

The Journal Of
ONE-NAME STUDIES



VOL.1 NO.10

SPRING 1984

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

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Guild Emblem designed by member David Pulvertaft

Contributions to future issues of this Journal
should be sent to the Editor at the address given.

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

THE JOURNAL OF ONE NAME STUDIES

A continuation of the NEWSLETTER of the Guild of One-Name Studies
Volume One.No.10 Issued Quarterly Spring 1984

<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>Page</u>
Editor's Comment	164
A Surname used as a Christian Name - J.Hitchon	165
Keeping your Family Records - The Editor and others	166
Totalling up the Thirkills - Eunice Wilson	172
Meet your Secretary	174
Contacting others of your name	176
The Family of Duncalf - Mrs.Anne Cole	177
Heraldry & the One-Namer - I.S.Swinnerton	178
One-Upmanship from Down-Under - F.N.Filby	180
Letters to the Editor	182
Publications Received - Member's Journals Reviewed	184
Committee News	186

Editor's Comment

1984 sees two important milestones in Family History. The Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy & Heraldry (the oldest provincial Society) celebrates its 21st. Birthday and the Federation of Family Histories its 10th. Many of the Guild are members of one or both and we send our congratulations to both and our Best Wishes for their continued success.

The last two issues were produced using a 12 point Letter Gothic typeface reduced by approximately 30%. This has not proved to be universally popular and so this issue and the next are being set in a 10 point Courier typeface reduced by approximately 40%. The two after that will be set in 12 point Elite un-reduced and we will then hold an opinion poll to see which the majority prefer.

I am disappointed at the lack of articles by members which means that far too much of this has had to be written by me. In another journal I saw a comment that some magazines were becoming dull and heavy (I have a feeling that ours was included in this censure) and that all too often they consisted of articles by the same person or persons riding a particular hobby-horse.

If members do not contribute what is the alternative?

Perhaps some of you are put off by what people might think of your efforts. Dont be. It is not necessary to have a degree in English to put pen to paper. It is well known that I lay claim to being nothing other than an ignorant soldier yet judging by your letters, you find my articles understandable and interesting. If I can do it, so can you! Just be yourself and write a few words on an aspect of One-Name that particularly interests you, a source that you have found useful or a problem that you cannot solve.

Come along - have a try.

Have you labelled up all your photographs (and slides!) yet as I appealed to you to do in this column last year? Yes, I know you mean to but when? Do it now while the winter nights are still with us and you have the opportunity, soon it will be Spring and you will be off taking more! These, of course, you will do as soon as they are printed - yes of course you will.

I am rather surprised that nobody has taken up Mr. Leeson's point in his letter in the last issue about the registration of One-Name Societies. This has always been a contentious point, many societies feel that this should be the case but it is not, the Guild Registration is in the name of a person whereas in that society there are probably several people researching the name on behalf of their fellow members.

What do you think?

A SURNAME USED AS A CHRISTIAN NAME

JOHN HITCHON

Whilst extracting all HITCHON entries from the GRO and Probate Indexes I have come across a number of instances of the surname being used as a christian name. So far I have found eight individuals called Hitchon HITCHON. Why I do not know. It cannot be to keep the name alive in these cases, they are all males. Did the godparents give the child's surname when asked "to name this child" and it was accepted and used by the Vicar? If so why were they all boys?

Then while searching for HITCHON graves in Burnley I spotted the grave of Hitchon eldest son of the late Joshua FIELDEN who died 1825 aged 15 years. Since then I have found other tombstones with HITCHON used as a christian name which have subsequently been supported by entries in Probate Indexes or in the IGI. Strangely one churchyard is particularly rich in HITCHON christian names, that at Worsthorst near Burnley.

The tally to date is:-

Hitchon ASTIN	1858-1911
John Hitchon ASTIN	1880-1956
Hitchon CHADWICK	1820- ?
Hitchon CHADWICK	1891-1961
Wm.Hitchon CLEGG	1839-1874
George Hitchon CUDWORTH	1888-1901
George Hitchon CUDWORTH	1848-1903
Hitchon FIELDEN	1810-1825
Peter Hitchon HANSON	1821-1835
Hitchon PICKLES	1809-1892
Hitchon PICKLES	1834- ?
Hitchon PICKLES	1847-1853
John Hitchon PILKINGTON	1881-1895
Hitchon SAGAR	1874-1924
Hitchon SMITH	1848-1912

Locating these has been haphazard, almost all have come from gravestones. Can anyone suggest a more logical way of finding them?

(John Hitchon, 89 Foley Rd. East, Streely, Sutton Coldfield B74 3JB)

KEEPING YOUR FAMILY RECORDS

I had written Part II of this series for this issue but my first article produced a spate of letters and comments disagreeing with me (as I had expected and hoped) so there is no room for it and it will have to wait for the next issue.

However, I do think one or two readers have jumped the gun a little. Perhaps I did not make it clear that my records were in several sections and that the first article only dealt with the filing of source material from Public Records. For personal records I have individual and family files and a master card index which will be described in the next article.

I also think that one or two readers did not read my words closely enough. I hoped I had made it clear that my system was one that I had evolved over the years and which suited me. I did not say it was the right system or the only possible one. I put it forward as a suggestion for newcomers and for debate. One or two of the replies were a bit arrogant - I was wrong and they were right! By all means disagree, that is how we can compare, evaluate and learn but it is a brave man who will claim infallibility!

At the end of the day it is up to the reader to pick out the system, or points from a system, that suits him best.

* * * * *

KEEPING MY FAMILY RECORDS

J.C. HALBROOKS

Your article on the keeping of family records (Winter 1983) forces me to write this letter to offer a rebuttal to your suggested method of information storage. The methods given below fly in the face of your, and standard procedure, recommendations but they have served me well in active research. I once had 15 custom-made 2" binders with the data in them. Nice looking on the desk, yes; workable, no. The system suggested below is simpler than what you suggest and it improves productivity as data is readily located and it brings otherwise disconnected facts about a person together.

