HISTORY, and am gathering the names of people who have ever lived in Fulham, West London, where I now live. We have no local Family History Society branch and the Local History Society is not very encouraging to genealogists, so we have formed a small - very small - 'chat' and self-help group which meets monthly. All because I found two THIRKILLS who once lived in Fulham. We are going to gather and arrange the hundreds of Fulham names I already have, add more, make a copy and give it to the local history library, maybe also to the S.O.G. While in progress, we will be willing to add or extract other names for enquirers in return for an s.a.e. to my address.

I also agree with G.L.V. TATLER about having a lot to do. Full time jobs aside, there are a great many other reasons why people cannot travel very far or very often. Since the S.O.G. has moved it means that Saturday - its most crowded day - is the only day I can get to the building. I used to be able to get there in 5 minutes from where I live. Since there are many other people to whom the reverse applies, I shouldn't complain but that does rule out most weekend meetings out of London. Please don't berate us; encourage us to form local groups - if Mr TATLER wants to form another 'chat show' in Chiswick, I might be able to get there, but our nearest Family History Society is at Hounslow and that's too far after a day's work. I, like him, have to plan my diary months ahead, so do many others. It isn't apathy, it's a total inability to be in six places at once - let alone money for travelling. Would that I was part of the idle rich.

If Beryl NORMAN thought the Saturday programme at the Annual Conference sounded dull - it just shows how WRONG you can be. Nothing should be dull to a historian, there is always a nugget to be found if you both GIVE as well as TAKE. It was far from dull, it was fascinating - all of it. Even someone I brought, not far along in the search, found it so, though some was way beyond the point she has reached. As for hearing about computers, 'we had that two years ago' - computers and genealogy have moved a long way in two years and you can't hope to learn it <u>all</u> in one lecture. So far as I know, no-one was watching the clock, we could have gone on much longer, but I agree that for those with trains and buses to catch the clock is important. The answer is to arrange your own local meeting. As for being 'far away' - from what? We are not a LOCAL group, that's our advantage, surely. It is the <u>local</u> groups I feel far away from. I once tried to form a local northern group within the S.O.G. for those in exile, or those searching the northern counties. It worked quite well, but not enough to keep going - as usual. We can all help by letter

- can't we, Mr BAINES? I know Mold well, it was my shopping centre when I lived just outside Holywell.

I don't think the real reason is apathy - it is people who leave everything to leaders. I know I tend to do so, forgive me. But as a leader in other fields, I find there is too much work involved, so that I can't get on with my own. The real reason is too much take and no give.

Tony POMEROY sums it up, and if a new member can see it so easily, what about the rest of us? I was a founder member but I have to admit I haven't given a lot. The truth is that we are all interested in our OWN family but not in anybody else's unless it crosses with ours. Since becoming a professional I have found this attitude changes a bit. We all know how boring it is to be 'pinned to the wall with someone else's grandfather'. I forget who first made that apt remark. It's very true. I try not to do it unless asked, except in an article which might help someone else. 'Why are we so self-centred' would be a better question to ask. Fortunately, in some ways, I am single, and I think we ask too much of the married, especially the ones whose spouses (m. or f.) are bored stiff with the obsession; lucky the husband and wife who have a joint interest. Silly the wife who talks herself into even more obscurity by researching only her husband's family; and equally put upon, the husband who searches his wife's and ignores his own. Lucky the pair who can do both simultaneously ... Life's work indeed but it makes holidays more interesting. I think family history has contributed to the decline in overseas holidays. A Costa Brava beach was never very interesting, much less so now than the back streets of Bradford!

What a joy to find Gordon BARLOW referring to the use of 'Earl' and 'Duke' as Christian names as pretentious. In my greenery, I spent a lot of time looking for a 'Major' WILSON on the Isle of Man although I knew we have never been a military family.

(Eunice Wilson, 143 Harbord Street, London SW6 6PN)

Dear Editor

The Summer 1985 issue of our Journal came through my letter-box this morning. Being retired, I am fortunate in being able to put all else aside and read it through from cover to cover in one session.

