

Journal

of One-Name Studies



www.one-name.org

Vol 7 Issue 1 January 2000

The world's leading publication for one-namers

Land Tax as
a source for
family
historians

Finding your
way around
FamilySearch
on the
Internet

Some curious
spelling
oddities on
the 1881
Census CDs

Cracking the
County Record
Office – an
archivist's guide
for first-time
users



Guild

of One-Name Studies



www.one-name.org

Box G, 14 Charterhouse Buildings
Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA, England
E-mail: guild@one-name.org
Web Site: www.one-name.org
Registered as a charity in England and Wales No. 802048

President Derek A Palgrave MA FRHistS FSG
Vice-Presidents Peter Towey, Peter Goodall

Guild Officers

Chairman Alec Tritton
01243 555453 Ingleton, Church Lane, Barnham, W Sussex PO22 0DG
E-mail: chairman@one-name.org

Vice-Chairman Mary Rumsey BA
01420 85661 29 Queens Road, Alton, Hampshire GU34 1JG
E-mail: vice-chairman@one-name.org

Secretary Jim Isard
01293 411136 74 Thornton Place, Horley, Surrey RH6 8RN
E-mail: secretary@one-name.org

Registrar Dominic Johnson BSc LHG
0115 926 2085 33 Redhill Lodge Drive, Red Hill, Nottingham NG5 8JH
E-mail: registrar@one-name.org

Treasurer David Abbott
01582 865812 57 Leaf Road, Houghton Regis, Dunstable LU5 5JG
E-mail: treasurer@one-name.org

Editor Roy Stockdill
01923 675292 6 First Avenue, Garston, Watford, Herts WD2 6PZ
E-mail: editor@one-name.org

Guild Committee

The Committee consists of the officers, together with John Colloff, Pat Fleming, Paul Millington, Karen Naylor, Roy Rayment, Geoff Riggs, Mary Rix and Graham Tuley.

Other appointments

Journal distributors	Ron Harman, Peter Prismall
Librarian	John Colloff
Marriage Index	Vacant
Regional Reps Co-ordinator	Graham Tuley
Covenants Secretary	George Lashbrook
Sales Manager	Ron Duckett
Forum Manager	Paul Millington
Web Site Manager	Karen Naylor

Subcommittee Chairmen	
Executive	Alec Tritton
Seminars	Vacant
Publications	Roy Stockdill

Guild Sales

AS well as Guild publications, the Sales Manager has a supply of Journal folders, ties, lapel badges and back issues of the Journal. His address is:

Ron Duckett
Outwood Hills Farm
Lower Outwoods Rd
Burton-on-Trent
DE13 0QX
England
E-mail enquiries to:
sales@one-name.org

Guild Forum

THIS discussion forum is open to any member with access to e-mail. You can join the list by sending a message with your membership number to:

forum@one-name.org

To send a message to the forum, send it to:

goons-l@rootsweb.com

Regional Representatives

A LIST of Regional Representatives of the Guild in a number of UK counties, and overseas, can be found on the inside back cover of this Journal. If you are interested in becoming a regional rep, please contact the Regional Representatives Coordinator, Graham Tuley (address and phone number on the inside back cover).

The Journal of One-Name Studies is published quarterly by the Guild of One-Name Studies.

ISSN 0262-4842

© Journal of One-Name Studies

Journal

of One-Name Studies

From the Editor's desk



IN the previous issue I promised you a new-look Journal – and here it is. Since this is Issue 1 of a new volume, it seemed a good time to make a few changes – nothing to do with the Millennium! Hopefully, the changes are subtle rather than revolutionary. They are principally to the front and inside covers, and I also decided to introduce a different type-face for the main body text for greater ease of reading.

The Publications Subcommittee has decided to drop the definite article from the formal titles, *The Guild of One-Name Studies* and *The Journal of One-Name Studies*, as it was thought unnecessary. New logos and a slightly redesigned badge were also approved. The intention is to give the Journal a more modern image, whilst retaining its authoritative approach.

I hope there is something to interest everyone in this issue. I met Julie Mansfield, the archivist who has written the main cover article, at the Guild's Somerset Regional Seminar in May. Her non-nonsense guide to visiting a County Record Office for the first time will surely be a great help to those members – and there must be many – who have this pleasure still to come.

A point Julie makes struck a strong chord with me. She concedes it is not easy these days to inspect original records once they have been put onto fiche or film, and she agrees that peering into a microfiche reader does not give the same feeling of experiencing real history that turning the pages of an original register inspires.

Some years ago, I was fortunate enough to find in an ancient, yellowing notebook at the Borthwick Institute of Historical Research in York 18th century Poor Law entries relating to my great-great-grandmother – a poignant moment indeed. When I wanted to show it to a cousin recently, the book was no longer available and I sympathised with his disappointment. Still, we can't have everything, I suppose! ○

ROY STOCKDILL

CONTENTS Vol 7 Issue 1 January 2000

MAIN ARTICLES

- 6 **COVER STORY – Cracking the County Record Office**
A guide for first-time users by Julie Mansfield, a Somerset Record Office archivist
- 8 **Land Tax, a worthwhile source for family historians**
Janet Heskins on a lesser-known research resource
- 10 **Navigating around FamilySearch on the Internet**
David Hawgood's guide to the LDS website
- 13 **Marching into battle at the Family Records Centre**
Peter Amsden's first visit to the FRC is traumatic
- 14 **Many curious oddities of spelling on the 1881 discs**
Peter Langford plays with the census CDs

GUILD REPORTS • NEWS • EVENTS

- 17 One-name newsletters available for loan: listing of publications in the Guild library
- 19 Country house weekend for Guild Conference and AGM 2000 • Enter your journal for Guild Award • Researchers who fail to deliver
- 20 Excellent turnout for Liverpool Regional Seminar • Forthcoming seminars
- 22 Letter from New Zealand • Some future events • Internet genealogy indexes

REGULARS

- 3 From the Editor's desk
- 4 Chairman's, Secretary's and Treasurer's notes
- 5 The Mary Rumsey Column
- 22 Reviews: Round-up of new genealogical publications
- 24 Letters: Your views on issues in the one-name world
- 26 It's a Funny Old Genealogical World

ARTICLES, letters and other contributions are welcomed from members, especially accompanied by illustrations, and should be sent to the Editor. Publication dates will normally be the first day of January, April, July and October. Corresponding deadlines are the first day of November, February, May and August.

Copyright of material is to the Editor and Publishers of the Journal of One-Name Studies and the author. No material may be reproduced in part or in whole without the prior permission of the publishers.

The views expressed in the Journal are those of individual contributors and are not necessarily those of the Committee of the Guild of One-Name Studies.

Chairman's Notes By Alec Tritton

RECENTLY I had the pleasure of attending the Society of Genealogists Fellows lecture, which this year was on the subject of the Internet and its relationship to the PRO.

We were told that the 1901 Census will be available online through some form of private finance initiative. The project involves digitizing and indexing some 25,000 reels of microfilm.

The index is proposed to be free and searchable online. Further details, though, will be somehow charged, but will cost less than a visit to the FRC.

It is early days yet and in this respect the FRC has set up the 1901 Census Advisory Group on which the Guild has been asked to provide representation. Your



committee have appointed our Registrar, Dominic Johnson, to this position and, therefore, if you have any views or ideas that you feel she should make on your behalf, please write or e-mail her as soon as possible.

Bad researchers

Recently, there have been reports of some family historians employing researchers who have been somewhat lacking in professionalism. If you have any experience of this, please let Mary Rumsey, our vice-chairman, know, as we are trying to determine just how widespread this is. All letters

will, of course, be treated in the strictest confidence.

In this, the first issue of a new volume, there is an entry form for the Guild's own Awards for journals and newsletters. Please show your support by sending in your entry.

You will also have probably noticed that we have adopted a new house style. This may take some getting used to, but is designed to show the Guild in this age of global communications as a modern, vibrant organisation, a Centre of Surname Excellence to proudly take us into the third millennium.

I look forward to meeting old friends and making new ones at our AGM on April 1 2000, when the Guild will be 21 years young. ○

Secretary's Notes By Jim Isard

As family historians, we must all be looking forward to the release of the 1901 Census on January 2 2002. Much has been written about how this is to be released – whether we have to pay to look at it, and whether it is to be in electronic form.

What we must ensure is that it is accessible to everyone and a new group has been formed to look at all this in detail. As the chairman reports above, Dominic Johnson, our Registrar, has agreed to represent us on this group.

At the same time, we have also been invited to become a member of the FRC Users Committee and Roy Rayment has agreed to undertake this. As one-namers, we must be among the most frequent users of both sets of these records. So if you have anything to say or want your views known, then either write or e-mail Dominic or Roy with your com-



ments. Remember, they will be representing all Guild members.

It is good to see that the Guild is now getting recognised and that we are being invited to sit on these groups.

By the time you read this the year, 2000 should almost be upon us. We will then know whether the Millennium Bug is real or just hype. If it was the former, then those of us who use computers and they crash will wish we had stuck with pen & paper! So this could be the one last chance to remind you all to make sure that you have a complete backup of all your records. Tomorrow may be too late. If this turns out to be just hype, then a lot of people will have egg on their face.

Finally, may I wish you all A Happy New Year. ○

Treasurer's Notes By David Abbott

THANK you to all those who phoned me with queries, or wrote giving phone numbers, rather than writing. It saved me a lot of time. Nothing is straightforward, though, and I discovered that my phone line had an intermittent fault called "ringing at the exchange", whereby the caller hears a ringing tone which is unanswered.

My phone does not ring when this happens, and whoever is calling just assumes that I am out. I have been assured that it has been put right and I'll have to take their word – though I find it difficult to be fully reassured.

Renewal notice

Many of you spotted the two errors on the obverse of the renewal notice and could work out what it should have said, though I was successful in confusing some people. The date in the heading "Membership Subscriptions – Due

The

Mary



Rumsey

Column

Think about publishing your research in a book

CONTINUING the theme of previous columns on the importance of preserving your research, it has been suggested that one way to achieve this is to start publishing it in your lifetime in an accessible form.

This does not mean one has to write the great definitive work on one's one-name study. What one needs to do is produce something that will help the person who is interested in the name and point them in the direction of further research.

First, if you produce something which resembles a book, with substantial covers, it is very likely that a County Record Office will accept it, as all that has to be done is to catalogue it.

Record Office

Personally, if your registered name is locative in origin, I would contact the appropriate Record Office and ask if they would accept your work in book form. Even if your study is not locative, there may be a county which has a high proportion of people with the name. An example of this is my Windebank study. I believe it was possibly a locative name originating in Cumbria, but the highest proportion of Windebanks are found in Hampshire.

Even if a County Record Office

will not accept your work, try other places, including local museums. The Curtis Museum in Alton, for instance, has a large number of drawers with mainly photocopied pages on a vast variety of topics. Also, local public libraries tend to have special collections within the county, so it is possible to find out which one holds family history reference books.

I have seven lists which form the basis of all my other research. Listed in chronological order by date of the event, there are baptisms/births, marriages and burials/deaths. This information comes from parish registers, the IGI, family bibles, newspapers, actual GRO certificates and a few other sources. Similarly, I have three lists covering the GRO Indexes. This is because these give less precise information and do not necessitate the giving of references, as in the previous three lists. The final list is an index of wills. Since the Windebanks were not overly keen on making wills, this list includes all wills, whether before or after civil probate was introduced.

However, what is very important is that in the first three lists and the list of wills precise sources are given. I use square brackets after each event and begin my list with any abbrevia-

tions I have used. It is these sources which make the lists so valuable.

You do not need a computer to start making your lists; a typewriter or word processor will do. Just put the lists on paper. Then decide how many copies you want. If it is just a few, you could do printouts if you have a word-processor or computer. However, it is probably quicker to have photocopies made, but in all instances choose a quality paper which will withstand handling.

Binding

Now to the binding. If you use a loose leaf binder, strengthen the holes in the paper with the gum-on strengtheners. Do not use the spring-type binder, as this can easily spell disaster with lost pages. A good choice is comb-binding which is a little more expensive, but gives a better appearance and can have a printed cover rather than a stick-on label.

My final piece of advice is: before you begin, do go to a good stationers, get some prices, ask questions and then go home and decide exactly how you are going to do this project.

Definitely, people who have an interest in your registered name are going to thank you for your efforts one day. ○

1 November 1998" and lower down the heading "Members already paid for 1999" should have one year added to both. It then makes proper sense. One kind soul who worked out what it should have been, wrote to me asking "Did I know that the dates were one year out?" However they wrote at the end of Novem-

ber - after I had received most of the queries!

New Treasurer?