Anyone doing a serious one-name study should first purchase an office filing cabinet of four or five drawers rather than the notebooks you suggest. Many of the divisions you suggest (RO addresses, photos, libraries etc.) become SECTIONS of the filing cabinet. The use of 'Pendaflex' type hanging folders works the best for organisation within the drawers.

ALL information gathered about a family member is NOT entered into the file cabinet nor onto any form of notebook paper. This is the cardinal error most genealogists make! Enter the data onto 3 x 5 cards. One reference per card including the citation of the reference of the source. Several examples are enclosed so the general layout may become apparent.

These information cards are stored in two files, the unidentified references and the identified ones, filed in alphabetical order in both cases.

The filing of the unidentified cards brings together all references about a given name automatically. You may then notice connections between several cards of a given first name that would not have been noticed if the same information resided in a collection of notebooks.

The identified cards provide an automatic index to the identified lines. When used in conjunction with a computer based data system it provides the search function that is impossible with a micro working on a large database. It also has several other advantages, 1, it provides a system that will enable the researcher to continue no matter what happens to the computer and its discs of data, and 2, it allows the information to be duplicated for use by others without any concern to computers and their many compatibility details.

It could seem that the writing of reference and library data on each card is not truly needed but it is. If multiple references from the same source are found in a library, only the first card will have the complete citation listed. Others can simply have the page numbers written in the library and they are all rubber-banded together. Outside the library rubber stamps can be used to imprint the redundant data. This maximises library time, which is precious, and puts as much of the necessary donkey work into time which is not as precious.

This system has been a proven success in my 18 years of research filling about 15 filing drawers with information and generating an estimated 6000 'unidentified', 8000 'identified' and 11000 'computer data base index' cards.

Sorry to have so quickly climbed on my soapbox but I hate to see methods that are not generally appropriate suggested. Excuse the jest but should I write the rebuttal on computer data bases now or wait until you write on them? My method is different from the 'accepted' one but it is cheap and effective. It also allows a system of any number of megabytes of information to be accessed by 48K of RAM. Mine now has about 11 megabytes of information on it but that is another rebuttal.

(J.C.Halbrooks, RFD Box 106B, Sterling CT, 06377 USA.)

(Unfortunately the photocopies of of the filing slips sent by Mr.Halbrooks were not clear enough to reproduce.)

With reference to your request for descriptions of filing systems (Vol.1 No.9), I've been engrossed in this "hobby" for about sixteen years and after much floundering around through trial and error, I've finally come up with a system which works for me.

I, too, use loose-leaf binders but in a completely different way to your system. I have a large binder for each family branch (or surname) and my notes are kept in it in the following order :

- a. chronologically beginning with the earliest generation working up to the present (for men only - daughters are filed under their father's names).
- b. under each person I keep all material found on him beginning with his birth certificate or proof of baptism; schooling; marriage; children; career; death; etc. so that it is relatively easy to find details quickly when needed.

Needless to say, some surnames have only one binder while others have several, such as my Ricketts. I have three binders for my own family; one for another line and two miscellaneous.

In conjunction with these "fact" binders, I also have 100-page loose-leaf albums and again have arranged them chronologically beginning with the earliest family member for whom I have pictures, working through each line separately - for instance if generation one has two sons, I do son No.1 and all his descendants and then go back to son No.2 and follow his line to the present day. It works well. The photo album can thus be used separately or in conjunction with "fact" files.

To complement this system I also use a card file for quick reference. Actually, I originally began with the cards but then found I needed something more - hence the binders. The cards are 4" x 6" and are called "Personal Record Cards" - available through S.of G. Brief details are kept on these so that at a glance one may see dates and places of birth, marriage and death, parents, spouse and children, and a simple numbering system is used for cross-reference. It is time-consuming to keep the cards up-to-date but well worth the effort. I also use 3" x 5" cards for all the miscellaneous Ricketts's I haven't been able to fit anywhere yet; this size is used mainly because I had several metal file boxes given to me !

I trust this description makes sense and is helpful.

(Mrs.Sarah A.Dyson, 24 Boccock Place, St.Albert, Alta.T8N 2K3 Canada)

"Good order is the foundation of all good things", wrote Edmund Burke, but if he had been engaged in One-Name Studies I think he may have had doubts about Colonel Swinnerton's arrangement of family records according to the type of record, i.e. into Census Returns, Monumental Inscriptions, Parish Registers, and so forth.

What is needed is an arrangement based on locality and the personal name, bringing all types of record for each name together so that they can be viewed as a whole. Most of us will already have worked out a set of loose-leaf files divided first by county and within each county alphabetically by parish. Each parish is divided alphabetically by name chronologically, viz.

Shropshire
Stottesdon
James Watmore 17th cent.
James Watmore 18th cent.

Under each name I would wish to include all references to the name, parish registers, will abstracts, court records, census returns, monumental inscriptions, and so forth.

Card indexes attempting to cover every name, I have found quite beyond me. There are too many names and the cards (even A5 ones) cannot carry enough information. They do not give the overall conspectus an A4 page can do.

Some useful indexes that can be maintained, however, include Couples, e.g. for the Watmore family in chronological order:

1679 William and Margaret Cleobury Mortimer
1682 William and Margaret Worcester

who may, or may not, be the same couple and await further evidence. Another useful list is of in-laws in surname order with date, thus :

Crump 1603 Stottesdon (Joyce m. James Watmore)
Crump 1684 Ribbesford (Joan m. William Watmore)

A problem which dogs me is the storage of documents too large for A4 files, such as probate records, indentures, deeds, maps and extensive pedigrees. At present, these are in an old newspaper binder of stiff boards held with brass pillars. Does anyone have a better idea ?

