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Contents

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

As a result of the postal strike and the fact that some members received their Summer Journals rather late, the copy for this issue is rather smaller than usual in some areas. However, a decision was made to go ahead and get the Journal printed so that it can go out as soon as possible.

At this time the need for more articles has become some what pressing, as some articles which normally would have been held over for a later issue have had to be used in the present issue. Hopefully with summer coming to an end, more members will be inspired to write. You do not have to be a member of long standing in order to write an article and if you are unsure of your literary abilities but has some ideas for an article do send them in and I will either edit your existing article or return it with ideas to make it suitable for publication. Occasionally articles are received which are not suitable for publication in the Journal, as they are of too general a nature or are of very limited appeal to members, in these instances the articles are returned with suggestions as to likely means of publication.

However, it is encouraging to see the range of topics of articles in the present issue, including genetics, the use of computers, problems of identification of families in a one-name study and ways of getting one's research published. It is especially pleasing that two articles have come from overseas.

The arrival of the article on genetics has solved an editorial problem, since like the contributor, Mr. Alefounder, I have realized that frequently a number of assumptions are made from time to time concerning genetics on the part of genealogists which are in fact erroneous. To clarify the matter I had considered commissioning an article on the subject and had made one or two unsuccessful approaches to people along these lines, so on receiving the above article my problem was solved.

In one-name studies if one can take one's research beyond the basic data of birth/baptism, marriage and death/burial a wealth of interesting information may emerge regarding character traits opening vast areas of speculation as to whether these have been inherited or have been produced by environmental and cultural background.

SECOND TIME AROUND - THE ULPHS DO IT AGAIN!

Colin Ulph

[*Colin Ulph's booklet, "Organising a One Name Gathering", obtainable from the Guild's Sales Officer, is a guide for those intending to arrange a first gathering of their namesakes and is based on his own experiences in holding one at Burnham Ulph in 1987. Here he tells of a less onerous follow-up, held in York on 1 June this year.*]

When our first gathering in Norfolk ended many of the clan ULPH were asking when there would be a reunion. As the organiser of that eventful and momentous weekend I was reluctant to commit myself to another on the same scale for some years, but I was prepared to attempt a much lower key affair which would involve less organisation and consequently a shorter planning time.

Some of the namesakes had travelled very long distances from the North of England to join us at Burnham, so I thought it would be just to reward them with a mini-gathering nearer home. The obvious choice was York, whose beautiful Minster holds many visible connections with Ulf Jarl (Earl ULPH), the brother-in-law of Cnut the Great. These include the Horn of ULPH, a carved two foot long elephant's tusk, obtained during Viking trading expeditions to the East and now one of the treasures of the Undercroft Museum.

The HORN of ULPH

To ease the workload this time, I planned a one day gathering in the Spring half term week. There would be two visits, one to the Jorvik Viking Centre and the other to the Minster where we could make our pilgrimage to the Horn. Between these two events we would have a family picnic lunch. In this way I would not be involved in arranging accomodation, meals or a large exhibition. The plan was mentioned in our November newsletter and drew sufficient interest for me to finalise a detailed programme.

I soon learned from ULPHs in Yorkshire that the Jorvik Centre was an extremely popular place, particularly when the schools were out. We could expect to find a three hour queue for admission! Clearly this was not on, but in correspondence the Centre confirmed that we could avoid the queue by making a party booking

in advance. I booked provisionally for 30 people, but the Centre agreed to take more if I let them know a week before the visit.

We needed somewhere to eat our packed lunches under cover, having vowed never again to trust the British weather after our experience in Norfolk. So one of the Hull members did some local reconnaissance and came back with the news that not far from the city walls was a Methodist Church where church members would serve hot drinks while we ate our lunch. This was good, but there was better news to come. When I wrote to the church I discovered that the bookings man doubled as an official guide at the Minister! He was prepared to make the arrangements for our visit there and to take us on a conducted tour. Not only that, but he also supplied valuable information about car parking, admission charges and opening times and even sent me a street map with all the appropriate places marked.

