The Journal Of

# ONE-NAME STUDIES

VOL. 5 NO. 2 APRIL 1994

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## FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Recently, my own work in family reconstruction not only within my one-name studies, but also in other research I am doing, has brought to the fore the problems involved in this exercise, especially as the choice of an unusual forename in a particular family does not seem to help, as one might expect. For years my late husband and I searched for a Charles Rumsey, who is reputed to have emigrated to America and is documented as being in Charleston in 1665 and later at Le Havre de Grace in Maryland. He is often said to have been the son of Colonel John Romsey, who was associated with the Rye House Plot. On the "Pedigree of the Rumsey Family compiled by Mr. H. St. John Rumsey M.A. From Authentic Records 1953" and now in the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth, Charles is shown as being the son of "Col. John of the Rye House Plot imprisoned 1686" and Anne d of Sr John Ashburnham". This is completely erroneous and could not have been so, probably on physiological grounds alone.

Colonel John was baptised 7 June 1639 at St. Andrew's Holborn in London, as were his brothers, William baptised 7 September 1637 and Walter baptised 23 December 1641. He was the son of Richard and Sibell Romsey, Richard being the son of John Romsey of Usk, Monmouthshire, and his mother (in all probability although there is no direct documentary evidence for this and is assumed from letters, etc.), was Sibell Morgan of Llangattock Lingoed in Monmouthshire, and sister of Sir Thomas Morgan. Anne, the daughter of John Ashburnham married Sir Hugh Smyth of Ashton Court, Somerset, prior to 1660 and had six children.

Sir Hugh died in 1680 and two years later Colonel John married his widow. The only actual documentary reference to this event which has survived, since the relevant pages in the Long Ashton parish register are missing, is the marriage allegation. This reads as follows: "3 August 1682 Colonel John Romsey of Bristol, Bachelor, about 42 and Dame Anne Smith of Ashton, co. Somerset, widow, about 40, at Church Ashton aforesaid or in the Chapel near the Mansion of the said Lady Smith". Anne was not 40, but about 46 and her last child had been born many years before. Thus considering 1665 as the date Charles arrived in America, he could not have been the son of John and Anne. Thus, having ruled out this parentage, we began our search for Charles. This we thought would be fairly easy, as Charles like George, was an unusual forename in the Rumsey groups that we had for that period. However, after years of research no Charles Rumsey or Romsey has been found living in the 17th century at all.

Similarly, in over twenty years of Windebank research I have only ever found two Nicholas Windebanks, my 6xgreat-grandfather and his son of the same name. Again the first Nicholas's baptism cannot be found, although I now believe he was, in fact, baptised in Wield, and this event took place in the fourth quarter of the 17th century, a period for which pages are missing from the parish register.

If the search is so unrewarding when forenames which are unusual in a particular family are used, what are the chances for accuracy in family reconstruction when oft repeated names are found. Once into the 19th century corroborating evidence may be found in the census returns, but earlier, with possibly the only evidence being that of parish registers, what is the solution?

The use of oft repeated forenames to establish family groupings may have more of an element of chance than might at first be thought. I have spent many

hours researching the family of Sir Francis Windebank as I find them so utterly fascinating, especially since Sir Francis during the eight years he was Secretary of State to Charles I, put some of his family letters with state papers where they have remained and prove entertaining reading. His known sons were Thomas, Francis, Richard, Christopher and John. He also among his many daughters had one named Frances. The name Francis or Frances was repeatedly used in the family after the marriage of Sir Thomas Windebank, Sir Francis's father, to Frances Dymoke. Sir Francis had two grandchildren named Francis/Frances and then it appears that this family died out in the male line in England. However, it may have continued in Spain where Christopher had eventually settled after his disastrous (as far as his father was concerned) marriage to a Spanish lady. It is known that he had many children, but did they continue to be known as Windebank? I do not know if there is a Spanish form of the name and I must research this in the future. However, following what appears to be the end of the male line in the 18th century, there have been practically no Francis/Frances or Christopher Windebanks at all in any family. Thus the following event came as a great surprise to me.

A few years ago I gave a talk to the Selborne branch of the Women's Institute and mentioned my Windebank One-Name Study. I was then told that the lady who kept the shop at the other end of the village had a son-in-law whose name was Windebank, so the next day I went to see her. Here I learnt that her son-in-law was named Francis and he had a brother called Christopher. After three hundred years there were two brothers once again named Francis and Christopher. Given the rarity of these two names in all Windebanks researched, the chance of two brothers having these names seemed almost non-existent.

I would be pleased to hear from any members who have ideas on identification of persons for placement in the correct family group when working on family reconstruction.

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## THE CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

**Peter Goodall**

### Journal Distribution

Jack Fairfax has retired after seven years service from sticking labels and stamps on envelopes every quarter, to mail out our Journals. We extend our most grateful thanks to him for all his time and patience in performing this task. Jennifer Cranfield has now taken over and to whom all enquiries concerning the Journal should be addressed.

### County Representatives

Erratum - January 1994 Journal Vol.5, No.1.
Westmoreland Brian Pudner's Member's Number should read 1551 not 1555.
Brian Pudner now combines Cumbria (Cumberland and Westmorland) with the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Due to the death of Edward Henry Dorrell, Member No. 39, Herefordshire is temporarily without a representative.

Volunteers for those counties not already represented would be most welcome to complete the coverage of the British Isles.

### Family History Fair

By the time this Journal reaches you the Society of Genealogists' Family History Fair, May 7th and 8th 1994, will not be far away. Those of us who

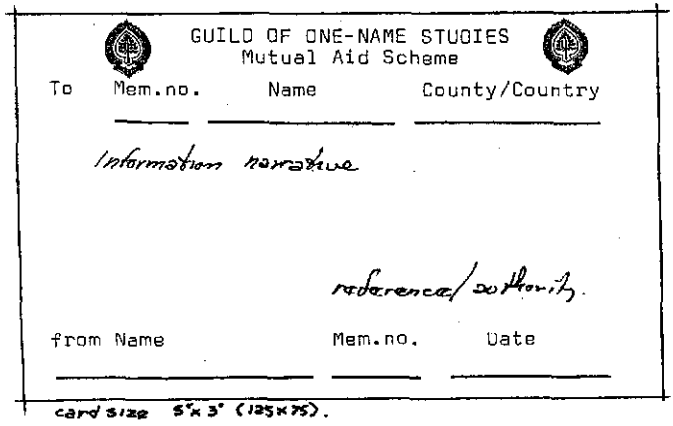
attended last year's inaugural event will remember the colossal crush and the insignificance of the Guild's stand. This year we are enlarging our stand and the Fair will be twice the capacity and duration. To provided a good display we need to include material and publications from our One-Name societies who are not exhibiting on their own, and anyone else. Please come and participate if you possibly can, contacting a member of the Executive committee before the end of April.

**July Joint Conference and Guild Annual General Meeting**

Our Annual Conference will this year be held in Bath, jointly with the local Population Studies Society, July 8th to 10th 1994. A unique event for giving the opportunity as the theme suggests - Learning From Each Other - it will also be in association with three local family history societies. Here again I would ask for your full support in coming to this conference to meet demographers, statisticians, fellow genealogists and family historians. At last year's AGM the Executive Committee was charged with giving consideration to its own composition, with the view to reducing the number of co-opted members. The existing Constitution allows for six officers and three elected committee members. Presently there are regularly four other members co-opted with special duties and it is considered that at least three of these appointments ought to be elected officers. Further, shortly it is hoped to have a member representing the interests of the One-Name Societies and another for the County Representatives.

**Mutual Aid**

A scheme, whereby members on coming across a piece of information which they think would be of use to another member could use the distribution of the Journal to sent this, was originated many years ago, revived in 1987 by John Hebden and again seems to have headed towards extinction. Mutual Aid is the name of the game and therefore to promote this valuable form of communication I am proposing we print standard Guild Cards as Illustrated.




The cards might either be sent to the Journal distributor as before for mailing with the next Journal or your County Representative for interchange quarterly. Mary Rumsey's editorial in last October's Journal and Mr. San Verrinder's letter in the last issue prompted my thinking. What do you think?

**THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES, HELD ON 17th APRIL 1993 AT CREWE COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION, CREWE, CHESHIRE AT 10.15 am.**

1. APOLOGIES: Dorothy Dore, Jack Fairfax, Keith Meredith, Peter Prismall, Mary Rumsey and Kelvin Warth.

2. THE MINUTES of the Annual General Meeting held on 9th May 1992 had been circulated in advance to members, and were confirmed by the meeting.

3. MATTERS ARISING: 10. It was noted that the paragraph relating to Category A members should be amended by replacing, in the second line, "collects all references" to "researches and collects all references". This was proposed by Elisabeth McDougall, seconded by George Lashbrook and passed unanimously.

4. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF GUILD ACTIVITY SINCE LAST AGM: The Chairman, Peter Goodall, presented his report, which will be published in the July "Journal". He reported with regret the deaths of Messrs D. Eustace, K. Girdlestone, J. Saunders and John K. Wynyard. Member No. 2148 had now been reached, a membership increase of 190 over the last eleven months, half of which was due to an article in "Family Tree". There were 1400 active members, (155 overseas) and 49 were in Category A, 630 in Category B and 623 in Category C, with 100 who were "no registration" category. 800 letters had been received at Box G during the first three months of the year, and the Chippenham Regional Meeting in November 1992 had attracted 100 members and visitors. The Guild was now a member of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies. A new computer had been purchased for the Data Processing Officer, and his computer had been passed on to the Editor to enable her to provide a better quality Journal. In turn the Editor's present computer will be used by Peter Johnson to produce a new edition of "Surname Periodicals". The 9th Edition of the Register had been completed in December 1992, and there would be a 10th Edition in October 1993. The Marriage Index being assembled by Kelvin Warth would be on display at the Conference. The Executive Committee had taken the decision not to permit the registration of hyphenated surnames. There were still a few members who were bringing the Guild into disrepute by not answering prepaid letters, and these were dealt with appropriately. He concluded by thanking the members of the Executive Committee for their assistance during the past year, particularly Philip Coops for organising this 14th AGM and Conference so successfully. There being no questions, acceptance of the Chairman's Report was proposed by Elisabeth McDougall and seconded by Douglas Lobb and passed unanimously by the meeting.

5. TREASURER'S REPORT AND PRESENTATION OF 1992 ACCOUNTS: Jess Jephcott presented his report for the year ended 31st December 1992. The Guild had changed banks and was now with the National Girobank, although National Westminster had charged £400.00 to close the account. The Treasurer thanked members for their forbearance during the changeover. Going through the Income and Expenditure Account he noted that there was a considerable improvement in the sales of publications, badges, etc. from £2003 to £4313 due in particular to sales of "Sources for One-Name Studies" and to the hard work on the part of the Sales Officer, John Hebden. There had been a change in the method of depreciation for computers. In conclusion, he reported an excess of income over expenditure of £1000. Questions were then invited from the floor. Eric Banwell asked if future Accounts could include the cost of

the Journal as a separate item, and this was agreed by the Treasurer. Ray Hulley initiated a discussion on accepting advertising in the Journal, but it was noted that the Executive Committee had discussed the idea in the past and were not in favour. However, flyers were accepted at a modest cost. Derek Palgrave then proposed the accounts be accepted, and this was seconded by Ray Hulley and passed by the meeting.

6. APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR: It was proposed by Jess Jephcott and seconded by Peter Towey that Mr. Peter Prismall should be appointed Auditor. This was agreed.

7. ELECTION OF HONORARY OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Since the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, Registrar and Editor were all standing again unopposed, it was agreed to re-elect them en bloc. This was proposed by Mrs. B. Kent and seconded by B. Fuller and carried unanimously. The three Committee vacancies were filled by Mrs. Jennifer Cranfield, Jack Fairfax and Kelvin Warth. Keith Meredith, Dorothy Dore, Elisabeth McDougall and George Lashbrook would become co-opted members of the Executive Committee.

   Concern was expressed from the floor at the number of co-opted members and the Executive Committee was asked to look into the possibility of increasing the numbers of elected committee members, and to bring this to the next AGM. This motion was proposed by Eric Banwell and seconded by Roger Lovegrove and agreed by the meeting.

   The re-election of Derek Palgrave as President and John Hebden and Sydney Brewin as Vice Presidents was passed by acclamation.

8. REGIONAL ACTIVITIES: The possibility of using Guild members in local areas to investigate "missing" members was discussed. It was also agreed to ask county family history societies to put on "one-name" evenings at which Guild members in the area would be asked to attend. The Chairman asked members to communicate any ideas they had with regard to regional activities through the medium of the Journal.

9. INTERNATIONAL LIAISON: The Vice-Chairman read out Keith Meredith's report, as Dr Meredith was presently abroad. Brian Spurr was now the Guild's Overseas Correspondent in South Africa. It was agreed the Executive Committee would discuss with Keith Meredith the possibility of the Overseas Correspondents accepting subscriptions from individual Guild members for other English societies; it may, however, be best to await the outcome of discussions on the subject by the Federation. The meeting asked that a letter of appreciation be sent to Keith Meredith thanking him for his excellent work on behalf of the Guild.

10. CATEGORY A MEMBERS: There was a lengthy discussion on the categories in which Guild members fell, particularly Category A. Derek Palgrave suggested that more encouragement should be given to members to move up into this category. Eric Banwell suggested that advice from other members, for example the Martin Society, on how to build up a fully constituted society might perhaps be made viable. The Editor should be asked to write to the Martin Family History Society and see if they could contribute an article on how they were organised. Barry Foale asked whether the Guild should perhaps have an audit system to ensure that Category B members were correctly described. However, it was felt that it was very difficult to check up on credentials of Category A and B members, since research was always an on-going affair. Douglas

Beresford mentioned the difficulties experienced by societies who do not have a geographical basis on which to organise. It was suggested that rather than aiming to have a society for every name, even the most common, which it might well be impossible to organise, it was better to concentrate on less common names. Barbara Kent said that if members of a society were asked to do a specific task, this generally got done and this might well be a good basis for organisation of a one-name society. Iain Swinnerton said that it was unrealistic to expect all members of a one-name society to be dedicated family historians: many were members for social or family reasons only. Elisabeth McDougall said that even with four registrations, she had never received any enquiries so there was little point in moving into Category A. The question of advertising the Guild was raised, perhaps in county journals. John Hebden, the Sales Officer, said that he was receiving an increasing number of orders from Libraries for Guild publications. He also said that advertisements for one-name societies in the "Genealogical Research Directory", for example, mentioned no standard of expertise, which was what the Guild was trying to establish. Douglas Lobb said that his advertising for the Lobb Society had not been particularly successful. The matter of Iain Swinnerton's initiative in sending out a questionnaire to one-name societies (mostly Category A Guild members) was then raised. Colonel Swinnerton said that this form had asked how each society was constituted and how the officers shared out the workload. From the 27 answers he had received it seemed that the participating societies wanted to meet socially, and so he had organised such a gathering. The Chairman asked if Colonel Swinnerton could let the Executive Committee have feedback from this meeting of Category A members.

11. PAST MEMBERS' RECORDS: It was agreed that names can be re-registered.

12. ANY OTHER BUSINESS: Roger Lovegrove asked that as a matter of principle a lecture or talk should not be organised against the Annual General Meeting as was the case according to the present programme. Philip Coops said that this had only been done because it was thought that there would be a number of day attenders who were not Guild members, and therefore not likely to wish to attend the AGM. The point would be taken in any future organisation of the AGM.

There being no other business, the meeting closed at 12.30 pm.

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## ONE-NAME SOCIETIES SEMINAR DAY AT BRISTOL, DECEMBER 11th 1993

**Brian R. F. Relf**

The majority of representatives at a meeting, called by the Beresford and Swinnerton family history societies, in Birmingham in September 1993, to which all known one-name societies were invited, firmly rejected a proposal to form a new organization to represent their interests. They voted instead to form a small working group to examine how their interests could best be served by existing organizations. One suggestion, to come out of the first meeting of this working group, was for regular meetings at which representatives of one-name societies, and would-be one-name societies, could meet with representatives of the Guild and the FFHS to resolve outstanding difficulties and raise awareness of the unique role played by one-name societies within the family history movement. Accordingly, all known one-name societies were invited to meet under the auspices of the FFHS with the working party and the Guild at

St. Luke's Church Hall, Bristol on 11 December 1993. Some nineteen one-name societies were represented.

After welcoming everyone, Derek Palgrave, a member of the working group, President of the Guild, a committee member of the FFHS and also founder of the Palgrave Society, passed chairmanship of the meeting to Don Steel, another member of the working group, to discuss the relationship of one-name societies to "other bodies". It surprised nobody that the Guild consisted of individuals not all of whom had aspirations to become constituted one-name societies; on the other hand, the FFHS comprised mainly geographical family history societies who were much larger and had different aims from one-name groups. Strong concern was expressed from a number of one-name societies that the current situation was leading to neglect of their interests by both the FFHS and the Guild. The meeting also learned that despite overwhelming opposition at the Birmingham meeting, two or three one-name societies had decided to form a separate "Council of Family Societies"; the majority view of the meeting, as previously in Birmingham, was against the formation of yet another body, and that it was better to work instead through the existing bodies.

Such was the strength of feeling on this point that the discussion programmed for an hour was first extended, then resumed after lunch, and eventually debated for the best part of three hours overall. Derek Palgrave in particular opined that the Guild was not the right organization to take the lead in representing one-name societies; on many respects the FFHS was better suited and offered better facilities. Peter Goodall, in attendance as Chairman of the Guild confirmed that at present only individuals could join and register a surname; a constitutional change would be needed if corporate membership was to be allowed. Richard Moore, another member of the working group, pointed out, however, that only a minor change to a couple of words in the existing constitution would effect this.

During a very constructive and harmonious, but nevertheless impassioned debate, a consensus was reached that the future interests of one-name studies groups should be pursued firmly through the Guild; the facilities currently *offered by the FFHS might become available through the Guild membership of the* FFHS, if the Guild could not provide them directly. As a first step, however, the meeting agreed it was necessary to lobby for a change in the constitution of the Guild to permit corporate membership; this would allow societies greater flexibility in appointing representatives and thus improve their involvement in Guild affairs. Peter Goodall asked that a formal proposal to this effect be given to the Executive Committee so that they could consider it and present it to the full membership at the next Annual General Meeting. Accordingly, it was proposed by R. E. Cornish (Secretary of the Society of Cornishes), seconded by R. M. Bunting (Treasurer of the Bunting society) that:

> "The Constitution of the Guild be amended to allow one-name societies to become members. Each society to appoint one representative who will receive all communications, and another, not necessarily the same person, to act on their behalf at the AGM."

On the show of hands among those individuals who were members of the Guild, there were only two against and so the proposal was adopted. Brian Relf, President of the International Relf Society, was deputed by the meeting to formally report the proceedings to the Executive Committee through the Chairman of the Guild.

As a consequence of this proposal, the meeting saw no requirement for continued activity by the working group formed at Birmingham since all future

concerns of the one-name societies should be put directly to the Guild as their representative body. On the other hand, there was a need for one-name societies to meet periodically and discuss matters of common concern. One way discussed that might serve this purpose, at different locations, and with a variety of organizers, would be for each willing society in turn to sponsor an annual meeting. Again, the Guild was asked to take on a co-ordinating role for these meetings - with the assistance from the FFHS, if necessary.

There followed two short seminars, chaired by Bob Cobbing and Richard Moore, during which a number of problems covering publications and meetings - central topics for one-name societies - were discussed. Many fruitful ideas emerged from societies who had tackled similar problems in different ways; unfortunately, the meeting had to be brought to a close on time after a minimum of discussion on these topics, but the need for similar interchange, not only at future meetings, but also in the Journal of the Guild, was very well demonstrated. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Derek Palgrave and the working group for organizing a very productive and useful meeting which, although addressing a number of highly contentious issues on which people had strong feelings, had been conducted in an amicable manner and had been enjoyed by all those present.

Brian R. F. Relf, Relf International Society, Member 1138 [5 York Road, Cranwell, Lincolnshire, NG34 8DY.]

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## FROM BANTRY BAY TO RECHERCHE BAY - THE CAREWS OF GARRIVOE (Part 1)

**Joan A. Carew Richardson**

In 1177 King Henry II granted the Kingdom of Cork to the comrades in arms, Robert FitzStephen and Miles de Cogan. Not exactly royal altruism, for before Robert and Miles could each control a moiety of Cork they had first to conquer it. There would also be the obligation for each of them, and their successors, to render thirty knights' fees to the Crown.

Robert died about 1185 leaving no legitimate heir; both of his bastard sons had already met a violent end. From as early as 1180 Robert had delegated some of his lands in the east of Cork to nephews and supporters. At his decease the remainder passed to another nephew, Reimund, a younger son of Robert's half-brother William FitzGerald.

This was the time when surnames were emerging. Like many fashions they started with the upper classes and gradually percolated downwards. Patronyms remained the norm, though some men were known by a nickname. Reimund's patronymic was FitzWilliam (the Dictionary of National Biography wrongly styles him FitzGerald). There was one occasion when he was recorded as Reimund de Kerreu (1), for he was a cadet of the family who owned Carew Castle in Pembrokeshire, but he remains best known by his nickname Le Gros. He was the trusted lieutenant and brother-in-law of Richard de Clare the 2nd Earl of Striguil and Pembroke, familiarly known as Strongbow.

Reimund survived Robert FitzStephen by a mere three years. Like Robert he lacked a legitimate heir and he too enlisted the aid of nephews. He was, however, survived by two bastard sons, Walter and Richard, both of whom left offspring. It was Richard who succeeded to his father's lands in Cork and who quickly consolidated his position by marrying a daughter of the King of Desmond. His first appearance in documents was as Ricardo filio Reimundi but before long he was styled Richard de Carreu. He failed to make old bones and died leaving an under age son, Robert.