(G. Whatmore, Wigley Stoke Bliss, Tenbury Wells, Worcs. WR15 8GH)

Editor's Note: I keep mine in A3 Books with polythene pockets this has the advantage of protecting the originals as well. On the market also are A3 polythene filing pockets pre-folded to A4 size and punched for use with A4 ring binders.

How much I agree with your correspondent (Dr. J. D. Hodsdon, Vol. 1 No. 9, p. 158) in his plea for 'NOT the listing, without comment, argument or point, of chunks of data from individual family history delvings'. When I joined the Guild, I purchased the back numbers of the Journal expecting to find them full of useful ideas but I quickly lost interest for the very reason Dr. Hodsdon gives.

I hope that your article on Keeping Records will encourage others to proffer hints and tips. I am lucky enough to have a filing cabinet, so my papers stay in folders, grouped in the drawer between titled seperators. This gives me the ability to change the system readily as I progress and avoids the problem of having only an inappropriate letter left when a new file needs to be created.

My 'WORK IN PROGRESS' section has individual folders for St. Catherine's House, PRO, IGI, Probate etc., any of which can be quickly inserted in my brief case if an unexpected trip to London looks like leaving time for some researching. The train journey usually provides the opportunity to formulate a plan of campaign.

Most of all, I recommend a section entitled 'INFORMATION FROM' with a seperate folder for each relation from whom help was obtained. The contents include his other letters to me, my notes when visiting them, photocopies of the front pages of their family bible etc. I find this method of filing preferable to attempting it by surname, for each contribution generally ranges over many names, often on the same sheet of paper. Not only must all these contributions be kept, but be re-read from time to time. One can get so much more out of them with hindsight.

(E. J. G. Balley, 5 Pentley Park, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. AL8 7RT)

* * * * *

Editor's Note: Mr. Balley will find when he reads my second article that I too use a filing cabinet for all the personal files but he does make some excellent points. I particularly endorse his comment about re-reading letters, I have correspondence going back over many years and it is remarkable how much more value one can extract from it on re-examination as a result of subsequent research.

As a Guild member, Cat. "E", I find that by confining my researches to East Anglia and of limitation up to 1850, that this alone could be my lifetime's work. Suffolk alone has over 500 parishes and some 200-odd wills (JACOB), from 1300 to 1850, leave along the ramifications of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Essex.

The reason I have set 1850 as a latest date is that beyond that a determined researcher can always find later data more easily, i.e. at St.Catherine's, etc. The earlier data is more expensive to find and collate.

There has been much correspondence on storage and easily retrievable data; to this end I first have a loose-leaf binder and defined in the first instance, by baptismal date, say THOMAS :

b.12.5.1650 Buxhall m.1.1.1672 Stowmarket Thom./Marg.(Stevens)
d.19.9.1724 Stowmarket Agnes Bradlaughe d. ?

and by using baptismal date order I have a sequence of history and in two lines I have parentage, birth, death, marriage, parishes. From the original binder I then endeavour from each parish (or parishes within the vicinity) by topographical data from old maps, to find relationships, tie in the data from wills and we have the beginning of family trees which sometimes, maybe years later, connect as pieces of a jigsaw. The worth of this was proved recently when a correspondent from South Australia seeking Jacob data was easily traced to a mutual grandfather in 1578 in Buxhall, Suffolk.

Where a page in the original binder has become over-full or has too many cross-references, it can be re-written and new pages inserted, removing the old page and making sure all relevant data has been transcribed to new pages.

(T.W.Jacob, 9 Wilmar Close, Uxbridge, Middx. UB8 1AS)

HELP WANTED.

The Guild's Register of One-Name Studies has been in print for 2 years and is now very much out of date. A new edition is badly needed and work on this has been started but it is a very laborious task and takes a very long time.

Our Chairman wonders whether any Guild member has, or has access to, a home computer sufficiently large to hold the Register and the use of a suitable printer whose output could be used as camera ready copy for printing and, if so, would they be willing to volunteer to help to prepare the next issue of the Register.

If you think you can help please write to our Chairman at 210 Bawtry Rd., Doncaster, S.Yorks DN4 8bz.

TOTALLING UP THE THIRKILLS

EUNICE WILSON

I've tried everybody's suggestions on collating my ONE-NAMES but they don't work for me. I've tried card indexes and live in dread of their being upset. I've tried to put them on my computer but there are so many, the keying in is boring and laborious. So what do I do? Yes, I know, I didn't begin correctly but that was so long ago there was no-one to tell me.

Being almost innumerate, anything with figures other than dates, confuses me and I can't stand generation grids and letter references. I'm sure I'm not alone.

So - I've gone back to my original plan which began in a fat ledger work book. Beginning in the usual way common to everyone, I tracked back my immediate family to their earliest findable date. They stayed in more or less the same place so it wasn't too difficult except that nearly all the men were called George or William. It was then I should have begun a SYSTEM. But I didn't and nobody told me.

Having collected the name THIRKILL and all its variants, the main one being THRELKELD, or vice-versa, no-one knows - they scattered widely, of course, and great bunches turned up far from the ancestral home. In the main these were in the Strand and Southwark in London. From where in the north they came was difficult to define, except for one branch which came from Brancepeth and Newcastle on Tyne.

These are two of the main 'roots', the others being around Penrith and in Yorkshire around Ripon and Bradford. Miscellaneous ones fit in here and there, but some not at all which is commonplace.

You will notice - no dates or numbers yet. This is because I keep tabular sheets for each family giving them their essential dates, what Americans call 'vital statistics' and what I, having been a fashion designer all my life, thought meant 36 - 26 - 36 !