Having completed the planning in April, I issued a detailed programme and booking form to all those who had expressed an interest back in the winter. I asked for the admission money for the Jorvik Centre and the Undercroft Museum to guarantee my commitment to party bookings. By the end of April I knew that there would be 47 of us, including 10 children and 4 infants. A slightly bigger reunion than I had envisaged, but it had only involved a handful of letters on my part. Two ULPHs were coming up from Axminster and being put up by namesakes in Merseyside whom they had met at the 1987 gathering, while my own family had been offered the use of a caravan in the Vale of Pickering by the ULPHs of Humberside. Many veterans of Burnham had booked to join us in York along with nine of the clan whom we had not met before and local resident, John Hebdon, Chairman of the Guild.

The day arrived and this time the weather put on its happiest face. After a brief preliminary visit to the church to meet our local contact and pin up a few family trees, we set off for the appointed meeting place outside of the Jorvik Centre in Coppergate. Yorkshire Television had been alerted by a Sheffield ULPH and were on hand to film me fixing name labels on the assembled company as we file through the doorway, trying hard to avert the frosty gaze of the luckless folk in the "ordinary" queue. The Jorvik attendants were pleased with my little bright yellow labels as they used them to check us through the door and to detect a couple of gatecrashers, who had mingled with the ULPHS to dodge the queue.

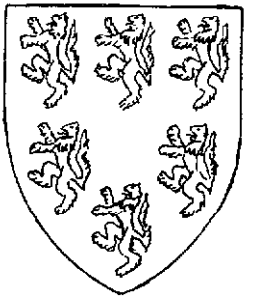
Down stairs, along a passage and soon we were boarding the time-cars. Accompanied by the voice of Magnus Magnusson we travelled backwards at first to symbolise our journey back through time to the age when York was a major Viking city. Then we went forward through the reconstruction of Coppergate, on precisely the site where it had been excavated a few years ago. The dwellings with their sad faced occupants, the sounds of Viking conversations and the smells of the fish and unsanitary conditions gave us a vivid insight into the time of our illustrious namesake. Alighting

from the time cars we inspected the exhibition of artefacts found during the excavation and bought appropriate souvenirs from the inevitable shop.

Now it was time to wend our way through the narrow streets of York to Trinity Church where a warm welcome awaited us. During the meal there was much conversation, taking of photographs and of course signing of the ULPH book which will make an appearance at all gatherings of the clan. We also took the opportunity to present a token gift to our invaluable local contact.

After lunch he escorted us back down the street through the Monk Gate and by Deans Yard to the Minster entrance. Our first appointment was with the Horn itself. Thanks to the kindness of the Dean and Chapter, this had been an unexpectedly removed from its usual glass case in the Undercroft and had been laid on a table in the Consistory Court. It seemed much bigger than we had expected and much heavier as I found when given the privilege of picking it up. What a thrill it was to hold this thousand year old piece of history. It had been my ambition to see it ever since obtaining a booklet on the Horn over 35 years ago. The Horn was the highlight of the day for most of us and was the subject of much admiration and photography.

After an enjoyable tour of the Undercroft where we were mildly amused by the comments of other visitors as they came across the empty case of the Horn of Ulph, our guide took us into the Minster proper. At various points we would halt and lift our eyes to inspect, with aid of binoculars, the stone shields and stained glass windows bearing the arms and horn of Earl ULPH, which without our guide we would have never spotted.



ULF's Arms in the Minster

In the Minster shop we bade our fond farewells as some faced the trek home to places as far afield as Lincoln, Merseyside and County Durham. For my own family there was a much needed sit down and cup of tea at the Cafe Andros, where we were joined by fellow Guild member and ULPH descendant, Anne Cole, with her family.

Judging from the postbag when I returned from my week in Yorkshire, the day had been another resounding success. Of course once again there is pressure on all of us to meet again ere long. The next unsuspecting place to be invaded by the clan ULPH is likely to be St. Ives in Cambridgeshire, on All Fools Day 1989. There is not intended to be any significance in this choice of date!

Colin Ulph, Member No. 501 [*281 Upper Shoreham Road, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex, BN4 6BB.*]

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN CONNECTIONS THROUGH CHRIST'S HOSPITAL RECORDS

Jessica Freeman

In this year of the bicentennial celebrations in Australia, I sometimes feel that the fact of convict roots is stressed so much, that the ancestry of the many free settlers is sometimes overlooked. Many of them were merchants or farmers who were attracted to Australia by economic opportunities. In my own family my earliest ancestor in Australia immigrated in 1828 and the last in 1864. They were all free settlers, drawn by the idea of the colonies as "spheres of mercantile enterprise", as the orator of the funeral sermon of David Jones, one of the most successful of these immigrants, stated in 1873.