Let me single out only Stanley Clive's observation on pages 66-67. I agree with him that the election of the committee should be preceded by some description of what is required. How much time and what duties are asked of one? What happens if more

nominations are received than there are places? Such details need to be made clear to members.

Having served my turn as a member of the executive committee and as editor of our Journal, could I ask for a little more emphasis to be placed on the value of serving on the committee? I know I sat back and listened and learned and marvelled at the detailed and thorough discussion of every item on the agenda during the meetings I attended.

I would like to put forward one suggestion for the committee to consider. Whereas we need a proportion of stalwarts on the committee, could we not aim at a turn-round, say, every third year of some members to make room for fresh minds with new ideas?

I do applaud the instruction on the inside front cover to write direct to the appropriate member of the committee. It is a clear division of labour and much to be welcomed.

(Basil Labouchardière, 1 Blackbridge Court, Blackbridge Lane, Horsham, West Sussex RH12 1RH).

Dear Col. Swinnerton

... must give congratulations on stirring up the fire, and may I ask for that large wooden spoon to be kept handy - in case the embers need a tickle or two in the future!

Regional meetings are ideal for those members too infirm to travel long distances or, like myself, disabled and tied down to short journeys. What upsets me at times is that I look the picture of health, with all limbs functioning, but the inner works need care.

To me, the term 'One Namer' is one big laugh, having over 50 variants to contend with, of which at least 10 are in current use, not to mention the Finns, Ukranians, Germans and Hungarians who adopted the family surname(s) when they settled in the States.

Also, is it fair to ignore our maternal ancestors? Do not grandmother and her mother at least deserve some coverage in regard to their family in what we term our 'family' history?

In the last decade, the family have taken sound advice and published books on their sections of the family in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the U.K. and the Americans are going to update theirs which was published much earlier.

After many years of family involvement, the postman still brings family letters on most days, some with new material, some seeking information and now and again out pops a cheque with instructions to put the money to good use - which I promptly do!

I suppose the main purpose of this letter is to let you know I

am still doing my bit behind the scenes and not suffering from the dreaded disease - apathy!!!

(Douglas W.Hamley, 21 New Street, Cawston, Norwich NR10 4AN)

Dear Editor

Although I find it almost impossible to disagree with what you said in your Editorial in the Spring 1985 issue, somewhat reluctantly I have to include myself amongst those who would find it very difficult to be in the right place at the right time to take a more active part in the activities of the Guild, but this does not signify a lack of interest.

Recently I have been producing a little booklet on DORRELL Family History and am enclosing a copy in the hope that something in it might be of sufficient interest to be used in the Journal, whilst being very conscious of the fact that any comments from an expert like yourself could be very devastating!

On 11th August 1985, we had another gathering of the DORRELL Association, this time at Burley Gate in Herefordshire. In spite of this record-breaking English summer, about a hundred members arrived in torrential rain between noon and 1 p.m. from places as far apart as Sussex and Scotland. Some who had been living in Zimbabwe and South Africa, but now in England, were also present.

Before the luncheon, after the usual welcome and thanks, the senior member, Ethel DORRELL, from near Much Wenlock, Shropshire (aged almost 90 years) and the most junior member, Timothy James Henry DORRELL, from Penarth (90 days), were introduced.

It was about 7 p.m. before the last visitors left the village of Burley Gate, which gives an indication of the interest aroused by such a meeting. Perhaps this will encourage others to take up your suggestion of planning a Gathering next year?

(E.Henry Dorrell, 'Koala', 2 Ainslie Close, Hereford HR1 1JH)

(Editor's note : A review of A DORRELL Family History will appear in the next issue).

Dear Colonel

I have just read my Spring copy of the Journal and your comments have caused me to sit down and write to you. I should very much like to attend Guild meetings and put myself forward for the Executive committee. However, I am very hard of hearing and if I were to take any useful part in proceedings I should need a lot of co-operation from other members. My sad experience, since I

have come to rely on a high percentage of lip-reading, is that there are very few people indeed who speak our language well. If I attend I would need people to speak into my microphone so that I could understand them and that would slow down proceedings and is not really practicable.

