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The Journal of One-Name Studies

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PRIVACY AND THE GENEALOGIST

A special 6-page report

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The Guild of One-Name Studies

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As well as Guild publications, the Guild Sales Manager has a supply of Journal folders, ties, lapel badges and back issues of the Journal of One-Name Studies. His address is:
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The Guild Forum

This discussion forum is open to any member with access to e-mail.

Committee Notes

165 From the Editor's Desk
166 Chairman's Notes
166 Treasurer's Notes
167 Secretary's Notes

Who's Who

Inside Front Cover
Officers and Committee
Inside Back Cover
Regional Representatives

Cover Illustration

INSTEAD of a photograph on the cover this quarter, we are blurbing our special report on Privacy and the Genealogist, an important enquiry which we hope will get members debating this controversial issue.

Journal layout: Roy Stockdill

The Journal of One-Name Studies

Main articles

168 Search for partner's mother and my ONS
Susan Atkins tells a tale with a happy ending

170 Desperately seeking Susan
Peter Amsden on luck and a jigsaw puzzle

172 Verrall, a Sussex surname
Michael Verrall on the change from Fairhall

174 Wigglesworth and Wrigglesworth
Anne Newman and a tale of two surnames

175 PRIVACY AND THE GENEALOGIST
Our special report – articles by Ken Toll, Roy Stockdill, John Titterton and John Witheridge

181 1881 Surname Distribution Project update
Geoff Riggs on the current situation

182 Reviews
Yorkshire Parish Registers, Vol 1, Church of England; National Index of Parish Registers, Yorkshire North and East Ridings and York; National Index of Parish Registers, Yorkshire West Riding; National Index of Parish Registers, Somerset; Once Upon A Lifetime; Index of Place Names CD

184 Letters
Surnames as forenames
The name Kezia survives today
Any one-namers into heraldry?
Wiltshire policemen
Saved – my GEDCOM files

185 Reports, news, forthcoming events
SoG Computer Group One-Name Studies day
Smallshaw Number project to be carried on
Guild to purchase Great War CD
The Data Protection Act and one-namers
Stead/Steed One-Name Reunion
Salford Computers in Family History meeting

188 It's a funny old genealogical world
A celebration of the comic and curious

From the Editor's Desk

Mary Rumsey

IN this issue it has been decided to include a special report on "Privacy and the Genealogist". This to a large degree has been initiated because of the poor response that has been received by the Working Party on Privacy and Genealogy and discussion on the subject which took place at the Stafford Seminar. However, in reading the various points of view expressed, there is one which to my mind has not been covered. Although it has been touched on by Roy Stockdill, no-one has considered the inferences which may be drawn, especially by children, when there appears to be a family secret. I hold very definite views on this subject from personal experience and it is now my belief that there is no "sensitive" information, but rather that "sensitivity" should be shown in the way the truth is imparted. Failure to impart the truth can cause lasting scars and anxiety.

For many years I was uncertain as to who I was, and when in my late teens I saw my birth certificate for the first time, this was confirmation of what I had come to believe rather than what I had been told, namely, that I was the legitimate child of Albert Ernest Dawton and Mildred Mary née Cooper. How could such a situation come about?

My mother died of quinsy after a week's illness when I was three. My father was devastated by the suddenness of her death and to the best of my memory I saw little of him during the next six months, although his house was in the same road, a short distance from where I was living with my aunt, my mother's unmarried elder sister, and my great-uncle. No-one told me that my mother had died, rather I was told she had gone on holiday. This allowed hope of a return where no hope existed, although I strongly suspected that I was not being told the truth. However, more was to follow.

From time to time I heard adults saying things such as: "Was that Mary or the other one?" This raised several questions. Who was "the other one"? Had "the other one" gone away only to return with great rejoicing like the prodigal son, possibly taking over my toys and other possessions. Was "the other one" related ro me and, if so, why had I never seen him or her?

Just before I went to school I was taken to the local cemetery and shown my mother's grave without any explanation except that it was my mother's and that I would be putting flowers on it. This at least settled the question as to what had happened to my mother, since only people who were dead had graves, but it did not settle the question of "the other one". On going to school, I found that some children didn't have fathers and,

(Continued on page 167)

Chairman's Notes
Roger Lovegrove

FIRSTLY, an apology. Yes, I know that the last edition of the Journal came out a week or two later than normal. This was due to a combination of factors. The principal reason was that a shortage of letters and articles forced us to extend the deadline to beyond that which would have enabled us to get the mailing to you on time. I'm afraid it's the old song: if everyone leaves letters and articles to others, then no one gets down to writing anything.

The second reason was that we introduced a new method of production which has enabled us to improve the print quality, especially of photographs; this added slightly more time than had been expected to the production process.

❑ Renewals

In this mailing, you will find your membership renewal form. You will not have to do anything if you pay by standing order, or if last year you paid three years' subscriptions in advance. Otherwise you will need to renew: in which case, could I please ask that you do so now, before you forget? The Treasurer has this year had a new addition to his family, and so has other things to do besides having to work out who needs a reminder and then sending those reminders out! Just think of it: every late subscription means a nappy going unchanged a bit longer or a hungry mouth going unfed for a few minutes more. It would, of course, make life much easier all round if you paid by standing order. Thank you.

Principally for those of you outside the UK, who have always had to overcome real difficulties, let alone large currency conversion charges, in order to pay in sterling, we have now introduced the ability to pay by credit card. I am afraid that we do have to make a charge for this, but we hope that it should still be cheaper for you than currency conversion charges.

❑ Annual Conference

The last time the Guild Committee had a guest at a meeting was two years ago. It came as a nice change, therefore, to be faced with two guests at our July meeting. Ken Toll we had expected, since he was there to bring us up to date on the progress being made by the Guild's Working Group on the publication of personal data. The other guest, Polly Lawrence, was not expected: we heard that she was in the building, and so invited her to join us.

The only reason I mention this is because, the following day, Polly was co-opted to the Seminars Subcommittee, along with Roy Stockdill.

This expansion of the Subcommittee has meant that its Chairman, John Witheridge, has felt able to agree to the Subcommittee taking on the task of arranging the usual Annual Conference for next year. Members will remember from my July column that there was the real risk that we would be able to arrange the AGM only. Please make a note in your diaries now: the weekend of April 16/18 1999.

❑ Help needed

Due to a change of employment, Alan Tupman has had to give up the post of Web Site Manager. However, Karen Naylor has agreed to take on the role of managing what is rapidly becoming a major shop window for the Guild. Karen has also been co-opted onto the Committee.

However, we still need some people, please, to give a hand in various areas.

Alec Tritton has said that he will be unable to continue as Membership Data Manager with effect from April. This post is basically about keeping the membership records up to date, but is also involved in the production of the Register.

The post of Treasurer is becoming ever more time-consuming, so there is the real possibility that, in April, the Committee may need to split off some of the more routine work, such as processing of subscriptions, to an Assistant Treasurer.

If anyone is potentially interested in helping the Guild in any of the above ways, could they please get in touch with me? ○

Treasurer's Notes
David Abbott

THIS year is the first in which I have been Treasurer for all the period it covers. It finishes with the Guild in good heart and with a very positive outlook.

After two years where the accounts showed a loss, I can confidently predict (writing this in August) that this year will end with a reasonable surplus. That said, with our net assets at the end of last year amounting to no more than £3 per member, the Guild still needs to be wary of any project that will tie up capital. This year of surplus I intend to be the first of a series, so that our future as a society is secured, and future committees will be able to consider projects to assist you, its members, without the first question being the amount of money in the bank.

❑ Family membership

It may be a surprise to some of you, but there are a number of households where there are at least two Guild members. Until now, they would receive double copies of

everything the Guild produced, and they would send us two full subscriptions for the privilege. With the flexibility that modern computing gives, even for a growing membership, Alec Tritton has managed to modify the Guild's database.

As from the next Guild year, members of the same family can elect to receive only one copy of each mailing. Each member will retain their voting rights, but will be able to pay the second (and subsequent!) subscription at half rate.

❑ Credit cards

I mentioned in the last Journal that the Guild was entering into an agreement that would allow us to accept credit card payments. This is now done and in place, as you will see if you look at the Renewal Invitation accompanying this Journal. This service does not come free, and the committee were concerned that the general membership should not subsidise this extra facility. It was, therefore, decided that a £2 administration fee would be added to transactions to ensure that our costs were covered.

Despite this, I am sure you will agree that for many members the benefit of being able to use this alternative method will far outweigh the small extra cost. ○

Secretary's Notes
Jim Isard

WILL all members who wish to change their address, surname or any other details in the register, other than their registered name, please write to the Secretary at the address listed inside the front cover, giving details of the change?

To those members who are online who have alterations to make to their e-mail address, website, home address or any other details in the register, other than registered name, they should go to our website at www@one-name.org

❑ Members' room

You then click on "Members' room", then click on "Members' room" again. You must enter a user name and a password. You then click on to "Change your Membership details" and all your details can be altered and sent direct to the data manager.

Details of the user name and password can be obtained by an e-mail to webmanager@one-name.org asking for this information.

If members want to make any alteration to their registered name, or to register extra names, then this should be done by writing to the Registrar at the address listed inside the front cover.

This will ensure that the right person gets the request, and it will also cut down on the officers' workload. ○

(From The Editor's Desk, continued from page 165)

worse still, there were children who didn't have real parents but who were adopted. Therefore, I conjectured that "the other one" might be my brother or sister who had died and I was a replacement child, perhaps not even my parent's own child but one they had adopted.

At the age of seven on one of the visits to my mother's grave, I was shown yet another grave which I was told was my brother's. Was this "the other one"? I hoped it was, since obviously he couldn't come back to take my toys. From the size of the grave I realised it was that of a baby and later when I could read the inscription I discovered that he had been born three years before me and had only lived for three days.

This was not quite the end of it. My father had remarried, less than two years after my mother's death, a woman many years his junior. Not only did my father not tell me he had remarried, but in fact never did so. He introduced me to "Auntie Elsie" some nine years later without any explanation as to her relationship to me.

In this atmosphere of secrecy, I grew older with still many doubts and wondered if I was the illegitimate child of my aunt, whom my parents decided to bring up, and this continued to worry me until I eventually saw my birth certificate.

However, one fact of which I was always very certain was that when I was about four I had met my paternal grandfather and had sat on his knee. He had a beard, was jolly and seemed to be exactly what I thought a grandfather should be like. I believed I didn't see him again because he died.

Imagine my surprise, when I started researching my family history, to find that my paternal grandfather had died two years before I was born. Who, then, was the man whose knee I had sat on? I asked my aunt, who was still living, and was told that he was my Uncle George, my father's eldest brother who at the time was about 54.

Why had I only seen him once, to the best of my knowledge? Well, here at last was a real scandal. He had been banished by his parents to Bedfordshire after fathering a child when 16. Apparently he only came back for weddings and funerals and, I think, when I saw him he had probably come home on business relating to the death of my grandmother, as he was one of her executors.

If I had been given the facts about the deaths of my mother and brother and my father's remarriage, I would have been much happier than believing there was a family secret and it could only be bad. I have hated secrecy ever since for the anxiety and insecurity it can cause. ○

How my search for my partner's mother turned into a one-name study

By Susan Atkins

MY one-name study is the name of Scotchmer, my partner's surname, and the reason I began it is unusual. I had been interested in family history for a number of years when I met my partner Tony 14 years ago. At first he was not interested in finding his own ancestry because he was brought up by foster parents and had never had any contact with his natural mother. For a time, he was proud of the fact that he had no family.

After living with my enthusiasm for family history for about two years, Tony asked me to find his natural mother. The only information I had about her was her name – Annie Margaret Scotchmer – on Tony's birth certificate, which I actually bought him as a birthday present because the original had been lost a long time ago. He was very pleased when I agreed to do it.

Armed with this information, I started searching in my spare time the GRO Birth Indexes from 1930 backwards for his mother's birth (Tony was born in March 1946). I eventually found her birth in the June Quarter of 1923, but in the course of looking for her birth I began to realise that I was searching an unusual surname because I did not find many births in the years I looked at, so I made a note of every reference.

Susan Atkins with her partner Tony and Tony's mother, Annie, soon after the historic meeting of the three, which was brought about by Susan's family history detective work.

I also continued to search earlier than 1923 once I had her birth certificate and was able to identify the births of several aunts and uncles of Tony's through the mother's maiden name being shown in the indexes.

I noticed that there were only two or three other families in the Poplar Registration District, East London, by the name of Scotchmer. I also went to the Greater London Record Office (now the London Metropolitan Archives) and started looking at electoral registers for Annie and her family, but I kept finding her, then losing her again. I also searched the parish registers of St. Mark's, Victoria Park, and found the marriages of Florence and Ellen, two of Tony's aunts. I then looked for any other references to Scotchmer and from the IGI the indication was that Scotchmer was/is a Suffolk Surname.

The search for Tony's mum turned into a one-name study because I began collecting every reference I could find in the hope that a clue might lead me to her! After a couple of years of looking for Tony's mum and listing every reference I could find, I discovered that she was married in 1967, but I lost her from the electoral registers after her husband died.

A lucky breakthrough

I did a blanket listing from the Probate Registry indexes from 1858 onward and eventually found Letters of Administration for Sidney Scotchmer in 1988, where probate was granted to William Thomas Scotchmer of the same address. Sidney and William were brothers and I then found Letters of Administration for William Scotchmer in 1990, which were granted to Florence Singleton who I already knew to be a married aunt of Tony's from the PR entry. As luck would have it, the clerk at the Probate Registry allowed me to take the Administration with me because it "was not a Registered Copy." I went straight to the library of the area where Florence was living and she was still listed in the electoral register. I could not believe my luck.