Each sheet has a name on its outer page and an index number and consists of a double fold A4 with extras added either side if the family is specially big. On these sheets can be added every scrap of known information without clutter, pictures too, if available, and can be cross-referenced in relation to others.

There is a master index, which one day I intend to put into alphabetical order, and the lot is kept in a couple of drawers in a cheap pine chest of same, so the 'system' is not expensive, can expand and is easy to control.

The title of each fold is the name of the main person on it or, if there are several in the same occupation, a sub-title can read - the millers (of W.Yorks), the blacksmiths (of Middleton Tyas), the sword-makers (of Soho, London), the merchants (of Southwark) and the goldsmiths (of the Strand).

This is not a learned method, I am perfectly aware, but it puts flesh on the bones and gets me out of that awful numerical jungle so many family historians seem to get trapped in. I have, for instance, a wonderful and tangled list of names purporting to relate me, via an American ancestor, to Ulysees Grant, or it might - if I could understand it.

I have a fear that in genealogy, we the ignorant, un-degreed, the beginners and the unlikely to understand methodology (like me) are being given an inferiority complex by the clever, the systematic, the mathematicians and the office -experienced. Never having worked in any kind of office in my life, routine flumoxes me. I can keep it going for a while but I can't be regular about it although I do keep clients properly listed, addressed and numbered.

For my own researches, my System needs none of this. Every time I fit a new family together all I do is make a new tree of the tabular kind and it instantly becomes clear who is missing, who has the wrong dates attributed to them and where the parents fit into the past generation. I can't bear all those awful Salt Lake City work sheets or computer print-outs though I can see their value to others more organised than me. All they do is perpetuate inaccuracies and, what is almost as bad, take away the flesh and blood which is what we need to put on, or become statistics.

In the charts of my kind, if an error is discovered all that is needed is to correct it or throw the whole sheet away having made a new one. It is only one sheet of paper, not a whole system, that is lost.

For instance, I was once severely taken to task by a kinsman thousands of miles away because my tree did not fit the IGI details he had. Far be it from me to denigrate the IGI plan - it is remarkable and, always afraid it is I who might be wrong, I re-checked both from my own info and from the original register where I had taken it from in the first place. The original was right, of course. Where the IGI info came from, I don't know.

The over-learned, the over-systematized - they can't help it and we are grateful for all their work and patience - tend to take the fun out of searching and frighten away the beginners. Though genealogy is a science, it is an inexact one and rather more of an art anyway. We were all beginners once, and oh what stupid mistakes we made !

(Miss Eunice Wilson, 143 Harbord St., London SW6 6PN)

MEET YOUR SECRETARY

Grandfather Marfleet died on the 26th. July 1941, 11 months, almost to the day, before John Kenneth Marfleet was born on the 27th. June 1942. Grandma, who had been shattered by the sudden loss of her 56 year old husband, could not bring herself to speak about him. Or at least, that is the impression that was indelibly printed on the young grandson's memory. Family History, such as it was, was never talked about.

It was not until 1974 that questions concerning his father's father and grandfather were raised. One of the fascinating facts that emerged from the questioning was that father's grandfather had died some 23 years before father was born. The desire to find out more about the family had, at long last, been kindled.

Another interesting fact that has been determined is that in direct line, a Marfleet son has not known his Marfleet grandfather for at least three, and possibly eight, generations until the present generation.

The village of Marfleet is situated 3 miles to the east of the city of Kingston upon Hull, in the Holderness district of the East Riding of Yorkshire. In 2 Henry III (1217) Sir Adam Marflete bore Argent, 9 fleur-de-lis, 3, 2, 3 & 1, azure, a border engrailed gules. At various times between 1380 and 1410 William de Marflete was Bailiff of the town of Hedon and in 1414 he sold two poles for 2d. to the Wardens of the Church of St. James, Hedon to enable them to transport the new altar stone from Sheriff Bridge to the church. He became Mayor of Hedon in 1419 and died in 1447.

From early beginnings north of the Humber River, the bearers of the name are found in North Lincolnshire in 1380. Evidence so far available suggests that there was very little migration from that county for four hundred years.

John was born at Woodford Bridge, Essex, just outside the eastern boundary of Greater London, continuing one branch of the family who had been in or around London to the south, north and east since the 1750's when Thomas Marfleet moved from Boston, Lincolnshire to Spitalfields where he followed the trade of pork butcher.

In the early years John was educated at a primary / junior school in Woodford Bridge and a secondary school in South Woodford before continuing at Tom Hood Secondary Technical Commercial School at Leytonstone and the London Telegraph Training College at Earl's Court.

On leaving the College, he was employed by Post Office Cable and Wireless as an Overseas Telegraph Operator until he transferred to the engineering branch of Post Office Telegraphs in 1964.

With John coming from Essex and Marie his wife hailing from Heywood, Manchester, it was expedience that decided the move to Leicester, being half-way between the two, added to which two of Marie's sisters were, at the time, already settled in the city.

The move to Huncote, a village south of Leicester consisting of some 650 dwellings and a population of under 2000, saw a great change in the pattern of life for the Marfleet family. Within a very short time both Marie and John were taking an active part in the local Methodist Church. John became a Trustee and, later, Secretary to the Church Council, Superintendent of the Sunday School and a Society Steward whilst Marie became involved as Cradle Roll Secretary and, lately, as an Auxiliary in the newly formed 1st. Huncote Girl's Brigade Company.

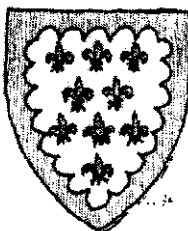
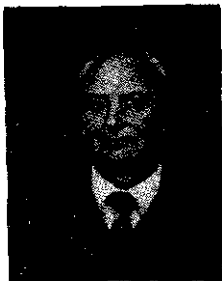
Civil matters also found their place with John being elected to serve the community on the Parish Council and also on the Huncote Village Committee. After a five-year term as Chairman of the Parish Council, a job which brought its new experiences daily, he is now Vice-Chairman.