Richard, like all of his earlier kin in Ireland, had made provision for the well being of his soul by making generous grants of land to the abbeys of St. Mary and St. Thomas, both near Dublin. The numerous charters made by family members survive; those recorded in the Register of St. Thomas's Abbey form part of the oldest volume now extant, concerning the Anglo-Norman settlement of Ireland (2).

Robert de Carreu, Richard's son, came of age in 1216 by which time he was already a seasoned campaigner. Finding much of eastern Cork apportioned to his distant cousins he pushed westwards to the shores of Bantry Bay where he founded the castle of Dunnamark, making it his caput. He survived until 1247 when his son, the second Richard of their line, succeeded.

Before long the resurgence of the native Irish kings began to push the Cork Carews eastwards. Over several centuries, and from varying causes, they were gradually deprived of their lands. By the mid 17th century their only possession was the diminutive castle of Garrivoe, not far from Youghal and the border with County Waterford. Even this was seized by the Cromwellian administration of Imokilly in 1651. In 1655 the then head of the family was awarded compensation in the form of 820 acres in Connaught and Clare (3). with the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 the Carews hoped that they would regain some of their Cork estates but this was not to be. Gradually the sons in succeeding generations entered the professions. some became Anglican clergy, or served in the Royal Navy or the Army, whilst others became lawyers or merchants. Many of them were buried in the St. Fin Barre Cathedral in Cork City, a reminder that they had once been Lords of half of Cork.

On the 10th August 1796 Robert Carew, the fourth son of the then youngest generation of this family, enlisted in the 82nd Regiment of Foot (the Prince of Wales's Volunteers) as an ensign. He was married in the same year despite being no more than eighteen. Maria O'Flynn his bride was the daughter of another army officer. Their first son, named Robert after his father, arrived in 1797. A second son, William-Marcus, was born in 1800 aboard "H.M.S. Adelphi" en route to Minorca. By this time Robert senior was a lieutenant in the 82nd; in 1805 he became a captain and soon afterwards was ordered to join the First Battalion of his regiment in Portugal. There he served under Sir John Moore at Corunna and Talavera. In 1812 he was again sent to the Iberian Peninsula and was with the Duke of Wellington until the early part of 1814. That was quickly followed by a posting to Canada, necessitated by the second war with America. In 1815, by which time he was a senior captain of the 82nd, he returned to the European scene because Napoleon had escaped from Elba. Then as Major Robert Carew he took command of the First Battalion on disembarkation at Ostend and marched on Paris in August. France was defeated at Waterloo before the onset of winter. The British army was greatly reduced in size and Major Robert was placed on the Half-Pay List on the 25th March 1816.

The same fate befell both of sons. Young Robert, who had enlisted as an ensign in the 15th Regiment of Foot (Yorkshire East Riding) on the 20th July 1815 was relegated on the same day as his father. William-Marcus, who had served as a midshipman in the Royal Navy from the age of twelve to fourteen and a half, transferred to his father's regiment as an ensign on the 4th October 1815. On the principle of the last in first out William-Marcus was relegated exactly one month before his father and brother. Almost ten years were to elapse before the two lads were recalled to full service.

William-Marcus followed his father's example by making an early marriage. He was nineteen and his bride Eliza, daughter of John Cue of Queenstown, County Cork, only sixteen when they married on the 22nd of October 1819. Their first

two children Robert-Russell Carew and Philippa-Maria Carew were born in Cork in 1820 and 1822 respectively. When Ensign William-Marcus resumed his active career on the 7th April 1825 he was posted to the 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment of Foot. He was made a lieutenant on the 16th November 1826 and within a year or two his regiment was sent to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania).

In January 1829 Lieutenant Carew was serving at the port of New Norfolk on the fast flowing River Derwent some forty kilometres upstream from the capital Hobart Town. It was a centre of shipbuilding for the colonial authority and Carew was soon supervising the construction of a vessel by mostly convict labourers. His capabilities did not impress Burnett, the Colonial Agent, who eventually reported his misgivings to Governor George Arthur. The Governor was concerned, but not altogether convinced that it was necessary to replace Carew. He wrote back to Burnett enquiring "Can any one fact be brought home to show that Mr. Carew is not to be trusted with the authority; ..... I have not distinctly apprehended any fact that goes to the extent to show that he is not to be trusted" (4). Burnett replied on the 20th June "I certainly can adduce no fact to prove that Mr. Carew is an improper person to be appointed though I am as fully satisfied in my own mind that he is so, as I am that the work which he is superintending at the Galley has been materially retarded and impeded, by his having the directions of it ... I am satisfied that the removal of Mr. Carew would be a far greater saving than the amount of his salary". (5)

Carew was removed from New Norfolk and posted to Hobart Town where preparations were under way to transport a party of hardened criminals to the penal settlement at Macquarie Harbour on the desolate west coast of Van Diemen's Land. On the 18th July 1829 thirty-three prisoners were embarked on the Colonial Government brig "Cyprus", a newly completed fifty ton vessel. (6) A detachment of ten soldiers from the 63rd Regiment, who were to guard the prisoners, were under the command of Lieutenant Carew who was accompanied by his wife Eliza and their children Robert-Russell and Philippa-Maria. There were a few other females aboard, mostly soldiers' wives, but the number may have included twenty-seven year old Eliza Morris from Reading, who was serving a fourteen year sentence and had been assigned to the Carew family to act as nursemaid (7). In addition to the Master and crew the "Cyprus" was carrying Doctor Walter Williams, who was to become Surgeon at Macquarie Harbour. The vessel was not only loaded with supplies for its return voyage, but was also transporting all that was needed to support the penitentiary for several months.

The "Cyprus" left Hobart Town in late July, midwinter in the southern hemisphere, proceeding south through the D'Entrecasteaux Channel which is shielded from the open sea by elongated Bruny Island. On reaching Recherche Bay, beyond the southern most part of the channel, she was delayed for several days by bad weather. The "Cyprus" then "drove from her anchors" in a storm (8) and was obliged to return to Hobart Town for repairs. At the second attempt she got as far as Recherche Bay only to be delayed again by the weather, but this time it was due to the lack of a suitable wind.

On the afternoon of the 14th August, Lieutenant Carew, accompanied by Surgeon Williams, John Burn the Mate of the "Cyprus", a prisoner named John Popjoy, and one soldier, set off in a small boat ostensibly to fish. Carew was later to claim that the real purpose of the trip was to question Popjoy on the mood of the prisoners. It was a calm afternoon; Mrs. Carew took tea with the Master in his cabin and most of the soldiers and prisoners were below deck. Two armed sentries and one unarmed soldier were on deck guarding nine of the prisoners who were taking the air. This number exceeded that permitted by

regulations (9) and some of the prisoners are believed to have been freed of their shackles, perhaps by sympathetic crew members, some of whom were ticket of leave men.

A few of the nine caused a sudden commotion. The two sentries put up a spirited resistance but were quickly overpowered and their muskets seized. Soldiers below deck fired upwards through the hatchways until the covers were slammed down and heavy weights dragged over them. One of the shots caused a mutineer to lose his coat sleeve, but failed to inflict any further damage. Those trapped below were now in danger of suffocation; the threat to pour pitch and water down the hatches brought about a complete surrender. The action had lasted less than ten minutes; no one had been killed, but the Master was severely beaten up for offering resistance and one of the sentries sustained four cuts to his head.

Lieutenant Carew, on hearing the shots, took it to be a signal for his party to return. On drawing alongside he found muskets trained upon him and the mutineers in control of the "Cyprus". Vainly he pleaded with them promising to forget the whole episode if they surrendered. When he tried to board the vessel a musket was thrust in his chest. At last his wife and two children were allowed to joined him and they were rowed ashore, the other small boat belonging to the "Cyprus" being used as an armed escort. Return trips were made until all the women and children, the soldiers, almost all the crew, plus thirteen prisoners who refused to join in the mutiny, were deposited at five points along the shore of Recherche Bay. Supplies of food (including at least one slaughtered sheep) and drink were landed, but no more than would sustain the forty-five abandoned persons for about a week. Admittedly the mutineers were not aware of the extent of the cargo on board and their main concern would be to ensure they had sufficient for a long voyage. Next morning when the wind rose, away sailed the "Cyprus"; she was out of sight in two hours.

Recherche Bay affords little shelter. Low promontories at the northern and southern extremities give some protection but most of the six kilometres of shore is flat and featureless. A stream, stained dark brown from the resin of hardwood trees, flows across the beach at the mid way point, now named Catamaran. Beyond the beach lie sand dunes and beyond these lies impenetrable forest. The dunes are infested with snakes, but these are not likely to have been active during the cold season. Apart from shellfish the castaways found little to supplement their meagre rations. The trees yield nothing edible and whilst aborigines could find sustenance from roots and berries, and knew how to trap seabirds, rich in oily meat for both food and fuel, the Europeans lacked such skills. There was no elevated ground to give a view of the terrain. Climbing a tall tree was as good as useless. The forest is full of giant trees; the only view from the top would be the tree canopy. There was little hope of signalling a passing vessel and weeks would elapse before either Hobart Town or Macquarie Harbour became anxious.

The resourceful Popjoy volunteered to set off northwards to seek help. Another man went with him but they were defeated by hostile aborigines and the enormous width of the fast flowing Huon River. They returned to the camp at Recherche Bay five days later, naked and weary. Undeterred by this, five prisoners, having no more than seven pounds of food between them, set off in hope of reaching Hobart Town. Meanwhile one of the ship's crew, Morgan, began to fashion a coracle from interlaced wattles and pieces of wood. Canvas from two hammocks helped to cover the wattle and to make rowlocks for the paddles. Mrs. Carew supplied needles and thread and helped with the sewing. The craft was waterproofed with a mixture of boiled soap and resin.

The twelve foot craft was crewed by Morgan and the irrepressible Popjoy, who had navigational experience. They left in a strong breeze from the south-west, but when the weather deteriorated overnight, those left at the camp feared the frail vessel was lost. Supplies of biscuit had now been exhausted and the castaways were surviving on soup made from any fish and mussels they could find, augmented by the last scraps of mutton and thickened with flour. They had become skilful at fashioning windbreaks and rough shelters from branches but they were all suffering from exposure.

Two days after Morgan and Popjoy set sail they reached Partridge Island, some twenty miles from Recherche Bay, where the government ships "Orelia" and "Georgiana" were lying becalmed offshore; the latter was en route to India. Morgan and Popjoy and the coracle were put aboard a vessel bound for Hobart Town and the sloop "Opossum" was immediately despatched to rescue those at Recherche Bay. The castaways had eventually resorted to roasting a dog and had then been without any food for the final forty-eight hours of their two week ordeal. The convicts trying to reach Hobart Town on foot were discovered ten days later by the men of a timber felling gang. The five, then close to starvation, had followed the Huon River far inland still seeking a crossing point.