A more detailed case study of a free settler, whom I have traced in both England and New South Wales, is the merchant whom I came across in my one-name researches - William Henry Freeman. I know quite a lot about his business career because his children were admitted to Christ's Hospital, the school that was started for the benefit of children of Freemen of the City of London, who were in distressed circumstances, but which by the 19th century had widen its criteria for admission. It was quite a surprise on reading through the Admission Register for 1827-1842 (Ms. 12,818/15 at the Guildhall Library) to find the phrase "who will forward her nephew to his father in New South Wales".

Two sons of William Henry Freeman were admitted to Christ's Hospital, namely Frank and Harry. The Admission Register records the date of admission and discharge; Frank was admitted in 1832 and discharged in 1838 to his aunt, Mrs. Gorham of Deptford and Harry was admitted in 1835 and discharged in 1848 to his aunt, Miss Gorham in Stockwell, Surrey. In both cases the boy was to be forwarded to his father in Australia.

The Presentation Papers for the two boys (Ms 12,818A/100 No.50 & 103 No.126) provide information about them and their parents - not only the children's dates of birth, but copies of their baptism certificates and of their parents' marriage certificate. Frank was baptised at Christ Church, Surrey, in 1824, when his father was described as a coal merchant of Nelson Square; Harry was baptised in 1828 at St. Mary Newington, Surrey, when his father was a coal merchant of Union Place, Kent Road. The copy of the marriage certificate reveals that William Henry Freeman of Cripplegate, London and Emma Gorham of Willesborough, Kent, were married in the bride's parish in 1824. The two Petitions of William Henry Freeman for his sons to be admitted to Christ's Hospital reveal his business career. In 1832 he says he is of St. Giles Camberwell, a Supercargo with a wife and three children and under £100 a year. In 1835 he states he is of Willesborough and "an unfortunate shipowner who is now out of business and cannot support his wife and four children".

Turning to Australian records, he may well be the Mr.W.H. Freeman who arrived in Sydney on the "Leslie Ogleby" on 1st August 1833. He evidently succeeded in starting again in business, since the NSW Land Titles Office records a Conveyance dated 28th February 1862, whereby Willim Henry Freeman of Port Macquarie in NSW, gentleman and William Gorham of the same (no doubt his brother-in-law or nephew) dissolved their partnership as graziers and breeders of cattle, set up in 1860. Their estate was called Willesboro, evidently after Emma Gorham's home village in Kent, and consisted of about 900 acres on the south bank of the Wilson River. Some more research in the Land Titles Office and Probate Registry would probably reveal thr dates of death of William Henry and Emma and the fate of their two sons, despatched by themselves to New South Wales while still young boys.

Jessica Freeman, Member No. 051 [*76 Highlever Road, London, W10 6PW.*]

SOME "GOLD MEDAL" HAMLEYS **Douglas W. Hamley**

On the 15th January 1790 William Hamly was christened at Botany Bay, Australia, son of William Ham(b)ly, ship's carpenter on the "Sirius" of the "First Fleet" and Mary Springham, a convict. Perhaps a member can lay claim to an earlier birth in Australia to take the gold!

The mention of pioneering fields could take us to Wisconsin, U.S.A. where the Historical Society of that State says "Richard and Francis Hamly were among Wisconsin's earliest residents as 1836 was very early in our history."

Now even our relations "down under" will admit that Louis the Pom deserves a bronze at least for the following mention in the Geelong Advertiser 31st January 1865, which informs us that on

Monday, February 6th, Louis Hamley, the Frenchman, will perform some extraordinary feats - running 11 miles in one hour, lifting 5 cwt, carrying 2 cwt in his teeth and performing numerous other feats of strength and dexterity. I would dearly like to know more about Louis!