Currently employed by British Telecom, John is responsible for the maintenance of data communications equipment throughout the Leicester Telephone Area which includes parts of Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire.

Marie and John now have three children. The eldest, Stephen, died four years ago aged 12 years. Paul (13) is preparing to change schools and is currently deciding his options for a start at Lutterworth Grammar School in August. Heather, (11) is also preparing to change schools but she will be following her brothers to Brockington College. Lynsey (6) is at Huncote County Primary School.

July 1976 saw the first issue of the Marfleet Society Newsletter. By this time contact had been made with descendants of Marfleet migrants in Australia and Canada. Since that first issue the net has been further extended and now goes to Indonesia, South Africa, Western Samoa and the U.S.A.

Three years later, in June 1979, contingents of Marfleets from Australia and Canada joined with those from Wales and England (including some true 'Yellow Bellies') for the First International Marfleet Gathering and Ancestral Tour.



THE MARFLEET SOCIETY
1979-1980

CONTACTING OTHERS OF YOUR NAME.

This has been the subject of much debate in the past, some like to write, some to phone and others to call in person. How do you do it? For the benefit of newcomers, I would to publish some examples of different methods. Here is one from the USA as a starter. A typically American approach but it did produce good results I am told.



Sullivan Sept

36 N. DAY STREET, P.O. BOX 704, ORANGE, NEW JERSEY 07050

From the Age of Darkness through the terrible Battle of Dunboy, the Sullivans have marched proudly through the pages of history -- in Ireland, America, and across the frontiers of the world.

The history of Ireland is woven of gallant warriors -- the battles they fought -- and the victories they won.

Sullivan Sept -- a proud and noble Clan, from Donal O'Sullivan, Lord of Beare in 1600, to the men and women who bear the name today -- has left its own special mark on history.

Yours is a heritage rich in tradition, noble in ancestry and proud of its accomplishments -- past and present.

There are great warriors, poets, musicians, professors -- men of letters and law and medicine, who have lofted high the banner of Sullivan and O'Sullivan. We have a common bond, and a proud and ancient history.

Sullivan Sept was formed to keep that heritage alive -- to cast the flame of knowledge and understanding deep into the darkened corners of the sometimes forgotten past.

As a member of Sullivan Sept, the "Sullivan Story," -- a saga of courage and endurance of the long ago Sullivans will be yours -- a permanent record of the Sept's illustrious history, beginning with the Great Chieftan "Eochy."

Along with your especially designed, engraved membership credentials, the activities, achievements and noteworthy deeds of the present day Sullivans and O'Sullivans will be reported to you periodically.

We would welcome you to Sullivan Sept, hoping the motto of the Sullivans of old means as much to you as it did to them

'Lamh Fois Tenach Abu'
(The Gentle Hand To Victory')

Yours in fellowship,

Neil S. Sullivan
PRESIDENT

THE FAMILY OF DUNCALF

ANNE COLE

According to Reaney, DUNCALF is a nickname. The earliest reference I have is of Thomas DUNCALF in Cheshire, 1380. It was in Cheshire that I began my search as my father, John DUNCALF was born there.

At the dawn of Parish Registers there were DUNCALFs in Cheshire, Salop, Gloucestershire, Staffordshire, Lincolnshire (originally from Cheshire), London and Cornwall. There was an early migration from Cheshire to Yorkshire (16th century), Manchester (17th century) and Liverpool (18th century).

I have traced one family from Richard DUNCALF, died 1737, Tong, to Richard DUNCALF, Chemist, died Urmston, Lancs. 1915, and his nephew (or son) George Humphrey DUNCALF who died in France in 1918. I have traced my own ancestors back to Richard DUNCALF of Middlewich, Cheshire, who died in 1714.

The name seems to have been a gift to imaginative scribes. The Visitation of 1580 gives the name as DUNCALFE; later however, parish clerks produced a variety of spellings. Perhaps the spelling DUNCAFF is understandable in Yorkshire but why, if accent determines the spelling, should the same spelling be found in Devon? DUNCARFE seems to suit the Devon accent better but a Shropshire register also includes a DUNCARFE. There are many DUNCLIFFES in the Manchester and Stockport areas to be found in the registers at St. Catherine's House and also one among the DUNCALFs at Davenham, Cheshire in 1738. At Prestbury, Cheshire, a DOONCALLFE appears and in Salop, a DUNCALEF - I wonder if this one had a Welsh accent?

In his will (1820), William DUNCALF of Birmingham explains that his father "by mistake had his children registered DUNCAUFF and afterwards, when he discovered his mistake, he wrote DUNCALF which is proper". DUNCUFF has persisted in that area ever since. I now accept all the following spellings as being derivatives of DUNCALF :-

DON/DOON/DOWN/DUN or DUNE with CALF/KALF/CKALF/KELF/CAFF/COFF/CUFF/COUGH/CAPH/CALPH/CALEF/CALLPH/CALLF/CALSE/CAUPH/CAULPH/CAULF/CEPH/CAVE/CARFE/CAUFE/CUFT either with or without an E at the end. Also DUNCLAF/DUNCLIFF.

I welcome all enquiries and information about DUNCALF and will endeavour to reply or acknowledge by return post.

(Mrs. Anne Cole, 174 Doddington Rd., Lincoln LN6 7HF)

Writing in another journal, my old friend Eunice Wilson, founder-member of this Guild, says '....Heraldry ... it's such a snobbish, specialised subject and the common man has none'.

Oh dear, dear ! Eunice, how wrong can you be ?