My circumstances have changed in the last year, and I am having to consider whether I will be able to continue as the Guild's Treasurer after April. I have really enjoyed my time doing this so far,

and really do not want to step down. It may be that the duties and responsibilities will have to be adjusted, with some items hived off.

With the role of Treasurer being so important, I shall obviously be liaising with the Chairman on this over the coming months. ○

Cracking the County Record Office – a first-time users' guide

By Julie Mansfield, Somerset Record Office

YOU can surf the net, scour your local library and traipse the corridors of the PRO, but at some point in your one-name study you will invariably enter the front door of a County Record Office. And what then? What should you expect on your first visit and how can you make the most of your time?

Understandably, the first-time researcher may approach with some trepidation. However, every year tens of thousands of people visit County Record Offices across the UK, and today's county archives are increasingly well equipped to face the thousands of genealogists and surname researchers who come through their doors.

The following article explains some of the common procedures you will encounter when you first enter a Record Office in order to research a family name. Whilst every office differs, there are certain key similarities in the way most operate their public service. By providing an idea of what happens when you cross the threshold, and why, I hope the less experienced researchers amongst you will be inspired to delve deep into the archives of a County Record Office.

First of all – why visit a County Record Office at all? What material should you expect to find there that will be of help to your research? Nearly every county in the United Kingdom has its own Record Office which collects, looks after and makes available the historic records relating to that county. Offices may hold records dating back a thousand years or more.

Wealth of material

These usually include records relating to the civil administration of the county, including archives from the county courts, county councils and district and parish councils; records of public services such as workhouse, hospital and police force archives; church records created by the Church of England, as well as non-conformist sects; and private records produced by local landed estates, industries, companies, families and individuals. There is, therefore, a wealth of material to consult.

The best advice to follow before trekking to the County Record Office of your choice is to contact them in advance. Always phone, write or e-mail to check that they do hold material that is going to be of interest to you and that the office is open and has space for you on the day you intend visiting. Some offices require an appointment, others do not take bookings.

But, while most try to accommodate all who arrive on their doorstep, you should not assume that

there will always be room for the long-distance traveller who has turned up on spec. Remember how popular family history research is!

Every time you use a County Record Office you will undergo a series of basic security procedures. Archives are unique and, therefore, irreplaceable. As a result, most services will ask you to show some proof of identity on arrival and it is therefore helpful to go prepared with some form of ID bearing your name and current address; a driving licence is ideal.

Some offices have their own registration system and issue readers' tickets specific to that county. Others are members of the County Archive Research Network (CARN) and issue blue CARN tickets which are then accepted as ID in other participating offices.

To pay or not to pay?

A majority of Record Offices do not charge for their services, although you should expect to pay for copies made from documents and microform. A small number of archive services, however, have found it necessary to impose an entrance fee, so be aware that you may have to make a small payment on arrival.

Having registered, it is the receptionist's job to prepare you for your session of researching. You will usually be asked to leave all bags and briefcases in the lockers provided. Equipped with your pencil (an accidental mark on a document made by an ink pen cannot be so easily erased) you are now ready to start the real business of researching.

The public rooms of most Record Offices have three distinct areas: one where lists and indexes are kept, another where original documents are consulted, and an area where visitors consult microform copies of original records. Do not be intimidated by the rows of researchers hunched over ancient volumes or peering intently at microfiche machines.

Everyone looks as if they know exactly what they are doing except for you! Do not worry; there should always be a member of staff available to guide you through the system and to give a helping hand during your visit. And many of you are well aware that family history and surname researchers are usually approachable people, always willing to share a moment of genealogical elation or frustration.

The lists and indexes in a Record Office provide a way for the researcher to discover what is hidden in the depths of the strongrooms. Most offices have a place name, surname and subject index. Whether on

computer or cards, these indexes are your first port of call to find out the type of records that are held for your area of interest. You can then consult the relevant list for a more detailed description in order to decide whether or not you want to order up the item out of the strongrooms.

The original document search room is where all shapes and sizes of documents, volumes and maps are produced for people to study. By filling in an order slip you are able to call out many of the items held in the strongrooms. The only restrictions are if the item is too fragile to be consulted or is temporarily closed to the public due to its confidential nature – for instance, some school, hospital and court records are subject to closure periods.

Every time an item is consulted, however careful we are, unavoidable wear and tear arises. To limit

“Every time an item is consulted, however careful we are, unavoidable wear and tear arises.”

damage to documents, most offices have safe handling procedures. You might be asked to wear gloves to prevent your skin's natural oils being transferred from the fingertips to the document; you may need to use a cushion to help support the spine of an opened volume or be asked not to lean on maps.

The supervisor in charge of the room will help and advise on how best to use the items you want to study.

One of the key ways to protect archives and ensure their survival is to make copies for people to consult instead. The microform searchroom in a Record Office is often the busiest room. Here the office's most popular documents are available on microfilm or microfiche. The types of record you should expect to see on microform include parish registers, census returns, electoral registers, various tax and rating records, wills and bishops' transcripts.

Original registers

Some of you will remember the time before microform when original parish registers were produced. If we continued that practice with today's level of interest, we would need a team of strongroom assistants to keep up with the hundreds of requests for registers every day.

Furthermore, the wear and tear on the originals would be phenomenal, and, as guardians of records, every office has a duty to their depositors to ensure that their records are safely preserved for the future. The self service microform systems that operate in most offices allow people to plough away at their own pace, taking fiche or film direct from cabinets in the public area without having to wait for documents to be produced. There is also

the additional benefit that paper copies can be made from microform without breaking the spines of original registers by repeatedly placing them on a photocopier.

There are, therefore, many benefits to the use of microfiche and film. The down side? Peering into a microfiche reader does not give the sense of reaching into the past that turning the pages of an original register inspires. Furthermore, even those of us with 20/20 vision are soon fuzzy-eyed after an hour or two on a microfiche machine. Copies are not always as clear as the originals and you may struggle both to read the handwriting and to follow chronologically the entries in the early registers. But do not sit in silence! If a fiche is illegible many offices will produce the original for you to consult.

Custodians, not owners

Although most Record Offices only allow access to popular genealogical records via microform, there is no thought of destroying the originals. Often the archives are the property of other institutions, such as the Church of England or the County Council, and are deposited with the Record Office on loan. We are often custodians of the records, not owners. And although new microform copies and CD-ROMS may be made from master microform as opposed to original registers, it is essential to keep the originals safe within the strongrooms for those times when the only way to understand the document is to see it in the flesh.

Most visitors quickly master the mysteries of the Record Office, and soon join the ranks of goggle-eyed researchers scouring the records for that elusive name. Systems are not designed to fox and fool, and staff are available to assist and advise whenever possible.

So approach your Record Office with confidence, and I hope that you also go equipped with that one essential requirement that is needed by all researchers – good luck! ○

THE AUTHOR

JULIE MANSFIELD first became interested in archives whilst studying history at York University. Having graduated in 1994, she worked at the Dorset County Record Office for a year as a graduate trainee before accepting a place on the Archives Administration MA course at Liverpool University.

She qualified in July 1996 and soon afterwards became assistant archivist at the Somerset County Record Office in Taunton, with particular responsibilities for creating a satellite archive service operating in local libraries for the new unitary area of North Somerset. ○

Land Tax records are a worthwhile source for family historians

By Janet Heskins



NO-ONE enjoys paying tax. I am sure that this applied equally to those who were liable to pay Land Tax, including many of our ancestors. For most of us tax is deducted at source, but during the times when Hearth Tax, Window Tax and Land Tax were gathered, lists of those liable and the amounts owed were recorded by parish officials.

Land tax, in the form in which it existed until 1963, was introduced during the reign of William III and Mary II in 1693 as a means of paying for expensive continental wars. Hearth tax, then the only direct tax and an unpopular means of raising revenue, was discontinued in 1689. Some £40 million needed to be raised by various means, of which Land Tax was to be the most important. The tax was a standby for war finance throughout the 18th century. Public opinion must have changed considerably in the 60 or so years since the levying of Ship Money on non-maritime counties was a contributory factor in the events leading up to the Civil War.

Properties were assessed in 1692 in preparation for the first payments to be made in 1693. Properties worth 20 shillings per year and more were liable to the tax, which was levied at four shillings in the pound. Once the rateable value had been set the amount of revenue was ensured. The amount of money to be paid by a parish was set but the amount paid by individuals could be varied to make the same total amount, but this was unusual.

The Land Tax did not always provide sufficient revenue to meet the government's expenditure. Other means of raising money included the introduction of a lottery, although the government did not take a slice of the money raised. The lottery was linked to loans made to the government which carried rates of interest up to 14%, so a person who won the lottery did very well indeed.

Some of the earlier Land Tax records do exist but the returns gained in importance in 1780 because these returns were used to identify those who were

eligible to vote in parliamentary elections. Ownership of the property was given in the returns to the Clerk of the Peace, as may be the name of the occupant. However, the "proprietor" may not have been a freeholder but a copyholder, or a long leaseholder, and the "occupant" may be a tenant or a sub-tenant. These distinctions may have some interest to the family historian who wants to know what the social position of an ancestor was within the local society.

A county-by-county list of the surviving Land Tax records can be found in *Land and Window Tax Assessments*, by Jeremy Gibson, Mervyn Medlycott and Dennis Mills¹. There are also useful articles at the start of the booklet giving background to the two taxes and where the records may be found. This is expanded in the main part of the booklet.

I was introduced to the Land Tax records when in Gloucestershire as part of my summer holiday this year. I had passed by the carousel of microfiches several times before I succumbed to the urging of a friend to look at the information. Once I had started I went through all 50 years. The parish in which I was most interested was Horsley in Longtree Hundred, as that was where my HESKINS ancestors lived during this period. Not all of the Hundreds have been filmed, but those in which I was most interested were represented. I understand the original records were far more time-consuming to use. Microfiche makes the search much quicker.

The microfiche records are for 1780 until 1832 or thereabouts. During this time the records were kept by the Clerk of the Peace in the Quarter Sessions because the information was used to identify those eligible to vote. My approach was to look at records for every five years to get the general picture. I then returned to make notes on the intervening years. I recorded the information much as it was written, in columns. The table (below left) shows part of the record for 1826. The assessor for this year was Thomas Heskins.

Rental	No.	Proprietor	Occupier	Description	Sum assessed
£3-00-00	82	Edward Bliss	Osborn	house	3/0d
£1-00-00	156	Jno Heskins	himself	house	1/0d
£11-00-0	157	Mr Bliss of London	late Mrs. Hornblower	house and garden	9/6d
£1-00-00	237	Jno Heskins	himself	house	6d
£1-00-00	238	Ben. Wilkins	himself	house	6d
£1-07-00	279	Francis Heskins	himself	house	1/0d
£9-10-00	311	W.B. Smith	Thomas Heskins	Boot Inn	8/8d
£5-12-00	312	" "	" "	land	8/8d
£1-10-00	378	Jno Heskins	Jno Hillier	house	1/0d
£2-10-00	446	Thos Dauncey	Jno Heskins	land	2/11d
£1-00-00	448	churchyard	Jno Heskins	land	1/0d

This list contains only names with which I am concerned, but some points of general interest are illustrated. The properties are numbered in this list, as they are for several years on either side. The assessments vary considerably but are linked to the value of the property. Family links are demonstrated; e.g.

John Heskins and Benjamin Wilkins are related through marriage and seem to be living in adjoining properties. John Heskins was a butcher and may have been grazing his animals in the churchyard. By 1831 Thomas Heskins was the proprietor of the Boot Inn. Other links became clearer when the whole run of records was considered.

When looking at the records for the Longtree Hundred, Gloucestershire, which included Horsley, I noted that the records were missing for a nearby area for many years on the run. I also noted that, whereas Horsley had pages of entries, Chavenage had the name of the Lady of the Manor and few others. This is what might be found in any area. In other words, the records vary considerably in availability and content.

Other sources

What of other sources? Samuel Rudder was the author of *A New History of Gloucestershire*, published in about 1780. This book gives the author's view of Gloucestershire parishes at that time. In each case he states the amount of Land Tax payable by the parish. Horsley was assessed at £120-7s-4d in 1770. The village is described, as are the inhabitants: "The clothing business hath encouraged great numbers of families to settle here, but the manufacture declining of late, the poor are very burdensome, for want of employment, but much of their wretched condition is owing to idleness and bad habits." Not a very happy picture, but the structure of the village was such that the poor were well supported by the Overseers of the Poor.

