

The Journal Of
ONE-NAME STUDIES



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THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

Member of the Federation of Family History Societies

Chairman: Derek A.Palgrave, MA.FRHistS.FSG.
210 Bawtry Road, Doncaster,
South Yorkshire DN4 7BZ

Registrar: Frederick N.Filby, FSG.
15 Cavendish Gardens, Cranbrook,
Ilford, Essex IG1 3EA

Honorary Secretary: John K.Marfleet,
4 Robotham Close, Huncote,
Leicester LE9 6BB

Honorary Treasurer: Sydney Brewin, FCA.
Hall Place Cottage, South Street,
Havant, Hants. PO9 1DA

Publications Officer: John R.Hebden
15 Nailcote Avenue,
Tile Hill,
Coventry CV4 9GT

Committee: Mrs.I.J.Marker,
"Green Ridges", 25 Gladsdale Drive,
Pinner, Middlesex HA5 2PP

Chris L.Barrett, Kelvin E.Warth
15 Limes Road 57 Stephenson Road,
Folkestone, Kent. Hanwell,
London W7 1NN

Mrs.M.D.Griffiths, Douglas K.Beresford
36 Duchy Road, 'Rozel', Downesway,
Harrogate, Alderley Edge,
North Yorks. HG1 2ER Cheshire SK9 7SB

Honorary Editor: Lt.Col.I.S.Swinnerton TD.DL.JP.FSG.
Owls Barn, Bridgnorth Road,
Stourton, Stourbridge,
West Midlands DY7 6RS

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The Journal Of
ONE-NAME STUDIES

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Editor's Comment

Are One-Namers also by choice 'loners'?

Except for those very few who actually run a One-Name Society I suppose they must be judging by the response to the appeal for members to help to run the Guild.

For the 8 vacancies on the Executive Committee, only 8 nominations were received and these were all, without exception, either existing members or had been co-opted during the last year.

Does this indicate complete satisfaction with the way the Guild is being run or total apathy?

The former would surprise me and I know the latter is not true from the letters I receive.

Why then the reluctance to come forward and offer to help?

Surely one gets much more pleasure and benefit from an organisation if one also puts a bit back. New blood and fresh ideas are always needed.

I do urge you to think about it.

On a similar theme, why do we get so few of our members at our Annual Conference - under 10%. Are they too far; too expensive; is the programme not attractive or being held at the wrong time? It would be very valuable to have your views.

This is the last of the 'trial issues' of the journal. You have now seen three different styles and the choice for the future is up to you! So far I have only had ONE letter giving a preference. More apathy? Surely not.

Do let us know.

THE HISTORY OF A SURNAME'S VARIATIONS

Vicky Uffindell

I was most interested in Mr Palgrave's article Variants or Deviants in the Journal (Vol.1 No.12) having found that the versions of my surname UFFINDELL occur in similar ways. It was his comment that from plotting the distribution of variants on a map it should be possible to see if there is any correlation between a particular variant and local dialect that has prompted me to report my findings.

The name UFFINDELL is relatively rare with 32 entries in the telephone directories; 388 births, 283 marriages and 298 deaths in the GRO indexes for 1837-1982.

When extracting entries from the GRO indexes I included many other versions. Expressed in a two dimensional array these were:

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                A
            A      I
    UF(F)IN(G)D(E)L(L)(E)
            ER      AI N
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It should be noted that only versions of the name beginning with the letter 'U' were extracted.

The GRO extracts showed that prior to 1880 the name was to be found, almost without exception, in only a few areas of the counties of Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Essex, Norfolk and Nottinghamshire, and London. It did not take long to find that ancestors of the Essex and London branches had come from Cambridgeshire and those of the Nottinghamshire branch from Lincolnshire. I eventually also found that around 1636 a single family left Bassingham, Lincs. and settled in Haddenham, Cambs., and that it was from this family that most, but not all, of the present day UFFINDELLS are descended. It appeared that most branches had their roots in Lincolnshire.

As I followed the branches back in time it also appeared that there were two quite separate families in

Lincolnshire. If there is any connection between them I have, as yet, been unable to find it.

One of the most interesting results of my research was the change the surname underwent with time and place.

The earliest reference I have for one of these two Lincolnshire families appears in the Great Grimsby parish registers for 1562 and is a baptismal entry for Robert, son of Seth WOFINDAYLE. In the two years (1562-4) the family appears in the registers there are six entries with five versions of the surname which can be expressed WO(O)(L)FINDA(Y)LE. Seth's Will made in 1564 provided another version - WOFINGDALL. Members of this family appear next in Scartho PRs for the years 1573-92 where the name is recorded as WOF(F)ENDALE but Bishop's Transcripts have in addition the versions WO(O)F(F)INDA(I)LLE. From Scartho the family was traced to North Cotes (1596-1619), the name appearing in BTs as WIFFINDALE, WOLFEN-DALE, WOLFINDAYLE, WOFFINGDELL and WO(O)F(F)INDA(I)LE, and it was here that one Hamon WOOFINDALE was baptised in 1605.