An entry for Winter Sports would, surely, include the 2,000 foot slide made by Dr. Frederick Hamley in July 1976. The Spokane Chronicle quotes "Tacoma, Washington (AP) - Dr. Frederick Hamley of San Diego reached for the cover of a cooking pot and slid 2,000 feet down a mountain. "I should be dead. It's a miracle I am still alive", he said, after falling down the side of Mount Ranier. The slide took him down a vertical descent of 1,500 feet and on to a glacier, where he came to rest in avalanche debris. "He told us all about it and diagnosed his injuries", said one of the guides. Dr. Frederick suffered a punctured lung and several fractured vertebrae and after spending the night on the slope, was taken to hospital by helicopter the following morning." It was reported that he would not be making any more attempts on the 14,410 foot summit for a while.

Douglas W. Hamley, Member No. 064 [*21 New Street, Cawston, Norwich, NR10 4AN.*]

GENETICS FOR GENEALOGISTS **Peter Alefounder**

It seems that every few years a more or less confused account of human genetics appears in a genealogical journal, generally concluding or implying that we can be descended genetically from at the most 46 ancestors in any generation, since we have only 46 chromosomes. This appears to be a common error in ideation among genealogists.

A normal child has 46 chromosomes, of these 44 occur as 22 pairs, one of each pair being donated by each parent. In addition, the mother donates an X chromosome and the father either another X chromosome if the child is a girl or a Y chromosome if the child is a boy.

Now, let us suppose that the child becomes an adult and has offspring, of the paired chromosomes the (grand)child must receive one from each parent. It is possible that a parent may donate a grandparental chromosome intact, but this is extremely unlikely. It is much more probable that the donated chromosome will be made up of alternate segments from each of the chromosomes of the pair. The positions where the segments join are called crossover points and even a small chromosome may have several of these. Their positions are essentially random (which is not to say that the probability of a crossover is necessarily uniform along the length of the chromosome). Thus, the donated chromosome will contain parts of each of the pair of grandparents' chromosomes. This applies to all paired chromosomes.

In the next generation, the pairs of chromosomes will again be subject to crossing over, but in different places. The chromosomes donated to offspring will consist of segments from all those of the great-grandparents. This process continues in future generations, thus, we are genetically descended from all our ancestors.

The father's X and Y chromosomes, however, have nothing to pair with and are donated intact to his children. If the X chromosome is donated the child will be female, if the Y chromosome is donated the child will be male. Thus, the father donates his Y chromosome to all his male descendants - sons, grandsons, great-grandsons et cetera.

Each chromosome contains a large number of genes. Simple characteristics - blood groups, eye colour - are determined by one or a few genes. More complex characteristics are determined by larger numbers of genes. The relative contribution of genetics (rather than environment) to intelligence and behaviour is disputed.

Peter Alefounder, Member No. 252 [*99 Barton Road, Cambridge, CB3 9LL.*]

IN SEARCH OF ANOTHER MALE "PRUDDAH"

Roy S. Pruddah

The story starts with my twenty-first birthday, when a maiden aunt, Miss Lucy French PRUDDAH of Sidcup, Kent gave me our Family Bible and said, "Unless you have a male child our name as we spell it will die out." At that time my thoughts were, "So what". I was and still am a committed cycle tourist and a wife, let alone children would have curtailed my trips. Well in time I acquired both, but my children were girls and it was not until 1976 that we visited Hexham where my ancestors had come from.

Knowing nothing about family history research, we first went to Hexham Abbey. I had had a first edition of a guide to the Abbey passed down to me, which had been printed by an Edward PRUDDAH in about 1824. In my Family Bible it showed that Edward PRUDDAH had married a Miss Jane LEE. The verger was very interested in my old guide book and said that if we gave him our name and address, he would look at the records for us that were then kept at the Abbey. Almost two years passed and we heard nothing when suddenly a letter arrived from New Zealand. The writer was Mrs. M. Penney, nee LEE, the verger had given her our name and address the same day as we had visited the Abbey. She was researching the Lees, but was also interested in Edward PRUDDAH.