Amongst the list of those on whom a rate was levied by the Overseers of the Poor for 1781 is:

John Heskins for a house £3-0-0

In comparison, the following is amongst the entries for the Land Tax for 1781:

John Heskins (clothier) himself 9d

Other documents which contain information about the inhabitants of Horsley during this time include lists of freeholders and leaseholders and in the Court Papers Regarding the Manor of Horsley, a list of householders 1811/1815, the Horsley and Tetbury Volunteers (1798-1813) and many other papers specific to the area.

For comparison, I looked at the Wotton-under-Edge records, knowing that Francis Heskins and his son Henry Matthew lived there. The apprenticeship indenture of Henry Matthew to his father in 1815 has survived to this day. I could find no reference to the family at that date. The first sighting is in 1820 when Heskins, Parson and Lane are renting property, probably workshops, which carried a high rate of 16/4d. Francis Heskins was mentioned by name in 1827 when he was renting properties and land in Wotton-under-Edge town, assessed at 8/6d. In 1830 Francis is no longer mentioned, but Matthew Heskins is the occupier of a house rated at 6/0d. Francis was still alive. He moved to London and remarried in his sixties in 1842. He died in Witham,

Essex whilst living there, along with Henry Matthew and family. So I was able to fill in a few more details of my family by virtue of the Land Tax records.

Later, I decided to visit the Surrey record office at Woking to check out the Land Tax records for my mother's LISNEY family. Here I found that the records had been indexed and I have been able to extract all the Lisneys, with full names in many cases, a year when the name appears and the place where the property was situated. Twenty Lisneys were named in total and, again, these records can be compared with parish registers, records of the Overseers of the Poor and the Volunteers records.

Ancestral trails by Mark D. Herber² has a useful article on Land Tax which led me to extend my search to the Public Record Office at Kew. Here I learned about the Land Tax Redemption Office records. These records are only available at Kew and are found in IR 22 to IR 24. The records in IR 22 are parish books which show the name of the redemptioner, that of the occupier, the amount of tax and the contract number. IR 23 contains all the records available for 1798 in 121 volumes arranged by county, hundred, parish or borough. The information given is similar to that in the examples above. There is a reference number to the original redemption contract which may give some additional details. These contracts are in IR 24. The redemption contract was drawn up when a proprietor decided to pay off 15 years' advance tax.

The Gloucestershire records in IR 22 are in five indexed volumes, arranged by Hundred. The Horsley record contained no Heskins name but did contain a large number of names familiar from other records. These records extended to 10 pages and the redemptions continued up to the 1940s at least. Amongst them I came across some referring to Hugh Kearsley's family (member No. 791) and references to Nathaniel Hawkins, relative of Margaret Hawkins who introduced me to the Land Tax records.

From this small acquaintance of the Land Tax records, I would recommend other family historians at least to take a look. I would also recommend reading the articles in the *Gibson Guide* and *Ancestral Trails* to give a more complete overview than I am able to provide.

I am sure that the search will be worthwhile. ○

References:

1. Land and Window Tax Assessments, by Jeremy Gibson, Mervyn Medlycott and Dennis Mills, FFHS (Publications) 1983, ISBN 1-86008-054-4.
2. Ancestral Trails, by Mark D. Herber, Sutton Publishing / Society of Genealogists 1997, ISBN 0-7509-1418-1.

JANET HESKINS
Member 2281
117A King Charles' Road
Surbiton
Surrey KT5 8PQ

Navigating your way around FamilySearch on the Internet

By David Hawgood

SINCE its launch earlier this year, the LDS website, FamilySearch, has become a genealogical phenomenon. It provides online searches on the International Genealogical Index with 360 million names and Ancestral File with 35 million names. In this article, Guild member DAVID HAWGOOD, author of a new book, FamilySearch on the Internet, describes its facilities and also offers a comparison with the CD-ROM version.

FAMILYSEARCH is the overall name for the computer systems allowing public search of databases of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, more commonly known as the LDS Church. There are two distinct systems. One is the Internet web site, www.familysearch.org. The other is for searching databases on CD-ROM, available in Family History Centres of the LDS Church and some other libraries, but not available for purchase by individuals.

Both FamilySearch systems provide searches on three main databases:

- The International Genealogical Index (IGI), over 300 million entries of individual events like births, christenings, and marriages (but very few deaths and no burials) from many countries.
- Ancestral File, a database of linked pedigrees which span several generations.
- The Catalogue of the Family History Library of the LDS Church – many items in this are on microfilm and can be viewed at any LDS Family History Centre.

Web sites database

FamilySearch on the Internet also has a database of web sites containing family history information and a Source Guide providing guidance on records and search methods for different countries. FamilySearch on CD-ROM also has the United States Social Security Index of deaths and an index of US deaths in the Korean and Vietnam wars. At LDS Family History Centres and some other libraries, including the Family Records Centre, there is an index of Scottish church records. On the Internet you have to use Scots Origins to access those.

There are some other databases published by the LDS Church which are available on CD-ROM for public sale, but are not currently in either FamilySearch. These include the index to the 1881 UK census, Vital Records Indexes of various US, UK and Australian records, and Pedigree Resource Files of linked pedigrees submitted through the FamilySearch web site.

I will jump from that introduction to a sweeping

overall conclusion: for collecting large numbers of records for a one-name study, the CD-ROM version of FamilySearch is better than using the Internet version. The latter is very good when looking for an individual ancestor but bad at selecting and copying large volumes of data. The Internet version did become much better in November 1999, but I still recommend the CD-ROM version for one-name studies.

I have written books about both systems: IGI on Computer – the International Genealogical Index on CD-ROM, published by myself in 1998; and FamilySearch on the Internet, published jointly by myself and the Federation of Family History Societies in August 1999. My knowledge of the CD-ROM system developed over several years, sharing information with other family historians and preparing courses for the Society of Genealogists. My knowledge of the Internet system developed more rapidly, from my own use and messages on e-mail lists including the Guild's Forum.

Main menu

When you access FamilySearch on the Internet, the left-hand column of the screen shows a menu of the main facilities. This menu remains visible through most of the operations of the system. The main central area of the screen changes to query forms chosen from the menu, then shows results of queries. The exceptions are help displays and library catalogue searches, which don't use this "frame" system and can fill the screen.

The items in the menu are currently:

- "What's new" which also tells you "what's coming".
- Search for Ancestors – there are tabs at the top of the screen to choose "ancestor search" which covers several indexes together, "custom search" which accesses the databases individually, and "keyword search" which covers a combined index of websites and source guide documents.
- Browse categories – a structured set of subject headings leading to web site links.
- Collaborate with others – send e-mails to other users with similar family interests and announce your own interests by creating mailing lists.
- Preserve your genealogy – send information from your genealogy package as a GEDCOM file. It will be kept in the Pedigree Resource File and later made available for searching by all. If you want to thank the LDS Church for providing FamilySearch, the best way to do it is to send in your own pedigree to be accessible to all.
- Add a site – nominate your own or another web

site to be added to the list of links from the FamilySearch website

- Order Family History Resources – you can download software. You can also order data on disk, for example the UK 1881 census. Note that it will be sent from Salt Lake City, so taxes and customs clearance charges may apply. It is usually cheaper to order from the LDS Distribution Centre in your own country. The UK Distribution Centre is at 399 Garretts Green Lane, Birmingham, B33 0UH; Tel 0121 784 9555.

- About the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints – as well as telling you about the Church and clearing misconceptions, it will help you understand how and why the International Genealogical Index

for the IGI, you can go on to look at the first 200 records, and then view the rest of the matches in groups of 200. For any record you can view detail, including the submitter for Ancestral File records, batch and microfilm numbers for the IGI. You can download records to your computer in GEDCOM format, up to 50 at a time. You mark the ones you want, then choose "view selected records" at the bottom of the page to get the GEDCOM option.

If looking for specific information on one person this ancestor search is very powerful and convenient, much quicker than searching different databases on CD-ROM.

You can also select "custom search", choose a particular database, and get a search screen with extra fields. Figure 1 shows an IGI search screen. There are extra fields for batch number and microfilm number. Having selected a country, you can choose a state or county. The search shown is a parent search, looking for births and christenings of any children of "Henry Hawgood" and "Mary", in this case five years either side of 1812. You can go up to 20 years either side.

The figure shows the pull-down list obtained by clicking the mouse on the "Country" field. Once you have selected a country, the field beside it changes to "state" for USA, "county" for the British Isles region, and you can select one from a further pull-down list. But some of the constraints are awkward for one-namers. For example, if you use exact spelling, you cannot enter values for parents, spouse, event,

Figure 1 – a typical IGI search screen

and Ancestral File have been created.

- Feedback – send an email with your comments.
- Help – useful online help about the FamilySearch Internet system. It is worth looking at "Frequently Asked Questions", which sometimes describes temporary problems. For help about genealogy, see the Source Guide.

Ancestor Search

The opening screen of the FamilySearch internet site is Ancestor Search. Put in a question as general as a surname only, or be more specific with forenames and surname of a person, their parents or spouse. Similar surnames are grouped, but you can choose exact spelling. You can specify a country, a range of years and a type of event (births and baptisms are grouped together). The system searches across several databases and presents a summary list of the first 25 matching entries found in each.

For each database, and each region

year or place.

The parent search of Figure 1 gives surprising results shown in Figure 2. A child of Henry Hawgood and Mary christened in Wales in 1810 has the

Figure 2 – a surprising search result

forename "Wm." and surname "Henry". But a child, Mary, christened in the same parish in 1814, appears as we would expect, with the surname Hawgood. This comes from the rather odd assumptions about patronymics in the IGI for Wales. Up to 1813 the child's surname is taken as being the father's forename.

There is another peculiarity in this small group of records, which I had not spotted until I was preparing this article. On February 9 1817 there is a record

details of the source from the Family History Library catalogue.

The Family History Library Catalogue is useful in many ways. You can see what records are available for a particular place, what dates they cover, and often get their reference numbers at the relevant record office which holds the originals. For example the sources for the two Wesleyan registers in Figure 2 give PRO piece numbers, so I can use these to find the microfilms at the Family Records Centre.

Within FamilySearch on the Internet there is a database of websites. You can submit details of your own genealogy page. The process is not automatic or immediate, though. LDS volunteers look at the sites to decide whether they should be included.

You can also search for other people's sites with references to a surname of interest. There are about 45 words describing each website – usually the first words on the page, so when preparing a website make sure your first words summarise what is on the pages.

I will not go into further detail here, since I hope to make the preparation of websites the subject of a future article.

Conclusion

The FamilySearch website is deservedly very popular. To look for references to a particular ancestor takes at least five searches on CD-ROM, against one on the Internet. But downloading more than a few hundred records would be very tedious on the Internet. On CD-ROM it is straightforward and reliable. On CD-ROM you can choose a range of years, several counties, exact or similar spelling, and combine them as you want. On the Internet many desirable combinations are not possible. I also find the Internet version rather unstable – you get half way through a search and it fails. This is acceptable, though undesirable, when doing individual searches. But when trying to systematically download all records for one surname, it makes the system hard to use.

So I prefer the CD-ROM version for collecting mass data. ○

DAVID HAWGOOD
Member 193
26 Cloister Road
London W3 0DE
E-mail: David_Hawgood@compuserve.com

• For a review of David Hawgood's new book, *FamilySearch on the Internet*, see the Reviews section on Page 22.

• Recent changes to FamilySearch are described on the author's web page:
www.hawgood.co.uk/fslinks.htm

FamilySearch® International Genealogical Index™ v4.01 British Isles

IGI Record

Select record to download - (50 maximum)

Wm. HENRY
Sex: M

Event(s):
Christening: 25 Jan 1810
Dale, Pembroke, Wales

Parents:
Father: Henry HAWGOOD
Mother: Mary MORRIS

Source Information:

Batch number:	Dates	Source Call No.	Type	Printout Call No.
C081001	1799-1875	0105138	Film	1238692

Figure 3 – a detailed record of an individual

of John Hawgood christened in Wesleyan, Melton Mowbray, and a similar record for John Hawgood in Wesleyan Methodist in nearby Oakham. I am sure that when I look at the microfilms I will find they are both the same event.

Selecting one individual in the summary list gives the detailed record shown in Figure 3. This has useful information about the source. The batch number is nominally just the reference number used when records are entered into the computer, but it turns out to be quite useful.

There is a structure – the example has a batch number starting with C for Christening. And it is possible to see other records within the batch without specifying a surname, so you can see what other names occur in the same parish register or similar.