I am involved in the education of deaf adults and that, of course, takes up some of my time. My wife and I run a parents and relatives group of the National Schizophrenia Fellowship. My one-name study obviously is recreation and must take its place in importance after the other two. I am in correspondence with people in the Americas and in Australia and New Zealand and am trying to form a Branch of the International Amicale des CAMPION in England. Most work on the name CAMPION has been done in France and Belgium. In spite of writing to 300 CAMPION families in this country, I have not been able to rouse enthusiasm for forming an active branch here. On 1st September I am attending a meeting of the Amicale where I shall be meeting around 500 CAMPIONS from France, Belgium, Italy and, I hope, Canada. I am still very much a beginner but am ready to put my name forward for the executive if you think it worthwhile.

(L.Campion, 74 Ballards Way, South Croydon, Surrey CR2 7LA)

Dear Colonel Swinnerton

I must confess that I am puzzled by the logic behind Mr WARTH's version of the 'Numbers Game' as it appeared in the Summer 1985 journal. I had to read it three times before I could understand what he had done and I still cannot follow his reasoning.

To find out if a family is on the decline, or on the increase, is surely very simple. Births plus male marriages minus deaths plus female marriages. That gives the increase over the years being studied or, if a minus balance, the decrease.

For the total number alive, a count of heads would appear to be sufficient, taking the people who have appeared via the Birth Index, or Marriage Index for wives, and who have not yet died or married out of the family. A check using average birth-rate and life-expectancy of around 70 years ago can be useful.

An idea of the number alive in 1837 can be obtained by 'back-tracking' and this number will, of course, be less than the total deaths for the first 70 years.

I shall be interested to see if any other members have comments.

(Mrs Thelma E.Smith, 48 Woodham Waye, Woking, Surrey GU21 5SJ)

Books

RICHMONDS : People and Places by Keith C.Richmond. Published by the author, Mitre Place, Castle Cary, Somerset, 1984. Paperback, 175pp, 35 illustrations (3 in colour). Price £5.50 plus £1 postage (or $8 + $2). ISBN 85126060 8.

In this well-produced and illustrated book the author, Honorary Genealogist of the Richmond Family Surname Society, has placed the emphasis on people. After introductory chapters on the origins of the name, RICHMONDS in successive historical periods are described. Sub-headings within each chapter enable the reader to follow a particular line of RICHMONDS directly if desired, whether from the north or in Wiltshire and Somerset, the areas in which they were principally settled. The history of their residences, great and less great, is also recorded. It must, however, be stated that there is no index and there are no pedigree charts. For the first the author refers us to the sub-headings mentioned above but this ignores the many families with whom marriages have been made. The second are promised, with further individual biographies and illustrations, in a projected second volume. Whilst giving due prominence to the many RICHMONDS of note in history, the author does not overlook the humbler ones. A chapter on the literary and historical sources used by the author is followed by brief accounts of four of the better-known Richmond places (France, Yorkshire, Surrey, and Virginia, USA) thus rounding out an individual but always interesting survey.

In Vol.2 No.2 of this Journal it was reported that the RICHMOND Family Surname Society has gone into abeyance. Sad though this is, may we hope that Mr RICHMOND or one of his fellow-members will register the name with us?

J.R.H.

THE HERALDRY OF SUFFOLK CHURCHES

Mr Francis STEWARD of 219 Valley Road, Ipswich IP4 3AH is the Editor of a series of 50 booklets, published by the Suffolk Heraldry Society, dealing with the heraldry of the 500+ churches in the county of Suffolk. So far 36 have been published covering 368 churches and recording something like 1750 individual names and coats of arms. Each booklet costs 80p including postage or you can obtain a complete set of the 36 issued to date for £25. The format is A4 typescript photocopied and each booklet carries two pages of nine illustrations each of coats of arms recorded in the text.

Mr STEWARD also very kindly says that he is prepared to search the Index for specific names on receipt of an s.a.e. and a few stamps to cover incidental expenses.

LIFE HAS IMPROVED

Muriel Reson

Although I am not usually keen on statistics unless they prove something useful, I found John HERITAGE's article very interesting. I have made a comparison for my family and will bring it up-to-date with 1975-84 when I have time.