At this time my main aim became to find another male PRUDDAH with or able to have issue to whom I could pass on the Family Bible. A complete search was made at St. Catherine's House and it was soon clear that there were going to be difficulties, for it was apparent that my own daughter, Denise, born 26 years ago was the

last Pruddah whose birth was registered and that mine was the last male Pruddah birth to be registered and that was in 1932. However, at that time there were three other living male Pruddahs, two of whom were twenty years my senior, but all their children were girls! These in fact were all related to me and I found a group, which proved my aunt wrong at my twenty-first birthday, as at that time there were six male PRUDDAHs living in Liverpool and it was these that I started to research. Two brothers, Edward and Robert, left their home in Hexham and died in Liverpool around 1745. This is in fact recorded in the Bible, but had to be checked as not all the information in it proved to be correct. Five generations later brought me to their living descendants and I found that the six male PRUDDAHs mentioned above had only had daughters, thus, the search for a male PRUDDAH had to start once again.

On the first page of the Bible there is a reference to the forebears of Mary AYDON, who married William PRUDDAH born in 1767, her line going back to 1643, but the earliest PRUDDAH entry refers to the marriage of William PRUDDAH and Ann DODD (born 1714). It took me a long time to find evidence of this marriage, but eventually with a lot of help I found their banns at Newbrough, April 13th 1735, William's name being spelt PRUDDOW. On Ann's death February 28th 1777 in Hexham her name was spelt PRUDHOE. However, it is difficult to find the year of William's birth, as there were seven or eight William's born in the area between 1700 and 1725, but hopefully one day I will be able to sort them out.

This brings me to the family legend that has been passed down the generations. I have been quite unable to sort this out, but at various times two professional genealogists have attempted to "have a go". The story is that the family name was not PRUDDAH, PRUDHOE, PRUDDOW or PRUDO but RADCLIFFE and at the time of the Jacobite Rebellions, one escaped to the continent to return as PRUDDAH. It was Hannah PRUDDAH, who found this out in 1868 and tried to claim the title back in the Countess Amelia of Derwentwater affair of 1868. There have been several books written on the Jacobite Rebellions and the Earls of Derwentwater, including "Devil Water" by Anya Seton, "Northern Lights: The Story of Lord Derwentwater" by Ralph Arnold and "Portrait of Northumberland" by Nancy Ridley, all of which give slightly differing views. Five books on this subject and other Northumbrian history have been kept with the Bible. Also I have a copy of the first edition of the "Hexham Herald" printed by Edward PRUDDAH which carried a full column on the subject.

However, so much for legend, as I continue to collect all references to PRUDDAH, PRUDHOE, PRUDOW and PRUDO wherever they occur, but it is interesting to note that in the Family Bible the name has been spelt PRUDDAH without exception.

Roy S. Pruddah, Member No. 1066 [*Hazel Cottage, Burley Lane, Overton, Hampshire.*]

HOW I SHOW "HE'S PROBABLY --- " ON A PEDIGREE

Susan Holmes

I have been working on a method of indicating doubtful or possible relationships for which there is insufficient firm evidence.

I am tracing the CRUDGINGTON family and until the 1770s there were only a handful of CRUDGINGTON families alive at any one time and most of these were to be found in a small area in Shropshire and Worcestershire. Then in the 1770s one family went to the East End of London where they proliferated. At the present time I have records of about two thousand CRUDGINGTONs up to 1900.

I have amassed a large amount of information from which I have tried to reconstitute families. Some are clear-cut leaving few loose ends, but other groups are much harder to sort out. In the early stages of gathering data I hoped that further information from other parishes in the area would throw light on the problems, but after examining most of the registers for the area I must now assume that little more may be found and that I must try to reconstruct the families as best I can.

I have found that this task is simplified if I assign a code to each of these doubtful relationships, so that:

1) I can easily recall the status of the information about a specific person.

2) I can show this status on charts without recourse to copious notes or a large number of dotted lines.

3) If further information comes to light, I can readily spot the weak links in the chain of reasoning.