In 1626 Hamond WHOPINGDALE married in Sixhills. He is mentioned in all eight family entries in the BTs between 1626 and 1638, the versions of his name then being WUFFENDALE, WOUFFINGDALE, WOFENDALL & WOFFINDALE. Hamon next appears in Partney BTs in 1646 as Aman WOOFENDALE; in Revesby PRs in 1650 as Haman UFINDALL; and in Billinghay PRs as Hamand WHOFFINDAYLE in 1655. He died there in 1661 - a WHOFFINDALL - but his descendants continue to appear in the Billinghay PRs from 1654 to 1702 and their surname can be seen to change with time from WO(O)F(F)INDAYL(E) and WOFFENDYL to HOFFINDAYLE and HUFFINDAILE and finally UFFENDELL.

About the year 1700 three brothers left Billinghay, each settling in a different Lincolnshire parish.

One brother appears in Burton Pedwardine BTs (1702-30) as Thomas UFFENDELL, UFFINDA(I)LE, VIFFINDELL, OFFENDEN and UFFINELL, each entry having a different version of the name. A descendant of this Thomas settled in Bassingham, Lincs. where the name occurs in the PRs in 1757

and 1767 as HUFFINDALL (but is signed UFFINDALL) but from 1780 to 1876 as UFFINDALL or UFFINDALE. Around 1800 some members of this branch settled in Newark, Notts., where the UFFINDALE and UFFINDALL versions of the name were found, but by 1837 the UFFINDALL version seems to have been preferred and present day descendants living in Scarborough use this version.

The second brother settled in Branston where the name occurs in the PRs and BTs between 1702 and 1782 as UF(F)INDAIL(L) or UFFINDAL(E) apart from one odd version of UPINDAID. (Could the sponsor at that baptism have had a very bad cold?). A John UFFINDELL so signs as Churchwarden of this parish in 1732. Descendants of this branch are to be found in PRs for Lincoln (1730-43) as UFFIN(G)DAL(L)E and UFFIN(G)DEL and in those of Canwick (1743-1803) as UFFENDALE, UFFINDALE and UFFINDAL(L).

The third brother from Billingham settled in Kirton in Holland, Lincs., and the surname appears in the PRs from 1720-61 as UFFINDEL(L) or UFFENDAL(E). Descendants of this brother lived in Boston and are recorded in the BTs (1752-1834) as UFFENDALE, UFFINDAL(L)(E) and UFFINDELL. By 1837 the UFFINDELL version of the name was in sole use but present day descendants of this branch now living in Hull pronounce the name OOFFINDELL as opposed to UFFINDELLs of other branches who pronounce the initial U as in umbrella.

The earliest reference to the second Lincolnshire family occurs in the PRs and BTs of Leadenham. From 1592 to 1649 the name appears as YONFENDAL, YOMFENDAL(L)(E), UFFIN(G)DA(I)LE, UFENDAILE, UFFINDAILE, YEOF(F)INDALE, YOFFENDA(Y)LE, UPHINDALE and YOUPINGALL.

In 1625 a John YOFFENDALE married in Bassingham, a parish not far from Leadenham, and had three children there. He appears in the various parish records as YOFFENDALE or YEFFENDALE before leaving Bassingham and settling in Haddenham, Cambs. some time between 1635 and 1647. The first reference to the family in Haddenham occurs in manorial records for 1647 as UFFENDAILE but parish records have versions YOFFENDALL, UFFENDALL,

UFINDALL, YUFFENDALE, YUFFENDELL, UFFINDELL, UFFENDEL(L), YUPHINDALE, EFFINDELL and UFFIN(G)DALE until 1700 by which time all versions of the name began UF(F) UFFINDELLs were still living in Haddenham in the 1920s.

It was back to Haddenham that the Essex and London branches of the mid-1800s could be traced. Although descendants of these branches now bear the name UFFINDELL or UFFENDELL, en route the following versions were found:

OF(F)^E_IN^A(G)DEL(L)(E) and HUFF^E_IND^E_AL(L)(E).

These many versions of my surname certainly appear to have come about because parish clerks or incumbents wrote down what they thought they heard, and until successive generations could write the name it changed continually. Local dialect seems to have played an important part in causing different versions of the name to arise. WO(O)F... versions did not occur in any latitude south of Lincoln. It is also notable that the UFFINDELL family which pronounces the initial U as OO never lived south of Boston.

It may be remembered that when extracting all GRO references to my name I included only those with the initial letter U. These extracts showed that by 1840 the name UFFENDALE was to be found in one Registration District in Norfolk and it is still found in that area today. Subsequent searches in the census returns showed me that I did not have all the UFFENDALEs I ought to have had in my extracts. They also showed that occasionally census enumerators wrote the name as OFFINDALE, CAUFENDALE and OVENDAL(L)(E). So I have had to go back to the GRO to extract entries for OFFENDALE, OFFINDALE and OVENDAL(L)(E). This has not yet been completed but so far only one OFFINDALE entry has been found although OVENDAL(L)(E)s are more numerous, with a distribution prior to 1880 around Sheffield and Mansfield. There are just the odd OVENDALE entries for the particular Norfolk registration district and these are my missing UFFENDALEs. I believe, but have yet to prove, that this Norfolk branch also descended from the Haddenham, Cambs., group.