The Hobart Town Courier published every Saturday, reported on the 5th September 1829 that the "Opossum" had landed forty persons from Recherche Bay on Monday. "The conduct of Mrs. Carew has been described to us as most courageous ...". Henry Melville, then editor of the Colonial Times wrote "Mrs. Carew would not come on shore until after dusk" (10). Hardly surprising after two weeks without clean clothes. Next Saturday's edition of the Hobart Town Courier gave a sketch of the coracle surrounded by a small group of persons, one of whom was said to be Mrs. Carew.

Eliza Carew was rightly hailed as the heroine of the hour but her husband's part in the adventure was shrouded in silence. The Courier received several anonymous letters which it declined to publish, but the 19th September edition told its subscribers "We beg to explain a mistake which some of our readers might fall into from the little graphic attempt in our last. They might perhaps be led to supposed that Lieutenant Carew did not take an active part in rescuing the crew and the passengers from their perilous condition; whereas his conduct throughout, as we learn, was most exemplary, not only giving his commands in the most encouraging and cheering manner, but taking a most active part himself in the exertions necessary to preserve his little party from destruction."

The personal file for Lieutenant William-Marcus Carew in the Tasmanian Archives Office at Hobart lists his recall to Headquarters on the 29th August 1829, the day after his rescue from Recherche Bay, by reason of misconduct. Governor Arthur made a full report of the incident to London (11) on the 11th September adding "I am exceedingly concerned to state my belief that this disastrous occurrence is mainly to be attributed to want of caution in the Officer who commanded the Guard, Lieutenant Carew of the 63rd Regiment into whose conduct I have instituted an inquiry, and I apprehend it will be my imperative duty to bring him to trial before a General Court Martial".

Arthur thought it likely that the eighteen convicts aboard the "Cyprus" would sail for New Zealand. He had already intimated this to the officer commanding the Royal Navy at Port Arthur in the hope that the vessel would be intercepted.

Carew's Court Martial began at Hobart Town on Tuesday 20th October 1829. It occupied five days ending on the 28th. The first of two charges against him

was "Gross neglect of duty as an officer" in that "he did not carry into effect proper and necessary arrangements, nor adopt due precautions, to ensure the safety of the vessel, and the security of the Convicts, notwithstanding his having been repeatedly cautioned as to the necessity of extreme vigilance". The second charge concerned his expedition in the small boat on the 14th August. Here Doctor Williams came to his defense by declaring "Lieutenant Carew took Popjoy into the boat in order to question him as to the Prisoners, which could not be done with safety on board the vessel". Carew concluded his own defense thus: "by this catastrophe I have been plundered of every thing save my wife, my Children, and my Honour! The latter, Gentlemen, is placed in your hands, and I look with perfect confidence to its restoration without spot or blemish!" (12)

Public sympathy, as expressed in the pages of the Hobart Town press, was with Carew. It is noteworthy that one of those defending him declined to take a fee remarking "that people who had been stripped of every thing, even of clothes as a covering for their children, were not those of whom he ever sought or chose to make a harvest".

A full report of the trial, together with the Court's opinion and sentence, were sent to the Judge Advocate General's Office in London for submission to the King. Meanwhile William-Marcus Carew remained a prisoner.
(To be continued)

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

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## THE SURNAME MILLION AND ITS VARIANTS - 1837 TO 1906

**Kenneth Arthur Millions**

In tracing my family tree, I found that my great-great grandparents, William Millions and Mary (Walker) Millions had come to Canada in 1839 or 1840 with four of their six teenage and adult children. I had fairly good records of the descendants of the Canadian Millions but was curious as to what had happened to their son William and daughter Esther (Millions) Carr, who were married when the rest of the family left for Canada. They had left from the village of Amotherby which is 3 miles west-north-west of the market town of Malton in North Yorkshire. I was especially interested in learning of any of their descendants who carried the surname Millions (including any illegitimate children of females who had the surname Millions).

Fortunately, here in Edmonton, the family history centre of the LDS church has microfilms of the General Registry Office Indexes to Births in England and Wales from 1 July 1837 to 31 December 1906. I have gone through these and have noted all children born with the surname Millions and Million and also some other variants - Milliona, Millioni and Milliones - but I am not positive that I have noted all of these latter variants.

I noted both Million and Millions because I knew that both were known in my family, although the Canadian branch always has used the surname Millions, although it was not always thus. For example, parish records of Appleton-le-Street and Amotherby show that my great-great-grandfather was christened William son of William Millions, while his older brother was recorded as John son of William Million and his younger sister as Esther daughter of William Million. As these folks were illiterate agricultural labourers I am sure that they did not know or much less care about the various spellings.

During the period 1837 to 1906, 306 births were registered as shown in Table I.

Table I - Births 1837 to 1907

| Surname | Boys | Girls | Twins |
|---|---|---|---|
| Million | 125 | 116 | Not identified |
| Millions | 32 | 29 | 2 sets |
| Milliona* | 1 | 0 | |
| Millioni* | 1 | 1 | |
| Milliones* | 1 | 0 | |

* Possibly not all births noted.

The most popular first, or only forename, for the two surnames, Millions and Million are shown in Table II.

Table II - Most Popular First, or only Forename

| Surname Millions | | Surname Million | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| William - 5 | Elizabeth* - 4 | John - 20 | Elizabeth * - 22 |
| John - 4 | Anne* - 3 | Thomas - 15 | Mary - 14 |
| Henry* - 4 | Margaret - 3 | Joseph - 14 | Sarah - 13 |
| James - 4 | Jane - 2 | William - 11 | Margaret - 9 |
| Thomas - 3 | Mary - 2 | George - 10 | Dorothy - 8 |
| | Amelia - 2 | | |
| | Elsie - 2 | | |

* Includes recognized variants, for example Henry and Harry.

In reviewing these births I noted an interesting fact that most of the births were registered in the North of England. I believe that in the Indexes the volume numbers relate to the area of registration, the lower numbers being allotted to the South of England and the higher numbers to the North. Also prior to 1852 Roman numerals were used and from 1852 onwards Arabic numerals followed by a letter. Therefore I have recorded the geographical distribution based on the volumes numbers in the form of two tables.

Table III - Geographical Distribution of Births with the Surname Millions.

| District Volumes Prior to 1852 | | District Volumes After 1851 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Volume | No. of Entries | Volume | No. of Entries |
| 12 (XII) | 2 | 7b | 1 |
| 19 (XIX) | 1 | 8a | 3 |
| 20 (XX) | 1 | 9d | 35 |
| 24 (XXIV) | 11 | 10a | 7 |

Table IV - Geographical Distributions of Births with the Surname Million

| District Volumes Prior to 1852 | | District Volumes After 1851 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Volume | No. of Entries | Volume | No. of Entries |
| 1 (I) | 1 | 1b | 5 |
| 2 (II) | 4 | 1c | 4 |
| 12 (XII) | 4 | 1d | 12 |
| 24 (XXIV) | 19 | 3a | 1 |
| | | 4a | 1 |
| | | 6d | 3 |
| | | 8d | 2 |
| | | 9d | 4 |
| | | 10a | 170 |
| | | 10b | 11 |

Thus the births of some 257 children with the surname Million or Millions were registered in District Volumes 24 (XXIV), 9d, 10a and 10b. Therefore, 85% of all children with these surnames were registered in an area some 40 miles by 75 miles in extent stretching from York to Scarborough in the south, to just south of Newcastle upon Tyne in the north. The surname Million predominates north of the North Yorkshire Moors National Park and the name Millions south of the Park.

Could there have been a common ancestor? When did he come to this part of England and from where? Puzzles like these are what keep the family historian going.

Mr. Kenneth Arthur Millions, Member No. 1917 [15306 - 75 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5R 2Z1]

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## THE BLENCOWE REUNION - OXFORD AND CUMBRIA, JULY 1993

**Jack Blencowe**

The Blencowe Families' Association started in the USA, comprising initially the descendants (in the male and female lines) of James Blincoe who first appeared in records in Maryland around 1670. James subsequently moved to farm in Virginia and his present day descendants can be found from Florida to Alaska. Membership broadened to include other variously spelt immigrant Blencowes and through fortunate encounters in England, has become increasingly international. The Association has a reunion every two years and in 1993 it was held in England, the first venture outside the United States.

The Blencowe family took its name from the village of that name in Cumbria. Adam de Blencow, the first of whom much is known, lived there during much of the 14th century. The main branch of the family remained there for at least four centuries, but in the late 18th century moved to Thoby Priory in Essex and the Cumbrian property was sold to the Duke of Norfolk. Meanwhile, in the 15th century, a younger son had moved to Marston St Lawrence in Northamptonshire and his descendant Thomas Blencowe purchased the manor there in 1540. Direct descendants of the Marston line are living today in England, Virginia, South Australia and New South Wales. The name is still relatively common in Banbury, Bicester, Brackley and Oxford and also around Slough and Windsor. Others in Northern England may stem from the Cumbrian line, but the few I have been able to contact seem to have been southerners whose family had migrated back north in the 19th century.

Oxford was chosen as the venue for the reunion, and Oriel College as its focal point, because of its proximity to Marston St Lawrence and because Anthony Blencowe (of the Cumbrian family) had been Provost of Oriel from 1570 to 1615 and had left most of his substantial fortune to the College - money that had been used to construct much of the main quad that we see today. So, some forty Blencowes, Blenkos, Blincos, Blicoes and Blincows arrived from the USA, Canada, Australia and Holland and, joined by local participants, made the numbers at a celebratory dinner in the college up to an even hundred. We were able to see a very fine portrait of Anthony Blencowe (surely painted from life) that hangs in the Provost's dining room and also a stained glass window in the college chapel based on that portrait. In the dining hall, the Blencowe coat of arms share a window with that of Sir Walter Raleigh. A neighbour of mine, Reg Adams, has compiled and published a book of Latin Graces used at the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. It contains one that had been used at Oriel in the days of Anthony Blencowe. At dinner Brother Thomas Spalding from Louisville, Kentucky (who descends from James Blincoe) read it

in Latin and Peter Blencowe of Chidham in Sussex (who descends from Adam de Blencow) read it in English.

Another highlight of the reunion was a visit to the church at Marston St Lawrence, where there are many Blencowe family memorials. The Reverend A. E. Turner held a family service for us and a number of Blencowes from Banbury, Brackley and elsewhere were able to attend.

The second week of the reunion was taken up with a coach tour to the north, primarily to visit Blencow Hall in Cumbria. The present owners. Mr and Mrs Rodney Mann, made us welcome, gave us copies of a history of the Hall that they had prepared and entertained us to a magnificent tea party. The central building of the Hall is dated 1592 but is "propped up" at each end by the partly ruined towers of what must have been a much older border keep. We were able to climb the less ruinous of the towers which command a magnificent view of the border country.