The areas of doubt appear to fall into several categories which I have identified as follows:

a) Records missing, otherwise straight forward.

b) More than one person of a given name eligible.

eg: Thomas and Elizabeth have a son, Thomas, in 1676
Elizabeth dies 1685
Thomas marries Anne 1686
Thomas marries Elizabeth 1690, they have a son, Thomas, 1694
Elizabeth dies 1705
Thomas marries Jane 1708

Which Thomas married Jane - father or son? Did Thomas marry four times or did his son Thomas marry 14 years after his baptism?

c) A person baptised in one parish but living elsewhere at marriage presents a problem if there is more than one possible candidate.

d) A person mentioned in a Will as a relative, or by name, but nowhere else. eg: "my brother John" turned out to be a half-brother by a different father.

e) A person mentioned in a census but nowhere else.

f) A single event occurring in a distant parish - one must weigh up the probability of an unknown family living in a distant parish appearing only once against the chance that it corresponds to a known family elsewhere.

g) A combination of names that only appear once and is probably a mistake for a known combination.

h) A person known by a name other than his or her baptismal name. eg: Is Isabel, no birth found, the same person as Elizabeth, no marriage or death found, who has the same uncle?

I have also found it useful to have a code for secondary evidence - children's Christian names, wife's maiden name, witnesses to Wills, marriages, etc.

eg: William of unknown family has a daughter named Eliza, her husband has the same surname as Elizabeth, the mother of William, who was born 10 miles away, 40 years prior to Eliza's birth - this might be a coincidence.

Sarah married in 1740 could be the daughter of either Rebecca or Mary, but if she calls her own daughter Rebecca this could be of significance.

I would be interested to hear of other people's methods of dealing with these doubtful relationships, as for most of us engaged in one-name studies they must represent a considerable proportion of our records.

Susan Holmes, Member No. 935 [*465 London Road, Boxmoor, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, HP3 9BE. Tel. 0442-3934*]

THE PHILLIPS - PHELPS CONNECTION **Ron Phelps**

The following article discusses the chronological evidence between the clearly authenticated TOBIAS PHELPS, baptised 1763 in Thorncombe, Dorset and WILLIAM PHELPS, my grandfather, born in 1853 in Isleworth, Middlesex - via the use of the surname PHILLIPS. The correct method in genealogical research is to work backwards from one piece of known evidence to another. This has

been done, but proof of connection is described here in a forward direction.

Tobias and his wife, Ann, married 1789 in Thorncombe had five children, all of whom were baptised with the name of PHELPS in Beaminster, Dorset: Mary in 1790, Samuel in 1792, William in 1793, Elizabeth in 1795 and John in 1797. William's baptismal entry also showed his date of birth as 25 December 1792. He married Elizabeth COX in 1819 in Beaminster, who had been baptised in that parish in 1799, the marriage entry being as follows: "William Phelps of this Parish and Elizabeth Cox of the same Parish were married in this Church by Banns ..." but William signed his name not as William Phelps but William PHILIPS!

William and Elizabeth had seven children all baptised in the name of PHILLIPS: Willliam in 1823, Samuel in 1827, Benjamin in 1829, Sarah in 1832, Elizabeth in 1834, Elias in 1837 and James in 1841. William was baptised in Beaminster, father a shepherd, but Benjamin like all the subsequent children was baptised in Hanworth, Middlesex, their father still a shepherd. The whole family, except for James, appear in the 1841 Census for Hanworth, their ages tallying with their baptismal years as far as the "age system" of the 1841 Census permits. In the the 1861 Census for Hanworth, William, the elder, and Elizabeth have reverted to the name PHELPS, he aged 68 and still a shepherd and she aged 61, both born in Beaminster, Dorset, their ages tallying with their baptismal dates. However, in the 1871 Census Elizabeth is shown living alone, William having died in 1867, his death certificate showing his age to be 74, occupation shepherd and cause of death "exhaustion"! From this information it is clear that William and his young wife and son had moved to Middlesex from Dorset between 1823 and 1827. In 1841 the family were living at Kempton Park Lodge just outside of Hanworth, where presumably William was a shepherd on the Kempton Park Estate. One wonders how he knew about the job in Middlesex and what motivated him to make the then arduous move from Dorset.

The children of William and Elizabeth, like their parents, eventually shed the name PHILLIPS, but not all at the same time. First, Benjamin, my great-grandfather, appears as PHELPS in the 1851 Census for Isleworth (near Hanworth) aged 27, an apprentice baker. In the same household is shown Elizabeth LASSAM, a servant, whom Benjamin married in 1852 using the name PHELPS. His marriage certificate shows his father to be William PHELPS and a witness being Sarah PHELPS, presumably his younger sister. Benjamin and Sarah had six children, one of whom was my grandfather, all their births were registered and they appear in the 1861 and 1871 Censuses using the name PHELPS. Benjamin died of dropsy in 1877 aged 48 and from Directories it would appear that Elizabeth carried on the bakery business they had established in Isleworth, dying in 1905 aged 88.