I have extracted all IGI entries for my surname, including those versions beginning with H,O,W and Y as well as U. I also have all OVER-, OVEN- and UVE- entries. It was most interesting to see that the 8 Lancashire (H) U^UFFENDAL(L)(E) entries of events in the early 1800s could be connected with WO(O)(L)(F)FENDALE entries in the IGI by place and date and by census returns. The 14 Derbyshire (H)UFFENDALE entries could be connected with OVENDALE entries by place and date.

There is another instance of change of name between WOFFENDALE and UFFINDILL. In 1781 an Isaac UFFINDILL appears in the Embarkation Lists of the East India Company. He was of Lancaster and recruited in Dublin but was subsequently found in the Bengal Army's Artillery Muster Rolls as Isaac WOFFENDALE. I believe he was a Lancashire WOFFENDALE before his recruitment.

As a one-namer I set out to research, and to find the origin and meaning of, the name UFFINDELL and this I am still doing. However, it appears that for some UFFINDELLs the name was originally WOOFENDALE, which according to Reaney is perhaps a dialectal pronunciation of WOLFENDEN, a place in Newchurch-in-Rosendale, Lancs. I have no knowledge of local Lincolnshire dialects so I do not know how YONFENDALE, YEOFINDALE, or even UFEN-DAILE would have been pronounced in Leadenham in 1600 but I think that these versions of the name are derived from a name other than WOOFENDALE - perhaps OVENDALE.

The continuity luckily afforded by the parish registers enabled me to follow the surname changes through individuals and families with time and place. Now I wish to look at records pre-dating parish registers.

I wonder whether any likely name I find will in fact be relative to my surname.

(Vicky Uffindell, 21 Caveston Drive, Berkhamstead, Herts)

INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX (IGI)

We hear from Salt Lake City that the 1984 edition, due to reach this country in December 1984, has run into technical problems and will not now be available here until 1986.

SURNAMES USED AS FORENAMES

Dear Sir

Apart from preserving a surname through female descent, I have found several cases where it points to an illegitimacy. A case illustrating two examples of this system is enclosed within 3 generations of one family.

William FAIRFAX married Hannah FISHER at Mickleton, Glos. on 14 February 1812. The first child, born Mickleton 1813, was named William FISHER FAIRFAX (6 children followed but none of these carried the name FISHER). William FISHER FAIRFAX, a farmer, died unmarried on 19th February 1892 aged 79 years. His Will, dated 10 July 1875, codicil 12 October 1885, proved 9 May 1892, lists 7 children by his "Housekeeper", Sarah CLIFTON, five of whom carried the second forename of FAIRFAX: Herbert FAIRFAX CLIFTON, Lewis FAIRFAX CLIFTON, Ellen FAIRFAX CLIFTON, Eliza FAIRFAX CLIFTON & Emma FAIRFAX CLIFTON. William FISHER FAIRFAX's estate was £843 . 8s . 3d.

A case from the other end of the island, and the other end of the social structure, is in the Will of Dame Sarah FAIRFAX née ASTELL, widow of Colonel Sir Henry FAIRFAX, Bart. Her Will, dated 3rd May 1877, proved 5 July 1879, refers to her four named children - Margaret FAIRFAX ASTELL, Godfrey FAIRFAX ASTELL, William George ASTELL FAIRFAX and Henry FAIRFAX GREGORY. Dame Sarah ASTELL was Sir Henry's last consort.

(J.E. Fairfax, 9 The Ball, Bratton, Wilts. BA13 4SB)

Dear Sir

My father's second forename was NALDER and, despite extensive search, this does not appear to be the maiden name of ladies who married into our family. By chance I happened to notice in the 1851 Census that a family by the name of NALDER lived quite close to my father's grandfather. Probably the two families were friends and it is my guess that one of the NALDER family was a God-parent to my father. Is there any way of discovering

the names of Godparents at a baptism?

My maternal grandfather was born George MONEY FREEMAN in 1861; he died in 1927 as George MONEY FERMOR. There is substantial evidence to connect these two events, but the reason for the change of name is not known. We suspect that his natural father was a certain MONEY but of course it is impossible to prove it.

Imagine our surprise when we came across the birth in 1884 of a lady who was named:

Alice Jane Winifred FERMOR MONEY FREEMAN MONEY.

Her father is shown as:

George Henry FERMOR MONEY FREEMAN MONEY who married under that name the year before. Obviously there must be some connection with my grandfather but, despite extensive search and enquiry, the connection has eluded me. I have a hunch that Alice's father and the George of the marriage were not in fact the same person - or, that one of them was my grandfather!