A local company arranged the tour, a task that brought on intermittent attacks of mild hysteria. When I typed the name twice of a participant named Santamassino the error was quickly spotted, but it was only later that it was noticed that one hotel had deleted from the passenger list what they thought was a redundant Mr. and Mrs. George Blinco - there were, in fact, two couples of that name! At opposite ends of a telephone line we were reduced to counting numbers on our fingers. Another hazard of a one-name gathering: we were joined, at Chester and York, by local clan members and I had to warn the concierge that if anyone arrived asking for Blencowe (there were fourteen signed in) that the one to contact was in room 635! Another highlight: a Blencowe railway enthusiast had bought the station nameboard when Blencow village station closed down, he brought it to the hotel and we took turns being photographed with it. It became quite a party!

The Australians wanted us to travel south for our 1995 get-together, but Denver, Colorado, was chosen. Recent news tells that a bear wandered into the foyer of our chosen hotel, made a mess on the carpet, rolled in it, and went out again. Perhaps we would be safer in kangaroo country?

Dr. John Blencowe, Member No. 2010 [24 Dale Close, Oxford, OX1 1TU.]

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## INTERESTING ENTRIES FOUND IN PARISH REGISTERS

**D. J. Musk**

The Commonwealth 1653 - 1659

During this trouble period, civil registration based on parish registers was seriously disturbed and all but ceased. In Bury St. Edmunds, banns were read and marriages announced in the market place and perhaps the same was done in many towns. However, in some parishes a few entries were noted and later, but in many the registers went with the incumbent for safe keeping. The following extract from the Euston register shows the feelings of one minister:

When Traytors domineere in Saints disguise
Ann Hell-gott Presbytereans made their Prize
Of Charles the First then Church & State were torne
And in black stormes of Warre lay both forlorne
Then Loyall Preists in their rights were crost
And then this book nine yeares & more was left
If thou art greived cause here thou hast not place
And canst not find thy yeare & daye of Grace
To King & Keyser render still whats due
And curse that Hell-gott Prebyterian Crue

**Note:** For "Keyser" read "Caesar" (Matthew 22, 21: Render therefore unto Caesar... etc.). In latin the letter"C" was pronounced as "K".

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Bury St. Edmunds

St. James register shows that there was an oubreak of Plague in 1578 as 31 burial entries are marked "P" for "Plague". There was another in 1587 when burials rose from an average of about 100 to 139 and a severe outbreak which started in Risbygate Street in 1637 caused them to rise to 206. This was considerable, but the register does not show the true death toll because many fled the town and their deaths were recorded elsewhere.

The same story is largely told by notes in St. Mary's register: "The first person that dyed of the Plague in the parish was Elizabeth Cooper, widow, 6th June 1637. In August 129 dyed mostly women and children. In June 16 dyed, in July 69, in Sep 119 7 in Oct 69".

There is also a note of circa 1638: "By a Brief of 17 Nov, 1638 it appears that all of the chief inhabitants & tradesmen of Bury being withdrawn into the country for fear of the infection of the Plague yet there were 4000 Persons remaining unvisited & 103 Families shut up, 117 sick of sores & under care at that time besides 439 persons that had been cured, above 600 dead & 263 families then infected. All of them to be maintained at the common charge of the town at the expense of above 200£ per week & they had already disbursed 2000£".

Another note runs: "The names of those known or suspected to have dyed of the plague this present July" and is followed by a list of names.

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The Last Example of French Use in an English Law Court

The following is not from a register. "Last example of French used in an English Law Court, 1631: '...ject un brickbat a le dit Justice que narrowly mist & por ceo immediately fuit Indictment drawn per Noy envers le prisoner & son dexter manus ampute & fixe al Gibbet sur qui lui mesme hange in presence de court.'"

Mr. D. J. Musk, Member No. 778 [Domaine de la Gracieuse, Apt. C-307, Chemin Vignes, 14 CH-1027 Lonay, Switzerland.]

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# LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

My suspicions that a bridegroom, who signed a Register of Marriages at a Register Office in 1883, was not the man he purported to be, has caused me to consider the matter of the safety of original Registers; does anyone know whether precautions are being proposed to safeguard their existence?

To give some credence to my suspicions, I would like to compare an authenticated signature of the man who was probably "standing in" for this bridegroom with the signature in the original Register. I am unable to do this because original Registers - despite being public documents, some being over 150 years old - are not normally available for public inspection and cannot be photocopied. Marriage "certificates", as we know them, are in fact certified copies of the original Register. I say "normally" for if this

marriage had taken place in the Church of England, the Marriage Register, as a Church document, would have been passed to a CRO and thus could be inspected. This prompted me to examine my own Marriage "certificates" (my first wife died) - both issued at the time of marriage. The first marriage was in the Church of England in 1948; the "certificate" does not carry my signature and the original Register is probably microfilmed in a CRO by now (I have never checked); the second marriage was in a Methodist Church in 1960 and the "certificate" does bear our signatures and those of the witnesses! So, I suppose we also signed the original Register and that is now with the local Superintendent Registrar, where it will remain.

The informant of the registration of the birth of a child of the above 1883 marriage was allegedly the father, but I doubt whether he was the same person as he who signed the Marriage Register. Again, I cannot check this, because birth "certificates" are, likewise certified copies of the original entry in the Register of Births and cannot bear the signatures of informants. Such *Registers will never see the light of day, remaining - since 1837 - in the* hands of the local Superintendent Registrar. (Only copies go to the General Register Office and the photocopied "certificates" we get from them are presumably photocopies of the copy.) My fear is that cost cutting and privatisation of public services by the Government could result in the loss of these Registers (and similarly the Death Registers) unless they are deposited, like the Census Returns in the Public Record Office.

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

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Reading the FEWINGS Newsletter, Issue No. 4, November 1993, I was very interested in some work by John Field on the distribution of this North Devon surname for the years 1840 to 1900. According to this, there were 44 birth records of Fewings in South Wales in this period, making it one of the best represented areas. Why should this be the case? When standing as a candidate in local government elections and looking at the Electoral Roll for my ward, I was struck by the relatively large number of non-Welsh surnames. Out of these I identified many as from the English West Country, either because they were place names in Somerset or Devon ending in -worthy, or for some other feature.

Now, we are told that during the "coal boom" from 1860 to 1910 in the South Wales valleys, miners came from "all over the world", besides vast numbers from rural Wales, they also came from Ireland, Scotland, Italy, Spain, China, and, of course, from England. One would imagine that the Forest of Dean with its mining traditions and the Midlands would have supplied many workers, but what about the agricultural districts opposite Wales across the Bristol Channel in Somerset and Devon and parts of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire? There was a decline in agriculture in the 1870s and 1880s, and this may have sent sons "abroad" in search of manual work, but I wonder if there was more to it than that?

I read that the birth records for Fewings first appeared in South Wales in the period 1850 to 1860 which is significant because the really big industry then was still iron. There are still Basque and Spanish names in Merthyr Tydfil that date from this era or slightly before. All the Fewings may have been from a single family, but what about the other West Country names? How did the young men of Devon find out about possible vacancies and undertake the

long and expensive journey to take them to South Wales? There is more to this than meets the eye. In the case of more modern immigrant communities in South Wales, such as the Italians from Bardi in the Apennines or the people from Corfu, I presume that an original pioneer found it good and went back to fetch other members of his extended family. Can we therefore "group" the surnames in a particular location in North Devon and see a conscious movement towards the industry of South Wales? There could have been movement in the other direction too, as some returned to Devon. If anyone has more precise data in the form of references to moving away to work in Wales or is able to establish family connections between the two localities, this might be useful. Such evidence as the lists of those killed in pit disasters, such as the Albion disaster and the Senghenydd tragedy in 1912 might throw light on temporary residents who were neither born nor married there, or establish a pattern of rare surnames, such a Fewings (or Biddulph) which can be assigned to a limited number of places of origin.

Here again family and local history can work together.

Mr. Joseph Biddulph, Member No. 1025 [52 Stryd Ebeneser, Ponypridd, CF37 5PB.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I would be grateful if you would include this short message by way of an apology to all of those who have written to me recently, requesting information on the PALMER name and feel that a reply is long overdue.

I recently began working in Saudi Arabia and am only now becoming sufficiently settled, to be able to catch up on things. I have brought as much of my fledgling database with me as I could cram on to my lap top computer; and as much on floppies as recent UK leave periods would allow. I fully intend to continue the work out here (Ron Kent of the Bristol & Avon FHS will vouch for this - he is doing a sterling job with the 1881 census index), but I would ask all of those who have written to 29 Park Street, Amphill, Bedfordshire MK45 2LR, or were thinking of doing so, to bear with me, I am slowly catching up.

At present all mail is being forwarded by my wife through my company, as we felt that this was more reliable than the local postal service. In turn I am using the reciprocal route which is unfortunately somewhat slower. If anyone wishes to try the more direct route, my local address is PO Box 174, Taif, Saudi Arabia.

Finally, I would like to thank those members and others who have freely sent information and advice and those who in turn have answered my queries so promptly.
Mr. Eric. J. Palmer, Member 2001 [29 Park Street, Amphill, Bedfordshire, MK45 2LR, or the above address in Saudi Arabia.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I am writing in response to Ronald Smallshaw's item in the January 1994 Journal, entitled "Identifying A Name".

Using my own research into the two prominent variants of my name and the one hundred year span suggested, I am unable to come to a conclusion except that the name CRIPPEN is far from average.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Births in 1860 | CRIPPEN | 3 |
| Births in 1960 | CRIPPEN | 3 |
| Births in 1860 | CRIPPIN | 4 |
| Births in 1960 | CRIPPIN | 2 |

Having said that, however, with the exception of the 1960 CRIPPEN births, the others are within the areas I would have expected; CRIPPEN in London and Canterbury and CRIPPIN in Manchester and Shrewsbury.

Mr. John Crippen, Member No. 601 [4 Whitethorn Avenue, Coulsdon, Surrey, CR5 2PP.]

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# REVIEWS

## TREES II

This programme is on special offer to registered members of the Guild, all of whom should have received details in the post. The programme was written in Turbo Basic by Sean Colson and Mike Parsons of PC Consultants Ltd after consultation with Brian Olivey, who is a Guild member.

The programme requires an IBM compatible 640K computer and hard disk. The printer needs to be an Epson or Epson compatible.

The install programme is very easy to use, it took me 1 minute 44 seconds to transfer the programme on to hard disk. The programme occupies only 420b of hard disk space, this increases depending on the number of records inputted. Before using this programme I advise users to read the manual very carefully to get the most from it.

The programme has four Main Menus - these are Input/Edit, Display, Print and Utilities.

Data is inputted from the Input/Edit Menu via two databases, the main one being a PERSON database in which details of the person are inputted, while the other is a MARRIAGE database which is used to link persons in the PERSON database to form the marriage link. Both databases have search facilities to help find the required record.

Additional notes up to 255 pages for each record can be added to a person or marriage record. A page is defined by the programmers as being 50 characters wide by five lines, if using all allowable pages this gives 63,750 characters of text. A template defining NOTES input can be set up, which I advise users to set up first before inputting any records.