Batch numbers

There are tables of batch number against parish for some counties – look at the relevant county page within www.genuki.org.uk. The "Source Call No" in Figure 3 is the number of the microfilm of the records entered in the batch. For a small charge you can get an LDS Family History Library to borrow the microfilm if you quote this number. The "Printout Call No" is the microfilm of the computer printout of the records as entered into the computer. It is possible to click on these numbers and get on-screen

Marching into battle at the Family Records Centre

By Peter Amsden (Our man in the front line)

UNTIL recently, my entire experience researching into the past had been conducted in those hallowed halls of County Record Offices, learned societies and university archives – places with a cathedral-like reverence and where everyone communicates with curious whispers reminiscent of medieval cloisters.

There, the most embarrassing thing that can happen is to make the mistake of ordering up documents that turn out to be written on ancient, carefully folded parchment, the kind that sounds like a rifle brigade in action with any attempt to reveal its secrets. If the dust threatens to bring on a bout of coughing or sneezing, then the quicker you find the exit the better. You have the feeling that any such nonsense will bring the threat of permanent banishment. And as for being caught with anything other than an HB pencil...

Imagine, then, the trauma of my first visit to the Family Records Centre in Islington. I was accompanied by Guild member Polly Lawrence, who had kindly offered to show me the ropes in this fortress of births, marriages and deaths. As we approached, I should have been warned by Polly's slight increase in pace and that intangible "into battle" feeling.

The building is entered through an impressive modern foyer. Once inside, it is but a few steps into the search room, which is largely occupied with shelves holding the registers. We had arrived fairly early and there was still room to browse with some freedom, but there was an air of bustle to the place. This was not an archive, no-one bothered about HB pencils. And whilst no-one was actually singing or playing a flute, there was little to remind one of medieval cloisters. Indeed, the whacking great register books were difficult to manoeuvre with any semblance of silence.

For about 15 minutes I laboured with the registers in comparative peace, but then some coach parties must have arrived, because the place suddenly took on the air of a main-line station at rush hour. I was hit smartly in the back by one of the registers and turned to find it being wielded as a weapon by a little old lady. She made no apology and I didn't expect one, because it was obvious we were now on some kind of war footing. Somewhere a bell must have rung to indicate battle stations.

Within seconds I was surrounded by a heaving mass of people all grabbing at the registers, furiously turning over pages, scribbling notes and throwing them back onto the shelves again. They looked as though they were loading shells into gun breeches. I rapidly gave up the unequal struggle with the little old ladies, who seemed determined to

deprive me of even one inch of desk space, and chose the floor. Someone fell over me in their haste to get at a register which had just been returned.

From my vantage point I saw a sea of legs, looking for all the world like flamingoes in the brine lakes of Africa. Here the food was not shrimps, but snippets of information about who had been born, married or died. Gilbert and Sullivan could have done wonderful things with it. It soon became obvious that the registers with the older records were in much greater demand than the more recent ones, so I left the little old ladies to their battle.

Whilst there were far fewer people in the later section, there was something different about them, much more business-like. These were the professionals and they spotted me for an interloper immediately. They quickly saw that I was after the same registers as they were, and a ludicrous race developed because it was obvious that we were all scanning the pages in each register in sequence. All of this was conducted with great energy but in stony silence, apart from the thump as the registers hit the desk. Occasionally there was an irritated gasp as someone found something that had to be noted down. This wasted time and lost them a place. It was all rather like a handicap race, and I wondered if they came here to do this for fun.

Lunch was sandwiches and machine coffee. No finesse here. I suppose the nearest I have come to this environment has been in factory canteens.

It was time to move up a floor to where the census records are kept. Another bustling environ, reminiscent of some stockbroking office, the impression heightened by dozens of people peering into microfiche and microfilm readers. There are rules here about who can grab which machine, but I have never been a good follower of rules, so I used instinct rather than read them. Big mistake. I twice found myself sitting down to machines that had already been button-holed by someone else. They were not overly polite about it, though I muttered something in French and feigned ignorance.

Madhouse? Well, sort of, but if you go to the Family Records Centre you have to enter into the spirit of the thing. It's a little like playing rugby – if you don't want to get into a scrum, then you are probably in the wrong game.

PETER AMSDEN
Member 1053
Dunstaffnage Main Farm
Dunbeg
Oban
Argyll PA37 1PZ

Many curious oddities of spelling on the 1881 Census discs

By Peter Langford

One day about four months ago a package arrived through my letter box. It was my eagerly awaited 1881 British Census CD set. I quickly installed it on my computer and started to extract various bits of information. It was easy. Why can't everything be like this?

Then I saw a message on the Guild Forum. It highlighted some anomalies with the information on the CDs. It set me thinking and also raised my curiosity. I started to look at the surname index on the CDs – and was surprised at what I found.

Firstly, I found that there are 404,793 different surnames, which I'll call "ordinary" surnames. As we have come to expect with the LDS Church, these names have standardised spellings as well, so that SMITH and SMYTHE appear together when one searches for either of these names. There are 327,982 standardised names.

Of these ordinary surnames, 308,400 have just one standardised name each. This means that 96,393 ordinary names have 19,582 standardised names, or an average of about five per standardised name. However, this average is very misleading. I find it amazing that there are: 104 ordinary names for the standardised name of JEFFERY (includes Gaffery, Gafforey, Gaffrey, Gaffuri, Gafrey, Gefferd); 96 for REYNOLDS (includes McRonald, Rainold, Ranald, Ranals, Randlle, Rynol, Rynolds, Wrenall); 90 for GARRETT (includes Carad, Carrad, Carrod, Garad, Garaghty, Garatt, Garaty, Gared, Gareke, Garet, Garrett, Garety, Garioch); 86 for WILLIAMS (includes Fitzwilliam, Gwylym, MacWilliam, McWilliam, Wms, Woolliams, Wylam); and so on, down to two for ZUILL (Zuil, Zuill).

Then my curiosity moved to seemingly incorrect spellings. I noted that there are 2,405 ordinary names that contain other than the letters A to Z. What could these be?

As might be expected, a good number, 1,083, contain the quote or apostrophe character in names such as O'MALLEY and O'NEIL. However, some of these surnames are very interesting, as follows: A'LEE, ANDRE', BAMAJE', BEN'CHEL, BRES'A, BU'SHELL, CARRE', CLARBRO', CONEN'S. To take one example, BU'SHELL has as its standardised name BU'SHELL, and not BUSHELL. So if you are looking for that name, you would not find BU'SHELL unless you explicitly search for it. By way of confirmation, searching for BUSHELL finds only these ordinary surnames: BUSHAL, BUSHALL, BUSHEL, BUSHELL, BUSHIL, BUSHILL – as you see, BU'SHELL is not included.

What can this apostrophe mean and why is it used? Perhaps it is there to indicate an abbreviation.

Perhaps the enumerator thought words with an S at the end (e. g. CONEN'S) have an apostrophe, which is a common enough mistake in written English even today. Perhaps it was common practice, a local practice perhaps, as might be the case with MC'CARTHY, MC'CLELLAND, MC'CRAE and MC'DERMOTT. Again, you will only find these names if you explicitly search for them.

My next guess for other than A-Z is the hyphen and I found 1,236 entries. There is a reassuring point for the two double-barrelled names below, and for three-quarters of the others, too. Each half of the barrel has a standard name and this should help with retrievals where, perhaps, inconsistent use of the hyphen might have occurred. The third entry is interesting for its placement of the hyphen. Someone has suggested this might be of German origin.

<i>Ordinary</i>	<i>Standardised</i>
AMERY-DIOZ	AMERY
AMERY-DIOZ	DIOZ
AM-ENDE	AMENDE

There are also entries like H-HUNT that might be an initial alongside a surname. As stated above in the commentary for double-barrelled names, there are two standardised names for this, H and HUNT, and searching for either will find H-HUNT. But there are some double-barrelled surnames that do not have a matching standardised name. They include:

<i>Ordinary</i>	<i>Standardised</i>
BARING-GOULD	BARRON
CARY-ELWES	ELLIS
COGHLAN-WHITE	COLLINS

So, if you are searching for COGHLAN you would also get all 46,000 entries for Collins!

There are also 15 entries with 2 hyphens, as below, but no entries with 3 or more hyphens:

<i>Ordinary</i>	<i>Standardised</i>
CAVE-BROWNE-CAVE	BROWN
CAVE-BROWNE-CAVE	CAVE
DE-LA-CROISE	LACROISE
DE-LA-HAY	HAY
PINOT-DE-MOIRA	DEMOIRA
PINOT-DE-MOIRA	PINOT
SEBASTEN-A-TELL	SEBASTEN
SEBASTEN-A-TELL	TELL
SEE-AH-SEE	A
SEE-AH-SEE	SAY
SIDEBOTTOM-VARMEN-VAMENOR	SIDEBOTTOM
SIDEBOTTOM-VARMEN-VAMENOR	VAMENOR
SIDEBOTTOM-VARMEN-VAMENOR	VARMAN
VAN-DER-GUCHT	DERGUCHT
VON-DER-AHE	DERAHE

Now here is a tricky situation: 63 surnames con-

tain a zero where there ought to be an alphabetic O. Sixty-two of these have a standardised surname that also has the erroneous zero. The one that doesn't is THOMLINSON, which has a standardised surname of TOMLINSON without the zero. As you may have already discovered, you cannot type a zero into the surname field of a national search. However, you can paste a number, which I accidentally discovered when trying to find the LEATHERBORROW entry to expand on this part of the article.

Do it this way: in your word processor, type a name with a zero in place of an alphabetic O. Select this name and then copy to clipboard. Usually, this is in the EDIT menu, but you can also press the C key whilst holding down the control key. Start the LDS 1881 Census viewer and in the search window click once on the surname field and then press V whilst holding down the control key.

Wild-card search

The alternative is to search each of the regional CDs, since it is possible to use a wild-card at this stage of searching. Thus, searching for the name BONNETT (with a zero as the second letter) can be achieved by entering B?NNETT. But if you are unsure in which region the person might be, you will have to repeat this for each of the regional CDs.

Likewise, there are two names with numeric 1 rather than alphabetic I, so the complete list is:

O'NEILL, BONNETT, BORDOLI, BARTON, BELLORD, BEXOM, CODD, CONNICK, CONNOR, COOLEY, CONLON, CRAGO, CUBBON, DODSON, DURNO, ELLIOTT, FOX, FERIOD, GERMON, GIBBONS, GOODINSON, GORENSEN, HOLE, HOLLOWAY, HORBORN, LANSON, LEOTLEY, LEATHERBORROW, LINSOTT, MOON, MOCKFORD, MONTAGUE, MOTH, MINTO, ORFORD, PONART, POSEY, PARKINSON, PARROT, PEARSON, PINNOCK, PLAISTOW, ROADLEY, ROCKETT, ROSE, RICHARDSON, RODBORN, SOPPLE, SOLOMON, TANCOCK, TAYLOR, THOMLINSON, TROMANS, WOODLEY, WAINSCOTT, WALTON, WARNOR, WATTERSON, WHIDDON, WOODROFFE, WOOTTON, YEO, YOUNGSON; and PATRICK and SIMMONS

Note that HOLLOWAY, MOON and WOODLEY have two zeroes each!

Fourteen names contain a grave accent (like a single quote but angled at about 45 degrees and is on my keyboard next to the 1 key). They are: CARRE', O'BRIEN, O'BRINE, O'CONNELL, O'CONNER, O'CONNOR, O'GILVIE, O'GORMAN, O'GRADY, O'LEARY, O'MALLEY, O'NEIL, O'NEILL, O'SULLIVAN. You might need to search for names like O'BRIEN using a quote as well as a grave accent. Since you can't type a grave accent into the search window, you will need to use the copy and paste technique described above.

The letters of the alphabet, except X and Z, are also there as ordinary surnames. There is a fair chance that these are surnames where the transcriber could not read the full surname. The

instruction to transcribers was copy what you see (not what you think you see) and copy as much as you can. So an illegible surname might just have one letter transcribed. There are 96 two-letter surnames and 1,544 three-letter surnames.

The longest surname is SIDEBOTTOM-VARMEN-VAMENOR at 25 letters, which beats the second longest CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER by a mile, relatively speaking. The longest non-hyphenated names are:

WHITEBRICKLEYHURST
MITTERSCHIFFTHALER,
HITCHINGLONGBOTTOM
FORRESTJANEBOARDER
VANDERSTEENSHAATEN.

It makes one wonder if FORRESTJANEBOARDER is a surname, a given name and a relationship all in one word, but who am I to question the enumerators and the transcribers!

Watch out also for the use of Q without a U, as in QARTERMAIN, QANTLEY and QINN. And possibly someone with a "bouncy" keyboard has produced these surnames:

JJENKINS, JJEST, JJONES, WWINSOR, WWORLEY, WWORTHINGTON, WWRIGHT and WWYATT.