Little has been discovered about Benjamin's younger brothers and sisters, except Sarah as a witness at his marriage, as mentioned

above. This is possibly because my one-name study is basically PHELPS unless an obvious PHILLIPS connection shows up.

Benjamin's elder brother, William, baptised in 1823, appears in the 1851 Census for Hanworth, still as PHILLIPS (married to Jane with one daughter) aged 27 born in Beaminster, Dorset. However, by 1861 William and Jane have four children and the family is now called PHELPS, he being a gamekeeper, born in Beaminster. Nevertheless, when the births of his two sons were registered in 1853 and 1858, they were registered in the name PHILLIPS, but on their marriages in 1882 and 1878 respectively they used the name PHELPS. Unlike their brothers, William's two daughters' births were registered in the name PHELPS and subsequently married using this name. William's name finally appears on his tombstone in Hanworth Churchyard as PHELPS showing that he died in 1887, aged 63 and had worked for Mr. Thomas Barnett of Kempton Park for 33 years.

Benjamin's brother, Samuel, baptised in 1827, has not been found in the 1851 Census for Hanworth. However, in 1861 he appears married to Sarah with four young children, aged 32, a shepherd and using the name PHILLIPS, whereas at this date his father and two of his brothers have reverted to the name PHELPS. In the 1871 Census, however, Samuel, his wife and children (two had apparently died and two more had been born) appear as PHELPS despite the fact that two of his sons recorded on the 1861 Census had had their births registered in the name of PHILLIPS.

Hanworth in those days was a small agricultural village and this story shows that even in the middle of the last century little notice was taken of surnames in small places. Here we have fathers, sons, brothers and uncles all living and probably working in close proximity to each other, but using, at least as recorded in documents, different surnames. They were without doubt known to each other, by their Christian names. There must have been some quandaries as to what to call themselves at each Census, but presumably each family did not know what name the others were putting down. It took some twenty years before all became PHELPS, but how did those who originally thought they were PHILLIPS come to accept that they were really PHELPS? Was there a family document, perhaps a Bible, with names enscribed which gave written evidence of the original name?

However, this is not the only instance of the PHELPS/PHILLIPS phenomenon which I have found in my one-name study. There was a William and Joan PHELPS, who were married in 1732 and had five children all baptised in Broadwinsor, Dorset, using the name PHELPS, except for one, William PHILPS, although this is not a great discrepancy in spelling. The latter in turn married and had nine children, some appearing in baptismal registers as PHELPS and others as PHILPS. One son, James PHELPS married Susannah FORSEY in 1793, but Susannah died in 1826 and was buried as PHILLIPS, despite the fact that her youngest child, baptised in 1807 was called Matthew Forsey PHELPS, whose subsequent family

are shown as PHELPS in the 1841 Census for Thorncombe. Yet Matthew's eldest brother was baptised Bernard PHILLIPS in 1794, but when he died in 1874 was known as PHELPS. His wife and family of six children were recorded as PHELPS on both the 1841 and 1851 Census despite the fact that his two eldest daughters were baptised as PHILLIPS. These PHELPS/PHILLIPS remained in Dorset except for Bernard's youngest child, who settled in East London and seem to have had no connection whatsoever with my own line.

Likewise the above family appears to have been unrelated to the family of William and Elizabeth PHILLIPS, who appear for the first time as marrying in 1786 at Thorncombe! Their family is particularly complicated. Their eldest son, John PHILPS married Susan BERRY and had two daughters, Kitty Berry PHILLIPS and Susan Mary PHILLIPS. Their second son, William, was also baptised as PHILPS. He married as PHILLIPS, Sarah SWAFFIELD in 1810. Their first born appears in the baptismal register as William Swaffield PHELPS baptised in 1811, but who died in 1824 as PHILLIPS. All the other seven children of William and Sarah were baptised as PHILLIPS. One of these was baptised as Enos PHILLIPS, but by the time he was married had become Amos PHELPS. His seven children are shown as PHILPS on the 1841 Census and PHELPS on the 1861 Census. Another son of William and Sarah baptised as Methuselah PHILLIPS in 1823 married Ruth WELLMAN in 1850 as PHELPS, but a year later he and his wife appear on the 1851 Census as PHILLIPS. Methuselah was a surveyor, so not an illiterate man. No descendants of Methuselah and Ruth have been found, but on her death in 1903 Ruth was known as PHELPS.