Function keys F1 to F10 can be programmed and saved to input commonly used text, such as Surnames, Towns, County and Country.

The Display Menu offers Tree Display, Data Display, Data Search and Pedigree Display.

Two types of Tree Display are offered, Global or Detailed. Global displays six generations per screen, using the down arrow key the next screen can be accessed if the generations extend further. There are detailed displays, a

Father/Mother Record, 2 siblings and 3 children with detailed information at the bottom of the screen can be accessed on the person selected.

Two forms of Data Display are offered, the choices being Person or Marriage Listing. The Person Listing has a search facility, but the Marriage Listing relies on your knowing the record number.

Data Search is offered on both databases. If using the Person database there are 26 choices of different fields to choose from, the Marriage Database allows 11 different fields to be searched. The results of searches can be displayed on to screen or printed out, both search methods allow traditional searches to be made on the data found.

Pedigree Display allows a tree to be displayed from the requested record number in an upwards direction, using the cursor allows the movement around the tree. If the tree extends above the screen, the screen can be regenerated from the current cursor position to view further generations.

The Print Menu offers Personal Records, Marriage Records, Family Group Forms, Drop Line Charts, Tree Structure and Birth Brief Print.

Person and Marriage Records print out all the details on the person including any Note entries. Various options are offered for printing one to all entries or blank forms. Data can be printed out in alphabetical or record order.

Family Groups format print out sideways in the same format as that used by The Church of the Latter Day Saints. The same choices of Person or Marriage Records are offered.

Drop line charts are printed sideways with 6 or 12 generations per page. This option uses up a lot of paper, with only approximately 36 people per page. Therefore, if printing a tree containing 1,000 people you are looking at a printout of around 28 pages which takes a very long time. Drop line charts offer several options including Boxes, Compressed Print, Perforation Jump and Compressed Names.

Tree Structure prints out a tree structure showing record numbers used, a listing in either record or alphabetical order can be obtained.

Birth Brief Print prints out a five generation Birth Brief Chart backwards in time ending with great-great-grandparents.

I found printing with Epson LQ 550 24 pin Dot Matrix printer very slow, using letter quality mode takes an average of four minutes per page.

The Utilities Menu offers Update Indexes, File Extend, Colours, Screen Saver, OS Shell and Exit to DOS.

Update Indexes up dates the indexes in all the databases. File Extend allows for the input of more records once the set defaults are reached. 9,999 person and marriage records can be inputted and 5,099,490 Note pages can be used. The Colours option allows the user to change colours to the users requirements. The Screen Saver blanks the screen to stop burn in, the user being able to set the lapse time. OS Shell allows exit to DOS so that small programmes can be run - this programme requires DOS 3 or higher. Exit to DOS correctly closes down the programme and returns the user to DOS.

To try the programme I inputted 214 Person records, 80 Marriages and 45 Note pages. I liked this programme and found it very easy to use and with so many options it is a bargain not to be missed. However, the only let down is the manual which in my view could do with a complete rewrite, which is a shame when the programme is so excellent. The programme contains a Transfer Utility

which is run separately from Tress II, however no details of this are contained in the manual. The Utility imports and exports CSV (Coma Separated Values) files which most databases and some word processors can read, and GEDCON 3 or 4 Format for use with PAF.

Trees II is available from PC Consultants Ltd, Terac, 3 Buckingham Close, Ryde, Isle of Wight, PO33 2DN, for a mere £10 for registered members of the Guild.

K. W.

**SHARE (Surname Hodgson Association and Research Foundation) Number 1 Spring/Summer 1993, Number 2 Fall/Winter 1993. Edited and published by Bruce G. Hodgson, 8 Little Rock Drive, Scarborough, Ontario M1M 3N6, Canada.**

These are two excellent newsletters aimed at uniting Hodgson surname researchers and families. Newsletter No. 1 (6 pages) deals mainly with introducing the association and its aims, the origin of the name and an article on the Hodgson arms. No. 2 (12 pages) reflects on the fact that only 45% of the parishes are covered by the IGI. Unfortunately the author of the article assumes that the remaining 55% are missing, whereas, we know that many incumbents have refused permission for their registers to be filmed by the Church of the Latter Day Saints. Also included is a list of current members, Hodgson personalities and further correspondence on the Hodgson arms.

The editor is to be congratulated on producing two newsletters of such a high standard, well laid out and printed. I hope that subsequent issues will be of the same standard.

J. "D". H.

**CREE TREES by Mike Spathaky. A4 format, 107 pages, ISBN 1 874073 01 5. Published by The Cree Family History Society, 9 Fairston Hill, Oadby, Leicester, LE2 5RL, England. First published in 1991 and revised and reprinted October 1992.**

This is not a journal or newsletter, but a fine collection of family trees of the Cree Family, gleaned from various parts of the world. The content and layout are of the highest quality and any member of the Cree family, current or in the future, will be delighted with this booklet.

Each section of the family has a separate tree setting out the usual dates of births, marriages and deaths, plus in some instances, where they resided and occupations. The trees therefore give a very good picture of the section of the family stated, in a concise form.

I would have liked to have seen a more detailed index, showing forenames and surnames, contained in the booklet, for easy reference. With a publication of this size I feel this would prove useful.

This book is one of a series of Cree Family History Society publications and if subsequent issues are to this high standard the members have a treat in store.

B. J. M. H.

TRETHEWY SOCIETY NEWSLETTER, **Newsletter No. 1, Introductory Issue and Newsletter No. 2, July 1993. A5 format. The Introductory Issue with 4 pages and Newsletter No. 2 with 12 pages. Edited and published by Mr. Alan Kent, 17 Red Hill, Stourbridge, West Midlands, DY8 1NA, United Kingdom.**

The Introductory Newsletter sets out clearly the aims of the Trethewy Society. It gives a brief history of the name, with some interesting notes on members of the family. This includes an ancestor who was a coroner for Cornwall, together with a little information on the Herald's Visitations of the 16th and 17th centuries applicable to the family.

The Introductory Issue is an excellent idea, as it gives potential members an indication of the knowledge already gleaned regarding the family.

Newsletter No. 2 maintains the high standard of the Introductory Issue as it explains the different groups of Trethewys of St. Stephens in Brannel, Cornwall, to where the earliest Trethewys have been traced. There are eleven main groups given with a short history of each. This will certainly give new members a base to work from.

It is evident from the list of members given in the Newsletter that the family have moved to many parts of the world, as there are Australian, American and English branches, as well as one in Singapore, now in existence.

The standard of both Newsletters is very high, with good layout and printing. It is evident that quite a large amount of research has so far been carried out and I feel sure with publications of a similar standard, providing the Editor has sufficient copy on a regular basis, it will go from strength to strength.

B. J. M. H.

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# NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

**THE FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES**

1881 Census Project (GSU)

Stephen Young Production Coordinator for the 1881 Census Project (GSU), has announced that a completion date of 1 May 1994 has been set to encourage a further effort in the transcription work.

British Isles Genealogical Register

This is an up date with regard to the BIG R project. Acceptance of application forms has now closed with 22,000 forms received which cover about 250,000 interests, half of which have been merged in the database with the remainder to follow shortly. All participating UK Family History Societies will be sent their county section of the Register free of charge for publishing either in book or microfiche format when it is ready.

Appointment of a Part-Time Finance Officer

As a result of the continued expansion of its activities, the Federation of Family History Societies is seeking to appoint a part-time Finance Officer.

The Finance Officer will report to the elected Treasurer of the Federation and duties will include:

* undertaking day-to-day book-keeping;
* maintaining the Federation's bank accounts and credit control system;
* regularly reporting on the Federation's financial situation;
* advising on the financial aspects of the Federation's publishing operation;
* maintaining the insurance records of the Federation's member societies.

The post is a part-time one involving some 50 hours per month. Renumeration will be in the region of £2,800 per annum. Fees for the half-yearly conferences at which Federation meetings take place will be paid if attendance is required.

Applications, together with a CV outlining relevant financial experience, should be submitted to the Administrator, 5 Mornington Close, Copythorne, Shrewsbury, SY3 8XN.

The closing date for applications is 1st May 1994.

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**SCOTTISH OLD PAROCHIAL REGISTERS ADDENDA INDEXES**

The Family History Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in co-operation with the Office of the Registrar General for Scotland have publish in November 1993, a three microfiche set of Addenda Indexes to be used in conjunction with the 1990 edition Indexes to the Old Parochial Registers of Scotland (OPR Indexes). The 1990 Indexes were mentioned in an earlier Journal.

The three Addenda Index microfiche contain some 31,000 Birth and Marriage entries NOT included in the 1990 edition OPR Indexes and intended to be used in conjunction with the 1990 edition OPR Indexes. These additional record entries have been gleaned variously from Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) register sources, newly recovered entries in original parish microfilms and corrected or previously missed records reported by users of the 1990 indexes. Birth/Christening entries and Marriage entries are separately indexed. Each index is sequenced alphabetically by surname irrespective of the county involved. There are no given name indexes on the Addenda microfiche.

The three Addenda Index microfiche carry Family History Library Call Number 6025610 part 0001 through 0003, thus providing for them to be inserted at the front of the 1990 edition OPR microfiche sets.

It should not be assumed that the OPR Indexes plus the Addenda are 100% complete. It has recently been learned that the baptismal registers for 1711-1744 and marriage registers 1711-1718 for Inverkeithing and Rosyth United Parishes, County Fife, long since classed as lost, are to be found in the custody of the Scottish Record Office, Court of Sessions Productions - these do not appear on either the OPR Indexes or the Addenda. For details and access to these above records see List and Index Society Special Series, Vol.23; Ref CS 96, published 1987, London.

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**HATRED PURSUED BEYOND THE GRAVE**

"Hatred Pursued Beyond the Grave - Tales of our Ancestors from the London Church Courts" is by Jane Cox, formerly Principal Assistant Keeper at the Public Record Office.

Charles Dickens drew on these records in some of his fiction. Now Jane Cox uses these London Church courts at Doctors' Commons documents to provide an enthralling glimpse into the lives of our ancestors. Grouping her tales under the headings: At the Court of Marriage; At the Court of Scolds; At the Court of Death, she writes of soured relationships, domestic strife, neigh-bours' quarrels, parents and step-parents at war with their children .. the stuff of modern soap operas.

The heroes and heroines in this book come from all walks of life, and span the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. Here are the authentic voices of our ancestors as they went about their daily lives: loving, hating, gossiping and scheming in the kitchens, bedchambers and narrow cobbled streets of old London. "Hatred Pursued Beyond the Grave" will delight readers who like light and lively historical books, those with a particular interest in London, social and legal historians, family historians, feminists and anyone interested in the history of the "common man".

The book published in paperback by HMSO for the Public Record Office ISBN 0 11 440239 6, in paperback with 140 illustrations in black and white, price £9.95. It is hoped to review this book in a later issue of the Journal.

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**OXFORDSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY'S INDEXING AND MICROFICHING PROJECT**

Oxfordshire Family History Society has a programme to make as many of their County Reference documents as possible available on microfiche. They are also producing indexes which will be available on microfiche and on computer.