A Social Comment based upon ages at death of COP(P)LESTON(E)S during two periods:

	1866 - 1875	1955 - 1964
In their 90's	0	6
In their 80's	0	20
In their 70's	12	27
In their 60's	7	16
In their 50's	9	7
In their 40's	5	0
In their 30's	10	1
In their 20's	7	0
In their teens	2	1
Aged 8	1	0
Aged 4	2	0
Aged 2	4	1
Under 1 year	12	2

(Mrs M.Reson, 73 Fleeming Road, London E17 5ET)

In Brief

Member Mrs L.E.CHADWICK (603) has written to say that her address is Cuil Na Corra, Old Kyle Farm Road, Kyleakin, Isle of Skye IV41 8PR and not Basingstoke as given in the Register. She says how much she appreciates the outline of the talks given at Conferences as these are much too far away for her to attend & this must apply to many other far-flung members.

The first supplement to the 1985 Register was sent out with the last Journal; please remember to notify any corrections or changes of address to THE REGISTRAR so that they may be included in the next supplement.

Member R.W.SHAKESPEARE (596) of 44 Stonehurst Road, Birmingham B43 7RN, writes to say that he can now be contacted via PRESTEL electronic mailbox No.213602418. Since joining PRESTEL just before Christmas he has already made contact with SHAKESPEARES

in Hertfordshire and Lancashire that he did not know of previously. Is anyone else using this medium?

Mr W.R.T.WILKINSON of The Shooting Box, Bylaugh Park, East Dereham, Norfolk NR20 4RL writes to say that he would be very grateful if members of the Guild would send him details of any Goldsmiths, Silversmiths or Jewellers in their families as he is doing a special study of these. In return, he may well be able to fill in some background for them, such as details of apprenticeships and even marriages.

Muriel RESON's article on the Heralds' Visitations (Vol.2 No.2) aroused a lot of interest. I omitted to say that Muriel obtained permission from Sir Anthony WAGNER to quote him and that he had this to say in addition:

> "I ... would point out that I have written a good deal more on the subject of Visitations and their authenticity since that time (the publication of English Genealogy). The great point to be made is that what the Harleian Society called the Visitations are very often not Visitation Books at all but compilations by Herald Painters who may or may not have had access to Visitation Books.
>
> The second point is that the quality of the Visitation Pedigrees varies very greatly between those of one Visiting Herald and another.
>
> The third point to be borne in mind is that the Pedigrees of older established families were often compiled by the Heralds from charters and similar documents in the possession of the family and which may or may not still exist."

Eunice WILSON (address on p.90) who is researching the THIRKILL/THRELKELD name is collecting ANGELA THIRKELL novels with a view to acquiring them all, eventually, for her archive (for the name, she says, not for the quality of the writing!). If any member has any they wish to dispose of she is willing to purchase them. There is an Angela THIRKELL Society. Eunice is trying to interest them in genealogy and she wonders if there are any similar societies who could 'link' with our One-Name research. I can only think of two off-hand - JOHNSON and HOUSMAN - but there must surely be more.

The Mormons have produced a computerised register of families being researched called the 'Family Registry' which is now available on microfiche exactly the same as the IGI. One-Name Studies qualify for inclusion and we are invited to submit our entries. The register is available through Mormon Libraries and at least one UK Society (Birmingham) also has a copy. There is a special form for registration and copies may be obtained from the Guild secretary. The usual S.A.E. please.

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.

The Aims and Objectives of the GUILD are :

(a) To bring together those individuals and groups of people who are engaged in the collection of family data relative to all references, branches and occurences of a single surname.

(b) To produce a Journal and hold periodic meetings for the exchange of information on sources and research techniques helpful to One-Name activity.

(c) To maintain and publish a REGISTER of the surnames being researched and, through close association with the Federation of Family History Societies, to secure the widest possible awareness of One-Name research

(d) To encourage and ensure by a written undertaking, that members will deal with all reply-paid enquiries relative to their registered surname.

New applicants for membership of the Guild should send a stamped addressed envelope to the Registrar, requesting a Registration form. Overseas applicants may send International Reply Coupons.

The Registration Fee is £3.00 and the Annual Subscription, payable 1st January, is £5.00. The subscription covers four issues of this Journal and two issues of Family History News and Digest.

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