If only I could compare the signatures of the informant of the birth (the father) and of George of the marriage on the original documents. Alas, no! The Registrar General will not allow me to see the original entries which are in the care of Superintendent Registrars (the marriage took place in a Register Office). I could even compare these signatures with a known signature of my grandfather. (Incidentally, the latter quotes his father's name on a document of 1883 as George Henry FERMOR!).

Can anyone see a way round this problem?

(Ron Phelps, Lyndley Croft, Bridge Rd, Cranley GU6 7HH)

Dear Colonel

A Spelling Problem with Monumental Inscriptions

I am accustomed to having my name mis-spelt but one does not expect the incorrect spelling to follow one

to the grave!

A number of my forebears were based in Clifton, Bristol, and in the Will of the Rev. Henry EDWARDS HALE MAIRIS he instructed that he should be 'buried in St John's Churchyard, Clifton, in the same vault as my dear wife and our only child now lay'.

Reading in the Genealogists' Magazine that a new volume of Avon Monumental Inscriptions had been added to the Library, I hastened to examine the volume containing St John's Clifton and found the M.I. for the Rev. Henry but the name was spelled MARIS (not unusual).

But where were the other MAIRIS'?

Turning the pages I came across NAIRIS, and there they were, with my great grandfather described as Mayor NAIRIS instead of Major MAIRIS!

The irony of the situation was that the Rev. Henry had bequeathed a sum of money to the 'Vicar & Churchwardens of St John's, Apsley Road, Clifton, to maintain my wife's tomb or grave and also my father's tomb or grave in the Churchyard there and towards cleaning, painting and re-lettering the several tombstones and the railings around the same'.

I understand that the church was bombed during the late war and so the transcribers probably had a great deal of difficulty.

I have researched my family back as far as Robert MAIRIS, a liveryman of the City of London, who died on 13 October 1800, and there I am stuck.

*(H.S.Mairis, 27 Sevenoaks Court, 2 Copsewood Way,
Northwood, Middlesex HA6 2TW)*

Dear Sir

Help Wanted Queries in Journals

I write to comment on Mrs Jean Tsushima's letter in Vol. 1 No.12 of the Journal (Autumn 84).

The rather nebulous "Help Wanted" entry which reads "CUFLEY - anywhere, anytime" should not be taken as literally as Mrs TSUSHIMA implies. The reading between the lines - by me, at least - has been "any CUF(F)LEY entries found on the family trees being researched for other family names. Please write so that we can be of mutual help, if possible". The full query in magazines and journals would not find favour with Editors for both space and cost reasons. Where the entry of the query is charged for, then the cost also escalates for the advertiser.

There is another advantage which the advertiser gains; where magazines print a Names Index for their volumes (e.g. the Society of Genealogists) then you gain an entry. We are all index scanners for our surname(s). What if a researcher into your name sees the index, reads the entry, and actually contacts you? Certainly a saving in mutual research time and frequently a friendship and correspondence with someone with whom you can actually discuss the stumbling blocks in full detail without being both boring and obtuse.

If someone literally takes Mrs TSUSHIMA's interpretation and does notice a "CUF(F)LEY", associates it with the query, and replies giving details, what harm has it done? I am usually so thankful, that someone out there cares, especially to give the time and postage to a complete stranger.

Since researching my family names I have realised that, like all hobbies and specialist expertise, we create worlds of our own by using jargon and codes, as in, say, the computer world. So please do not start to put a great stream of code numbers at the end of the queries. Our pursuit is one that everybody can follow because we all have parents and family names. Why try and intimidate the beginner with more and more specialist codes and words?

The Editor's postscript to the letter worries me. Please do NOT adopt the system proposed. Let's keep

things simple and let readers reply to the "anywhere, anytime" advertisements in any way they will.

(David Cufley, 55 Broomhill Rd, Dartford, Kent)

Dear Sir

Genealogist's Guides to PRs etc. in London Area

Since compiling The Genealogist's Consolidated Guides to Parish Registers, Copies & Indexes in the Inner and Outer London Areas 1538 to 1837, in 1976/7, some forty Incumbents have transferred their Registers to repositories, including the Greater London Record Office; Westminster Library Archives; City of London Guildhall Library; the Essex, Surrey and Kent County Record Offices; the Passmore Edwards and Walthamstow Museums etc.

Details of these Registers can be obtained as Supplement No.1 to the Inner London Guide (1983) and Supplement No. 5 to the Outer London Guide (1981). A stamped addressed envelope, enclosing a 5p stamp, should be sent to me at the address below.

It is not generally appreciated that these Handbooks contain details of churches and periods covered by the IGI, Boyd, Pallot, and other Composite Marriage Indexes (and christenings in the IGI).

(Norman Graham, 69 Crest View Drive, Petts Wood, Kent)

Dear Editor

Volume 1 Number 11

I was ready for a shot-in-the-arm, a fix of family history enthusiasm, when the Journal, Vol.1 No.11 (Summer 84) finally caught up with me. I think the Canada Post people have a love affair with overseas periodicals because when it arrived it looked like every postal worker en route across the country had opened it for a read. You obviously had a good issue with this one.