Firstly, what do we mean by the 'common man'? All men are - unless they are Royal. Are we referring to the alleged 'blue blood' of the aristocracy ? Who are they ? Common men who have 'got on'. The one great feature of this society of ours is that a man has always been able to rise on his own merits. This was not true in other countries where there was a rigid class boundary. I have seen it written that something like 85% of the modern peerage is not any older than Victorian in origin. The ancestors of most of our present-day Noble Lords were bankers, industrialists, merchants, politicians - particularly politicians ! - and the like, who did well for themselves and climbed the social ladder as a consequence. Think back to your schooldays and history lessons - where are the de Montforts, de Bohuns and Malets of today ? For many excellent examples of life's game of snakes and ladders, read Sir Anthony Wagner's 'English Genealogy'.

So - in the peerage books you will find lots of common men and lots of their Heraldry.

Those of you who have heard me lecture on the subject will, I hope, agree that it is not snobbish, can be great fun and can be an aid to the family historian in his research.

Let me give you a couple of examples.

The "History of the Lineage of the Palgraves" says :-

11.1 Early Palgrave Arms

At least ten distinct coats of arms have been attributed to bearers of the surname Palgrave or one of its variants. With just one exception all have featured a lion. In most cases the lion has been silver (argent) or gold (or) on a blue (azure) ground. The stance of the animal has varied from rearing (rampant) to standing (statant) with the head in profile or turned to its left (guardant).



PALGRAVE OF
NORTH BARNINGHAM
(1664 VISITATION)



SIMON PALDEGRAVE



PALGRAVE
OF COLEFORD



PAGRAVE

When our Chairman, a great lover of Heraldry, decided to apply for a grant of arms he could not prove a direct male line descent from the recorded armigerous Palgraves of yesteryear but there was a strong connection, of course - he is the present-day expert on the Palgrave family. The College of Arms therefore granted him FOUR silver lions on a blue shield divided by a cross within a border. Future researchers into the Palgrave family will certainly have a strong clue as to his connection !



The arms of Derek Aubrey Palgrave
*Azure, a cross embattled and conjoined
 with a bordure also embattled argent,
 in the azure four lions rampant argent.*

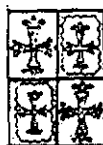
From my own family, Robert Swynnerton son of Sir John Swynnerton, Lord Mayor of London, gave his arms in the Visitation of 1633 as a black cross with flowery ends on a silver shield quartered with same within a red border. The Heralds accepted this as correct and recorded it.



Swynnerton of Swynnerton



Swynnerton of Hilton



*Sir John Swynnerton
 Lord Mayor of London*

From historical records we know, therefore, that he had to be descended from the only man in the history of the family who was entitled to bear these particular arms (Humphrey Swynnerton) in that his father, Humphrey de Swynnerton, was the heir of the senior line and his mother, Anna, the heiress and daughter of Thomas Swynnerton of Hilton, the junior line.

So in searching for the ancestry of the Lord Mayor (which was unrecorded beyond a mention of his father's name), from his arms we were given a very strong lead as to exactly where to look.

...." and will aim to include (1) the listings of all relevant index entries of births, deaths and marriages at St.Catherine's House? This sentence will be all too familiar to every Guild member and is quoted from the back of a membership application form which you completed and sent back to the Guild Registrar. However, so that you should not too easily be allowed to forget this simple message, it is again quoted in the Register of One-Name Studies that was sent to you in return. Seldom have so few words been used to describe such an enormous task and yet it is one that we all need to tackle by one means or another. One of the more unusual "means" was described on page 63 of our Journal No.4 but this involved going to Salt Lake City to view rolls of microfilm rather than St.Catherine's House. It is alleged that copies of these same reels of microfilm can be hired for viewing at the Mormon Libraries in Britain, but they cover the period 1837 to 1903 only, and even so must represent a great many reels of film, as our correspondent reported.

It occurred to the writer that if only this film could be transferred to microfiche or better still, treat the entire index in this way, it would be feasible to collect your G.R.O. Index extracts anywhere in Britain or any other part of the world where F. H. Societies could be persuaded to invest in a set of "index" microfiche, as they are already doing with the I.G.I. It might then be possible to order a certificate for any part of England or Wales through the local Registrar at a fraction of the present cost, travelling and frustration. Gone would be the need for coachloads of eager family historians to descend on St.Catherine's House, and who knows, perhaps the money saved on travel might be spent on buying more certificates and all as a result of the G.R.O. being able to sell copies of an Index which is at present looked at free but displayed at great cost. It seemed such a good idea that there must be some hidden reason why it had not been done already. So the whole thing was dismissed as a pipe dream; until my local librarian said did I know that British Telecom were now offering telephone directories on microfiche to avoid the substantial charge made by the Post Office for delivering phone-books. Shortly afterwards Guild Secretary, John Marfleet, showed me a copy of his local telephone directory on what appeared to be less than a dozen microfiche.

This aroused the desire to know more and, as a result, I now have a copy of my local 526 page phone directory on six microfiche, at one page per frame and 98 frames or pages to each fiche. We all have good reason to know that there are a great many more Index books in St.Catherine's House than there are U.K. telephone directories but the whole idea began to look even more logical.

Imagine my surprise, therefore, on receiving from an Australian Guild member No.401, the September 1983 copy of "O'Tuama" Journal of The Toomey One Name Group in which he lists two pages of Toomey Index References from the N.S.W. Registrar's Microfiche Index of Births, Marriages and Deaths and reminds his readers to quote the registration number when applying for certificates, otherwise and additional 2 dollars will be added to the 6 dollar fee. In his editorial he berates the "politicians" of the adjoining State of Victoria to "get your act together and release these very valuable records !"

* * * * *

The writer of the above article, our Registrar Fred Filby, has had a very rough time lately. Some of you may have seen a programme on Thames Television 'Family Trees'. I haven't as I understand it is very early in the evening but the reports I have received have been very mixed. Apparently one night the presenter asked Cecil Humphery-Smith about the relationship of people of the same name and how could one get a tree of one's own.