At first Tony was unsure whether to write to her, but eventually I wrote a letter under his signature with an s.a.e. in my handwriting but addressed to Tony. But we both wondered whether we would receive a reply. A week went passed and no reply had been received, but we were to find out why.

A few days later, I received a phone call from Tony at work – which was very unusual – to say that he had received a reply direct from his mum! Tony's aunt had forwarded the letter directly to his mum, which is why there was a delay in replying. Tony was absolutely overjoyed. Neither of us could believe that the search for her was over. I was frightened that either she might not want to make contact or that we were too late – fortunately, I was wrong on both counts.

The next step was to make arrangements for Tony to meet his mum, which he did about a month later, three weeks before his 50th birthday, which seemed appropriate. When they did meet, his mum was very pleased with the outcome and she was also pleased to find out that she also had two grandchildren. Tony was her only natural child, although she does have step children with

whom she has lost touch.

Annie also told Tony who his natural father was. He was not named on Tony's birth certificate and that has led to another search – but that is another story. She also told Tony that she always thought that he had been adopted, which is why she did not try and trace him. Obviously, things would have been a lot harder if that had been the case. It also explained why he had no contact with her.

I met her about a month later and have stayed with her several times since. I was always frightened that my work might be in vain, so I am very happy that there has been a successful conclusion. Our children, who were unaware previously of what had been going on, were very happy to meet their "other" grandmother a couple of months after that and she was very pleased to get to know them.

"Annie also told Tony who his natural father was, which has led to another search – but that is another story."

Photos were taken with Grandma on their first meeting and she now has copies of their school photos which she proudly shows off. Annie has since stayed with us in Merseyside and we stay with her in London whenever we get the opportunity.

In the course of my one-name study, I sent out a circular letter to every Scotchmer, Scotchmur and Scotchmore in the UK telephone books, which turned out to be 50 in all, and received replies from about half of them. One reply I did receive was from John Scotchmer, who gave me a great deal of information about his family and Tony's because he is Tony's second cousin. Several other people were very helpful with the information they supplied.

Strong resemblance

I also wrote to a lady in London who was advertising as having an interest in Scotchmere. When I received a reply from Joan, it turned out that it was her grandmother's maiden name and that her grandmother was born in Suffolk which confirmed my earlier suspicions. I have met Joan a couple of times and, comparing photos of Tony and her mother, there is a strong resemblance, although we have not proved any relationship yet.

I also wrote to a lady in Canada who had Scotchmer ancestry in Liverpool, so I have been able to help her, although her ancestor moved around the country and through buying three marriage certificates, plus doing further research, we proved her suspicion that he was a bigamist!

The information I collected from the GRO indexes, International Genealogical Index, probate indexes, census returns, parish registers and other sources were, prior to a year ago, organised on a card index system. I finally bought a computer a year ago and am in the process of transferring on to a master database all known information about a particular person, including their birth/baptism, marriage, death/burial, probate, parents, children and any known descendants that I may or may not have had correspondence with. I am also using Family Tree Maker to put all the individuals together into families, but it is a long, ongoing process.

During the course of my researches, I realised that Scotchmer has about 30 variants, including the more common name Scotcher, but even now the name is spelt differently. The local chemist who makes up prescriptions for my children has been known to put the name on the label as Scotcher/Scotchmere, so it is not surprising that I have found 30 different spellings via 18th and 19th Century records.

I have seen records where one particular individual was known as Scotchmer, Scotcher, Scotchmere and Scotchmor(e). One person who replied to my original circular stated that there are two variations of spelling in his own family – his own family name was Scotchmer, whereas that of his uncle and first cousins was Scotchmere. Apparently, there had been a family disagreement and his uncle decide to change his name slightly.

Unusual Christian name

One variant which I have not been able to link back to Suffolk is Scotchmur, which belongs to one family in the Medway area of Kent, but I am fairly certain (if anything is certain in genealogy) that I will eventually find the connection because they appeared in Kent in the early 19th century.

My research through the Suffolk Parish Registers is ongoing, double checking the IGI entries, plus checking parishes which have not been included. Tony helps me when he can and the first time we looked at the baptisms in the Suffolk PRs we came across the very unusual Christian name of Mahershalalhashbar Scotchmer. Why I deliberately called it a Christian name is because it is found in the Bible in Isaiah Chapter 8 verse 1. I have since found his marriage and burial.

Also, I used to ask at the stalls advertising surname scrolls if they had Scotchmer and was very surprised when, in Blackpool on business, the answer I got was yes. The scroll takes pride of place on my mantelpiece, although most of the information on it I had already discovered for myself.

I would appreciate it if anyone who comes across any Scotchmer and variant entries would let me know. ○

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Coincidence, luck, a jigsaw puzzle and desperately seeking Susan

By Peter Amsden

THE fact that one's son is a film editor may seem at first glance to be somewhat remote from genealogy. On the other hand such people do get their name stuck at the end with the credits. You know, those things that few people bother to read. It was this fact that drove a David Baron back in 1986 to telephone the BBC and ask to speak to my son, Justin.

It appears that he had spotted the Amsden name drifting up his television screen and this triggered memories of his marriage many years ago to Moira who had once been married to an Amsden who later died. At the time of her marriage to David she already had a daughter, but she had told him that if ever she had a son she would call him Justin. They had parted without having any children and he had lost contact with them. Could this Justin be Moira's son?

Well, no, but Justin took his name and address anyway and passed it on to me as the keeper of the family archives. I wrote to David and he sent me copies of certain certificates which he had clung on to over the years. One was the marriage certificate of a John Philip Amsden to Moira in 1949 and the other was the birth certificate of Susan, their daughter, born in 1950.

Grinding halt

The marriage certificate told me that John's father was Reginald, but at this point things came to a grinding halt. There were only two Reginalds that I knew of. One had been killed in the First World War, the other had been married to a Dorothy in Australia, with whom I had been in contact some years previously. Could this be the same Reginald? I wrote and was told that there had been no previous marriage or children with which Reginald could be connected. I also wrote to one of the last remaining members of his family in England and gained nothing further except the fact that he had gone to Australia. End of story? Well, it could have been, because I had little more to go on, so the entire file was stuck away in a drawer as one of those unsolved mysteries.

My other son, Peter, lives in Norwich. In early 1997 he also had a telephone call, this one from an American girl visiting the area and wanting to know about Amsdens in Norwich. Nothing unusual about that. American Amsden – there are plenty of them – visits England and decides to thumb through the local telephone directory, finds another Amsden and decides to ring on the off chance that it may be a long-lost cousin. Since Peter had only lived in Norwich for a fairly short while, it was by sheer luck that she found his name. Unfortunately for her, he wasn't a long-lost cousin or any other relation. As Justin had done, though, he did the right thing and took down the lady's name and address. He then forgot about it. Some weeks later, he telephoned me to say he had had this conversation but couldn't remember the address and the scrap of paper had gone missing. That was until it turned up in an old pair of trousers about to be thrown away. The address was in Texas, so I wrote explaining who I was, asking who they were and all of the general things that go into cold letter writing. I didn't get a reply, so I assumed that they were not particularly interested in striking up a conversation with me. Again, it could have been the end of the story, but some months later I decided to get into this Internet thing, seeing that everyone else was doing it.

Oil strike in Texas

I soon discovered that it was possible to find e-mail addresses for people all over the place, particularly in the States, and I played with the new toy until I finally hit on some in Texas. This was not a five-minute exercise, since the surname was not Amsden but something far more common in the States. There were hundreds of them and the person I was looking for may not have had an e-mail address, anyway. Nevertheless, I persisted, comparing the addresses with the one that Peter had given me and, hey presto, I found a match. I e-mailed a copy of my original letter. After some weeks came a few lines asking me if I could trace this lady's family. My original snail mail letter had never arrived.

Tracing the families of American Amsdens is something I tend to leave to those of us in America who have built up vast family trees. But a few e-mails soon elicited this to be different. Carole, the person in question, had been born in England and taken to the States by her mother, who had her adopted by an American family.

Her true father was a John Philip Amsden who had been an officer in the RAF. Her mother was called Denise. As evidence, she sent me a copy of her own birth certificate which had originated in Norwich. It also gave me the service number of her father, who had been a Flight Lieutenant. Her mother was formerly a Wright, and she had assumed that both of her parents had been born in Norwich, hence the enquiry to my son Peter. She also sent proof that she had been baptised at Rendcom in Gloucestershire, a copy of her American adoption papers and a photograph of her father in RAF uniform holding her as a baby.

It seemed that I now had two Reginalds and two John Philips, which was too much of a coincidence. A further letter to Carole uncovered the fact that John and Denise had been divorced just prior to Carole being taken to the States. The date of the divorce was not long before the marriage of John Philip to Moira, so it was a fair bet that these two Johns were one and the same person. The

next document to be found was the marriage certificate of John and Denise, from which it was discovered that they were married in Norwich, that Denise had been a driver in the ATS and that John's father was none other than Reginald. The years of birth could also be calculated, so that the birth certificates for both John and Denise could be found. These confirmed that John was the son of Reginald and Doris and that Denise had been born in Nottingham, and not Norwich.

After more searching, the marriage certificate of Reginald and Doris was found, proving that this Reginald and the one that had hopped off to Australia were one and the same person. His date of birth had long ago been given to me by Dorothy in Australia. This compared exactly to the year of birth shown on the marriage certificate and his actual date of birth given to me by his family in England. Whatever Dorothy thought, there was no doubt that her Reginald had been married before and that there was indeed a son that she knew nothing about. It was time to write once more to Australia.

RAF service record

I waited in vain for a reply, but in the meantime I had managed to acquire John's service record from the RAF. This showed that he had been a Mustang pilot and his various movements around the country. More interesting though was the entry under "Next of Kin" which gave his mother as living in Rendcom, where Carole had been baptised. Since I already knew from David Baron's letters that John had died shortly after marrying Moira, his death certificate might add some further information. This was located and showed that John had committed suicide in 1950 whilst an architectural student in Chelsea. Conveying this piece of information to his daughter Carole was difficult, but it was, none the less, the truth. As was the fact that she also had a half sister that she had never known about. Carole now wanted to know where John was buried and where her half sister was.

As anyone who has ever tried such searches will know, neither of these requests are particularly easy. Since John had died in Chelsea, all the local London cemeteries were searched but without success. Finding a person who is quite possibly still living is another nightmare. I thought that acquiring the marriage certificate of David Baron to Moira might at least give me some idea of their location. I had written further letters to David, but never had any reply. Eventually the certificate was located, but it turned out that Moira had married a Baron Wiseberg, not a David Baron.

Next step was to find out if there were any Wisebergs still around, so telephone directories for the UK were searched. Only three turned up and it seemed worth while writing on the off-chance that one may be Baron's family. Two replies were forthcoming: one said they had known Moira and Susan and that Baron had changed his name to David Baron when he applied for a pilot's licence and that he was now dead; the other that when the family came from Europe the name had originally been Wajcberg and the emigration officer had suggested Wiseberg might be an easier name to live with in England. The first letter also stated that Moira had gone off to Australia at some time, leaving her daughter Susan in some home or school. They knew nothing more.

Once again I seem to have reached a brick wall. That was until I happened to be browsing through a forum for the American Amsdens and noticed a posting from someone asking if anyone knew of a Reginald Amsden. I replied, but received no answer, so I tried three more times. At last someone in Australia did reply and informed me that he was the grandson of Reginald and Dorothy Amsden. He had been hoping for someone to help him trace his family history. More e-mails passed back and forth until I was corresponding with his mother. She told me that Dorothy had died, hence no reply to my letters, but that Reginald's daughter Joan was still around. She thought that Joan might have some information and would contact her. The upshot was that Joan wanted to know when, if what I was saying was true, Reginald and Doris were divorced. Unfortunately I have never been able to locate any such divorce and the general feeling from Reginald's remaining family over here is that there most likely wasn't one. He simply got fed up with his life in England and vanished.

Joan was not happy with this idea, but she did say that at some time in the past, after her father had died, she had found a letter sent to him from someone in England telling him about John's death. This letter could be an important clue to something, so I asked if a copy could be sent to me. This was indeed a letter to Reginald telling him about John's death and, more importantly, saying that he had been buried at Boxford in Suffolk.

Grave is found

This seemed an unlikely place, but a search of the Suffolk records confirmed it. Was the grave marked? A son of one of Reginald's relatives lives not far from the area and he made a search of Boxford churchyard, but initially with no success. He returned a second time and was told that more recent graves were on the other side of the road. There was a small wooden cross, badly weathered but still bearing the name of John Amsden. He took photographs which have been sent to his daughter. So this thread has ended and Carole now has an extensive family background back to the 1700s.

Her half sister Susan is another matter. So far, all avenues are closed. It is not even known whether she kept the name of Amsden, reverted to using her mother's maiden name of Edwards, adopted the name of Baron or simply got married. I keep looking and hoping that the same chain of coincidences will keep going for a while longer, but I am still desperately seeking Susan.

(Note: some names have been changed slightly to protect people's privacy)

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Verrall, a Sussex surname that once was Fairhall

By Michael Verrall

THE eminent 19th century Sussex historian, Mark Anthony Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, one of the earliest surname dictionaries, published in 1860, says of Verrall: "The name is abundant in East Sussex and seldom found out of it; it may be a corruption of Firle, a parish near Lewes; sometimes in old documents written Ferle and usually pronounced as a disyllable"[1]

This reference is used in 1901 as the origin of Verrall[2]. However, writing seven years after the publication of *Patronymica Britannica*, in 1867[3], Lower corrects his earlier statement during a discussion of Lindfield Parish records: "Fairehalle became through the intermediate Ferroll, our present well known Verrall. In proof of this 'John Fayrehall of Beadles', 1622, is written ten years later as 'John Verall of Beadles'. In the compilation of Patronymica Britannica, after much guesswork, I deduced this almost exclusively Sussex name from another source and I am glad of this opportunity of self correction." Unfortunately, the first reference is still used by many present day "genealogical services" who have not realised that Lower within a few years had withdrawn his original theory of the origin of the surname.