There are a total of 1,054 ordinary surnames with a double H, J, K, Q, W, X, Y or Z, and some interesting entries with six consecutive consonants:

ANDRRWS, ANNSTRY, BDRGLY, BLIRRRCHFIELD, BLWYDDUN, CAIRNCRRS, CHRSTRY, DYKYNS, FYTZWYGRAM, MCGLYNNN and SYNSTTUTIMUM.

The names with the largest number of consecutive consonants are: BRYCTZCKA, CHRSTRY, FYTZWYGRAM, MCCHRYSTAL, MCCHRYSTIE, MCGLYNNN, MCLYNCHY and WYRHYNKLE, all with eight - and I am being literal in my use of "consonant" by including Y.

Most vowels

The name with the most consecutive vowels is BEAUOAS with six, followed by BEAUIAS, BEAUORT, DEAUIORE, DONIEUIET, GLADIOIEA, MOLINEUEAU, RYEOUIERD and TALOUIOUS, all with five.

Some funny spellings, too, with extra letters: ABRAAABRAHAMS, CLEEEVE, EEET, EEEVES, FREEETH, GEEE, GREEEAY, GREER, KEEENY, ROSEN-TREER, SEENY, WHEELER, HAIIS, BOON, BROWNSWOOD, COOPER, COOTE, GOODER-SSON, GOODYEAR, HINSHALWOOD, MIDDLE-BROOK, MOORE, OODALL, WOODWARD and WOOLNOUGH.

Last, but not least if you have an interest here, these 31 ordinary names have no equivalent standardised name, so searching on them produces absolutely nothing:

YOYES, YUILIE, YUL, YULIE, YURIE, ZABISKI, ZAINO, ZALINGER, ZAMMARIA, ZANCE, ZANUZZI, ZAVAITAL, ZEIN, ZEISER, ZEMPU, ZENNER, ZEPERO, ZETT, ZETYSCH, ZIEGELSDORFF, ZIESINTZ, ZIMMERS-MANN, ZIMOEL, ZINCOWRY, ZINEMARS, ZINKEISEN,

Conclusion

So what does all this tell me? Without meaning to be over critical of the large and marvellous effort expended by the LDS and the hundreds of volunteers (I was one of them), I have to conclude that there have been a number of patently obvious errors introduced by the transcription process that could have been avoided. The erroneous typing of zero and one in place of the alphabetic letters O and I are the most obvious.

However, the main message I get from this sort of analysis and my own usage is that spelling is everything. I was helping someone find a person with the surname CASTREE. No amount of searching the national index CDs located this person until CAST* was entered for a regional index search. This found CASTRIE. Only one letter is different but, surprisingly, these names do not have the same standardised name and, therefore, looking for one does not find the other.

So what do we do about this? We have to think the way the enumerators thought. We have to hear accents and dialects. We have to remember that the material is difficult to read and transcribe. We have to remember that one person's reading of the

source census material might not be the same as ours. We have to consider alternative spellings by thinking laterally, by thinking of alternatives and by not believing information just because a computer produced it.

Finally, we must remember that we are looking at material on CD that is only as good as the folk who put it there; and they are only as good as the transcribers who created computer forms; and they are only as good as the original enumerators who had to write it down once and then copy it by hand into a consolidated return.

In other words, it is riddled with errors – but I wouldn't want to do without it for a moment! ○

• My thanks for their assistance in the compilation of this article go to John Marsden, Philip Dance and Alan Savins.

PETER LANGFORD
Member 1744
7 William Burt Close
Weston Turville
Aylesbury
Buckinghamshire HP22 5QX
E-mail: thomerson@one-name.org

My, isn't this sweet?

SINCE we revealed in the October Journal the existence of a bizarre spoof on the 1881 Census, other curious entries have been brought to our notice. For instance, how about this charming one below, found on the census at West Derby, near Liverpool...

This was brought to our notice by Merseyside member Harold Culling. It is clearly a genuine entry, which is both amusing and delightful. Obviously, besides having a great affection for his family, in filling in the census return with such endearing remarks George Zavier Segar revealed himself to be

that relatively rare thing – a Victorian lawyer with a keen sense of humour!

However, many entries on the discs offer unconscious humour. There were many Chinese seamen serving on British naval and other ships, who were enumerated either in port or at sea. Around 100 of them had the surname AH, which leads to some interesting entries like: AH WHY, AH SAM, AH JIM, AH TIM, AH SUNG, AH SOW, AH YEH, AH PING, AH GEE and AH HOY.

Can we really believe in a Chinese sailor called Ah Hoy? Well, as they say, stranger things happen at sea!

And, finally, we mention this only with the greatest delicacy, but there were some folks on the

1881 census with some very unfortunate names indeed! We do not intend to publish them here, but if you wish to discover them for yourself, then try entering some common slang and vulgar words into the surname field in the National Index.

You will find one poor girl in Paddington, on Greater London Disc 1, a 20-year-old draper's assistant called Lois Jane and with a surname beginning with "F". We do not propose to say any more! ○

Individual	Neighbors	National Index
Dwelling: 4 Derwent Square		
Census Place: West Derby, Lancashire, England		
Source: FHL Film 1341889 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3713 Folio 113 Page 4		
Marr Age Sex Birthplace		
George Zavier SEGAR	M	43 M Preston
Ret: Head		
Occ: Barrister In Practice		
Gertrude M. SEGAR	M	30 F Sunderland
Ret: Wife		
Occ: Looking After Me & The Family		
Mary G. SEGAR		3 F Liverpool
Ret: Daur		
Occ: Eating Sleeping & Talking		
Robert S. SEGAR		1 M Liverpool
Ret: Son		
Occ: Eating & Getting Into Mischief		

REPORTS • NEWS • EVENTS

Your guide to what's happening in the Guild world...

Members' one-name newsletters are now available for loan

By John Colloff, Guild Librarian

I HAVE prepared a list of 94 current registered one-name newsletters that are available for loan from the Guild library. Most of the documents listed are A4 and A5-sized newsletters and are available for loan by post. These are listed in a table on the next page, along with details of how to borrow them.

Guild members who have not yet launched their own newsletter, but who are thinking of taking the plunge, may find it useful to borrow these publications and see how others have done it.

As I have had a little difficulty in putting together the list, I would be grateful if members could draw my attention to any omissions of which they are aware, so that I can try to make good any recognised gaps. I also apologise for any mistakes and typographical errors arising from this listing of over 500 documents.

The loan system uses the ordinary mail, making it slow and clumsy. So I suggest making (where agreed and released by the authors) electronic versions of newsletters so that they can be sent cost free by e-mail to an interested member. Applications for this should be made via an e-mail to me at colloff@one-name.org, taking special note of the constraints described below.

Unfortunately, there are copyright issues involved here and it may take a little while – and may be impossible in some cases – to get agreement from the contributing member or group. Until I attempt to get clearance for such a loan on a member's behalf, I do not know how difficult this will be. So I await your requests to open up a system that, once working, should be quick, and of especial benefit to overseas members.

Having made those suggestions, from which only computer users can benefit, I have also been looking into getting a controlled loan system for ONS newsletters working again for visitors to the Society of Genealogists. There, in the members' room, the Guild has cupboards that contained books and ONS newsletters for members to borrow, but this has fallen into disuse. Now it has almost become an archive of the Guild's first 20 years, with many early newsletters and one-name studies that I am still listing and adding to the library stock lists.

These lists cover the Guild's holdings of

newsletters, books and fiche, concerning one-name studies, and will be published for members' information in the Journal, starting with the ONS newsletters received from 1997 to the present, which are listed in this issue.

Whilst exploring the cupboards, I discovered that the Society itself has a worldwide selection of ONS newsletters on their shelves on the second floor. Courtesy of Miss Claire Bullen, I have obtained a listing of the 350 names covered, of which 140 are registered with the Guild. Of course, I realise that this may only benefit the fairly small proportion of the membership able to visit London, but thought such a valuable resource well worth a mention here.

I welcome your views and comments on the above ideas and any other suggestions of what services members would like to see from the Guild library. Let me hasten to add that with a zero budget these cannot be too ambitious!

More on archiving

• Further to my comments about archiving in the October issue, I would like to draw attention to two relevant news items. The first is about Salford Library's space problems, which they are easing by the return of archived data to the donors if it is not prime source material. It would be prudent for anyone donating material to libraries or record offices to, wherever possible, retain a fiche copy of their complete work as handed over.

Secondly, I recently came across a somewhat alarming fact revealing how quickly data can become unreadable. I have obtained the permission of Mike Elgan, Editorial Director of the journal *Portable Life* to quote from his article "The Big Picture", in which he discusses the degradation of irreplaceable material relatively recently obtained (well, certainly in my lifetime).

Already, about 20 per cent of the data collected for NASA's 1976 Viking Mars landing is completely unreadable and lost forever.

Further, the 1960 U.S. Census was stored on now obsolete computer tape. Only one machine in the U.S. can read those tapes, and that machine is in the Smithsonian Institute.

From the context, it would appear that the one machine is a museum exhibit itself! ○

One-name newsletters in the Guild Library 1997–1999

One-Name Study	Member's Name	Mem. No.	Title of publication
ALLSOP	Waterall W	651	Allsop Ancestor
AMPHLETT	Carolan M B	912	River People: Amphlett Newsletter
APPLEBY	Talbot Ashby P	1620	Apple Tree
APTHORP	Apthorp J M	598	Apthorp(e) ONS
BLISS	Bliss T	514	Bliss FHS Newsletter
BLOOR	Bloore I	2448	Annals of Bloore Families
BRADBEER	Milward T	2573	Bradbeer ONS Newsletter
BRAUND	Braund C	594	Braund Society
CANTON	Rowlands S	264	Canton Connections
CAUSTON	Causton J S	2833	Causton ONS Newsletter
CAVE	Cave H	25	Caveman
CHECKLEY	Checkley C H	2146	Checkley
CLIFFORD	Clifford D	309	Clifford Association Newsletter
COBBING	Cobbing R	1669	Kith and Kin
CORY	Cullingworth M	2115	Cory Society Newsletter
COURTENAY	Anstey M	2379	Courtenay Society
CRAMP	Harper B	1446	Cramp One Name Association
CREE	Spathaky M	1785	Cree News
CUFF	Cuffe J	1029	Kinsman Journal
CYSTER	Cyster A	2084	Cyster Tales
DADSWELL	Nethercott B	287	Dadswell Family Bulletin
DUNCALF	Cole R	513	Duncalf Dossier
EAST	East A	1550	East: Points East
FERMOR	Clarkson S	1926	Fermor News
FIFIELD	Wells P	2599	Fifield Flyer
FLOYD	Floyd J	2619	Floyd-Flood Family Arkive
FRIGGIERI	Friggieri V	3226	Friggieri Family
GORE	Gore D	1014	Cornish Inheritance
GREENWOOD	Greenwood A	711	Greenwood Family
HAMLEY	Hamley B E	64	Hamley, Hambly, Hamlyn FHS Gazette
HANNETT	Moore C	2224	Hannett: Listing of Surnames
HARMER	Kelley T	1313	Harmer Family Assn Newsletter
HASKELL	Haskell W A	2386	Haskell Society Newsletter
HATT	Hatt B	1450	Hatt Journal
HILE	Hiles M G	2186	Peat Diggers
HOCKING	Stephen A	1238	Hocking Descendants Society Inc
HORDER	Horder A	2215	Horder: Surnamed Horder
HURCUM	Lawn S	2561	Holcombe and Hurcombe Ancestor
ISGROVE	Pooley K S	447	Golden Grove
ISMAY	Nixon D	2474	Ismay Informer
KIDNER	Kidner P	1724	Kidner: Origins and History of Kidner
KILLICK	Killick G	2398	Killick Society Newsletter
LANDON	Buckle B	1812	Landon Family Research Quarterly
LAUDER	Lauder M	2352	Lauder
LAVER	Laver HS	3175	Laver Invitation
LAWS	Laws J P	674	Laws Family Register
LAWSON	Lawson G	2178	Lawson Times
LEATHER	Leather S R	1594	Leather Lines
LIDSTONE	Lidstone A	87	Lidstorian
LINDFIELD	Lindfield A	1892	Longshot
LUCRAFT	Lucraft I	2517	Luckraft Newsletter
MARGRETT	Margrett B H	461	Margrett Magazine