And because the posties and I found it so good, I thought that I would let you know what I thought was good.

The best article was undoubtedly Muriel RESON's one on The Calendars of Rolls and State Papers. The best because it discussed a source of information that I had wondered about from a distance. Now I know a bit more, I will prepare for a closer look when next I have access to them.

Wilf HODGKINSON deserves recognition for an intriguing idea or two in Problems can be solved. I have wondered about the value of my annual expenditure in chasing unresponsive HAMBROOKS on four continents with letters, sample issues of The Hambrook Herald etc. As Wilf correctly states, I am missing those who have proved to be the most responsive; those searching for mothers and grandparents; female family history enthusiasts searching their maiden surname lineage. Over 50% of those now reading my one-name journal, The Hambrook Herald, are people whose surname is not HAMBROOK. Consequently I will be devoting more time to getting the HAMBROOK name in FHS journals and newsletters by submitting short articles as was suggested.

I want to congratulate you on including something on computers. Although I read the Computers in Genealogy journal, I see a need to share ideas on the advantages of micro-computers to those who are yet uncommitted. Although there are a lot of ideas on using micro-computers, there are only a few that really have sold me on the idea of using one to manage the data accumulation of a one-name study. Consequently, I keep looking for information on "software" to store information on individuals, and link them into families. That basically is what genealogical computing is all about. Though I don't think the Journal should go overboard on this, I think it would be helpful to examine the possibilities in one or two clear articles, and follow up with an annual list of articles selected from other journals etc., that reflect the particular interests of GOONS.

I would imagine the interests of GOONS would be particularly the linkage of multiple families of HAMBROOKS

or CAVES or WARTHs from a larger pool of not necessarily related people of the same name. This being an important difference from the interest of the average family historian with a computer.

Speaking of WARTHs, K.E.WARTH's letter raises an interesting point. Many of us devote much time to the production of our own one-name journals, of which we are rather proud. I would be interested in knowing which of the GOONS are involved in this aspect of the field. Perhaps a one-time-only exchange would be useful to us all as I, for one, gain from studying other people's journals for ideas to improve my own. Perhaps Michael DALTON, our abstracts co-ordinator, could prepare a list and the Editor could include it, with an explanatory note as an insert to those involved, in a future issue. Another idea that might be worth exploring is some sort of annual award, at the annual meeting, to the GOON who has produced the best issue of a one-name journal in the past year. Perhaps, from that experience, the Editor might find someone to write an article on how to put together a successful one-name journal. I would offer my own experience, but because the conditions here in Canada are so different in the critical areas of printing and financing the operation, I hesitate to write up something for a readership that is largely resident in the U.K.

*(K.G.Aitken, 37 Walden Crescent, Regina, Saskatchewan
S4N 1L1 Canada)*

Editor's note: the question of an award for the best One-Name Journal, similar to the Elizabeth Simpson Award given annually by the Federation of Family History Societies to the Society whose journal is considered to have made the best contribution to family history, has been raised before at the AGM but not agreed upon.

I am delighted that Mr AITKEN enjoyed Muriel RESON's article. I trust he will find the following one just as useful.

THE HERALDS' VISITATIONS

Muriel Reson

Early in the research into my maternal COPLESTONS I discovered that they were a Visitation family. "Marvel-
lous", I thought, "once I am back to my man in the
Visitation pedigrees, the rest of the work has already
been done". Not so, for, as we prove every step back
from father, so the pedigree information must be
proved.

Since I was only vaguely aware of the purpose of the
Visitations I consulted Sir Anthony WAGNER's work
English Genealogy (published by Oxford University Press
in 1960 when he was Richmond Herald). From this book
I learned that as early as 1498-9, Henry VII had given
licence to Garter and Clarenceux Kings of Arms ' to
visit the arms and cognizances of gentry and to reform
the same if it were necessary, according to their oath
and bond made at their creations'. It was not until
1530 that Henry VIII, by letters patent, started the
Visitations proper. They continued, county by county,
at generation intervals (30 years) until the 1680s.

The pedigrees obtained and the authenticated arms were
entered in the Visitation books and, although these
were guarded by the Heralds, copies were somehow made
and found their way into libraries and private collec-
tions. The pedigrees of 1530 were often accepted, al-
though they consisted of information given by family
members which was not always accurate. Robert GLOVER,
Somerset Herald in 1570, thought that record evidence
should be sought as a foundation. Until the 1560s,
Heralds had visited the homes of armigerous families
but later the county sheriffs sent lists of 'gentlemen
and others' to the bailiffs of the hundreds to appear
before visiting Kings of Arms or Heralds and in the
1600s the Heralds would lodge at an inn in the chief
town of each hundred, where the gentry would be
summoned. The purpose of the Visitations was ' to
establish gentility and right to arms of an individual'.