In writing about Lindfield in 1870[4] Lower says: "The well known and respected Sussex family of Verrall seems to have originated here and the name was formerly written Fairhall."

Records scarcer pre-1538

Certainly, by the time Henry VIII instituted parish registers in 1538 there were numerous Verralls – and variants – in Lindfield and surrounding parishes. Records before this date are rather more scarce. The first is in the Subsidy Roll of 1332[5]. This roll records the names of contributors to the "tax of a fifteenth" on movables. Thom atte Fayrehale of Lindfield paid a tax of one shilling. Similar rolls exist for 1327 and 1296 but the name does not appear in them. It seems that Fayrehale, meaning "fair dwelling" was a location in or near Lindfield but today there is no trace of it.

A few 15th century records provide some continuity. There is a deed of 1411[6] mentioning a grant by John Coffe to Thomas Fayrehale of Cokefeld (Cuckfield) of 50 acres of land in Lyndfeld (Lindfield). An early example of the inter-changeability of F and V, and also the lack of standardised spelling, occurs in two title deeds of 1477 and 1482[7 & 8]. They refer to the same people, who are first called Richard Veyreale and Dionisia, his wife, and five years later as Richard Feyerall and Dionisia of the parish of Lynffeld. Sussex coroners' records[9] mention a Richard Fayrehall of Lindfield as a member of a jury in 1499 and several Fayrehalls of Lindfield served on juries here during the next 100 years.

The Sussex Subsidy Roll of 1524 lists a Richard Ferall in the Hundred of Strete assessed on £15. In the Roll of 1525 he is recorded as Richard Verrall. Another Richard Ferall, assessed on £20, in the same Hundred is recorded with the same spelling in both years[10].

Standardised spelling of English did not prevail until the late 18th century and up to this time there were over 30 variations in spelling, including Fayrehall, Fairhall, Fairall, Ferrall, Virrol, Verrel, Verrall, Virrall, etc. Over the years Verrall became the commonest spelling although some branches of the family have retained Fairhall. Farhall is a West Sussex variant.

It appears that the Fayrehalls of Lindfield were quite wealthy yeomen in the 16th and early 17th centuries as judged by various records such as wills. However, the latter part of the 17th century saw their fortunes at a low ebb and this, combined with the disruption of records during the civil war, makes it very difficult to trace definitive genealogies through the century.

Brewery founder

From the early 18th century, well documented family trees are again evident. The most eminent branch of the family is that which had Richard Verrall, first landlord of the White Hart, Lewes, in 1707 as its founder[11]. Another successful branch in Lewes founded a brewery business in Southover and later a member of this family became Lord of the Manor of Southover, occupying the old manor house now known as Anne of Cleeve's house in Southover High Street. The buildings of Verrall's Brewery, depicted in an old photograph[12] still exist, while Anne of Cleeve's House was given to the Sussex Archaeological Society in 1925 by Frank Verrall.

Many surnames also arise from convergent evolution. The Sussex Subsidy Rolls of 1524-25[13] mention Gylbert Verall, "Frenshmen" in the Hundred of Loxfeld. There were two Loxfield Hundreds, Loxfield Dorset (Framfield, Buxted, Uckfield and Isfield) and Loxfield Camden (Lamberhurst, Wadhurst and Mayfield). Gylbert was taxed on the basis of his annual earnings and was probably an immigrant iron worker. Thus, a French surname (possibly Feral[14]) was assimilated into an already existing local name. Three other "Frenshmen" are listed adjacent to Gylbert: William Lovet, Peter Russell and Colen Lambert. All have recognisable English surnames.

The Verrall surname has also existed for many centuries in east Kent. In 1538 Francis Verall married Elyzabe Gylbart at Sandwich. In 1592 a Frauncis Vyrroll was "maior" of Sandwich and there are other references to Verrall's holding the office of jurat. It would appear, therefore, that the family was well established and

respected in the town at this time, although their origin or connection with the Verralls of mid-Sussex is unclear. It seems unlikely that they were recent immigrants from France.

Some other speculative origins of the surname are worth mentioning for completeness. Harrison[15] suggests a French origin for Verrall. He also gives a rather involved derivation of "Fairhall" from Old English roots. Gates[16] states that Fairhall is a Northumberland name derived from Fairhaugh. Knapp[17] indicates that Furrell is found in Sussex, Surrey and Kent but does not connect it with Verrall. It is interesting to note that John Furril, who married at West Dean on 20th September 1754, was recorded as John Verrall in the Banns.

Finally we must not confuse the Ferrall variant of Verrall with the Irish Ferrell or Ferrall[18].

The above monograph was originally written for the *Sussex Family Historian*[19] but has since been expanded. ○

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An identity crisis

WHEN I first started researching the name of Loverock, I was trawling through the birth indexes one day when I came across two entries in the March quarter of 1854. They were for John Edward Loverock and Robert Marston Loverock, both in the Burton-on-Trent district and with the same reference number. Were there twins in my family after all?

As they were not in my direct line, I hesitated buying the certificates. Eventually, though, my curiosity got the better of me and I ordered the one for John Edward. When it arrived there was nothing that would lead me to believe that he was a twin – no time of birth or any other kind of hint – though now I had the name of the village where he was born. I know the modern village of Tatenhill, so that many of the place and farm names in the census were familiar. But there was no sign of Robert Loverock, Winifred née Marston and their two sons. So I was stuck again.

In 1856 Robert and Winifred had a daughter, but there were no further children. In the will of Robert's father in 1876, there was a legacy for the two children of his son Robert. Why did he favour only two children, when there were two boys and a girl? Without his giving their names, how could anyone know which one was left out? The mystery was getting deeper rather than being solved.

While contemplating the expenditure of more money on another birth certificate, I digressed into the search for an entry in the death index for one of the three children, as this seemed to be the only solution. But there was no such entry.

I was continuing with my trawling exercise. By now I had got to the marriage entries and found John Edward and Robert Marston in the index for the June quarter of 1877 in Coventry. I supposed it was possible that twins would marry in a double wedding, but why were so many Loverock males going to Coventry to get married? Was an uncle or cousin running a marriage bureau for his country relatives? But that is another story!

Rather than spend money on the other birth certificate, it now seemed more worthwhile to order a marriage one instead. So I tried Robert Marston this time. I was dumbfounded when the post arrived. The certificate showed Betsy Short marrying Robert Marston Loverock, otherwise John Edward Loverock. It had never occurred to me that the parents would register the same child twice and that he would go through life with two entirely different identities. ○

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What's in an "R"? Wigglesworth and Wrigglesworth – a tale of two surnames

By Anne Newman

I SUPPOSE all of us play "What if?" What if Joe was the illegitimate son of Jemima, born when she was twelve? And so on – harmless enough, provided we don't then include it in a definitive tree. Recently I came across a "What if?" that actually worked.

I saw a message on a mailing list offering look-ups of various names from a book. One of the families mentioned was the Wrigglesworth family. I knew the book, and I knew that the family involved – my direct ancestors as it happened – were called Wigglesworth and spelled Wigglesworth in the book.

I had come across this misspelling of the name before. In 1741 William Wigglesworth of Otley, Yorkshire, took administration of his brother Thomas's estate at Coniston in Craven.

The person who made out the Letters of Administration spelled William's and Thomas's surname as Wrigglesworth, despite the fact that William himself signed the deed as Wigglesworth. At the time I ignored this error.

Loose ends

My Wigglesworth one-name study had several loose ends (don't they all?) but what if they'd been misspelled as Wrigglesworth? I downloaded the Wrigglesworth IGI, glanced at the Addendum and immediately spotted my grandfather's cousins, Robert and John William, sons of Gill Wigglesworth, apparently baptised as Wrigglesworth at Pateley Bridge in 1867. Within minutes I had found another three missing links!

This then posed a problem, because Wrigglesworth has its own ONS and is, in fact, a totally separate name. Although both are names local to Yorkshire, the Wigglesworths originate in the hamlet of Wigglesworth, near Settle, whereas the Wrigglesworths originate at Woodlesford, near Rothwell, south of Leeds. Since the Wigglesworths mainly emigrated along the Aire valley from their home village, there is considerable overlap in the Leeds area.

The missing links that I found were clear misspellings. Of the 216 events in the IGI relating to the descendants of Robert Wigglesworth of Padside, there were three spelled Wrigglesworth. In each case there was other evidence to indicate that their names were spelled Wigglesworth.

The seven children of Thomas and Sarah Wigglesworth of Stubbs Walden who were christened Wrigglesworth (another four were christened Wigglesworth) appeared subsequently in either parish records or censuses as Wigglesworth.

William and Mary Wigglesworth of Brantingham had one daughter baptised as Rigglesworth. At their marriage, all other births and censuses they appear as Wigglesworth and certainly their descendants still call themselves Wigglesworth.

In Rothwell, unsurprisingly, the majority of the entries are for Wrigglesworth, although there are 33 Wigglesworths, I suspect that here there may be misspellings the other way.

In the Harewood area the name has been spelled almost equally both ways and interchangeably. Richard Wigglesworth, baptised 1637, married Frances Gill in 1672 and had a son Anthony Wrigglesworth baptised in 1685.

Wills in both names

There are wills for both names in the area as early as 1630. A similar situation occurs in Birstall, where there are 90 Wigglesworths, the earliest dating from 1731, when Marmaduke Wigglesworth – there's a name to conjure with! – married Dorothy Hay. The first Wrigglesworth entry was the birth of Marmaduke, son of Marmaduke in 1737. There are rather fewer Wrigglesworths than Wigglesworths in this area, but still a considerable number.

A Lincolnshire branch of the family seems to be a Wigglesworth group. Lancashire also has mainly Wigglesworths, though in both cases there seems to be some interchange of spellings.

The Leicestershire branch seems to consist of one family of Wigglesworths in Ratby. In the London area there are many Wrigglesworths, along with a few rather bizarre spellings of Wigglesworth, but spelling of the names is inconsistent in all respects and probably relates to the rarity of the name in that area.

My "What if?" solved one problem and left me with another – are the Harewood and Birstall families actually Wigglesworths or Wrigglesworths? I am assuming that the Rothwell Wigglesworths are probably misspelled Wrigglesworths, unless some evidence to the contrary appears.

For both Birstall and Harewood I am assuming that they may be Wigglesworths and shall treat them as such – but their descendants may need to join two separate one-name societies! ○

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An underwhelming response to Guild Working Party initiative

By Ken Toll

IN July 1997 there was a debate on the Guild mailing list regarding genealogical publication and privacy. As a result, about a year ago Jules Gribble was asked by the Guild Executive Committee to chair a Working Party on Privacy and Genealogy. Eric Probert and myself were asked to assist in the UK, whilst Jules co-opted Nick Vine-Hall in Australia. We announced the formation of the Working Group in the January 1998 Journal (p 115), inviting constructive comment and opinion. So far little of either have been received.

When Roy Stockdill had an article published subject in Family Tree Magazine in November 1997, the Working Group took the opportunity to request fellow family historians' assistance in formulating a "best practice" guide (FTM February, 1998, pp 58-59). The Working Group has been underwhelmed by the response.

The Working Group presented an interim report at the July 1998 Executive Committee meeting. It was clear that only a small minority of Guild members had made any contribution and the Executive asked for one last trawl of the membership before finalisation of the Report. I believe a number of key issues still need to be resolved, including:

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- ❑ Should we consider how others might feel about their, or their nearest and dearest's, personal details being published whilst they are alive?
- ❑ How about when it concerns members of their family who are recently deceased?
- ❑ Are the living entitled to more privacy and consideration than the deceased?
- ❑ Should the evidential proof expected for research on living individuals be greater than for those who are deceased?
- ❑ Is there a difference between genealogical data and genealogical information
- ❑ Should there be any voluntary restriction on publication of "recent" genealogical material?

Further discussion and debate on the above is essential if a balanced report is to be produced. In order to provoke debate, I offer my personal views on these subjects:

I believe that whilst any individual is fair game for genealogical research, it is essential to consider the impact of the publication of the results. Events that are the norm for the hardened genealogist may not be so palatable for the individual concerned, particularly if the information is openly published and doubly so if it is incorrect.

The publication medium also makes a difference. Whilst a genealogical book may end up in a reference library where it may lurk unseen for years, Internet publication is instant and the material is readily retrievable by anyone, including children, who are curious enough to submit a simple search request.

The deceased have no entitlements to privacy or consideration, but the living certainly do. Their wishes and feelings should be respected, which implies that their consent should be sought before the publication of some types of genealogical material.

Evidential proof

The evidential proof expected for research on living individuals is no greater than that required for those who are deceased. However, the impact of erroneous conclusions may be considerably greater and more diligence is, perhaps, appropriate.

I believe there is a difference between genealogical data and genealogical information. Lists of names, such as those taken from phone books or GRO indices are genealogical data. Once that data is manipulated to make inferences about individuals and their relationships, it becomes genealogical information. It should be acceptable to publish genealogical *data* that is readily available in the public domain, leaving the reader to draw their own conclusions. Publication of genealogical *information* on the living or recently deceased is, perhaps, unwise.

I think there should be a voluntary 100-year restriction on publication of "recent" genealogical information. It would avoid needlessly upsetting living individuals and detracts very little from the publication. It also avoids the issues relating to the publication of addresses, dates and maiden names that are currently used for telephone banking security purposes.

One last thought: Should we avoid upsetting those very people that we may need data from in the future, or should we just publish and be damned? ○

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❑ **ON the following pages, three writers argue the "Privacy and the genealogist" issue from differing viewpoints.** ○

Why are we obsessed with privacy and trivial details?