One-Name Study	Member's name	Mem. No.	Title of publication
MARTIN	Martin A	99	Delichon Urbica
MERRY	Bhar J E	1494	Merry Magazine
MINNEY	Minney B	1488	Minney Newsletter
MORGAN	Morgan D	2180	Clann Morgainn
MUCKLESTON	Mackleston J	1886	Muckleston Miscellany
MURRELL	Murrell D J	1158	Murrells Miscellany
NEVITT	Nevitt T	2261	Nevitt Historian
NOKES	Nokes D C	1249	Nokes Family Tree
PALGRAVE	Palgrave D	103	Palgrave Chronicle
PERCY	Piercy S W	2958	Percy-Piercy FHS Newsletter
PLANT	Plant W K	402	Roots and Branches
PLAYDELL	Jarman D	864	Playdell Society Newsletter
POMEROY	Pomeroy A	616	Pomerology
PRIOR	Hoare J	1429	Family Connections: Prior FHS Newsletter
RAINBIRD	Rainbird R	1957	Rainbird Newsletter
REBBECK	Watten J	2334	Rebeck Reassembled
RELFE	Angell A	1138	Wolfpack Relf Society
ROSE	Rose G	1438	Rose Tree
SERMON	Sermon J	197	Sermon/Surmon Fam Hist Newsletter
SHERWOOD	Sherwood P J	2391	Sherwood Forest
SHREEVE	Shreeve S	2540	Shreeve Family Records Newsletter
SILVERTHORNE	Moore R	1291	Silverthorne Family Association
SONLEY	Turner J	1815	Sonley/Sunley Newsletter
STEAD	Mason S	2519	Stead/Steed ONS Newsletter
STOCKDILL	Stockdill R	2534	White Rose
SWINNERTON	Swinnerton I	127	Swinnerton Society Journal
SWINTON	Swinton A	937	Swinton Family Society Newsletter
TESKEY	McDonald K	1660	Teskey Newsletter
TOSELAND	Jennings F	2651	Toseland Clan Society
TREEBY	Treeby J S	2825	Tre(e)by ONS Newsletter
TRETHEWY	Kent A	2167	Trethewy Society Newsletter
TRITTON	Tritton A	2415	Tritton Family History
TYRRELL	Tyrrell A	830	Tyrrell Family History Society
ULPH	Ulph C	501	Ulph Family News
VINCENT	Vincent J C	2697	Lo! Vincent comes...
WADDELOW	Taylor E	130	Waddelow Society Magazine
WAGSTAFF	Kent B	1062	Wagstaff Society Newsletter
WINDER	Winder R G	930	Winder's Tale
WITHERIDGE	Witheridge J	1778	Witheridge Times
WOOL	Dees BL	2765	Close Knit
YELF	Yelf C	1904	Yelf Family News and Digest
YULE	Pryor E Y	2984	Yule Yool Yuille Zull Connections Agnewsletter Clann Attewell Family Newsletter Curbishley/Corbishley Origins Edsonian Farmery Families Moxon Magazine Naden Roots and Branches Pangburn Letter Rix Registers
	Rix M A	1328	

TO borrow any item, send £1 (£2 for non-UK residents) to cover postage and packing, either as a cheque/PO in Sterling, payable to the Guild, or in UK postage stamps or the equivalent in IRCs, to the Guild Librarian: John Colloff, 3 Milford Gardens, Appleton, Warrington, Cheshire WA4 5EF. You will, of course, also be responsible for paying for the return postage as well.

Guild reports and news

Join us at a country house weekend for Guild's AGM

THE Annual Conference and AGM of the Guild will be held from Friday, March 31, to Sunday, April 2 2000 in what promises to be the most splendid setting we have ever staged this, the most important event in our calendar.

The venue, Easthampstead Park, near Wokingham, Berkshire, is an attractive Victorian country mansion standing in 60 acres of beautiful parkland, built in Jacobean style in 1860 for the Marquess of Downshire.

With this issue of the Journal you will find a "flyer" for the

Conference and AGM, giving full details. However, here are some brief notes on the speakers...

Robert Harrison, Archives Officer at the House of Lords Record Office, will describe the Protestation Returns of 1641/42, one of the principal genealogical collections in the House of Lords, as well as other parliamentary sources for genealogists.

Guild member John Titterton will speak on what records are available before the Tudor period that will be of value to one-namers.

Jean Debney, also a Guild

member, will be giving advice on how to date Victorian photographs. Her talk will be followed by a workshop, at which members will be welcome to bring along their own photos to be dated.

Lesley Wynn-Davies, Volunteers' Coordinator at the Public Record Office, will be talking about "The PRO and the Third Millennium."

Town records

Mrs. Joan Dills, former lecturer in history and local history at the University of Reading, will speak on "Town Records for family historians", focusing on Berkshire boroughs between 1660 and 1832.

The AGM will be held on the Saturday morning - April the First! Book early now for what promises to be a fascinating weekend. ○

Enter your journal for Guild Award

ON the back of the pullout in the centre pages of this Journal you will find an entry form for the Guild Award for One-Name Periodicals. We announced the launching of these awards last year to encourage members to produce regular newsletters and journals to a high standard.

There will be two classes of award: for Category A members, and for Categories B & C combined. It is anticipated that the entries for the Category A award will probably be mostly society magazines. The winning entries will be announced at the Guild's 21st Anniversary Annual Conference and AGM at Wokingham, Berkshire, from March 31 to April 2.

In order to qualify for consideration in the awards, you must send three copies of your publication to the address given on the entry form, along with the form duly completed and signed, by January 31 2000. NOTE - they must be three copies of the same, not from different issues.

The judging panel will consist of Roy Stockdill, Editor of the Journal of One-Name Studies, Mary Rumsey, vice-chairman of the Guild (and former Journal Editor), and Jane Morson, books reviewer for the Journal. ○

Researchers who fail to deliver

CONCERN was expressed recently on the Guild Forum about professional researchers who fail to fulfill their obligations. Vice-chairman Mary Rumsey was asked to investigate the matter. However, she reports: "I have spent considerable time on the question of researchers who are paid money in advance and do not provide any research. However, I have received no information which could be regarded as firm evidence in this matter. Hearsay is not enough. If anyone has any evidence from direct personal experience, I would be glad to receive it.

"The matter was discussed at the last Guild Committee Meeting and it was decided to advise members that it is probably safest to use researchers who are members of the Association of Genealogists and Record Agents (AGRA). A reputable researcher will, in all probability, wish to enter into a contractual agreement with the client and expect an initial down payment.

"One cannot expect a researcher to obtain positive results at all times when engaged in genealogical research, as opposed to providing copies of more modern records (a record agent), since the sources may well have been lost. However, what I would personally expect in such a case, would be a full list of sources searched with dates and any other relevant information. Hypothetically this could be: 'No person of the name X was found in the parish registers for parish B for the period from 1700 to 1750, but the baptismal entries for the years 1710 to 1720 are missing.' " ○

Excellent turnout for first Liverpool Regional Seminar

THE Liverpool Regional Seminar on Saturday, October 16, was held at Rainhill Village Hall on the outskirts of Greater Liverpool. The weather was beautifully sunny, proving it does not always rain in this part of the world!

Over 40 people attended and for many it was their first GOONS regional meeting. As such, I feel that perhaps more meetings should be held in the more northern parts of Great Britain. I'm sure they will attract an equally new audience that will serve to raise the Guild's profile in these parts of the country. We even managed to recruit two new members to the society at the meeting.

My way

There was no specific theme to the meeting. Dave Hylands gave the first presentation, "I did it my way", which was an interesting account of how he became involved in genealogy and one-name studies.

This was followed by Roy Stockdill's presentation on "Publishing for One-Name Studies". In this, Roy let us have the benefit of his years of expertise in journalism and desktop publishing techniques. He gave many useful tips and advice to we amateurs as to the best way to

design the layout of a family history or one-name study journal. The use of images to enliven the text was particularly recommended.

This session was followed by a snack lunch, during which the delegates had time to look at the many displays in the large hall. Several had brought their computers and were displaying their one-name study results or demonstrating the new Mormon Church's 1881 census and British Vitals CDs.

There were a further two sessions after lunch. The first was a most interesting presentation by Geoff Riggs on the 1881 Surname Distribution Project. The project had been set up to map the distribution of GOONS' members' registered surnames in Great Britain. It had been a technically difficult and arduous task that had resulted in some delays in the project's completion.

However, all was now on course and the project was progressing smoothly. Geoff kindly brought to the meeting the surname distribution maps of those members attending. I have to say I was thrilled to receive the one for my SINKER study. If you haven't received yours yet, the wait will be worth while. One useful point from Geoff's own study was that he had shown that due, amongst other things, to

differences in geographical distribution, the surnames RIGG and RIGGS were not variants of each other but in fact two different names.

The meeting was rounded off by a General Questions and Answer session led by Harold Culling, President of the Liverpool and South West Lancashire FHS and an early founder member of the GOONS. There was a wide ranging discussion about genealogy and the Liverpool area.

Second city

An important point to bear in mind is that Liverpool was the second city of the British Empire in the 19th century. Large numbers of people were attracted to Liverpool from all over the country, and beyond, by its opportunities to create wealth. It was also a major emigrant port with millions passing through in the 19th century and some, of course, staying.

As such, many people now have some sort of connection with Liverpool in their family tree, whether known or unknown. The genealogical research facilities available in Liverpool and the Merseyside area in general are excellent and wide-ranging with the Liverpool Record Office being one of the busiest in the country. ○

Paul Young
Member 2509
Lancashire Regional
Representative

Forthcoming Regional Seminars

THE Guild's Seminars Subcommittee is looking well ahead to the future and has drawn up a programme into the year 2001. Venues and details of some of these events have yet to be arranged, but these will be announced in future issues of the Journal. It is the Committee's intention to take the Guild to as many members as possible around the country.

Greater London – Saturday February 19 2000

The Lambeth Mission, 3 Lambeth Road, London SE1.

As previewed in the October Journal, the theme of this seminar will be researching from newspapers,

including the Newspaper Library at Colindale, local newspapers and other records. You will find a booking form with this Journal. This seminar is bound to be popular with members in the South-East of England, so book early!

Warwickshire – May 2000

A computer theme, with speakers on using computers in family history and demonstrations of genealogy programs. Fuller details will be in the April Journal.

Further Regional Seminars will be held as follows: Wales, Tintern, October 2000; Hampshire, February 2001; Cambridgeshire, May 2001; Yorkshire, 2001.

Greetings from our New Zealand regional representative

WE are always especially pleased to hear from our far-flung members outside the United Kingdom. Here is a welcome letter from our regional representative in New Zealand, Lily Baker.

OUR New Zealand summer is on its way again and we do look forward to seeing our regular visitors from England, who arrive about November and stay until March.

Keith and Mary Meredith, of Gloucester, first came to New Zealand when I was an early member of the Guild of One-Name Studies and since that visit I was invited to be a Regional Representative for the Guild. I have not always been able to spend as much time as I would have liked, due to many other commitments that I have since taken on.

Keith, an Executive Committee member and Overseas Officer in 1987, wanted to make better contact with overseas members, so he duly turned up on my doorstep with his wife Mary for the first time. They visited other Guild members as they travelled around New Zealand and made some very good friends on the way.

Since then we have met many times with their regular trips to New Zealand or my visits to their home. Many times Keith Meredith has been guest speaker at our Hawke's Bay branch of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists meeting, and we have enjoyed every lecture with that smooth-sounding Welsh accent.

On the visit last summer Keith and Mary spoke of their trip to Antarctica and the family history sessions they gave on the cruise, and rounded off the evening with a talk on "surfing the net" and how it works.

Many of my "snail mail" enquiries about the Guild have been because of potential members surfing the "net".

Any day now I shall receive a call to say Keith and Mary have arrived in New Zealand. This year will be special, as we are the first place with a population to see the sun if it shines, seconds before any other in the world, and Keith and Mary will be here to share that moment we have called "The First Dawn".

In May I am escorting New Zealanders with Shetland connections back to Shetland for a "Hamefarin" and am hoping to meet Guild members when I tour Scotland, England and Wales on the way back to New Zealand.

Graham Tuley, the current Regional Reps Coordinator, has also visited with his wife to this area. I hope he will also travel back again to see more of New Zealand in the future.

Family history and all its related interests will make you friends and contacts that you can treasure for a long time if you are willing. ○

Lily Baker
Member 751
905 Wall Road
Hastings
New Zealand

Some future events

Sons and Daughters of Shetland

A SPECIAL conference to help those with Shetland Islands roots in tracing them is being held in Lerwick, the islands' capital, from May 23-25 (our New Zealand regional representative Lily Baker refers to the conference in her letter in the adjoining column).

There will be lectures, beginners' courses in Shetland genealogy, visits to the Shetland Archives and a guided walk through the historic lanes of Lerwick.

The events will be centred on the headquarters of the Shetland Family History Society at 6 Hillhead, Lerwick, Shetland, ZE1 0EJ, from whom details can be obtained.