According to C.H-S. his reply was ' of course, people of the same surname are not necessarily related by blood. The only correct way to trace ancestry is to work back from what is knownThere are however some people who prefer, particularly with a relatively uncommon name, to collect all occurrences of one surname. They often form Family Associations. The Guild of One-Name Studies, I believe (!), produces a guide on how to form a family association and lists those that are in existence.

When it came to screening all this was cut out except the last sentence and Fred's name and address promptly appeared on the screen!

Poor Fred then got 760 letters on the lines of 'Please send me my family tree'! Being Fred he answered them all, as he put it 'to protect the good name of the Guild'. Many were from children and he was reluctant to disappoint them.

Quite rightly, he then wrote a blistering letter of complaint to Thames TV and I am glad to say they apologised for publishing his name and address without permission and they sent him a cheque to cover the costs of all the replies.

This is a summary of the affair but Fred felt members ought to know of it and to know why he was behind with his registrations and his correspondence!. To add insult to injury, two Society secretaries complained to the FFHS - they were sure he had done a deal with C.H-S. for free publicity!

Our sincere thanks, Fred, and our admiration for the way you handled it.



letters

Dear Editor

Having interest in a comparatively rare surname, and a comprehensive index, I decided to put to the test Tony Benton's method of calculating the size of the family - a straightforward multiplication of 4 times the number of private telephone subscribers.

Four times the telephone subscribers (71) in the British Directories gave 284 ULPHS.

A check on my card index revealed that the total number of ULPHS alive and living in Great Britain was - 283! This excludes female ULPHS who have married and left the family but includes females who have joined it by marrying male ULPHS.

Well done Tony. On my evidence you've 'cracked' it!

Yours sincerely

Colin Ulph.

(Colin Ulph, 281 Upper Shoreham Rd. Shoreham-by-Sea, W.Sussex.BN4 6BB)

* * * * *

Dear Sir

With reference to your request, on page 145 of Issue No.9 of the 'Journal', regarding finding aids re 'the men who served in World War I', I would like bring to your attention a book that I found on the London shelf at the Society of Genealogists.

Published in 1922 by the L.C.C. and titled 'L.C.C.Record of War Service 1914-18' it gives brief details of all their employees who served in that war - a few hundred names are mentioned.

I found in its pages details of the only GUYVER killed in that war, his job before the war, his rank, regiment, length of service at the front and the date and sector of the front where he was killed.

Yours sincerely

Peter D Guyver

(P.D.Guyver, 3 Thurza Court, London Rd., Isleworth, Middx.Tw7 5DG)

Dear Sir

After a pleasant couple of evenings reading the Autumn 1983 Journal, several points have made me reach for my pen.

1. On page 120 you are asking members for more articles and, on the opposite page (121) you explain that some submitted articles are not considered suitable. I don't "violently disagree" with the editorial decision but I feel (as presumably do the submitters of the articles), that there is a use for computing articles in the journal for the layman. "Computers in Genealogy" is for genealogists who are practitioners in computing and many Guild members would not wish to subscribe to it but they do wish to know if computers could be of use in their studies.

2. Mr. Sandison's warnings about the Data Protection Bill gave me some amusement in between worrying about the grave implications. My Kidman data base is currently stored on three computer systems belonging to HMG, a defence contractor and a university. I can see plenty of complications registering that lot unless the bill is very precise !!

3. A word of warning about Australian death certificates (pages 130-131). I had heard before how useful these certificates were and had indeed used one from the Colony of Victoria. Recently, however, I obtained one for a south Australian death in 1858 which only has the date of death, name, sex, age, trade, residence, cause of death and place of death. It was nevertheless only £3 including search fee and I gave very scant details for the search. The moral is that some colonies kept more information than others and the place of birth that I had hoped for remains a mystery.

4. Mr. Ulyatt's question about a final repository for one's records prompts me to mention that I am having a microfiche copy made of my computer file (about 6000 lines). The entire file takes about one third of a fiche and I will be depositing copies with the appropriate Record Offices, providing they do not make any charges for searchers. Record Offices such as Cambridge who charge 10p a microfilm can pay for material.

Yours sincerely

Tom Kidman

(T.H.F. Kidman, 36 London Rd., Cirencester, Glos. GL7 1AG)

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

P.M.L.

HITCHON FAMILY NEWSLETTER: No.1 (Jan.1983), 3pp, A5 & No.2 (Jul.83), 12pp. A5. Editor: John Hitchon, 89Foley Road East Streetly, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands B74 3JB.

The Newsletter is to be published half-yearly in return for stamps. The first issue, together with a questionnaire, was sent to all Hitchons in the British Telephone Directories. The second issue (printed in computer text) gives the results of the survey. 30 have been returned complete, 35 have not yet been returned and 10 were returned to show that the recipients do not wish to become involved. It would be interesting to know how these results compare with similar surveys carried out by other Guild members. Most of the 2nd.issue is taken up with Hitchon entries from Directories - mainly from Lancashire where the name occurs most frequently. Presumably Mr. Hitchon will have to broaden the basis of his study to include not only Hitchon & Hitchin (which he accepts as variants) but also Hickin, Higgins and even Ikin as, in Cheshire, one Hitchin family used all these variants in two generations in the nineteenth century.

* * * * *

PALGRAVE CHRONICLE: Vol.4, No.4, Winter 1983. ISSN 0264-2816 A5, 10pp. Editor: Derek Palgrave, 210 Bawtry Road, Bessacar Doncaster, South Yorkshire DN4 7BZ.