By Roy Stockdill

FAR too many genealogists suffer from a surfeit of over sensitivity. They worry themselves sick about publishing details of living persons. More often than not, those details are utterly innocuous, simple little things like birth dates, dates of marriages and other mundane items. Where's the big deal in others knowing them? Why are we so obsessed with so-called privacy?

I will gladly tell anybody my date of birth – July 4th 1940. There, now you can work out how old I am. Who cares? Not me. But to some genealogists, merely revealing the birth dates of living people is like breaking the Official Secrets Act or something. Why get so uptight over trivial things?

Let's be absolutely clear about one inalienable fact: anything that exists in records that are clearly in the public domain, and thus can be accessed by any person, cannot possibly be regarded as private. Within this ambit fall all birth, marriage and death records. In the UK, anybody's birth, marriage or death certificate is a public document, available to anyone else on payment of the appropriate fee. My next-door neighbour, my drinking chum in the pub, or the fellow down the street who doesn't know me from Adam can get my birth certificate and I can get his. How, then, can we take it upon ourselves to suppress information that is already in the public domain?

People seem to worry about publishing details like birth dates in case they are seized on by fraudsters, but I take the view that it is not the job of the genealogist but the role of the police to combat fraud and detect and punish it wherever it happens. How is publishing someone's birth date in a family tree any different to a birth date appearing in your passport or any other document that can be lost, stolen or looked at by an unscrupulous person?

Absurd census period

Nor have I ever understood the insistence on keeping census records private for 100 years, which seems an absurd length of time. Surely 50 years, or even 30, would make more sense? So a pledge of confidentiality was given at the time the census was taken that the details would not be released for 100 years. But what is the big deal about releasing a list of who lives, or lived, at a certain address, their ages, relationship to each other, occupations and places of birth? Any half-decent private detective could discover this sort of information in an afternoon, so why make such a fuss about keeping census details confidential? It's not as if the forms ask for details of your bank account, is it?

Let's take this whole issue of privacy a step further. How much responsibility does the private, amateur genealogist have to protect the privacy of individuals, living or dead? Should we, for instance, quietly bury in the farthest recesses of our filing cabinet some unpalatable fact which our researches chance to uncover because it might embarrass some member of the family?

My answer is, no, no and NO again!!!

As a conscientious genealogist and also as a working journalist, all my instincts are to abhor secrecy. There is far too much of it about. It permeates from the top levels of government and goes right through our society, which has an unhealthy obsession at all levels with keeping its secrets. Besides government, you find it in companies, local councils and many other bodies – and I don't want to see it in genealogy.

Purveyors of truth

Genealogists should be purveyors of truth, not suppressors of it. Our researches produce the raw material that future historians will work with. And if that means publishing a sensitive fact which some member of the family would rather not have published, then tough!

Let's be clear about another thing, too: the dead have no right to privacy. Suppose you discover conclusively that great-grandfather wasn't the soul of Victorian virtue and rectitude that he has been cracked up to be but that he was, in fact, a bit of a liar and an old fraud? Perhaps you find he wasn't entitled to the family coat-of-arms that appears on the silver ring he always wore, but that he used it illicitly? Surely you owe it to history and your own conscience to report that fact honestly, and to hell with what other descendants may think.

Any less and you are not an honest and truthful genealogist. Are you really doing anybody a service by perpetuating the family myth?

It is accepted by most genealogists that many of the pedigrees that were published in Debrett's and Burkes Peerage during the closing years of the 19th century and the early years of this century are of a highly dubious nature. Does anyone seriously suggest that sleeping dogs should be allowed to lie and that these deceptions should not be revealed for fear of upsetting some living descendant?

How should we regard the living? Many say we should make a distinction between the dead and what we keep on our files or publish about living relatives. On the whole, I think not. We already suffer from far too much secrecy on the part of Authority. Private individuals should not compound the felony by aiding and abetting it. When voluminous files are kept on citizens by myriad government and quasi-government agencies, they don't need any help from us to add to the atmosphere of all-consuming secrecy.

Nor is it the role of genealogists to act as self

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appointed censors. There is already too much censorship in the world. The role of a genealogist is to present the truth as he/she is able to discover it for the benefit of future family historians and if that means publishing information about people alive today, so be it.

I am sure some will throw the Data Protection Act at me. But I do not believe that the Act was ever drawn up with genealogists in mind. In any event, can anyone seriously imagine a prosecution succeeding against a genealogist for revealing something that was available in public records anyway? What an utter nonsense and waste of public money such a court case would be!

Personal guidelines

These are the personal guidelines that I have laid down for myself...

As a genealogist collecting information, I assume that unless an informant specifically asks me not to make use of it beyond my own files, nor to publish it or pass it on to other researchers, then I am free to do so. The onus is on the informant to make a specific request – or not to give me the information in the first place. As an editor of a family newsletter, I take the same view, i.e. that anyone sending me information about their family must realise that I will feel free to publish it if it is of sufficient interest. If that information contains sensitive material about a living third party, then, like the editor of any newspaper, I would feel an obligation to seek the views of that individual and consider whether to publish in the light of what he/she has to say.

In general terms, I believe the emphasis at all times should be on the freedom to publish as much information as possible, NOT to suppress it.

Before anyone accuses me of hypocrisy in perhaps not revealing sensitive facts about myself, let me state now that: a) My parents were not married until some 18 months after I was born because my father was still legally married to, but separated from, his first wife; b) I have a half sister alive who is the product of another unwed relationship of my father's. Both these facts I have freely acknowledged publicly in print (with my sister's full consent in the case involving her) because anybody could have found them out anyway.

Let me also make the point that often wounds can be caused as much by ***not*** revealing something as they can be by a hurtful revelation. My own case is a classic in point. I had spent around 40 years of my life believing myself to be an only child when I discovered the existence of my half-sister. When my sister and I eventually contacted each other, I was aghast to discover that she had known about me throughout her life, but that no-one had ever told me about her.

My father's siblings, an uncle and two aunts, had even kept in touch with her, sending birthday and Christmas cards and presents. But because they were of the generation to whom illegitimacy was shameful, it was thought best to keep the secret from me, as it was assumed I would be shocked and hurt. In fact, the hurt was the other way. Even though they were all long dead by the time I discovered my sister, I felt anger against my family for having kept from me the pleasure of knowing her for all those years.

Often, you may be surprised to discover that people are quite happy for you to publish facts which some might think sensitive. I have some cousins, six brothers whose father was illegitimate (their grandfather is unknown) and who are called Stockdill because the family took their grandmother's maiden name. I knew of their existence, but hesitated to contact them for fear of an unwelcome reception. However, I eventually flushed them out by the device of planting a story in a Yorkshire newspaper appealing for descendants of my great-grandfather to contact me. Two of the brothers phoned me immediately and told me they were overjoyed to discover me! They have since become as passionate about the family history as I am. They tell me they spent years feeling they had no family history but have now embraced our mutual one with enthusiasm. In fact, the eldest of the brothers is the chairman of our Stockdill Family History Society and another joined my family at a recent reunion with our American relatives in Virginia.

No qualms

I discovered these uncomfortable facts when I first started researching the family history. I never had the slightest qualms about publishing them. As anyone could go and discover them in the records for themselves, why should I suppress them?

A quick final point. If there were a law in favour of protecting personal privacy there wouldn't have been a decent biography of anybody, living or dead, published in the last 50 years. We would instead be faced with a mountain of bland, sanitised, lying tomes written by individuals who cannot be trusted to tell the truth about themselves. Presented with an approved biography and an unauthorised one, give me the unauthorised version every time. That way you usually find out the truth!

To give but one example: would any biography of John F. Kennedy be worth a light in terms of an honest examination of his life and career had we not known that he was a rampant and insatiable womanizer? That fact was absolutely central to an understanding of the man. Yet, had those who plead the right to privacy had their way, this is something that would have been kept quiet.

And dare I whisper the case of a certain living famous novelist/politician who has been revealed by newspapers to have exaggerated certain aspects of his life and suppressed other factors of his family history that he would rather not have revealed?

There is already too much secrecy and suppression of information in the world. As genealogists we shouldn't add to it. ○

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To publish and be damned or consider what distress may be caused?

By John Titterton

THE issue of access to records and publishing material of a confidential nature has been the subject of discussion both at Guild Seminars and on the Guild Forum on the Internet. I believe the two most important aspects raised are:

a) Should the 100-year rule as applied to census and other data be reduced?

b) Have we the right to publish information which may cause distress?

I feel the 100-year rule is academic. The Government uses the census to provide information for planning purposes. The 100-year rule is seen as an assurance to encourage people to fill in the forms honestly. I do not see the collective political clout of the family history movement to be sufficient to alter Government policy, as this might jeopardise the accuracy of the data obtained.

On the second issue, we can exercise control but there is no black and white answer.

I used to think that the complicated relationships in TV soaps were over the top; but maybe there is one individual in most families with a secret which he/she would prefer to remain secret until such time as they choose to reveal it. Here are some real situations:

1) One member at the Hastings Seminar recounted how she had attended a large family gathering and took along her family tree for family members to update. When she left she found that the first wife of one person had been scratched out. Apparently, the current wife did not know of the previous marriage.

First-time meeting

2) As a child, two friends of mine were the son and daughter of family friends. Some years after my father and their mother had died, our surviving parents got married. Later, my step-father told my mother that she was not in fact his second wife, but his third, and that he had children by his first wife as well as by the wife whom we had known. The children of the (now) second wife knew nothing of their older half brothers and sisters. The two halves of his family met for the first time at his funeral.

3) I know of two people in their fifties who believe themselves to be first cousins, when in fact they are half brothers. The illegitimate child of a sister was adopted by her older brother and his wife. The mother later married and had a son; hence the two cousins.

Many members, say under 40 and not brought up in a strong religious environment, may find it difficult to understand why people should need to conceal such matters and become distressed at the prospect of revelation. Hopefully, in 50 years' time, all will have a more relaxed outlook, but at the present time, for me, where there is a possibility that distress may be caused, irrespective of how irrational we may think the person or persons concerned are being, the information should not be published.

How far back should this rule be applied? The "founders", for want of a better word, of the two main Titterton family groupings were illegitimate. Both were born around 1800 and most descendants have been interested in tracing the line further back and showing the illegitimate descent on their tree. Nevertheless, it may have upset one researcher who stopped the correspondence when this fact was revealed.

Cut-off date

A one-name study covers all bearers of the name whether legitimate, illegitimate or adopted. With a birth date of around 1800 I am quite happy to include these families in any information I hope to publish. However, what if the birth date had not been 1800 but 1850 or 1900 or 1950? Should I treat the same situation but with later dates of occurrence all the same, and if not, how do I decide upon a cut-off date?

It's arrogant to suggest: "My studies are more important than your feelings."

Certainly, a 1950 birth needs careful consideration and possibly even one of 1900. Where the individuals and their relatives are known, some practical assessment can be made; perhaps they already know. Where we have gained the information from original sources, should we publish or deposit such information? Someone starting their own family history research might see a reference to our work and go to the record office or family history society and receive a nasty surprise about themselves or members of their immediate family. Is this acceptable?

Some may argue that as we have found out the secret, they could do so, too, given time and effort. So they may, and if approached we should point them in the direction of the records. If they discover the secret they can still feel it is a secret, either kept completely to themselves or at least within the family. If they learn it from our publications it will no longer feel like a secret.

What we produce and publish as family historians is important to us. We are not producing works of great moral, social, financial or political importance. Nor are we going to make a fortune irrespective of how many salacious titbits we include. I can see no motive for publishing material which could cause distress other than to satisfy our own arrogance: "My studies are more important than your feelings."

Roy Stockdill has acquired the reputation as a fervent believer in the publish and be damned approach. At Stafford he recounted a case of illegitimacy relating to living people he was approaching and how he felt it necessary to consider their possible feelings. Guidelines are never easy to formulate and even harder to implement. To start with, how do we define what constitutes confidential information; illegitimate birth, more than one marriage, a criminal record? Even with an accepted definition, we could publish something believing there is no problem, only to discover after further research that it falls into the confidential category. We can only act in good faith.

May I suggest that:

1) We should behave in a manner which not only does not intend to cause distress but positively seeks to avoid causing distress.

2) We should withhold information of a confidential nature on the generation of the parents of any living person and later generations.

3) We should point any enquirer in the right direction and assist them to make the discovery themselves. ○

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The "sins of the fathers" continue to haunt many genealogists

By John Witheridge

THE sins of the fathers – what a hideous statement but it continually haunts many of us when we collate genealogical data and causes many of our relations to falter when relating family events from the past. Furthermore, it stops or restricts many from researching their family history for fear of the unknown.

As family historians, how should we present sensitive subjects? I mean those subjects which undoubtedly can cause pain and suffering to family members or equally to those whose surname we are researching.

There are two main points of view on this question. The first, publish and be damned, and the second research with care and respect, giving voice to findings with the utmost of tact.

With the advent of the Working Group on Confidentially that is currently working within the Guild, I find this subject to be very important. Certainly, even after many years of research and producing a magazine, I would like to read how others deal with sensitive material and how they approach the subject when relating this to the descendants concerned.

Suppress offending parts?

Do you not relate your findings; do you suppress parts that may offend; do you publish and be damned; or perhaps you temper the last statement and just send your findings as unrelated facts, allowing the reader to draw his or her own conclusions?

At the Stafford Seminar, I touched on this subject when chairing one of the sessions and it developed into quite a lively discussion. Most members tended to agree with the softly, softly approach as I do.

My friend and quite close colleague, Roy Stockdill, with his journalist's viewpoint, was in favour of the publish and be damned opinion. Roy has very definite views which you will understand do emphasise the journalist's approach to obtaining a story, but I know Roy possibly a little better than most and I do know that in relation to his one-name society he respects the feelings of his members.