Apart from grants of arms there were arms which were
'allowed' by the Heralds because of ancient usage and
COPLESTON was one of these. In examples quoted I must

use the main COPLESTON of COPLESTON pedigree and the six cadet branches, since I have not studied others. There are, besides the Visitations in the Harleian Society collection, many county Visitations printed, which have been added to and amended by the various authors and, if your local Library does not have copies of those in which you are interested, they can be borrowed for you from other libraries. In London, of course, many counties are covered in the Guildhall Library, the Society of Genealogists, the British Library and some of the larger Public Libraries - Kensington Library, for instance, has an excellent genealogical section.

In Devon, where my own searches mainly lead me, there are two sets of Visitations of that County by COLBY and VIVIAN - I use the latter which is easy to follow and set out with clarity. Some of my branches have been brought well into the 18th century and, from that time back to the late 1500s, they are comparatively easy to prove with the use of parish registers and Wills. Altho' Devon Wills were destroyed in World War 2 bombing, there are the two sets of extracts in the Westcountry Studies Library, Exeter, made by Oswald MURRAY and Olive MOGER. A number of the Wills are Prerogative Court of Canterbury and obtainable at the PRO. The parish registers reveal some amusing errors in the Visitations; a 'for instance' being the marriage of Urith, daughter of Humphrie COPLESTON of Instow, shown as being to 'Samuel WARE CLARKE'. The registers show Urith COPLESTON of Mamhead and Samuel WARE of Cheriton Bishop, clerk (in Holy Orders!).

Before parish registers the situation becomes much more difficult, for although some Wills are still available, they are very few and it is the Inquisitions Post Mortem which are the most valuable asset in proving landed gentry relationships, for they name the children and give the age of the heir. Some of the information in the Rolls can also be helpful and, in my case, useful facts have been provided in the Transactions of the Devon Association volumes and in Devon & Cornwall Notes and Queries, which have led to deeds held in the PRO. Recently, in Early Chancery Proceedings, I found reference to a 4th son of Ralph COPLESTON of COPLESTON, given in the Visitation as 'of Otterham' but of whose existence

I had previously found no evidence. Here he was shown as living in St Breock in 1538, with his wife Jane, 'late the wife of William ROCHE'. Examination of the document concerned will, I hope, give more information on this Richard.

First in the COPLESTON of COPLESTON Visitation is Adam = I know that his wife's name was Alice because in 1384 Bishop BRANTINGHAM granted a chapel in the house of COPLESTON to Adam and his wife Alice and their son John and his wife Alice. This son John is shown in the Visitation as ' = Catherine da. & hr. of John GRAAS of Teigngrase' but subsequent study found John's second marriage to Alice, daughter of Geoffrey de LUCCOMBE. John and Alice appear frequently in Close Rolls and Feet of Fines, as do John's brother Richard and their uncle William - neither of whom appear in the Visitations.

Four generations of COPLESTONS have been discovered before Adam, the earliest being a Richard in an Essoin in the year 1200 - but how to prove their relationship? I found Richard in a Selden Society volume of Pleas Before the King and His Justices, which Pleas are in the Curia Regis Rolls. This particular one, however, is not in the Calendar of Curia Regis Rolls and we must be indebted to the people of all these Societies who have made transcriptions enabling us to find documents in the PRO of which we would not otherwise have knowledge.

My Visitation shows a Thomas COPLESTON of West Luccomb as son of Adam, who was actually his grandson - son of John and Alice. Only study of every possible source will reveal the true facts and, if any members have Visitation families and are dealing with the problems they raise, I would dearly like to be in touch! When we begin our searching it is always useful to discuss ways and means with fellow family historians and it is just as helpful all along the way to be able to exchange ideas on source material. The Visitations are a very valuable asset to those who trace back to them but someone, somewhere, must have ideas which haven't yet come to me and perhaps I can pass on suggestions

to him or her?

I would like to give thanks, as I have done in my Family Newsletter, to all the Archivists and Librarians in Devon, Cornwall and Somerset who have assisted in the solving of some of my Visitation problems. These busy people often give help beyond the call of duty and I'm sure are appreciated by us all.

(Muriel Reson, 73 Fleeming Rd, London, E17 5ET)

MEASURING ABSOLUTE POPULATIONS

John Heritage

One-namers are interested in the total population size of "their" surname, if only so that they may judge the completeness of their endeavours and the labour that remains. If one's subject name is sufficiently scarce then one may actually count the individuals but few of us are in this position.

Others, like myself, with a more extensive population have either given up guessing or content themselves with estimates. I have tried most of the reported estimating techniques and all have left me uneasy with their reliability. An estimate will always leave room for doubt.

Recently, while bringing up to date my abstracts from the Deaths Indexes at Alexandra House, I realised that an absolute count was possible and yet I cannot recall the method being described by previous workers.