So far, half the Parish Register transcripts for Oxfordshire and North Berkshire are available on microfiche. All Oxfordshire marriage records between 1538 and 1837 have now been consolidated into two separate indexes, husbands and wives, and are available as complete index or in parts. The 1851 Census transcripts are also available on fiche, as are Electoral Registers for 1885 and Owners of Land 1873.

Most useful to one-namers are the computer searches which can be carried out in the Oxfordshire Marriage Index, 1851 Surname Index, Oxford City Baptisms, and a Monumental Inscriptions Index. A Marriage Index for the North Berkshire area 1538 to 1851 is nearly complete and an index is being prepared for the 1891 Census.

Details of all the microfiche publications and search services (available to all) can be obtained on receipt of an sae, from Dr. H. A. Kearsey, Member No. 791, 2 Beechings Close, Upton, Didcot, Oxon., OX11 9JR.

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**PROJECT 1776**

The year 1996 will mark the 220th anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British of those who were loyal to the British Crown. After General George Washington had defeated the British and gained control of the city, the loyalists were transported by the British to the port city of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Nearly 1,500 merchants, lawyers, government officials and ordinary people, who had shown there allegiance to Britain during the early part of the American War of Independence were put on British troop ships and left the city in March of 1776. While some left for England from Halifax in the summer of 1776, many

more once again boarded the troop ships and returned to the American Colonies, this time to New York City.

There most of them stayed until the evacuation of that city by the British in 1783, when the loyalists once again left for various places in Canada, most notably in the province of Nova Scotia, but including the present province of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, and England.

Project 1776 would like to hear from anyone who can trace, or thinks they can trace their ancestry back to the loyalists who were exiled from Boston in 1776. These genealogies will be compiled into a book, with credit given to all those who contribute. It is asked that only copies of original material be sent, which will be returned to the sender. The deadline for submission for material is 31 December 1994. Please send all material to Elizabeth Barclay-Lapointe, 10 des Castors, Buckingham, Quebec, Canada J8l 2W7.

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**SHARE (Surname Hodgson Association and Research Enterprise)**

In its eighth month of operation, the SHARE organization surpassed 100 members from a dozen nations. Its first publicity newsletter, SHARE #1, has been mailed to over 300 Hodgson researchers worldwide. The membership has received SHARE #3 that publicized our first SHARE reTreat to take place in Keswick, Cumbria, England this July 1st to 3rd 1994. Registration will be Friday evening at the Keswick Hotel. An all day bus tour of significant Hodgson heritage sites will take place on Saturday from 9 am through 5 pm, followed by a SHARE Banquet at the hotel at 7pm. On Saturday evening there will be a time of sharing 1000 Hodgson family trees. On Sunday 10 am through to 12:30 pm, the first SHARE business meeting will discuss our future, a constitution, aims and objectives, election of officers, dues, etc. SHARE is the result of two previous Hodgson Gatherings in County Durham in 1989 and 1992. SHARE may set up international branches and local newsletter outlets, assist family reunions, and provide a family tree printout service for its members. For the publicity newsletter and application form, write to SHARE, c/o Bruce G. Hodgson, 8 Little Rock Drive, Scarborough, Ontario M1M 3N6, Canada.

Mr Bruce G. Hodgson, Member No. 2035 has been asked to speak at the annual Ontario Genealogical Society's Seminar '94 at North Bay, Ontario, on June 10th, 1994, on the subject of organizing and coordinating a one-name study group.

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**AN INDEX TO THE CIVIL REGISTRATION DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES**

An Index to the Civil Registration Districts of England and Wales, 1837 to date, has been compiled in an A5 size booklet by J. A. Newman of Seeley House, Fordham, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5NJ, and published by P. Pledger, 2 Warner Road, Selsey, West Sussex, PO20 5AL, price £5.50. Mention is made of this since some members might find it useful especially those overseas working from microfiche of the registers. The name of each district is given with the assigned number for the years 1837-1851, 1852-1946, 1946-1965, 1965-1974 and 1974 to the present, if the district no longer exists this is shown.

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## TASMANIAN RESEARCH

Ann Higham, Member 1020, writes:

An Australian Correspondent has sent me two items of information which may be of help to Guild members, who are researching Tasmanian (Van Dieman's Land).

1) A list issued by the Archives Office of Tasmanian, 91 Murray Street, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia 7000, of persons undertaking research there.

2) A list of surnames taken from the index of "A History of Tasmania" by Professor Lloyd Robson, published by the Oxford University Press. This book should be available through the public library system. My correspondent says, "... some of the following list were single male convicts turned bushrangers who may have been shot or executed and thus did not found family lines, but a large proportion of them were free settlers..."

   The surnames of interest to Guild members are: ABBOTT, BERESFORD, BOYES, CAPON, CAREW, COX, DOBSON, FAIRFAX, FRYATT, HIIL, JOHNSTON, KING, LEITH, MARTIN, MERRY, NASH, NOKES, PALMER, PIPER, PRIEST, SALMON, SPODE, WOOLLEY.

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## PUBLICATIONS BY THE MID-ANTRIM HISTORICAL GROUP

The Mid-Antrim Historical Group have recently sent notifications of two publications.

The first is "Buick's Ahoghill" a "filial account" (1901) of Seceders in the Mid-Antrim village where the Reverend Frederick Buick had been minister of the Second presbyterian Church since 1835. It records information on some of the influential local families, especially the Raphaels of Galgorm and the Moores of Moorfield, Ballyconnelly. It brings back, from both documentary sources and oral accounts, a world long since gone. The Group hope that this will be the first of two publications the second entitled "Ahoghill Folk", an annotated anthology of local photographs, mostly from the collection made by the late Joe Stevenson. "Buick's Ahoghill" is available from the address below, price £6.50 per copy including postage in the UK, £7.50 overseas.

The second publication is S. Alex Blair's "County Antrim Characters". It contains an alphabetical selection of "Portraits from the Past", from the series which appeared in the "Ballymena Guardian" between 8 January 1976 and 12 January 1984. Also writings by the historian of Kilraughts, Drumreagh and Dunloy Presbyterian Churches; the Kilraughts Young Farmers' Club and the movement throughout the Province; the Dalriada School; Ballymoney; and the Ballymoney School of Drama. The book has 96 pages and is well illustrated and is priced at £5.50 including postage in the UK.

Those interested should write to: Mid-Antrim Historical Group, c/o 69 Galgorm Road, Ballymena, Northern Ireland, BT42 1AA.

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## BOOKS RELATED TO NORTHERN IRISH FAMILY HISTORY

The Editor has been sent a series of notices of books relating to Northern Irish family history. On account of the lack of material available for almost

all Irish family history due to the burning of the Four Courts in 1922, I have given mention to these books below. However, all enquiries should be sent directly to G. Mawthinney, Labby, Draperstown, BT45 7BE, Northern Ireland.

"Far From Owenreagh - Memories of John Graham (1899-1983)"
John Graham was born on the family farm at Owenreagh near Draperstown. He worked in a shop in Cookstown until he joined the RAF in 1918. After the war he worked in Belfast until emigrating to Australia in 1924. He joined the army in 1940 and saw service in the Middle East, Italy and New Guinea, and remained in the army until 1954. From then until his retirement he worked as an ambulance driver.

"On the Shining Bann - Records of an Ulster Manor" by R. M. Sibbett. This is a facsimile reprint of the 1928 original edition. The manor in question appear to be that of Portglenone located on the River Bann.

"Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Dromore" by the Rev. William Reeves. This is a reprint of the original written in 1847 at the Parsonage, Ballymena.

There are also other books on individual Northern Irish Churchmen.

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# FORTHCOMING EVENTS

**THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES REGIONAL MEETINGS**

**8th July to 10th July 1994 The Fifteenth Annual Conference and AGM of the Guild of One-Name Studies will be held jointly with the Local Population Studies Society and in association with the Bristol and Avon, Somerset and Dorset and Wiltshire Family History Societies. The venue of the Conference will be Bath College of Higher Education, Newton Park, Bath, with the theme "Learning from Each Other".**

**OTHER DATES FOR YOUR DIARY**

8th April to 10th April 1994 A Weekend Conference on the subject of London/Middlesex by the London and North Middlesex Family History Society hosting the FFHS, where the theme will be "Paved with Gold" This Conference is to be held at the City University, Northampton Square, London, EC1V OHB, where a variety of topics relating to migration to and from London will be covered. **On Saturday, April 9th, a meeting of the Guild of One-Name Studies will be held in the late afternoon.** Also there will be a meeting for people interested in the newly formed Quaker Family History Society. For further details contact: Lilian Gibbens, PO Box 3027, Enfield, Middlesex, EN2 7RT.
2nd July 1994 The Silverthorne Family Association is holding its Annual Gathering in Bristol at St. Bartholomew's Church Hall in St. Andrews from 10am to 4pm. Both members and non-members are welcome to attend.
31st March to 4th April 1995 Advance notice is given of the 7th British Family History Conference, hosted by the Isle of Wight Family History Society and the Federation of Family History Societies, entitled "THE CHERRY STONES". It is to be held on the Isle of Wight situated just five miles from mainland England. Further details are available after November 1993. Send an S.A.E. to: Mrs. Janet Few, 12 Ranelagh Road, Lake, Sandown, Isle of Wight, PO36 8NX.

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# NEW MEMBERS
# AND OTHER MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

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

2233 GALBRAITH, MRS ESTHER MINTO — LIGHTBODY [C] LEEBODY [C] LEABODY [C]
11 DEVERON ROAD, BEARDEN, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND G61 1LJ.

2234 FOLEY, MS LORI-ANN — KIFF [C] KYFF [C] KIFFET [C] KYFFIT [C]
FALMER, MANOR PARK ROAD, ST HELIER, JERSEY C.I. JE2 3GH.

2235 McKELL, MISS JENNIFER — FARINDON [B] FARRINGDON [B]
PO BOX 445, PALM BEACH, QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA 4221

2236 McMILLAN. MRS PATSY — DORAN [C] DOREN [C] DORRAN [C]
51 WAINONI ROAD, CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND 8006.