On the other hand, at Stafford John Titterton expounded very forcibly on the opposite viewpoint. Tact, care, with a little sympathy and love. I find that I can relate to that completely.

Both Roy Stockdill and John Titterton have agreed to write articles on this question which are being published in this issue of the Journal.

Problem areas

In my family we have many problem areas, which we have successfully approached and drawn to a satisfactory conclusions in most cases. These include a three-times bigamist, an uncle who married his niece, estranged families, several convicts confined in various parts of the world and the usual number of illegitimate births.

As can see, there are three items that are of an extremely delicate nature. Therefore, I believe the main guideline in such cases must be: know the family concerned and find out how those alive today would receive such information.

Below I give the example of "Bigamist Witheridge" and how we found one resolution to the problem.

1) First Marriage: the descendants of this marriage mainly moved to Australia, only one family staying in England, now represented by a high ranking army officer and his family. We were not sure how to approach the army officer, as he most certainly would worry about scandal. Therefore, we encouraged the officer to join in the research, steering him towards the item of concern, although we left him to find it in his own time with no one around to see his possible embarrassment.

2) Second Union with no marriage: This family also moved abroad with one family line remaining in

Somerset. However, this line had died out leaving only descendants in the female line. We steered this line in the same direction as the first, but with more help, as in this case the truth was not so helpful. We arranged for this person to approach the army officer to carry out a joint research project on the family in general, so finding the family connection and writing a joint article.

3) Third union with no marriage: there were, thank God, no issue.

Conclusion: If a researcher finds sensitive information themselves, they have time to assess their own feelings about the facts which they have discovered. After all it is their right, and only theirs, to publish their findings..

In the second instance referred to above, namely the marriage of an uncle to his niece, this took place in Australia and the problem was largely taken out of my hands, in so much as the fact that Albert and Polly were uncle and niece was discovered by one of the descendants of this marriage, whom we shall call Mrs A.

Pool knowledge

However, there were seven other children of the union and each family line was represented in our family society. Therefore, Mrs. A. and I encouraged the descendants to pool their knowledge and to obtain birth certificates of their grandparents, the children of Albert and Polly. The dates on these proved to be four years earlier than those they had been given by their relations. They then obtained the marriage certificate of Albert and Polly, discovering what we already knew, that Albert was married using the surname Percy, not Witheridge. His birth certificate showed him as Albert Percy Witheridge, Percy being his mother's maiden name. Subsequently, all his children's births were registered in the name of Witheridge.

The families concerned asked us to supply the English tree and, knowing the problem, we supplied the information as it had been entered in the parish registers, so in time they found that their great-grandparents were very close kin. They then wrote an article for the society's magazine pulling no punches. This is one of the marvellous traits of the Australians, but the sequel is that about 18 months later they tumbled to our little deception and had a good laugh at our expense.

Disaster

In the third instance, of estranged families, I must be honest and say that this one went wrong. One of our members, finding a new family connection, explored the family concerned and on contacting a Mr Witheridge persuaded him to join the society, paying his first year's subscription. The member continued to research the family line but failed to notice the new member's reticence in referring to his own children. Plans were undertaken to bring these relations together, but what a disaster – the need for thought was made obvious in retrospect. Just think of the pain that was caused. However, strangely the children of the estranged families are still members of the society.

The other instances of convicts and illegitimacy mentioned above are well known to all and we come across them countless times.

However, please remember even though we have come to accept them as the norm, these facts may be very painful to those with loving thoughts of deceased parents and grandparents. Please, please, show the respect that I know to be your intention. ○

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Now have *your* say!

THE Working Group on Privacy and Genealogy was established to consider appropriate recommendations for the transmission, sharing and/or publication of genealogical information. While this issue has been prompted by the use of the Internet, the issues considered are more general in nature and are independent of the existence of the Internet.

OK, so now you've read a cross section of our thoughts and inevitably you will have views of your own. Why not share them with us so we can produce a balanced report which is representative of members' views?

What "best practice" advice and guidance about privacy should we offer the novice one-namer? What are the benefits to be gained by boldly publishing the truth? What pitfalls await the unwary?

Why not drop the Editor, or the Working Party, a line? The Editor's details are inside the front cover.

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"Where are the spreadsheet and maps that I've paid for?"

1881 Surname Distribution Project update

Does anyone know a good cure for indigestion? Because I'm suffering from a double dose of it at present. Firstly, as a result of the overwhelming response from you, the members, in sending me your data from the 1881 Census Indexes for me to process, which has resulted in almost 350 forms being received to date. And secondly, because of all the humble pie that I've had to eat, in apologising for the further delays in getting the output back to you as quickly as I'd hoped.

I've had to move the goalposts "on the fly" (if you'll allow me to mix two metaphors), which is why, having eventually sorted out the problems Microsoft gave me in upgrading to Windows 95 – and, more critically, from Paintbrush to MSPaint – there have been further delays in getting the conveyor belt moving.

Reassessment of methodology

My original article forecast that I'd need initially to review the detail of the methodology and the benchmarks, after I'd obtained a good cross-section of members' data. This was to ensure that the results would be robust, consistent and comparable for all sizes of one-name studies. Now that I've received a sufficiently broad spectrum of different surname distributions, in terms of size, deviation and geographical location, I've been able to evaluate the results of applying the original methodology and review its effectiveness. Arising from this, I've had to re-consider two of my original premises.

By Geoff Riggs

Firstly, there is a need to allow more flexibility in the criteria for the Main (Prime and Secondary) Counties. For larger studies, with occurrences of the surname in almost every county, the percentage qualifier has to be reduced to below the 5% I'd provisionally proposed (and which my initial article did, in fact, forecast would be more difficult to assess, compared with the more obvious "double density" qualifier).

London, Middlesex, Kent and Surrey

Secondly, and more critically, I was forced to accept the fact that the population concentration in London had a more distorting effect than I'd anticipated. I wanted to keep the data collection comparatively simple, so as to encourage as many of you as possible to contribute, which is why I said originally to count occurrences merely within the 1881 index sections (i.e., counties). It was totally impractical to expect all of you to count occurrences at Registration District level (i.e. for groups of piece numbers) for the whole of Great Britain.

But in the case of Middlesex, Surrey and Kent there is need to distinguish between the "London" R.D.s and the "non-metropolitan" R.D.s, where the population levels were appreciably less.

The only way of making such a distinction at this late stage has been for me to split out the two lots of figures for each of these three counties from the county totals you submit. This isn't ideal because, of course, I don't have the knowledge of the surname or the underlying records from other sources that could clarify any details. But it's the only practical compromise, I'm afraid.

My task is made far easier by using the "Census Place Index" rather than the "Surname Index" and, in the case of Middlesex, the records are easily distinguishable because the census places for the London R.D.s are described as "London" followed by the parish or district. For Surrey and Kent, I compiled a crib sheet showing which census places were within the London R.D.s (within Camberwell, Lambeth, Southwark or Wandsworth in Surrey; or Greenwich, Lewisham or Woolwich in Kent).

Despite the extra work and thus added delays this has regrettably caused, the resultant statistics reflect a much truer picture of a surname's distribution pattern, especially where that surname appears to be concentrated in one or more of these three "home counties". I hope, when you are eventually able to examine the spreadsheet and map, you feel the effort in compiling the figures has been worthwhile (and that my apologies for the delay can be accepted!)

More forms still needed!

If you haven't yet sent in your form because you're still busy compiling the figures, don't be put off by the fact that we've already got almost 350 forms: your form is still very much wanted. The original deadline for submission was to be the end of this year, but we can make exceptions, especially if it relates to a comparatively larger study where, as yet, we've had few submissions.

It would be marvellous to be able to include in our eventual book the distribution maps for Thompson, Hill, Martin, Morgan, King and other high frequency names, so to the members concerned, in the immortal words of Clint Eastwood, "Make my day!" ○

Project Leader:
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Our round-up of some interesting genealogical publications

By Jane Morson

Important new reference works for Yorkshire and Somerset

YORKSHIRE PARISH REGISTERS, Volume 1, Church of England. Compiled by Colin Blanshard Withers M.Sc., M.B.A. A5, hardback with dust jackets, 576 pages, ISBN 0 9532029 0 9. Yorkshire Wolds Publications, Mill Farm, Church Street, Bainton, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO25 9NJ. Telephone: 01377 217997.
E-mail: ywp@blanshard.demon.co.uk
Home Page: http://www.blanshard.demon.co.uk/bfhs.htm
Published 1998. Price £24.99

THIS book is of an extremely high standard. As it is a reference book that anyone researching in Yorkshire will be constantly referring to for information, the production is of such good quality there will be very little chance of the book falling apart! The layout is superb. It is well indexed and easy to read.

The Introduction is well written and explains in depth the main body of the book. Important Indexes are given in this section. Each one is named, the location and, where if supplied, a full explanation of the Index. At the back of the book are two appendixes. The first gives full addresses of the Yorkshire Record Offices, Family History Societies and Family History Centres. The second is Yorkshire's "Million Act" Churches, while at the end is a bibliography.

1832 Reform Act

The main body of the book deals with data for each of the 850-plus parishes and chapelries existing prior to the 1832 Reform Act. Those that existed prior to 1832 but whose registers did not commence until after that date have been included. In all cases, data is continued right up to the latest accessions recorded at each Record Office. Only the main parish records are dealt with in this volume, i.e. baptisms, marriages and burials. Other records have been deferred to later volumes.

The parishes have been divided into the East, North and West Ridings, The Ainsty and the City of York. They are then listed alphabetically using the names they were commonly known by before 1832. Each parish listing starts with a topographical description.

Where population figures are given, they have been taken from the returns to Parliament on May 28 1821. For parishes formed after 1821, the population figures have been taken from the 1831 Census and this is clearly stated in the text. The church dedication is then given followed by the deanery and, where given, the diocese.

The deposited original registers are listed next, with dates, including gaps in the registers, and the current location of these originals. This is followed by the Bishop's Transcripts, again giving dates including gaps. The IGI coverage is shown with the dates covered. The last section gives parish register transcripts and indexes, showing whether printed, typescript or manuscript copies. Also the record used, dates covered, abbreviation for the type of transcript and whether it is indexed or not, details of who transcribed the index and the location are included as well.

Colin Withers, a Guild member, has dedicated this book to his cousin Lesley Blanshard and a portion of the price of the book will be donated to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Other records

Volume 2 of Yorkshire Parish Records will hopefully be issued soon. It will cover Roman Catholic, Jewish and Nonconformist records for Yorkshire. Volume 3 will cover supplemental material, including Banns, Marriage Licences, Pew Lists, Churchwardens' Accounts, Overseers' Accounts, Constables' Accounts, Settlement Certificates and other miscellaneous data. I look forward to reviewing these two volumes.

NATIONAL INDEX OF PARISH REGISTERS. Published by the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London, EC1M 7BA.

Volume 11, Part 2. Yorkshire: North and East Ridings and York. Compiled by Anthony Wilcox M.A., M. Phil., F.R.S.A. A5 Softback, 264 pages. ISBN 1 85951 087 6. Published 1998. Price £15.00

THIS is another volume in the series of the National Index of Parish Records. This edition is a guide to Anglican, Roman Catholic and Nonconformist registers, together with information on Bishop's Transcripts, modern copies and Marriage Licences.

The first page gives the abbreviations used throughout the book. Full addresses are given for record

repositories, libraries and societies, but not for local family history societies. A brief description is given of the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire and the City of York. The ecclesiastical divisions are also explained.

The introduction then continues with detailed explanations of original parish registers, bishop's transcripts, printed copies, other copies, the IGI, marriage indexes that are available, marriage licences, probate records and monumental inscriptions. Each denomination found in Yorkshire is described. Following this, newspapers, directories, poll books and electoral registers, military history and a selective bibliography are given.

Parishes covered in this volume are then listed in alphabetical order. Most chapelries with registers beginning in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, which became parishes in their own right, are included under the heading of the mother parish, with no regard for their present-day status. Where there has been more than one spelling of a parish name, the name that is shown is that being used currently by the Ordnance Survey.

Original registers

Under each parish heading is given where the information is available, the dedication of the church, followed by the location, diocese, union, etc. In addition, for example, if the church was rebuilt, its present day use, relocation, or any other relevant information is also included.

The population figures for 1831 are used. The records of the church are listed showing the original registers, bishop's transcripts, modern copies and monumental inscriptions. Under each heading dates covered, including gaps, type of entry and where they are now held are given.

This is a very useful reference book for anyone researching in these areas of Yorkshire. The typeface used, I felt, was not of the most pleasing to read, However, the most astonishing thing was that while I was reviewing this book, the leaves at the back started to come adrift!

Volume 11, Part 3, Yorkshire: West Riding. Compiled by Anthony Wilcox M.A., M. Phil., F.R.S.A. A5 Softback, 343 pages. ISBN 1 85951 086 8. Published 1998. Price £15.00

THIS is the companion to Volume 11, Part 2, of the National Index of Parish Registers. This book covers the West Riding of Yorkshire. The layout, denominations and records covered, are the same as its companion. The two books together cover the whole of Yorkshire and will be an enormous help to anyone researching in this county.

Volume 8, Part 3, Somerset. Compiled by Cliff Webb M.A., F.S.G. A5 Softback, 143 pages. ISBN 1 85951 085 X. Published 1998. Price £7.50.

RESEARCHING in Somerset? Not sure of the parish records available or where they are kept? Then this is the answer to all your dreams. The presentation is excellent. It is easy to use and very clear to read.

The opening pages contain information relating to Somerset. This includes details of record repositories and libraries, a brief description of Somerset, its ancient parishes and changes in county boundaries.