Suppose that we choose the year 1880 in which to count the population. All those dying in 1880 must have been alive in 1880 too - so we count them all. The following year, 1881, all those with ages of 1 year or more at death would also have been alive in 1880 - so they are added to the 1880 total. Similarly in 1882, the critical age at death would be 2 years, and so on for each succeeding year. In 1960, all those dying aged 80 years or more would be added, for example. I know that no HERITAGES dying before 1980 were older than 100 so my counting would stop there - as do my abstracts at present!

Before taking this "manual" method to completion, I shifted my efforts to my son's computer and devised a program that allows me to choose any Count Year between 1866 (when ages at death are first given in the Indexes at the GRO) and 1880. I will extend this later year as my index abstracts extend. I have also confined the data to male HERITAGES in order to avoid uncertainty about married as opposed to single females, second marriages and so on. It is generally the male who confers the surname although this generality may need reviewing in the future!

At present, I am developing two extensions to this project. Firstly, I am devising a program to calculate the age distribution in the Count Year. Is the HERITAGE population of child-bearing age increasing or decreasing despite changes in the total population? Secondly, to avoid the cut-off year of 1880, I am devising a program to incorporate births in subsequent years while continuing to use ages at death to eliminate those dying after the Count Year. Further ambitions include the mobility of the population by using Registration District Numbers and a means of including females, but these must remain as mere ideas for the present.

The 1860s and 1870s were a period of economic difficulty and I had always supposed that birth rates would at least slow down and that death rates might increase. I was interested to find that the male HERITAGE population showed an increase for most of the years 'counted':

1866	:	513		1871	:	553		1876	:	590
1867	:	524		1872	:	551		1877	:	593
1868	:	528		1873	:	560		1878	:	592
1869	:	536		1874	:	574		1879	:	587
1870	:	535		1875	:	576		1880	:	593

I hope that this article will help others to achieve the same confidence in the sizes of their "tribes" and that, in this way, we may move to valid comparisons of the relative extent of surnames by direct comparison. Whose group is the rarest; whose growing most rapidly etc.

Publications Received

D.M.P.

THE HAMBROOK HERALD Numbers 27 (May 84) & 28 (July 84). Bi-monthly, A5, 20pp. Editor: Kenneth G.AITKEN, 37 Walden Crescent, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada S4N 1L1. Subscription \$12 (or £6 from Mrs D.K.M. THOMPSON, 8 Tudor Crescent, Otford, Sevenoaks, Kent TN14 5QS).

A well established journal with interesting historical and technical articles and a busy section for readers' letters. No.27 contains an excellent 4 page guide on Writing Your Personal History in which HAMBROOK members are encouraged to collect the evidence and start writing. GOONS members with similar intentions would certainly find this issue of interest.

THE RICHMOND FAMILY SURNAME SOCIETY No.17 (Spring 84). A4, 20pp. Secretary - Mrs G.COAKER, Olliver, Richmond, North Yorkshire.

This edition of the bulletin is a sad one as it is the last in the series before the society goes into abeyance due to lack of material. It contains several articles on individual RICHMONDS and their descendants and, perhaps most importantly, the assurance that if anyone wishes to make use of the society's books and files, the secretary will retain them and will be happy to help whenever possible.

SANT NEWSLETTER No.37 (August 84). ISSN 0143-0521, Quarterly, A5, 8pp, £2 per annum. Produced by George W. BROWN, 2 Rusland Crescent, Ulverston, Cumbria LA12 9TL.

This newsletter employs a paragraph numbering system which runs from issue to issue, making cross-referencing easy. As No.37 contains paragraphs 494 to 503 and includes small family trees, extracts from Wills, several articles on individuals and an item on record keeping, it will be understood that it packs a lot of information into a small space.

TALBOTANIA - The Journal of the TALBOT Research Organisation. Vol.3 No.4 (November 83). ISSN 0141-3589, A4, 20pp, £2 per annum. Organised & Edited by Mike & Mary TALBOT, 142 Albemarle Avenue, Elson, Gosport, Hampshire PO12 4HY.

This large journal contains a charming mixture of articles, from lists of TALBOTs in marriage indexes and hearth taxes etc., through a selection of letters and a service to members of providing photographs of subjects related to the family, to a Christmas Quiz on genealogical terms! Duplicated typescript with some simple illustrations; the joint effort provides an interesting combination.

TONKIN WORLD Vol.4 No.3 (March 84). ISSN 0762-1462, A4, 12pp. Published by TONKIN Fellowship (International), 14 Loorana Street, Roseville, Australia 2069. Price \$2.

This professional-looking journal of the TONKIN Heraldic & Genealogical Society, with the luxury of photographic illustrations, is obviously very well established, with lively letters to the editor and large family trees. This issue features the calling notice of their Third Anniversary AGM and a Picnic Lunch in North Sydney. For the financially inclined, it also includes the accounts for the year.

WEARNE FHS NEWSLETTER No.1 (February 84) A.V.R.