THE 11th Annual Scottish Association of Family History Societies Conference will be held on Saturday, May 6, at the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queens Street, Edinburgh.

LINCOLNSHIRE Family History Society will be holding a weekend conference starting on Friday, September 1, at Bishop Grosseteste College, Lincoln.

They will also be hosting the six-monthly conference of the Federation of Family History Societies and the Federation Council meeting will be held on the Saturday afternoon.

The chosen theme is "Roses to Roundheads" and speakers' topics will include Henry VIII, the story of Katherine Swynford - mistress and later wife of John of Gaunt - research resources from 1485 to 1642, and ancestral homes and gardens.

Information (and application forms after March 1) from: Mrs. Brenda Webster, 25 Fen Road, Heighington, Lincoln LN4 1JL. ○

THERE seem to be a good many new indexes appearing on the Internet relating to trades, professions and numerous other specialist areas of interest. For instance, I saw mention of one the other day which covered brushmakers.

Obviously, these will be of great interest to members doing one-name studies and I am hoping to publish some of them in a future issue of the Journal. If members spot any which they think are worth adding to the list, please e-mail me with the URL, so we can try to build up a collection.

Roy Stockdill, editor@one-name.org



Reviews

SECOND STAGES IN RESEARCHING WELSH ANCESTRY, edited by John & Sheila Rowlands. A5 soft cover, 348 pages, ISBN 1 86006 066 8. Published and distributed by the Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd., 2-4 Killer Street, Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancashire, BLO 9BZ. Published in conjunction with The Department of Continuing Education, University of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales. Copies also available from John and Sheila Rowlands, PO Box 37, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 2WL, Wales. Price £11.95 + p&p.

THIS publication aims to broaden the understanding of the social, cultural, religious and economic background to the communities in which our Welsh ancestors lived. To have any success in Welsh research it is important to have some understanding of these subjects.

The book follows the same format of the very successful *Welsh Family History: A Guide to Research* and could well be thought of as a companion volume to it.

In 1991 a series of courses entitled *Second Stages in Researching Welsh Ancestry* was run. At first they were week-long courses, but changed to being held over long weekends. In 1995 it was decided that these courses should offer credits as part of the formal teaching programme of the University of Wales.

For economic reasons, it was rarely possible to re-run a course, but it was felt that there had been many valuable talks and that they should be made available to a wider audience. So the many lecturers were asked to contribute to this book. It was not only impractical, but also not possible, for all lecturers to do

this, so it was decided to choose themes and choose speakers around those themes to become contributing authors.

The book was then to take on six parts. The first five were to have the following themes: Religion and Society, Industry and Occupations, Documents and Specialist Studies, People and Places, and the Welsh at Home and in the Professions.

The final part and last three chapters were taken from the completed assignments that participants had done during, and voluntarily after, their course. The essays chiefly chosen were the ones that showed understanding of Welsh family and social life.

Anyone researching in Wales, I feel, will find this publication an absolute must. Many renowned lecturers have made available to us a wealth of practical knowledge enabling a better understanding of our Welsh heritage.

I found this book not only a total pleasure to read, but feel that it will become an invaluable aid in hunting down my own elusive Welsh Morsons! It now sits in a prominent place in the bookcase.

FAMILYSEARCH ON THE INTERNET, by David Hawgood. A5 soft cover, 16 pages. Published jointly as ISBN 1 86006 094 3, by the Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd., 2-4 Killer Street, Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancashire BLO 9BZ; and as ISBN 0 948151 20 X by David Hawgood, available from, Family Tree Magazine, 61 Great Whyte, Ramsey, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE17 1HL. Price £1.50 + p&p.

ANOTHER excellent publication from David Hawgood, this fantas-

Our round-up of some interesting new genealogical publications

By Jane Morson

tic little pink book provides practical advice designed to navigate the reader through the very successful FamilySearch web site, which has been provided on the Internet by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

The FamilySearch web site provides searches on the IGI, with its indexed holdings of 360 million names and Ancestral File with 35 million names, but that is not all.

There are searches on indexes of hundreds of millions of dead people, a catalogue of the Family History Library of the LDS Church, links to web sites of others who have published their pedigrees and other family information on the internet.

Mailing lists

It is also possible to e-mail other users with similar family interests or create your own mailing lists. If this was not enough, the site also includes the opportunity to preserve your genealogy, nominate your own or another web site to be added to the list of links from the FamilySearch site and order Family History Resources and download software.

This book explains in simple English how to get the maximum potential from FamilySearch. Amendments to the book and links to web sites mentioned can be found on the author's own web page at:

<http://www.Hawgood.co.uk/>

I recommend this book for anybody using, or thinking about using, the FamilySearch web site. It is an invaluable tool that has a place with easy access on my bookcase.

PORTRAITS OF THE ENGLISH, VOL I: PARISH CHARACTERS. Edited by Audrey Collins. A5 soft cover, 60

pages. ISBN 0 9536461 0 6. Published by Audrey Collins, 20 Ilmington Road, Harrow, HA3 0NH. Published 1999. Price £3.00

WERE any of your ancestors, a Beadle of the Parish, a Pew Opener, a Country Schoolmaster, a Parish Clerk or even an English Pauper? Have you ever wondered about the type of life they led? If this is the case, or you just simply have an inquisitive nature, then this book might be just the thing to satisfy your curiosity.

Heads Of The People was first published in 1840 as a two-volume set and was edited by Douglas Jerrold, who also wrote a few chapters. Jerrold was a liberal, radical journalist who went on to write for *Punch*, as did a number of the other contributors. Although the aim of the publication was to entertain the reader, the contributors claimed a "moral seriousness of purpose" by portraying the many faces of the English, with their faults as well as their virtues.

The chapters that have been reproduced in this book have been copied in full from the original, even retaining the spellings used. The only changes are minor alterations to the layout and punctuation. The reader is, therefore, able to embark on an atmospheric journey back in time to the early years of Queen Victoria's reign and experience the trials and tribulations of life in the 1830s of any of these English characters. This reproduction is an informative and entertaining addition to the bookcase.

The only complaint I have is that in my review copy although page numbers were given in the index, the pages were not actually numbered.

PORTRAITS OF THE ENGLISH, VOL II: LAW AND ORDER. Edited by Audrey Collins. A5 soft cover, 60 pages. ISBN 0 9536461 1 4. Publication details as for Vol 1, above.

THIS is the second volume of the publication reviewed above. This volume brings to life the lives of

a Policeman, Exciseman, Common Informer, Judge and Hangman. In 1840 the authors and artists of each essay wrote with their own individuality, without judgement, to try and preserve a record of each character's life by including "virtues, follies, moral contradictions and crying wrongs".

By doing this, these writers have given us a wonderful legacy, enabling today's reader to have a great insight into how these characters of law and order led their lives. It is always nice to see an out-of-print book being brought to life again and becoming a welcome addition to the bookcase. Also, this review copy does have its pages numbered!

BASIC FACTS ABOUT...USING EDUCATION RECORDS, by Colin R. Chapman. A5 soft cover, 16 pages. ISBN 1-86006-106-0. Published by the Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd., 2-4 Killer Street, Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancashire, BL0 9BZ. Price £1.50.

A WELCOME addition to the *Basic Facts About...* series of booklets. In this publication, the family historian is shown how useful British education records can be to their studies.

Records were kept over a long period of time, as any parent could legally send their children to any school in the realm from 1406, although many chose not to before the 20th century. All classes and ages of individuals attended schools. Records were kept not only about scholars, but they were also kept about teachers and tutors. In the relevant documents a wealth of background information is waiting to be found.

This booklet offers the reader the key to the content and location of education records up to 1918. Once found, the records can be most fascinating and informative.

I would recommend this publication for any bookcase. British education records hold an enormous amount of detail that can

help put some flesh on the bones of a family history.

MOONRAKERS: WILTSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY DATA. CD-ROM. Available from John and Pat Fleming, 173 Witcombe, Yate, South Gloucestershire, e-mail: pee-jay.wths@virgin.net. Price £13 (£14.50 to overseas buyers).

AS most of you must know by now, virtually all my ancestry is in Yorkshire (*writes Roy Stockdill*). Indeed, I have been told that I can be very boring on the subject! However, I also had West Country ancestors from Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Somerset. They were weavers who, when the West Country cloth industry was being throttled by the cheaper textiles produced in the mills of Yorkshire and Lancashire, uprooted themselves and went north to find work.

Thus, I was glad to receive this feature-packed CD of Wiltshire sources and interests. Slot it into the computer's CD-ROM player and open up the menu and you will be amazed at how much there is on the disc. To start with, there are hundreds of photos from all over the county of churches, towns, villages and scenes from old postcards – a positive cornucopia of Wiltshire sights and recollections of both modern and bygone times.

Then there are over 200 Wiltshire family trees and pedigrees, surname listings from the IGI and many GEDCOMs, which open into genealogy programs like PAF, Legacy, Family TreeMaker and Roots. Also on the disc are files of material from Land Tax records, personal stories and old documents.

The disc has been compiled by Mike Caswell, who runs the Moonrakers web site at:

www.moonrakers.com

I spent an enjoyable hour or so browsing this CD, and I can recommend it for anyone with Wiltshire ancestry. I have only one complaint – sadly, I didn't actually find any of my own ancestors on it! ☹



Letters

Your views on
issues in the
one-name world

Special collections at the Society of Genealogists

I READ with interest John Colloff's article in the October *Journal of One-Name Studies* and note your criticisms. I think he is being rather hard on the Society and the way it keeps collections of people's papers. The SoG has long been aware of the problems with the special collections.

Since my appointment in May I have made considerable inroads into the backlog of material awaiting cataloguing. In recent weeks, for example, one-name studies relating to the names GOULTY, NORMAN and PACKARD have been processed and are now available on the shelves in the Upper Library. Even if material is not yet available, there are now shelf lists so that staff and volunteers can relatively easily find collections in Store A and the Winter Palace.

Best place

I am also very concerned that Mr Colloff's article is encouraging GOONS members to deposit their researches with the Guild rather than at the Society of Genealogists. The SoG is the best place, by far, for their researches to go, for the following reasons:

- The Society is Britain's major genealogical library and, as such, is a major resource for one-namers and genealogists from all over the world. It is also easy to get access, either as a member or as a day visitor. The material is easily available for people to use. As a result, members' collections are likely to be more used here than anywhere else. After all, what is the point of donating material unless it is going to be used by other researchers?

- Great efforts are being made

to store collections in the proper environmental conditions which will preserve material in good condition. It has not been easy at Charterhouse Buildings, but I am determined that things will be much better if, and when, we move to a the new building.

Even so, matters have improved in recent months. Many of the collections have been reboxed in acid-free cardboard boxes. We have also embarked on a project to clean and tag collections to ensure that they can easily and safely be used.

- From January 1, with the support of the Computer Committee, the Society will be able to take collections in various non-paper formats, including many of those outlined in your article. In practice, however, we have been taking in material on disc for some time now. We are also happy to take in photographs – a large proportion of the NORMAN Collection, for example, is photographs – or tape cassettes and video tapes.

More information about this new service is given in an article which appeared in the *Genealogist's Magazine* in December. If members would like more information, please contact me.

- We are able to offer professional advice on how to preserve records in all formats. After 20 years as an archivist if I don't know the answer I probably know somebody who does. I am always happy to talk to potential donors about how to keep their records safe.

I am concerned that people who deposit their material with the Guild will not get the same service as they would from the Society. In particular, I remain to be assured that you can store material as well as we will shortly

be able to, and to easily make it available to potential users.

I am sorry to have written such a long letter, but have become increasingly concerned since reading about the matter in past issues of the *Journal*. I would, of course, be pleased to discuss the position with any reader. We should have the common aim of preserving people's genealogical research for future generations to use in a way that can be easily accessed.

SIMON FOWLER
Archivist

Society of Genealogists
14 Charterhouse Buildings
Goswell Road
London EC1M 7BA

Scotsman deaths lookup offer

OVER the last few years I have been working on an index of death notices in *The Scotsman*. This Edinburgh-based newspaper started publication in 1817 and continues to this day. My goal is to index all the death notices between the start of publication and the end of 1854, the year before civil registration started in Scotland. Once the index is completed, it is likely to cover something in the order of 50,000 death notices.

So far I have completed the following years: 1817, 1852, 1853, and 1854 (initially, I started working forwards, then decided to go back in time!). I have also indexed small portions of some of the intervening years. I hope to publish the resulting index in batches, but in the meantime would be happy to offer free lookups to fellow members of their registered surnames.