Full details are given of original parish records, Bishop's Transcripts, modern copies of parish records, marriage licences, bonds, allegations and indexes that are available. The records of Nonconformists and other denominations found in Somerset are also listed. The introduction concludes with a brief section on regimental and military history followed by a bibliography.

The main body of the book is an alphabetical list of parishes. Under each parish the name of the church, dedication, hundred and union is given, followed by the type of records available, dates covered, including gaps, and where they are now held.

Under some parishes additional information is included. For example, the population figures of 1831, when the church was built, founded, rebuilt or closed. Any register or record can be easily located using this index. ○

Other books in brief...

ONCE UPON A LIFETIME..... Written and compiled by Patricia A. Williams. Size 5¾" X 8", Nylon spiral paperback, 238 pages. ISBN 0 9681400 0 9. Published 1996. Third printing 1997. Obtainable from: P. Wilson, 11 Ardmore Close, Tuffley, Gloucester, GL4 0BJ. Price UK: £10.95 including postage and packing. Europe, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand: £11.55, surface mail included. Airmail to Australia and New Zealand add a further £2.30 for each book.

THIS book contains 1001 questions to help record the stories of either yourself or family members. A little space is given after each question to record brief answers, thus enabling this book to be given as a gift for the recipient to fill in. It is also suggested that the book can be used as a guide in recording stories on audio or video tape.

As this book is of Canadian origin, many of the questions are Americanised, but they can easily be adapted for any nationality. The questions are in depth and cover every aspect of a person's life. No stone is left unturned!

INDEX OF PLACE NAMES CD-ROM. Published by the Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ. Published 1998. Price £75 exc. VAT.

AT £88.13 with VAT, this CD is not exactly cheap. And precisely how much value it has to one-namers is probably a matter for the individual. Having said that, it is a fairly comprehensive electronic gazetteer linking some 60,000 places in England and Wales to their local government administrative areas, health authorities and registration districts – perhaps the most useful feature for genealogists – and providing grid references and 1991 Census-based populations. ○

Your views on issues in the one-name world

SURNAMES AS FORENAMES

I WAS pleased to see from Bernard Juby's letter in the April 1998 Journal that I am not the only one who continues the practice of using a surname as a family Christian name.

My full name is John Edenzor Titterton and as a teenager I was surprised when I was shown "my" obituary in the local paper. My father, Victor Edenzor Titterton, had a cousin, Philip Edenzor Titterton, but nobody knew about this other John Edensor Titterton.

It was curiosity about this which, in 1968, started my researching my family and eventually embarking on a one-name study. Two afternoons in the Staffordshire Record office working on the Grindon Parish Registers – Grindon was the birth place of my grandfather – took me back to before 1700. There were no Edensor marriages, but there was a gap in the family tree. It was reasonably clear that William Titterton, born circa 1739, was the grandson of William who died in 1735, but the intervening generation could have been one of three brothers.

Early death for Jane

Wills and other parish registers established eventually that William's parents were John and jane Titterton and that Jane had died within a fortnight of William's birth. As Jane's was the only unknown maiden name and it was her grandson who was christened the first Edensor Titterton in 1785, it seemed logical that she had been jane Edensor.

John and Jane's marriage was not in the IGI but eventually, in 1983, it came to light when it was sent to the BMSGH marriage index as an "out of county stray" from Hartington, Derbyshire, a parish not covered by the IGI. John Titterton had married jane Endensor on November 5 1733.

On November 5 1983 the incumbent and the congregation at Hartington were somewhat bemused when my wife, myself and our two sons, William Thomas Edenzor and Edward John Edenzor, attended their church service to celebrate the 250th wedding anniversary of John and Jane.

William Titterton never knew his mother, but by giving his son her maiden name as a Christian name, he started a tradition which has resulted in nine Edensor Tittertons, four John Edensors, and nine others with Edensor as a second name. It even passed through marriage to at least one other family. He has ensured now that Jane will never be forgotten.

The reason why my sons and I use Edenzor and the rest of the family use Edensor is another story!

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THE NAME KEZIA SURVIVES TODAY

YOU mention the name, Kezia, in your July editorial. This is a Biblical name – she was one of the daughters which Job had after his trials. Job ch 42, vv 14-15 says rather charmingly: "The first daughter he named Jemimah, the second Keziah and the third Keren-Happuch. Nowhere in all the land were there found women as beautiful as Job's daughters, and their father granted them an inheritance along with their brothers."

This is the New International Version translation. The name has no final "h" in the Authorised Version, which accounts for the Victorian spelling. As to its being "normally never used today", I know two people with toddlers named Keziah, one with an "h" and one without – so watch out for the revival of fashion.

Trevor Ogden, Member No. 2807
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ANY ONE-NAMERS INTO HERALDRY?

WHEN I signed on recently, I was hoping that I would discover others who are interested in the "handmaid" – if you will pardon that politically incorrect word! – of genealogy, indeed its source: heraldry.

A simple example of one of the benefits: I recently came across the variation "Chau'nell" in Lincolnshire. The description of the arms confirmed that this was part in "the clan".

Does anyone else share this interest and, if so, are there any suggestions as to the way in which it could be pursued?

John Charnell, Member No. 2995
Vancouver BC, Canada

SAVED – MY GEDCOM FILES

I ASKED for help in the last Journal and before my copy had even arrived I had a phone call from Jeanne Bunting, who had read my letter in her husband's copy. Within two days the files had been lifted from the Archimedes, spooled

through the emulator, put in an envelope, received by Jeanne, processed and sent back, and by the following day they were up and running in Family Tree Maker.

Many hours of slaving over a hot computer had been saved by one phone call and the knowledge of another member's wife, to whom I am greatly indebted.

Alex Christison, Member No. 2409
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WILTSHIRE POLICEMEN APPOINTED 1839–1870

IN the July issue of the Journal, I offered to let fellow Guild members have information relating to their registered names which was published in *Wiltshire Policemen Appointed 1839–1870*, as I thought it was unlikely that most members would come across it, let alone purchase it.

I have received a letter from the Wiltshire Family History Society advising that my action was in breach of their copyright and asking that I contact the editor of the Journal to publish in the next issue the information that this book may be purchased, cost £5 (cheques made payable to the Wiltshire Family History Society) from Mrs. L. Williams, Wiltshire FHS, 10 Castle Lane, Devizes, Wiltshire SN10 1HU.

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Reports...news...forthcoming events

A guide to what's new and what's happening in the Guild world...

SoG Computer Group day on one-name studies

By Geoff Riggs

SATURDAY August 1 saw me leaving the house at 6 o'clock in the morning, driving 20 miles to the station to catch the train for Paddington. Living in Wales means that I can't take part fully in many of the Society of Genealogists's activities, since these are almost wholly London-based. But this was an exception.

The leaflet had read "A study day, concentrating on the aspects of using computers to record One Name Studies. Different methods of storing and understanding the records created ... will be discussed throughout the day. The day will include short presentations on various One-Name Studies". Intrigued, I made the effort and the investment in time and money, and I'm extremely glad that I did.

The meeting was over-subscribed with over 60 in the audience, almost a third of whom were (from a show of hands) non-Guild members. An added benefit was, therefore, to be able to learn their viewpoints, not only on the "official" business of the meeting but also on one-name studies in general and perceptions (or possibly misconceptions) of the Guild in particular.

A large number of the non-members didn't realise that Guild seminars were open to non-members to attend and participate in. A number didn't appreciate that you could become an ordinary member of the Guild without having to register a surname. Fortunately, all attendees were given a handout with a résumé of the speakers and this included a piece about the Guild from Roger Lovegrove, our Chairman, which covered this point. We need, therefore, to publicise these facts more, so as to be able to broaden our membership base even further.

David Hawgood emphasised that there are three different sorts of one-name study – the global study, which those of us who register surnames with the Guild undertake; the local study, covering all occurrences in a country or region without being world-wide; and one of a limited time period, normally as part of one's own research to establish possible family links and subsequently abandoned once completed. The third type can grow into the second, and the second into the first, of course, and similar techniques can be used even though they may differ in magnitude (as can our own global studies).

Here again, perhaps in stressing the world-wide nature of the Guild, we may be putting off individuals carrying out local studies. They would benefit from becoming ordinary members of the Guild without registering the surname being studied "non-globally".

Lively debate

The proceedings were admirably chaired by Jeanne Bunting who ensured that (with only one exception) none of the speakers overran their allotted time, and provocatively encouraged questions and debate. All the speakers (David Hawgood, Mary Rix, Iain Kerr, Chris Barrett, Jim Willerton, John Hanson, Sue Turner and Jeanne herself) were members of the Computer Group and almost all were Guild members.

One described himself as "a technological moron, keyboard dyslexic, and suffering from senile amnesia" (obviously it wasn't David Hawgood)! There's hope for the rest of us yet.

(Continued on next page)

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Virtually the whole spectrum (if you'll pardon the pun) of computer hardware and software was covered by the various speakers. The hardware used at some stage in their studies included a SinclairZX81, a PCW, and an ICL machine, and input was via a Psion organiser, a palmtop and a tape recorder! Specialist genealogy programs included Pedigree, Reunion, The Master Genealogist, Family Tree Maker, Brother's Keeper, PAF and GenMapUK. "Standard" programs included Excel, dBase IV, dBase 5.5/Delphi, Access, Masterfile, PCFile and a (self-written) Visual dBase suite. It was a very varied day.

But the most interesting part as far as I was concerned, apart from seeing the various database structures employed, in particular by Mary Rix and Jim Willerton, was David Hawgood's foils giving a fascinating insight into "Custodian". This is database software whose strength is completing pre-defined forms such as census entries, certificates, parish register entries, etc. For those of you who are interested, the authors P.A. and S. Smith advertise in the Family Tree Magazine (their web-site address quoted in their adverts incidentally needs ".html" added to the end of it before you can successfully access their site). If any members have used it, why not write an evaluation for the Journal?

At the end of the day, everyone agreed how worthwhile and enlightening it had been and wanted the Computer Group to arrange another similar event in the future. I'll certainly be making sure that our Seminars Subcommittee have been made aware of the popularity of the subject. And I'll be catching the early morning train to Paddington again when the SoG arrange the next one. ○

Guild to purchase Great War CD

AT its July meeting the Guild Committee agreed to purchase a forthcoming new CD-ROM, *Soldiers Died in the Great War*, and offer a look-up service to members. The disk will comprise a relational database of 635,000 soldiers and 37,000 officers who died in the First World War.

In 1921, 81 volumes of names, embracing every regiment and corps of the British Army, were published. These books are being published in the autumn by the Naval & Military Press, of Heathfield, East Sussex, on one CD.

The CD is being offered at a pre-publication price of £150, plus VAT, to which the Committee agreed. After September 25 it will be sold at £220 plus VAT.

Further details of how the look-up scheme will operate will be given in the January Journal. ○

Smallshaw Number project is to be carried on

FURTHER to my appreciation of Ron Smallshaw in the July Journal, I am very pleased to be able to inform you that Clive Essery (Member No. 881) has volunteered to carry on the Smallshaw Number project in memory of Ron. Clive wrote to me...

"It was with great sadness that I read your article in the latest magazine. Until yesterday Ron was the only member of the Guild that I had met (I attended the SOG/CIG/GOONS meeting in London on use of computers in one-name studies, so have met rather more now). I wrote to him a couple of times and spoke to him about his number as an indicator for rarity, and only then realised that he lived not far off my route to and from work.

"One night I left early enough that I was able to stop off for about an hour's chat and found him to be a thoroughly pleasant chap. I had hoped that we would be able to meet again some time, but that, sadly, will not happen. If you have had no other offers, I would be willing to take on his role as co-ordinator of the Smallshaw Number in honour of him and the work that he has put in."

As I wrote in the last Journal, the concept of the Smallshaw Number is a simple way to provide some indication of the area of provenance of a surname and of its frequency. The articles I quoted last month give a detailed discussion of the method, together with those Smallshaw numbers that had already been submitted to Ron. Since that list was published, a few more have been received and, hopefully, in the next Journal Clive will be able to publish an up-to-date list, including yours!

To calculate the Smallshaw Number for your ONS, count the number of births listed in the GRO births in 1870 and 1970 and divide by two, giving an average figure. Taking the county most often mentioned gives the area. For my own ONS of ROWBERRY/RUBERY the figure is:

ROWBERRY	15	Worcestershire
RUBERY	9	Worcestershire

Although at first sight the figures for the two years seemed to me atypical, they actually give a figure which indicates closely the frequency of the two main variants, and they certainly indicate the county of origin accurately.

However, the highest numbers for actual registration districts are also interesting. For ROWBERRY the highest is Worcester, for RUBERY it is Stourbridge. This also reflects accurately their centres of distribution.

So please take a few minutes to calculate your Smallshaw number and send it along to Clive at the following address:

Clive Essery
12 Old Charlton Road
SHEPPERTON
Middlesex
TW17 8AT
E-mail: cgessery@netcomuk.co.uk

Polly Lawrence, Member No. 278,
7 St Nicholas Road, Newbury,
Berkshire, RG14 5PR
E-mail: rowberry@one-name.org

New legislation will extend to paper records also

The Data Protection Act and one-namers

THE Data Protection Act 1984 requires that data users – those people who control the contents and use of particular collections of personal data – register the purposes for which they hold that personal data.

The data users are also required to provide a brief description of the data, including the source from which the data is obtained and the persons to whom that data might be disclosed. A registered data user is further obliged to comply with the eight Data Protection Principles set out in the Data Protection Act. These are a set of enforceable rules for good data protection practice.

There are several exemptions from the requirement to register. But there is no specific exemption for charitable or non-profitmaking organisations, such as one-name societies, family history societies or the like. Furthermore, there is at present no reduced fee for such organisations. The Data Protection Act 1984 applies to a charity or non-profit making organisation in the same way in which it applies to any other organisation which processes personal data.