THE COPPLESTONE NEWSLETTER Vol.2 No.8 (October 84)

FROGGATT GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH Vol.2 Nos.7-10 (Jul/Oct84)

OUSLEY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER Vol.4 No.2

A single sheet from the WEARNE FHS explaining the relationship with the WARNE(rs); described as a newsletter that is exactly what it is, a letter to members. Perhaps the acorn from which another oak tree will grow.

The COPPLESTONE FHS Newsletter has 12 pages with plenty to interest the family including an obviously thriving correspondence column.

4 issues from the FROGGATT Society - a monthly production, suggesting a lot of hard work both editorially

and on the part of the individual contributors. Sad, therefore, to see that some photographs have lost almost all their detail; a risk whenever photocopying is the method of production, redeemed, in this instance, by rather better results in a subsequent issue.

The OUSLEY Newsletter from Dallas, Texas, is a good example of what can be done with some editorial imagination. Essentially a newsletter for the family, this issue comes with a separate research summary containing appendices suggesting descent from Barons of Charlemagne on the one hand and, on the other, through the Scottish Kings, others of Gaelic and Scandinavian descent, linking through the Kings of Judah to Adam & Eve and to God. Whilst one may perhaps accept the biblical version of the origins of mankind, it is difficult to appreciate such awesome ancestry as relating to one particular family without more information than is here provided.

LIST OF BOOKS SUITABLE FOR ONE-NAME RESEARCH

Malcolm Boyes

One of the problems I encountered as a One-Name Study learner was finding the best books to use as research material. Some books which looked promising turned out to be a complete waste of time and money. The following books are among those which have been useful to me. Many of them should be available through your library's inter-loan scheme.

One difficulty of genealogical research is 'strays' - did someone run away to be married? The answer may be in Gretna Hall Marriages 1829-54 (published by the Scottish Record Society, 1949). Although many of the marriages were of people from the Border Counties, the run-aways also came from the Midlands, the South and from the Continent. The Runaway Registers at Haddington 1762 - 1795 were published in Notes and Queries Volumes 3 & 4 and cover some 14 pages.

Another form of stray may be found in the 1828 Census of New South Wales, edited by K.A.Johnson & M.R.Sainty (reprinted by the Library of Australian History). The

book lists 36,500 people living in the state, saying if they had been transported or arrived free, their age, the ship they arrived on, their religion and occupation.

It is always interesting to come up with a hero in the family. Honour the Life Brigade by W.M.Lummis & K.G. Wynn (published 1973) names the members of the Light Brigade who took part in the charge, along with other personal details.

Soldiers Killed on the First Day of the Somme by Ernest W.Bell (published 1977) lists 18,011 soldiers who died on the 1st July 1916; it also records their regiments and numbers.

The Last Post by Mildred G.Dooner lists all the officers, both naval and military, who died in the Boer War, along with various personal and service details.

(Malcolm Boyes, 80 Howe Rd, Norton, Malton, N.Yorks)

MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

The 6th Annual Conference and AGM of the Guild will be held at the National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, London on the 18th & 19th of May 1985 - a programme and booking form were sent to all members with the new issue of the Guild Register a month ago. We hope to meet many of you there.

The Autumn Conference of the Federation of Family History Societies will be held at the Writtle Agricultural College, near Chelmsford, Essex on the 14th & 15th September 1985. Hosted by the Essex FHS, booking forms may be had from Mrs.O.Redfarn, 15 Warwick Rd, Southend on Sea, Essex SS1 3BN.

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DID YOU KNOW that Kodak have a museum in their works at Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middx. which has a permanent display on the history of photography which is of particular interest to those seeking information on old family photographs. Open Mon-Fri 9.30am to 4.30pm., Sat, Sun and Bank Holidays, 2.00-6.00pm.

Last Words

I have received several letters complaining of errors in the Index to Volume One or in the new Register. Please note that I do NOT compile these and any corrections or comments should be sent to the REGISTRAR.

I do have to correct a wrong address that appeared in the last journal - orders for ties should be sent to Mr. D.K.Beresford at 'Rozel', Downesway, Alderley Edge, Chesh. SK9 7SB and not to the Macclesfield address I was given.

Mrs Barbara Kent of 17 Red Hill, Stourbridge, West Mids. DY8 1NA has written to say that she recently acquired a very interesting second-hand book which is a catalogue of old documents which were being offered for sale in 1930. The documents are well described and the book is indexed. There is a wealth of genealogical information, the dates ranging from the 15th to the 19th centuries and areas from Kent to Cumberland and even some from Scotland, France and the West Indies.

The information includes Quaker and Commonwealth marriages, marriage settlements, court rolls, indentures, sales etc.

Mrs Kent says that if any members of the Guild would like her to extract the items referring to their names, she would be happy to send single items free of charge on receipt of an SAE. At the same time, she will let you know roughly how many more items there are and the cost of copying.

She also has two volumes of Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees which she has indexed for her own use and she could also copy from these.

Finally, very sadly we have to report the death of our member John Heygate-Browne just after the publication of our last issue. Always controversial, J-B was a real live wire and put a great deal of his time and money into furthering Family History. He was a real character and will be sadly missed.

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

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