2237 MINNS, MRS VALERIE ANN — NO NAME REGISTERED
105 TATTENHOE LANE, BLETCHLEY, MILTON KEYNES, BUCKS MK3 7AE.

2238 BYFIELD, MR JOHN WILLIAM — NO NAME REGISTERED
MOONRAKERS, THE RUTTS, BUSHEY HEATH, HERTS WD2 1LH

2239 DOWDING, MR JOHN — DOWDING [C] DOWDEN [C]
300 RICKSTONES ROAD, RIVENHALL, WITHAM, ESSEX CM8 3HQ.

2240 CROTON, MR ROY EDWARD — CROTON [C] CROWTON [C] CROUGHTON [C]
18 MAPLE CRESCENT, NEWBURY, BERKS RG13 1LL.

2241 WHITNEY, MRS SHAENA K. — CHENNELL [C] CHENNELLS [C]
129 BAGLEY CLOSE, KENNINGTON, OXFORD OX1 5LU

2242 BLACKNETT, MRS PATRICIA K. — TANKINS [B] TANKIN [B] TANKYNGE [B]
32 WOODSTOCK ROAD, CARSHALTON, SURREY SM5 3DZ.

2243 PENDRED, MRS MARY — BULLARD [C] BALLARD [C] BULLERD [C]
72 THISTLE DRIVE, STANGROUND, PETERBOROUGH PE2 8HY.

2244 BERRIMAN, MR MICHAEL JOHN — BERRIMAN [C] BERRYMAN [C]
121 MOTTISFONT ROAD, ABBEY WOOD, LONDON SE2 9LU.

2245 CURRIE, MR DUNCAN J. M. — NO NAME REGISTERED
12 PALMER HOUSE, WARRENDER ROAD, LONDON N19 5EH.

2246 SHEASBY, MISS CAROLYN — NO NAME REGISTERED
12 NORTH AVENUE, SUTTON IN CRAVEN, KEIGHLEY, WEST YORKS BD20 7NN.

2247 RADLETT, MS T. M. — RADLETT [C] RATALLEC [C] RADLET [C]
67 QUEEN ANNE AVENUE, BROMLEY, KENT BR2 OSE.

2248 DUNBAR, MR PATRICK R. L. — DUNBAR [C]
ELMS, NEWCASTLE EMLYN, DYFERD, WALES SA38 9RA.

2249 GARDNER, MR I. C. — BONSEY [B] BONCEY [B] MILO [C]
STRAWBERRY COTTAGE, 3 BUTTER STREET, MOONFLEET, WEYMOUTH, DORSET DT3 4EE.

2250 LENG, MR EARL R. — HARLE [C] HERLE [C] HEARLE [C] HARL [C]
SE 181, ARCADIA SHORES, SHELTON, WA 98584, USA.

2251 PIXTON, MR NEVIL — PICKSTONE [B] PICKSTON [B] PIXTON [B]
1 FAIRACRES ROAD, HIGH LANE, STOCKPORT, CHESHIRE SK6 8JQ.

2252 TANCRED, MS PAMALA — TANCRED [C] TANKARD [C] TANCARD [C]
SECURITY FORCES HOSPITAL, PO BOX 3643, RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA 11481.

2257 FAIRHALL, MR BRUCE WILLIAM — FAIRHALL [B] FAIREHALL [B]
c/o KURRAJONG SCHOOL, 1111 GROSE VALE RD., KURRAJONG, NSW, AUSTRALIA 2758.

2258 FRENCH, MRS OLIVIA Y. R. — KEEN [C] KEENE [C] KEAN [C] KEANE [C]
15 LAVENDER ROAD, LAVENDER QUAY, ROTHERHITHE, LONDON SE16 1DZ.

2262 WOOLER, MR JOHN HENRY — WOOLER [B] WOOLLER [B]
33 ST MARWENNE CLOSE, MARHAMCHURCH, BUDE, CORNWALL EX23 OHX.

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THE FOLLOWING ARE NO LONGER REGISTERED MEMBERS OF THE GUILD:

0956 MIDDLEYARD, MR G. T.
1269 SHAPCOTT, MISS JENNIFER ANNE
1301 POLLITT, MR NORMAN
1363 PACKARD, MR JOSEPH JOHN
1377 THOMPSON, MRS BRENDA SHIRLEY MARTIN
1847 PATTINSON, MRS LINDA PO RETURNING MAIL
1963 GREATOREX, MR DOUGLAS EDWARD PO RETURNING MAIL
2030 AUSTIN-COOPER, MR R. FRSA, FCIB, FHG

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CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND OTHER ADDITIONS OR CHANGES
TO THE TENTH EDITION OF THE REGISTER

0023 CAMPER, MR W. J. CAMPER [C]
21 NORTON CRESCENT, TOWCHESTER, NORTHANTS NN12 6DW
0064 HAMLEY, MR ERNEST BASIL HAMLEY HAMBLY & HAMLYN F. H. SOCIETY [B]
59 EYLEWOOD ROAD, WEST NORWOOD, LONDON SE27 9LZ
0137 VIALLS, MRS C. M. VIAL [B] VIALL [B] VIALLS [B] VIALS [B]
25 GLADSTONE STREET, KIBWORTHY, BEAUCHAMP, LEICS LE8 OHL.
0243 SPAUGHTON, MR B. SPAUGHTON [B]
18 THE AVENUE, CHEAM, SURREY SM2 7QB
0332 METHERELL, MRS BERYL DOREEN METHERELL [B] METHERALL [B] MYTHRELL [B]
2918 JENNY DRIVE, SUGAR LAND, TEXAS 77479-1613, USA
0377 SHIPP, MR HORACE F. POPKISS [C] POPKESS [C]
13 CADOGAN PARK, WOODSTOCK, OXFORD OX20 1UW
0469 JEPHCOTT, MR J. A. JEPHCOTT [B] JEFFCOAT [B] JEFFCOTT [B]
118 TOLLGATE DRIVE, STANWAY, COLCHESTER, ESSEX CO3 5PR
0785 LEGUTKI, MR G. SKINNER [C] SKINER [C] SCINER [C]
1936 EAST FIFTH STREET, ONTARIO, CA 91764-2378, USA
1073 BLOCK, MR SAMUEL EDWARD HICKS BLOCK [C]
SPRING FARM, GROTON, SUDBURY, SUFFOLK CO10 5HA
1085 ROWLANDS, MRS LUCY PINNING [B] PINING [B] PYNNING [B]
6 LINBERY CLOSE, OAKERTHORPE, ALFRETON, DERBY DE55 7NF
1100 PREECE, MR IAN PREECE [C] PREESE [C] PREES [C]
67 PACKWOOD CLOSE, WEBHEATH, REDDITCH, WORC B97 5SL
1217 RICHARDSON, MRS JOAN ALICE CAREW CAREW [B] CAREWE [B] CARREU [B]
3 SYCAMORE CLOSE, COURT ROAD, MOTTINGHAM, LONDON SE9 4RD
1253 LUTLEY, MR ANDREW LUTLEY [B]
SPRINGFIELD, ROOKERY HILL, ASHTEAD PARK, ASHTEAD, SURREY KT21 1HY
1299 WILKES, MR COLIN EDWARD WILKES [C]
17 CAVENDISH DRIVE, WATERLOOVILLE, PORTSMOUTH, HANTS PO7 7PJ
1333 DUCKETT, MR RONALD STANLEY DUCKETT [B] DUCKET [B] DUCKITT [B]
OUTWOOD HILLS FARM, LOWER OUTWOODS ROAD, BURTON-ON-TRENT DE13 0QX
1468 PALMER, MRS PATRICIA THORNDIKE [B] THORNDYKE [B]
26 BARTON ROAD, EASTLEIGH, HANTS SO5 5RN
1476 BURGUM, MR DOUGLAS STEPHEN BURGUM/BURGHAM F. H. SOCIETY [B]
BRADLEY HILL FARMHOUSE, BLAKENEY, GLOS GL15 4AW
1478 JAMES, MR WILLIAM EDWARD IRELAND [B] TUDOR [B] HIBERNI [B]
ASKEW GREEN, WITHERSLACK, CUMBRIA LA11 6SA
1520 TRAVELL, MR RICHARD JOHN TUFFIN [B] TUFFEN [B] APPLIN [C]
1615 TITTERTON, MR JOHN E. TITERTON [B] TETURTON [B] TIDDERTON [B]
7 CECIL ALDIN DRIVE, TILEHURST, READING, BERKS RG3 6YP
1619 STUTTLE, MR MICHAEL JAMES STUTTLE [B] STETTELL [B] STETTLE [B]
"WENTWORTH", LINCOMBE DRIVE, TORQUAY, DEVON TQ1 2LU

1627 WAGHORN, MR RICHARD JOHN — WAGHORN [C] WAGHORNE [C] WAGON [C]
PO BOX 11048, HAMILTON, NEW ZEALAND

1653 LUSH, DR GORDON JOHN — LUSH [B] LUSHE [B]
5 BRAESIDE ROAD, WEST MOORS, FERNDOWN, DORSET BH22 0JS

1793 BAILEY, MRS VERA MURIEL — RENTALL [C] RENTELL [C] RENTLE [C]
58 CLARENDON GARDENS, STONE, DARTFORD, KENT DA2 6EZ

1843 FOGG, MR NICHOLAS JOHN — FOGG [C] FOG [C] FOGE [C] FOGGE [C]
40 CRESSY HOUSES, HANNIBAL ROAD, STEPNEY, LONDON E1 3JE

1890 MYNOTT, MR MARTIN LESLIE — MYNOTT [C] MINOT [C] MINOTT [C]
59A BLACKFORD ROAD, SHIRLEY, SOLIHULL, WEST MIDLANDS B90 4AD

1936 LUPTON, MISS JANET — NO NAME REGISTERED
29 ALDERLEY DRIVE, ASHDOWN MANOR, KILLINGWORTH, NEWCASTLE NE12 0FS

1941 KELSEY, MRS LINDA — TINLINE [C] TINLIN [C] GREYGOOSE [C]
KHOBAR, RIDGWAY, PYRFORD, WOKING, SURREY GU22 8PW

1966 RUSS, MR ALAN — RUSS [C]
51 TEMPLETON STREET, MALDON, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA 3463

2011 PARKER, MRS REBECCA LEVI SARAI — BROCKWELL [C] BROOKWELL [C]
16 LITTLEPORT SPUR, SLOUGH, BERKS SL1 3JD

2066 MURDOCH, MR ALFRED WILLIAM — ROULLIER [C]
26 MARINA AVENUE, APPLEY, RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT PO33 1NG

2068 BARNETT, MRS SALLY JANE — NO NAME REGISTERED
29 KINGSWOOD FIRS, GRAYSHOTT, HINDHEAD, SURREY GU26 6EU

2071 YELLAND, MR ROBERT DAVID — YELLAND [C] YELLAN [C] YEOLAND [C]

2082 ARGALL, MR IAN ARTHUR — ARGALL [B] ARGAL [B] ORGILL [B]
5 RYDAL CLOSE, STUKELEY MEADOWS, HUNTINGDON, CAMBS PE18 6UF

2102 COCKER, MS HAZEL — COCKER [C] NETTLESHIP [C]
16 MILL LANE, TREETON, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE S60 5PL

2194 WOODS, MRS FAY RUTH — ABNETT [C] ABINETT [C]
19 RAINWORTH CLOSE, LOWER EARLEY, READING, BERKS RG6 4DP

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# DEADLINES

**The deadline for the July 1994 issue is Tuesday, 3rd May 1994 and that for the July 1994 October issue is Monday, 8th August 1994. Please note this change of deadline as discussed in the Editorial of the July 1993 issue of the Journal.**

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

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

The Aims and Objectives of the GUILD are:

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

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

In furtherance of these aims the Guild:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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