Membership records

There are some 27 family history societies, as well as the Society of Genealogists and the Guild of One-Name Studies currently registered with the Data Protection Agency. The majority of these have registered their involvement with regard to membership records rather than genealogical data.

In September 1990, the European Commission published a draft general Directive on Data Protection aimed at harmonising the different data protection laws in the countries forming the European Community, including the UK. Their aim was that each nation provides a similar high level of protection for individuals' rights, in particular the right to privacy, with respect to the processing of personal data. The EC proposals were also intended to facilitate the free flow of information in the single market. The Directive was published in its final version on October 24 1995.

Member states have three years from that date, that is until October 24 1998, in which to pass national legislation to implement the Directive. The Queen's Speech of May 14 1997, on the opening of the new Parliament, announced a new Data Protection Bill.

The new UK legislation will extend the protection for individual's rights against unlawful disclosure of personal information about them from computer-based records to all paper and computer-based records. That obviously impinges directly on the records that one-namers keep about living people. I am seeking full guidance as to how the new rules will impinge upon our hobby, but am unable to get them in time to meet the deadline for this issue of the Journal. I will prepare a full article for the next issue due out in January 1999. ○

Iain Kerr, Member No. 2404
51 Clewer Park
Windsor
Berkshire SL4 5HG
E-mail: lainkerr@clara.net

Stead/Steed Reunion at Canterbury

THE Stead/Steed One-Name Study, founded in April 1996, is having its first-ever reunion from April 9–12 1999 at Christ Church College, Canterbury. The Kemp Family Association, based in the USA, are holding their first overseas Reunion at the same time and place, and we intend to share events of common interest. One of these will be held on Sunday, April 11, when there will be a number of guest speakers.

Speakers and subjects will be: *Irish ancestry*, Michael Gandy; *Non-Anglican sources*, Michael Gandy; *Emigration*, Gillian Rickard; and *Using the internet for Genealogical Research*, Peter Christian.

Tea/coffee will be available mid-morning and afternoon with a light, cold finger buffet for lunch. Also, it is hoped to have antiquarian bookseller as well as family history stalls.

The cost for the day, including tea/coffee and buffet lunch, is £2 per head (to cover costs only). Contact for details (if writing, please enclose an SAE): Mrs. Shelagh Mason (Member no. 2519) 46 Field Avenue, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1TR. E-mail: shelagh@fricker.u-net.com or s.a.mason@canterbury.ac.uk.

A COMPUTERS in Family History Conference will take place at the University of Salford on Saturday, April 24 1999, run jointly by the Manchester & Lancashire FHS and the Society of Genealogists.

There will be an exciting programme of lectures, demonstrations of genealogy software and workshops on aspects of genealogical computing, including the Internet. Book, equipment and software sales will be on offer. The University campus is easily accessed by public transport and there will be car parking available both on and off campus.

The cost will be £18.50, including refreshments and a buffet lunch. A provisional programme and application form may be obtained by sending a SAE (minimum 9" x 4") to: The Conference Manager, Manchester & Lancashire FHS, Clayton House, 59 Piccadilly, Manchester M1 2AQ. ○

A very irreverent Reverend!

THE following tale of a straying and somewhat irreverent Reverend was found in a book on the history of Brighouse, West Yorkshire, published in the 1890s. The Rev. George Braithwaite was Curate of Rastrick, near Brighouse, in 1766 and the entry is taken from the Archdeacon's Visitations for that year. The sinning cleric was accused as follows...

"The Rev. George Braithwaite, Clerk, Curate, for neglecting to perform Divine Service in the said chapel on Sundays and Holy Days and particularly on Sunday the 15th day of June last past.

"For being guilty of great profaneness and immorality in Drinking to excess and being Drunk within the said Chapelry of Rastrick.

"For gaming and playing at Cards att public houses within the same and att other houses within the said Archdeaconry of York.

"For committing the crime of fornication with Mercy Lacey of Rastrick aforesaid, single woman [and begetting on her body one male bastard child] and in general for acting and behaving in several instances so as he ought not to have done, and for omitting to act and behave in others as was his duty to do, as a Clergyman of the Church of England, and as Curate or Minister of Rastrick aforesaid."

Obviously, the Rev. Braithwaite and his lady friend did not mend their ways, for a further entry three years later reads...

"1769. Rastrick. Mercy Lacey for Fornication with the Rev. George Braithwaite. Performed Penance."

Note that it was the woman who was made to perform Penance – whatever that entailed – while the Rev. Braithwaite seemingly kept his job. Indeed, the same history book records that he remained in the parish to become an old incumbent who was much respected by his flock and he was eventually laid to rest in 1798.

Roy Stockdill, Member No. 2534

It's a funny old genealogical world

A celebration of the comic and curious

Here lies Nanna Rann Dann

HERE is a remarkable tombstone inscription to be found in the churchyard of All Saints' Church, Easingwold, North Yorkshire:

"Anne Harrison, well known by the name of Nanna Rann Dann, who was chaste but no prude, and tho free yet no harlot, by principal virtuous, by education a Protestant. Her freedom made her lyable to censure whilst her extensive charity made her esteemed. Her tongue and her hands were ungovernable but the rest of her members she kept in subjection. After a life of 80 years thus spent she died November 15 1745. Passenger weigh her virtues. Be charitable and speak well of her."

Whoever Nanna Rann Dann was, don't you wish you had known her?

Roy Stockdill, Member No. 2534

A Colloff by any name...

I WAS doing one of my regular web searches for the name Colloff and found a domain name of emily.colloff being used by a Tom Hollow. This seemed too good to be true. After drawing many blanks and non-responses, here was somebody that was bound to respond about a Colloff of some importance, so I e-mailed Tom with eager anticipation.

Tom did not fail me. He immediately replied from his small university of Emily that what they were using was an acronym for COLL-ege OFF-ice, for their administration department!

Who says that the internet is a marvellous aid to genealogical research?

John Colloff, Member No. 2922

Squared names

iN 1860 Ann Slee Sleeman was married to Arthur John Slee and became Ann Slee Slee. In the same tree some 80 years later, Catherine Slee Sly married a John Slee and became Catherine Slee Slee.

Has anyone else come across "Squared Names"?

Karen Naylor, Member No. 2768

HAVE you come across any unusual, weird or amusing items in the course of your research? If so, let's hear about them for this new column! ○

A poetic enumerator

THIS verse was found written on the enumerator's summary of the 1851 Census for the hamlet of Brockford, Parish of Wetheringsett, Suffolk...

So here you have the people all
From Brook Lane to Puddingpoke Hall,
And here in these mysterious ages
You'll find the girls mysterious ages.
The sheep, the wolves in each vocation
The parson, the clerk and the congregation.
The deaf, the dumb, the blind, the wise, the fools,
The maids, the jades, the wives and Sunday Schools.
Publicans, tailors and young beginners,
Farmers, and all different sorts of sinners,
Carpenters, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, sawyers,
But free from Surgeons and from Lawyers.
Long life to all, and may the blushing maids,
Next census swell, by splicing Brockford blades.

Karen Naylor, Member No. 2768

Guild of One-Name Studies - Publications and other items

Enquiries and orders for sales items should be sent to the Sales Manager, Ron Duckett, Outwood Hills Farm, Lower Outwoods Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0QX England

Price Key:
A: Price if bought at meetings
B: UK price, including postage
C: Europe and Non-UK surface mail
D: Non-UK Airmail

Payments must be in Pounds Sterling. Alternatively, payment may be made using visa or mastercard, stating "please debit my account", giving account name, number and expiry date. Please note that payments using a credit card incur a £2 administration fee

The *Journal of One-Name Studies*, published quarterly, issued free to members.
Volume 1: Issues 2-4, 6-8, 12; Volumes 2 - 5: All issues
A £0.75 B £1.00 C £1.40 D £1.95
Vol 6: Issues 1-4 (1997)
A £1.00 B £1.50 C £1.75 D £2.50

Folder to hold 4 issues (A4 size) Line 1, single; Line 2, pack of three
A £1.20 B £1.60 C £1.80 D £2.40
A £3.50 B £4.00 C £4.40 D £5.60

The annual *Register of One-Name Studies*, published in April, issued free to members
A £3.50 B £4.00 C £4.35 D £5.70

Fiche version of the *Register of One-Name Studies* above
A £2.00 B £2.40 C £2.60 D £3.30

Surname Periodicals by I J Marker and K E Warth
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Sources for One-Name Studies and for other Family Historians by Brian Christmas
A £2.00 B £2.50 C £2.90 D £3.50

Organising a One-Name Gathering by Colin Ulph
A £1.50 B £1.90 C £2.10 D £2.80

The Atlas of British Surnames by Prof G W Lasker and Dr C G Nicholas Mascie-Taylor
A £8.00 B £8.60 to non-members (UK only*)
A £0.75 B £1.00 Members only discounted price (UK only*)
* Non-UK orders should be placed (Quoting Guild membership Number, if appropriate) direct with: Wayne State University, Detroit MI 48202 USA

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1999
SUBSCRIPTION
RENEWAL
INVITATION

The Guild of One-Name Studies

This Package Contains:

- **The Journal of One-Name Studies with centre pull-out on special book sale**
- **Family History News and Digest**
- **Supplement No 2 to the 1998 (14th) Register**
- **This Subscription Renewal Invitation**
- **Questionnaire from FFHS**

Only the Polythene envelope can be thrown away at once!

ACTION CHECKLIST FOR ALL MEMBERS

1 Have you already renewed your membership (look at the list on the reverse of this)?
YES -> You can ignore this invitation
NO -> Complete the reverse of this page and go to the next question

2 Is your membership number listed in the section headed "Covenants"?
YES -> Go to question 4
NO -> Go to the next question

3 Are you or a member of your household a UK taxpayer (Standard or Higher Rate)?
YES -> Please help the Guild by completing a deed of covenant (Form C)
NO -> Go to the next question

4 Do you pay your subscription by standing order?
YES -> Thank you
NO -> Read the note on the back of form B and if you have a UK bank account, please consider this.

A Membership Renewal

Please complete this form and return it (together with forms B and C, if used) to: David Abbott, Hon Treasurer, 57 Leaf Road, Houghton Regis, Dunstable, Beds. LU5 5JG

Family membership can now be given. Additional members of your family who are also members of the Guild can now renew at half the full subscription (i.e £12 plus £6 and so on). Only one set of publications will be sent, but full membership (including voting rights) is retained. Please quote their name and number on this form and make one total payment.

Family Tree Magazine can also be subscribed to through the Guild, and we get a small commission when you do this. The rates are: £22 UK per year; £28, Europe/Surface; £41.50, Worldwide Airmail. Please add this to your subscription amount below, and quote here the month you wish to start:

I wish to renew my membership and will pay by cheque/postal order/bankers draft/credit card.

Subscription	£
Donation to Guild funds	£
Other Payments	£
Total Sum:	

You can also pay by credit card, as the Guild has now obtained this facility. Please note though that a fee of £2 is added to transactions to ensure that our costs are covered. To pay by this method, as authority to debit your account, please quote

Account Number: (Visa, Delta and Mastercard only) Exp Date:

Please debit my account shown above

Signed Date

Please List any changes you wish made to your details held (e.g. e-mail, variants etc):

Membership Subscriptions - Due 1 November 1998

The annual subscription is due for payment on 1st November. The mailing list for January's mailing will be finalised on 30th November, so please ensure that your payment is received well before this.

Advance Payments

A significant number of members have already paid their subscription for this year. A list is given at the bottom of this page, so if your number is there you do not need to send any payment.

Family Membership

There are a number of husband/wife, parent/child, or sibling members. To avoid duplicate mailings, we can now offer family membership. See the renewal form.

Standing Orders

With so many bank errors and queries resulting from the change of payment date and amount, it is likely that the list of those of you who will pay by standing order on the reverse of Form B will be incomplete. Although some may be where I have omitted to note down the details when a mandate was sent via me, other omissions will be where I have not been advised of a new mandate. If your number does not appear, and you think a mandate was completed, you will need to make your own check with your bank or on your statement that payment has been or will be made.

Donations

The level of donated money is at least £200 more than that of recent years. My thanks go to those members who donated in effect a duplicate subscription, mostly through errors by banks, in the year just ending.

Covenants

Again a list of covenanting members is given. I have received a complaint that this is personal information and should not be done. Others have said that the lists are useful. Your comments please.