The index is purely a finding tool and is not intended to

replace the original newspapers as a source. For that reason, and also for reasons of speed and ease for me, I have not recorded the full entries. Nor have I recorded dates of death, ages, or anything more than the name, a brief description, if given, and the place of death. The only date recorded is the date of the issue the notice appeared in. In some cases this would have been soon after death, but for deaths overseas it could be many months later as news finally reached Britain.

Not just Scots

Many of the death notices concern Scots, particularly around Edinburgh and the Lowlands, but many deaths of people elsewhere in Britain are reported, too. There are also death notices for emigrants to places such as Canada, America, Australia, New Zealand, and vast numbers in India. The period covers some of the Crimean War so deaths are reported from there, too.

If you would like me to check the index for you (and, again, Guild members only, please) please write to me with details of your registered surname and I will take a look and write back with anything I find. If you have access to e-mail, I would be delighted to hear from you that way. My index is on computer and it would be very easy for me to reply to e-mail requests. If you don't have email, though, please don't hesitate to write to me by conventional post, including return postage, either a SAE if in the UK, or IRC coupons if overseas. I'm afraid I can't take any requests by phone.

Census mix-ups

If I might just mention another matter also, in his article on the 1881 British census CD-ROMs, Stephen Archer mentioned two county mix-ups: the major Sutherland/Sunderland confusion and a smaller-scale Essex/Sussex mix-up. A similar problem affects a small number of people living and born in Berwickshire, Scot-

land, but according to the census CD-ROMs born in Berkshire, England. If people are familiar with the birth parishes they may spot the mistake, if they are not relying too much on the birthplace search facility.

VIV DUNSTAN
Member 2847
1 Cupar Mills
Millgate
Cupar
Fife KY15 5EH
viv.dunstan@one-name.org

Combining two surnames into one

IN conducting my one-name study I have always recognised that there could be two separate sources of the surname SANDHAM. I can now increase this to three, having received the following correspondence from the USA:

"I must report that neither I nor my husband are likely to be related to the rest of the Sandham descendants. He and I both took the surname Sandham when we married. Previously, his surname was Sandhusen and my surname was Upham. We were dissatisfied with the usual prospects of keeping our own names, hyphenating our names or giving up one or the other, so we merged our names and became Sandhams instead."

How many others did this in the 1400/1500s and since?. Will individual choice of surname be the norm shortly?

RICHARD I. SANDHAM
Member 2267
73 Woburn Drive
Hale
Altrincham
Cheshire WA15 8NE

Guild attitude to common surnames

FOR a long time now I have been trying to raise the question of "common" surnames. Some of you may remember my spoof article on finishing the Smith

One-Name Study, published in the Journal last year. In that article I tried to put some numbers on the size of the task facing somebody doing a very large study.

Regional studies

My F(V)idler study will take me 10 years to get somewhere near finishing and I estimate that a Smith study would be 100 times larger. There are 3,600 F(V)idlers in the 1881 census. I've been in contact with 250 people about my study; factoring that up gives 25,000 contacts for the Smiths.

My work has shown that even with a small study like mine there are at least five completely distinct branches which cannot be genetically linked. My view is that for large studies, where there will undoubtedly be multiple origins, then we should allow regional studies to be registered, such as the "Smiths originating from Yorkshire" lines.

Obviously, if we were to accept this, then there would have to be safeguards about replying to foreign enquiries written into the Guild Rules, but this should be easily managed.

If we did this, then we would encourage more common surnames to become registered and help us lose the widely perceived view that we only cater for esoteric surnames.

GRAHAM J. FIDLER
Member 2325
Sedley, Mere Close
Knutsford
Cheshire WA16 0JR
graham.fidler@one-name.org

• *EDITOR'S NOTE: We have received a number of letters in response to Iain Kerr's article on the Data Protection Act in the July Journal. Lack of space has prevented us from publishing these to date. It is hoped to print some of them in the April issue, by which time it is also hoped the full implications for family history of the new DPA will have become clearer.* ○

Death from misadventure during the last waltz

THE following intriguing death notice appeared in the *Gateshead Observer*, a local newspaper in Northumberland, on March 13 1841...

"A few days ago, in the Bay of Marmorice, Lieut. Wemyss, of the Vanguard. He was killed by a fall down the hatchway, while waltzing on the deck with a brother officer."

We can't help wondering if there was an inquest and what the Coroner's verdict was!

GENBRIT genealogy
mailing list

Here comes the (near naked) bride

AN entry in the Orcheston St Mary, Wiltshire, Parish Register for 1714 reads as follows:

"John Bridmore & Anne Sellwood both of Chittern All Saints were married October 17 1714. The aforesaid Anne Sellwood was married in her smock without any clothes or head gier on."

Margaret Young
Member 2503

Buried in two places at once

THE Rev. William Wickens, the Rector of Eastling, Kent, wrote this sad entry in his parish registers on July 21 1684...

"my dear wife Rebecca died. her Bowels buried in the churchyard behind the Altar and her Body carried to her Fathers seat at Stratford near Bow in Essex having been married two years and leaving me one son William Wickins half a year of age. she was aged about 37."

Shelagh Mason
Member 2519

It's a funny old genealogical world

*A celebration of the
comic and curious*



A Plebeian gardener, his fruitful wife and their helpful children

AN entry found in the 1851 census for Berkshire, at an address in Oxford Road in the parish of St. Mary's, Reading, gives a curiously detailed insight into the family.

The head of the household, Henry F. Ellis, aged 38, described himself as a "Plebeian gardener and Chartist". He said he was born in the "City of Chimney Pots".

Ann Ellis, his wife, 39, is described as a "Fruitful wife. Household and maternal cares".

Elder daughter Mary, aged 15, is shown under occupation as her "Parents housemaid", and younger daughter Ann, 13 is similarly described.

Henry Ellis, the eldest son, aged 11, apparently did "Much work and little pay", while his younger brother, John, 9 "Helps brother and plays with the others".

Charles Ellis, the next son, aged 7, must have been a cheerful little soul, since he is described thus: "Goes to school whistling as he goes".

Thomas Ellis, another son aged 3, was also a good little lad. He apparently: "Stops at home and plays with baby".

Finally, the youngest of the

family, Edwin Ellis, just four months old, was "Nursed tenderly".

In the deaf and dumb column, an entry - presumably referring jokingly to the wife - reads: "Can hear the Church bells. Talks to her baby and wears specs when daylight grows dim."

Society of Genealogists
mailing list

Easy Peasy

STILL on census returns, this entry appears on the 1881 census at Old Ship Lane, Rochford, Essex:

Easey PEASE, an unmarried labourer, aged 22.

No doubt the name was a reference to how hard it was to put one over on the enumerator!

David Eniffer
Member 1595

He nose, yer know!

AND here is yet another gem from the 1881 census...

At 29 Reed Street, Stranton, Co. Durham, there appears Geo. H. Middleton & James Sloan, both of whose occupation is given as "Nasal Architect".

GENBRIT mailing list

Such a wealth of data...

LAST year in Copmanthorpe, Yorkshire, I saw the following inscription on a headstone...

"Sacred to the Memory of STEPHEN FOSTER (formerly of Gosport, Hants) many years Gunner of the Somerset Man of War and the Oldest Seaman in his MAJESTY'S service died March 17th 1808 in the 94th Year of his Age"

Oh, that all MIs should give such a wealth of information!

Penny Wilstrop Denby, Member 2837

Regional Representatives as at November 15 1999

AUSTRALIA

John Snelson
40 Tennyson Avenue
Turramurra
NSW 2074
john@southernx.com.au

CANADA *

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE *

BERKSHIRE
Mrs. Polly Lawrence
7 St. Nicholas Road
Newbury RG14 5PR
Tel: 01635 44836
Mobile: 0374 245436
rowberry@one-name.org

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE *

CAMBRIDGESHIRE *

CHESHIRE
Keith Plant
22 Chapel Croft
Chelford
Nr. Macclesfield SK11 9SU
Tel: 01625 860074

CORNWALL

Alan P. Gerrish
Goonraw Farm
Sparnon Gate
Redruth TR16 4JB

CUMBERLAND *

DERBYSHIRE
Ron Duckett
Outwood Hills Farm
Lower Outwoods Road
Burton on Trent DE13 0QX
Tel: 01283 561557
r.duckett@one-name.org

DEVON

Ian A. Venn
7 Sparks Barn Road
Paignton
Devon TQ4 5NT
Tel/Fax: 01803 525644

DORSET

Phil Sherwood
Rock House
20 Belfield Park Avenue
Weymouth DT4 9RE
Tel: 01305 770820
phil.sherwood@one-name.org

DURHAM *

ESSEX

Jess Jephcott
73 All Saints Avenue
Colchester CO3 4PA
jjephcott@aol.com

GLOUCESTERSHIRE *

HAMPSHIRE *

HEREFORDSHIRE *

HERTFORDSHIRE
Barbara Harvey
15 Park Avenue
St. Albans AL1 4PB
Tel: 01727 865631
barbara@harveyco.demon.uk

KENT

David Cuffley
55 Broomhill Road
Dartford DA1 3HT
Tel: 01322 223292
101321.3214@compuserve.com

LANCASHIRE

Paul A. Young
84 Lyndhurst Avenue
Mossley Hill
Liverpool L18 8AR

LEICESTERSHIRE

Mrs. Josephine Mason
103 Greenacres Drive
Lutterworth
Leicestershire LE17 4RW
Tel: 01455557172
jo.mason@btinternet.com

LINCOLNSHIRE

Mrs. Norma Neill
Colywell
43 Commonsides
Westwoodside
Doncaster DN9 2AR
Tel: 01427 752692

LONDON *

MIDDLESEX *

NORFOLK
Mrs. Mary Griffiths
20 Knyvett Green
Ashwellthorpe
Norwich NR16 1HA
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE *

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
Dominic Johnson
33 Redhill Lodge Drive
Red Hill
Nottingham NG5 8JH

OXFORDSHIRE

Dr. Wendy Archer
The Old Nursery
Pump Lane North
Marlow
Buckinghamshire SL7 3RD
Tel: 01628 485013

SHROPSHIRE *

SOMERSET
Ken Dilkes
Clematis Cottage
Whitstone Hill
Pilton BA4 4DX

STAFFORDSHIRE (EAST)

See Derbyshire

STAFFORDSHIRE (WEST) *

SUFFOLK *

SURREY
Martin Gegg
4 Little Orchard
Woodham
Addlestone KT15 3ED
m.egg@one-name.org

SUSSEX *

WARWICKSHIRE

Karen Naylor
16 Mayfair Drive
Nuneaton CV10 8RP.
Tel: 01203 398728
Fax: 01675 464802
karen.naylor@one-name.org

WILTSHIRE

Richard Moore
1 Cambridge Close
Lawn
Swindon SN3 1JG.

WORCESTERSHIRE

Derek Gallimore
The Grange
30 Pinewoods Avenue
Hagley
Stourbridge
West Midlands DY9 0JF
derek.gallimore@which.net

YORKSHIRE (EAST)

Frank Hakney
19 Church Street
Elloughton
East Yorkshire HU15 1HT.
Tel: 01482 668340
fhakney@aol.com

YORKSHIRE (WEST)

See Yorkshire (East)

YORKSHIRE (NORTH) *

IRELAND *

NEW ZEALAND

Mrs. Lily Baker
905 Wall Road
Hastings.

SCOTLAND

SCOTLAND (NORTH)
Graham Tuley
26 Crown Drive
Inverness IV2 3NL.
Tel: 01463 230 446
Fax: 01463 230 446

SCOTLAND (SOUTH)

Dr. James Floyd
84 Pentland Terrace
Edinburgh EH10 6HF
Tel: 0131 445 3906
j.floyd@bgs.ac.uk

SOUTH AFRICA

Brian Spurr
70 Hunters Way
Durban North
KwaZulu-Natal 4051.
bspurr@nn.argus.co.za

UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES (EAST)
Dr. John Cookson
13203 W. Heritage Woods Pl.
Midlothian VA 23112
cookson@one-name.org

UNITED STATES (WEST) *

WALES

WALES (NORTH & MID)
Ronald Harlond-Sanders
43 Rivulet Road
Wrexham
North Wales LL13 8DU
Tel: 01978 291035

WALES (SOUTH & WEST)

Geoff Riggs
Peacehaven
Badgers Meadow
Pwllmeyric Chepstow
Gwent NP6 6UE.
Tel: 01291 626417

CO-ORDINATOR

See Scotland (North)

* Vacant

Vol 7 Issue 1 January 2000

Journal of One-Name Studies, January 2000
The quarterly publication of
the Guild of One-Name Studies
ISSN 0262-4842
£2.00 when sold to non-members