The editorial contrasts the Swinnerton Gathering (at which the Editor was a guest), with over 160 people present, with the Palgrave gathering where the largest attendance to date has been 53. Even assuming that there are more Swinnertons than Palgraves, it appears that more of the former support their Society. The editor asks for suggestions as to how the Palgrave Society can encourage greater participation in its activities. This plea is doubtless echoed by other one-name groups with a high proportion of passive members and they would probably welcome any ideas which are put forward.

* * * * *

PENTY FAMILY NAME SOCIETY: Newsletter No.4, Dec.1983. 3pp, A4, computer print out. Editor: Norman E.Penty, 'Kymbelin' 30 Lych Way, Horsell, Woking, Surrey GU21 4QG.

As with several other B category newsletters, the editor gives no indication of the frequency of the publication or whether a subscription is payable. Members will experience difficulty with filing or binding these sheets as the margins left are very narrow. Mr Penty is appealing to other members of the family to put pen to paper and contribute to the newsletter - other editors will sympathise!

Publications Received

I.S.S.

GARLANDHAYES: Report No.2.Spring 1983. ISSN: 0263-1458. The Journal of the Garland One-Name Group. 40pp. A5. illustrated Duplicated. Editor: Mrs.Nancy G.Furlong, 53 Spearpoint Gardens, Newbury Park, Ilford, Essex IG2 7SZ.

This is a very nicely produced journal although I found the use of Italic script throughout a little tiring on the eyes. I prefer to see it kept for emphasis and contrast. Particularly interesting to me was the article on editor's great grandfather who was a Basketmaker, as I have the only firm left in the country still producing the special ironwork and tools for this trade. James Boobier Garland probably used some of our tools! The background was very well researched and Mrs.Furlong admits this nearly took over from the story of the man himself. I liked the way the trees were laid out with accompanying cv's for each person named and also the retrograph on the last page which helps to put a particular ancestor into the context of the times.

* * * * *

ROOTHAM RESEARCH REVIEW: Volume 1. No.1 December 1983. A5. 8pp. Photocopied. Editor: Mrs.Thelma Smith, Harewood, 48, Woodham Way, Woking, Surrey.

This is a first effort by Mrs. Smith and in her own words - "I hope with this first newsletter to introduce the aims of my Rootham research and to give details of some of the achievements to date."

She goes on to explain what started her off (her mother had been told that Rootham was either Dutch or German) and then explains the progress she has made so far.

I shall not say any more because I propose to use it as an article in the next issue as an example to us all of how to compose a very simple little newsletter to whet the appetite of a family.

* * * * *

THE BERESFORD MAGAZINE: The Journal of the Beresford Society No.12, January 1984, 38pp. A5. Printed by offset litho. Editor: D.K.Beresford, 13 Downesway, Alderley Edge, Cheshire

The Beresford Society must, I suppose, be the 'whiz kids' of One-Namers, starting only 3 years ago they now have an obviously enthusiastic membership of 238. The magazine is very well produced and lavishly illustrated with pictures of the gathering of the Australian members (500 attended!) and of other Beresfords, past and present. There is the usual article on an eminent member of the family of whom they do seem to have had more than most! I am surprised not to see an ISSN no. the magazine certainly should be registered with a readership of this order.

News Up-date

MEMBERSHIP

As at the 21st. January this stood at 450. The Guild must be quite exceptional as the Treasurer reported that 70% of the members paid their subscription for the current year within the first 20 days. (Perhaps my note in Issue No.9 spurred them on!)

GUILD TIES

This is a new venture and one the committee hope will prove popular. They are being produced in Wine and Blue and feature a single Guild emblem. They will cost £5.50 inclusive of postage.

ASSOCIATED NAMES

One or two members have sent in long lists of other names in which they are interested through marriage links etc. asking that they should be published in the Journal. The Guild is for One-Name studies and it was felt that space must be kept for the names registered. However, an index of spouses is to be compiled and details of this will be available in the next issue.

THE SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS.

are moving to new premises on the 1 August 1984. Their new address will be 14 Charterhouse Buildings, London, EC1M 7BA. The new headquarters will be very much larger and investigations are going on to see if it will be possible to house the Guild's library there.

MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

By the time you read this, our Second Regional One Day Conference at Spofforth, Yorkshire will have taken place - a report of the day will appear in the next issue. The next one will be held in the Midlands, probably Birmingham, in the Autumn.

The arrangements for the 5th. Annual Conference and AGM to be held in London on 19-20 May are now complete and members are asked to send in their bookings as soon as possible.

The Autumn Conference of the Federation of Family History Societies will be held in Norwich from the 31st. August to the 2nd. September 1984. The theme is 'Communication & Mobility' and full details may be obtained from Mrs. Linda Donald, The Hyde, Fleggburgh, Norfolk NR29 3AB. (SAE please, of course).

The Guild of One Name Studies was formed in September, 1979 to encourage the exchange of ideas and co-operative liaison between the growing number of family historians who concentrate their research on all references to a single surname including proven variants.

In the majority of cases this activity is carried on by an individual working alone and not as a member of a One-Name Society, although many such societies have been established and admitted to the Federation of Family History Societies as formally constituted organisations.

The Aims and Objectives of the GUILD are:

- (a) To bring together those individuals and groups of people who are engaged in the collection of family data relative to all references, branches and occurrences of a single surname.
- (b) To produce a Journal and hold periodic meetings for the exchange of information on sources and research techniques helpful to One-Name activity.
- (c) To maintain and publish a REGISTER of the surnames being researched and, through close association with the Federation of Family History Societies, to secure the widest possible awareness of One-Name research.
- (d) To encourage and ensure by a written undertaking, that members will deal with all reply-paid enquiries relative to their registered surname.

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

The Registration Fee is £2-00 and the Annual Subscription, payable 1st January, is £4-00. The subscription covers four issues of this Journal and two issues of Family History News and Digest.

THE JOURNAL OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

ISSN 0262-4842

The official publication of the Guild of One-Name Studies