Members already paid for 1999

Members listed here can ignore this renewal notice, as payment is already noted:

0005, 0011, 0020, 0037, 0043, 0049, 0052, 0063, 0070, 0088, 0089, 0090, 0105, 0134, 0151, 0158, 0159, 0175, 0193, 0199, 0202, 0212, 0222, 0252, 0257, 0264, 0278, 0289, 0309, 0317, 0329, 0331, 0359, 0362, 0379, 0388, 0402, 0434, 0437, 0445, 0461, 0469, 0471, 0488, 0504, 0508, 0519, 0542, 0580, 0582, 0594, 0618, 0619, 0621, 0622, 0628, 0644, 0650, 0651, 0670, 0680, 0681, 0684, 0692, 0693, 0700, 0702, 0714, 0721, 0736, 0751, 0754, 0782, 0785, 0788, 0809, 0811, 0825, 0845, 0849, 0862, 0873, 0887, 0911, 0912, 0932, 0941, 0949, 0960, 0961, 0978, 1000,

1016, 1032, 1035, 1053, 1063, 1087, 1090, 1096, 1140, 1141, 1162, 1165, 1178, 1205, 1216, 1217, 1219, 1225, 1235, 1240, 1259, 1268, 1278, 1313, 1318, 1319, 1325, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1340, 1342, 1355, 1365, 1391, 1392, 1407, 1412, 1416, 1425, 1429, 1433, 1437, 1482, 1491, 1502, 1509, 1516, 1525, 1531, 1533, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1541, 1542, 1565, 1572, 1580, 1583, 1586, 1606, 1620, 1627, 1645, 1657, 1660, 1669, 1671, 1712, 1727, 1734, 1739, 1750, 1753, 1757, 1785, 1791, 1798, 1808, 1813, 1823, 1824, 1836, 1843, 1858, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1883, 1884, 1907, 1910, 1915, 1942, 1958, 1959, 1961, 1974, 1982, 1984,

2005, 2010, 2024, 2028, 2045, 2052, 2057, 2070, 2074, 2078, 2083, 2095, 2105, 2107, 2115, 2117, 2132, 2141, 2152, 2153, 2162, 2178, 2181, 2188, 2189, 2193, 2194, 2210, 2211, 2219, 2229, 2239, 2240, 2250, 2252, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2260, 2267, 2287, 2294, 2311, 2320, 2325, 2328, 2329, 2345, 2347, 2361, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2383, 2386, 2394, 2401, 2410, 2413, 2425, 2436, 2441, 2456, 2461, 2462, 2469, 2486, 2487, 2494, 2499, 2502, 2503, 2507, 2509, 2514, 2519, 2526, 2537, 2541, 2544, 2556, 2557, 2560, 2561, 2580, 2582, 2584, 2586, 2587, 2599, 2600, 2602, 2603, 2607, 2609, 2616, 2619, 2621, 2643, 2647, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2659, 2663, 2669, 2676, 2683, 2684, 2687, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2713, 2715, 2719, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2740, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2755, 2758, 2765, 2769, 2772, 2777, 2806, 2863 and 3015.

B Annual Standing Order

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Please pay: **Girobank plc** Sort Code: **72-00-01**

Account name: **Guild of One-Name Studies** A/c No: **64819304**

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Then **Annually** Thereafter

Until you receive further notice from me/us.

Quoting _____ **(my membership number)**

And _____ **(my Surname)**

Note to Bank: Mandate may change both the Amount and Date if cancelling any previous request for payments to the GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES.

Signature ..... Date .....

Advice to Members on completion of this mandate:

A. Please note that your account must normally be a *Current or Cheque Account*. Unless Overseas Members have access to a Sterling Bank Account we regret that the Standing Order facility will not be open to them. Members who bank with (Alliance & Leicester) Girobank will not need the sort code above but must insert a '1' in front of our account number to make it nine-digit; 164819304.

B. We would like you to complete the form well in advance so that payment is made on 1st November 1998 rather than using the "Immediately if later" part. Banks usually like to have two weeks notice of changes. Please assist them *with this, and if necessary sent it direct to them.*

C. If you sent the mandate direct to your bank, it would be appreciated if payment and account details are forwarded to the Treasurer. This will help if any queries arise, usually where banks only give partial identifying information to our bank.

C. Your membership number is on the label bearing your name and address on the back of Form A.

Please read carefully the advice above and then complete the form, in BLOCK CAPITALS, before sending it as soon as possible (with a stamped envelope addressed to your bank) to:

David ABBOTT, Hon. Treasurer, GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES,
57 Leaf Road, Houghton Regis, DUNSTABLE, Beds. LU5 5JG

C Deed of Covenant

GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

I (name in full) ..... Membership No. .....

of (address) .....

.....

..... (post code).....

promise to pay the GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES during my lifetime, such a sum as after deduction of income tax at the basic rate amounts to £_____ (minimum £12) per annum or is equivalent to the annual membership subscription payable to the Guild at the date on which payment is due, whichever is the greater, provided that I may revoke in writing this deed of covenant at any time after the expiry of four years from 1st November 1998 (see note C below)

Signed and delivered by me this ..... day of ..... 199__

Signature .....

in the presence of

..... (signature of witness)

Name of Witness .....

Address of Witness .....

.....

.....

..... (Post code) .....

To - **The Covenant Secretary, GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES,**

c/o The Hon. Treasurer, 57 Leaf Road, Houghton Regis DUNSTABLE, Beds. LU5 5JG

Notes on the Deed of Covenant

A. The death of the signatory will terminate this covenant.

B. The Covenant is a legal undertaking that you will continue to pay your subscription to the Guild for a minimum of four years from the date of making the covenant. You will still need to remit each year your subscription by cheque or standing order to the Guild .

C. The *date of signing* the covenant must be before the date that the first payment is due OR made. The subscription due date of 1st November 1998 has been entered so please ensure that you sign (in front of a witness) the Covenant before this date. Since a deed cannot be back-dated, the date of commencement of the deed must occur after the date of signing in front of the witness.

D. For SCOTTISH members, due to legal changes this Deed also needs to be witnessed.

E. ONLY U.K. INCOME TAX PAYERS CAN ENTER INTO A COVENANT (we suggest that you take a copy of the covenant and remember to enter it on your tax return).

Please return the completed Covenant with Form A to the Treasurer at the above address
(for onward transmission to the Covenant Secretary)

Covenanting Members

The following members have signed covenants which were the basis of our Tax Refund Claim, for the Guild year ending 31st December 1997

If your number is not on this list, and a covenant form has been completed it may be because you have omitted to return a Inland Revenue form R185 which we sent you. Please contact David Abbott or George Lashbrook with any queries.

0003, 0004, 0026, 0034, 0052, 0058, 0059, 0062, 0063, 0072, 0076, 0083, 0086, 0089, 0091, 0116, 0125, 0141, 0148, 0170, 0173, 0183, 0186, 0193, 0197, 0202, 0213, 0216, 0217, 0227, 0237, 0243, 0245, 0247, 0250, 0273, 0278, 0280, 0307, 0317, 0333, 0349, 0359, 0362, 0379, 0387, 0402, 0417, 0425, 0427, 0437, 0446, 0450, 0456, 0461, 0469, 0483, 0488, 0496, 0499, 0501, 0505, 0527, 0530, 0546, 0554, 0556, 0561, 0565, 0575, 0582, 0584, 0593, 0601, 0605, 0615, 0616, 0619, 0629, 0641, 0646, 0650, 0669, 0671, 0684, 0687, 0693, 0700, 0701, 0729, 0754, 0758, 0762, 0786, 0790, 0797, 0816, 0819, 0838, 0845, 0862, 0885, 0889, 0912, 0922, 0930, 0935, 0947, 0960, 0984, 0977, 0981, 0984, 0986, 0988, 0989,

1001, 1021, 1032, 1061, 1096, 1100, 1104, 1110, 1112, 1123, 1126, 1127, 1135, 1137, 1142, 1143, 1151, 1160, 1165, 1167, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1194, 1203, 1204, 1212, 1213, 1216, 1218, 1235, 1236, 1244, 1253, 1254, 1260, 1265, 1271, 1281, 1291, 1293, 1299, 1313, 1315, 1319, 1321, 1329, 1333, 1347, 1353, 1368, 1370, 1378, 1381, 1391, 1398, 1400, 1416, 1417, 1425, 1426, 1429, 1450, 1454, 1491, 1502, 1503, 1506, 1510, 1522, 1525, 1533, 1542, 1551, 1582, 1594, 1659, 1660, 1667, 1678, 1688, 1692, 1698, 1705, 1712, 1713, 1716, 1724, 1741, 1743, 1744, 1750, 1752, 1758, 1768, 1769, 1779, 1783, 1785, 1791, 1803, 1813, 1815, 1823, 1825, 1832, 1844, 1845, 1858, 1860, 1884, 1891, 1893, 1908, 1915, 1918, 1929, 1938, 1947, 1964, 1973, 1975, 1994, 1996,

2005, 2006, 2012, 2021, 2033, 2034, 2045, 2050, 2060, 2072, 2073, 2076, 2078, 2082, 2084, 2087, 2099, 2102, 2105, 2106, 2110, 2115, 2120, 2122, 2125, 2141, 2147, 2153, 2171, 2172, 2175, 2176, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2185, 2186, 2189, 2192, 2207, 2208, 2210, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2231, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2245, 2246, 2255, 2266, 2268, 2272, 2278, 2294, 2300, 2307, 2311, 2314, 2325, 2343, 2347, 2355, 2358, 2362, 2368, 2377, 2391, 2393, 2394, 2403, 2404, 2406, 2409, 2415, 2418, 2443, 2450, 2446, 2465, 2479, 2481, 2487, 2489, 2502, 2505, 2506, 2528, 2546, 2562, 2585, 2598, 2612, 2619 and 2629.

An Important Notice about Covenants

The list above means that just under a quarter of our UK membership has a current Covenant in operation. I do appreciate that the Guild has many non-UK tax payers amongst our members, but there are also a number of you who could support the Guild in this way. Despite our membership growing year on year, the number of covenanting members has been diminishing in proportion. This is mostly through the old style of covenant that needed renewing every four years. The modern form of covenant does not lapse like the old one. Also there are a significant number of new or replacement covenants that do not take effect because when we send you the Inland Revenue form R185, it is not returned (even with an SAE provided).

Therefore, please look at the above list, and if you can be added, just fill in the form overleaf. Don't forget that even if you are a non-taxpayer, your spouse or other member of your household can fill it in - we can claim the tax back from their tax account!

The government gives few tax breaks to charities (we pay hundreds of pounds VAT a year) so let YOUR tax work for the Guild. If any members have a Charities Aid Foundation account, the Treasurer is happy to accept these vouchers'grossed up' for

Standing Order Mandates or Giro transfer.

The following list contains those members who I have recorded as intending to pay by Standing Order or Giro.

If your number is not shown, but are unsure if a mandate exists, contact your bank asking for a current list of all your mandates (which is a good idea periodically, especially with direct debits)

0003, 0004, 0017, 0019, 0026, 0033, 0034, 0048, 0052, 0058, 0059, 0064, 0072, 0075, 0086, 0091, 0102, 0110, 0119, 0124, 0125, 0148, 0161, 0171, 0173, 0183, 0188, 0205, 0216, 0217, 0243, 0247, 0250, 0262, 0270, 0276, 0293, 0313, 0343, 0349, 0370, 0387, 0396, 0399, 0417, 0425, 0430, 0432, 0450, 0464, 0470, 0483, 0499, 0500, 0513, 0514, 0527, 0533, 0546, 0548, 0556, 0561, 0565, 0575, 0593, 0601, 0616, 0629, 0641, 0669, 0671, 0691, 0701, 0709, 0711, 0713, 0724, 0729, 0774, 0786, 0790, 0795, 0808, 0816, 0818, 0838, 0840, 0848, 0864, 0881, 0885, 0889, 0890, 0912, 0930, 0934, 0938, 0961, 0971, 0977, 0981, 0984, 0986, 0989, 0997,

1002, 1020, 1030, 1049, 1061, 1062, 1064, 1087, 1101, 1104, 1110, 1123, 1126, 1127, 1137, 1138, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1151, 1160, 1173, 1189, 1194, 1202, 1204, 1213, 1218, 1224, 1226, 1236, 1244, 1254, 1260, 1264, 1265, 1281, 1286, 1291, 1298, 1315, 1334, 1347, 1370, 1371, 1381, 1388, 1398, 1400, 1413, 1417, 1430, 1432, 1436, 1446, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1468, 1475, 1476, 1510, 1512, 1522, 1524, 1549, 1551, 1554, 1568, 1582, 1585, 1594, 1595, 1604, 1615, 1621, 1633, 1841, 1842, 1848, 1853, 1858, 1867, 1878, 1881, 1888, 1891, 1896, 1701, 1705, 1707, 1713, 1724, 1741, 1743, 1744, 1746, 1756, 1758, 1768, 1779, 1783, 1786, 1805, 1815, 1818, 1819, 1827, 1830, 1839, 1845, 1859, 1863, 1886, 1890, 1892, 1908, 1919, 1923, 1926, 1929, 1930, 1935, 1947, 1957, 1962, 1964, 1969, 1973, 1975, 1978, 1985, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1994,

2001, 2012, 2021, 2027, 2029, 2033, 2034, 2060, 2065, 2073, 2076, 2082, 2084, 2088, 2094, 2099, 2106, 2116, 2120, 2131, 2139, 2147, 2151, 2159, 2164, 2167, 2168, 2170, 2171, 2175, 2180, 2185, 2207, 2208, 2221, 2231, 2245, 2248, 2249, 2265, 2272, 2276, 2279, 2281, 2291, 2300, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2314, 2331, 2332, 2352, 2359, 2362, 2363, 2365, 2368, 2370, 2371, 2377, 2393, 2404, 2408, 2409, 2415, 2417, 2418, 2420, 2440, 2446, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2487, 2489, 2506, 2518, 2522, 2525, 2553, 2555, 2597, 2598, 2610, 2612, 2614, 2627, 2629, 2638, 2666, 2678, 2710, 2712, 2730, 2744, 2760, 2763, 2773, 2779, 2780, 2783, 2784, 2794, 2795, 2806, 2819, 2878, 2936 and 3001.

Standing Orders - Why Use Them?

Some members are of the opinion that paying their subscription by Standing Order is more trouble than it is worth. Occasionally this is true, though this has more to do with sloppiness with the members bank, and the errors that result from this.

As Treasurer, whose time is precious, I can only say that the longer the list above, the happier I am. It all comes down to administration time. Just think how quick it is for me to just tick off on the Guilds membership database those listed on our statement. On the other hand, payments by cheque have to be carefully checked (did you forget to sign your cheque last year?); entered on the Guild's membership database; The members details written on the back together with our account details; listed on a banking schedule; and finally paid in at a bank. This takes over 10 minutes per cheque for 800 members. I'll leave you to work out the time this takes.

So in short, if you can set up a mandate to pay your subscription, I would be very grateful. If you still don't want to set up a mandate, why not pay two or more years subscriptions in advance. You then have no worry about renewing, and the Guild can obtain interest on the deposited sum.

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* **Vacant**

The Journal of One-Name Studies

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