There were very extensive PHELPS families in Gloucestershire, which had no known connection with those in Dorset and Somerset. The earliest record of these families is the marriage in 1546 at Chaceley, then in Worcestershire, of Floris PHELPES alias PHILLIPS, but after a generation or two his descendants became known as PHELPS without deviation. It is surprising that with all these deviations of spelling that nowhere has there been a hint of a connection, either as the result of a mistake in name spelling or any other reason, with the family called PHELIPS, who who have lived at Montacute House, Somerset, for generations.

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

SAVE RESEARCH AND MONEY WITH THE I.G.I — **Billie R. McNamara**

Several years ago, I began the process of extracting all BARFIELD and WHEELTON entries from the International Genealogical Index (IGI) in the hope of identifying all persons indexed in the United Kingdom with the variants of those surnames. The results were well worth the effort. I was able to identify several previously unknown siblings of my own ancestors, as well as marriages and some children of those siblings. Of course I used

other records in conjunction with the IGI to document every family connection I made.

In transcribing WHEELTON entries, my greatest problem was determining which entries to include in my extraction. I copied all "Whe--," "Whi--" and "Why--" entries in all counties. These were generally grouped close together on the IGI. In areas where I knew there was a large population with variants of that surname, I would transcribe every entry which could be a WHEELTON derivative. It was much easier to rule them out later than it was to attempt to identify entries which had been overlooked. In extracting BARFIELD entries, I found nearly a hundred variants, which meant I had to read through all the "B" surnames to assure that I did not miss one. Since the indexed records are part of the microfilm holdings of the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City, I could check the film to verify any spellings.

There are several ways in which it is possible to do the work of extraction as outlined above. The ideal method is to use a laptop computer at the microfiche reader in an LDS Branch Library or elsewhere. Data can be entered as it is read from the fiche and a printout can be compared to the fiche to identify any errors in transcription. The transcription can be done by hand on to forms which the Branch Library can supply and the data can then be entered on a desktop computer at home. I have found that the best way for me is to identify the IGI microfiche "blocks" which have entries on them and order hard-copy printouts of these blocks. The benefit of having the hard-copy from the microfiche is being able to check your printout against the "original" at your leisure.

The reason for using the computer for this work is that it is the most efficient way of manipulating the data from the extractions. It would take years to complete the sorting by hand and the margin of error in this method of sorting is enormous. If your database becomes large, a hard-disc may be required to maintain the data and perform the sort outs. I use a database management program and have established the following "fields" to be filled in for each entry: Surname, Given Name, Sex, Father/Husband, Mother/Wife, Event, Date, County, Town, Parish and Source. The "source" column is used to note the original location of the information, in this case the IGI. In the future, I want to add to my database from other sources (eg: from birth, marriage and death registers). I can then enter a code for those sources.

EXAMPLE

BARFIELD MARRIAGE & CHRISTENINGS FAMILY GROUPS LONDON & ESSEX page 4

FATHER/HUSBAND	MOTHER/WIFE	DATE	GIVEN	SURNAME	EVENT
Barfield, William	Eliza	1847-10-10	William	BARFIELD	C
Barfield, William	Eliza	1849-05-13	Henry	BARFIELD	C
Barfield, William	Eliza	1849-05-13	Louisa	BARFIELD	C
Barfield, William	Eliza	1854-05-07	John	BARFIELD	C

Barfield, William	Eliza	1854-05-07	Richard	BARFIELD	C
Barfield, William	Eliza	1857-10-25	John	BARFIELD	C
Barfield, William	Eliza	1859-06-05	Harriet Lavinia	BARFIELD	C
Barfield, William	Jane	1733-03-10	Susanna	BARFIELD	C
Barfield, William	Sarah Ann Bunting	1866-07-30	Amelia Esther	BARFIELD	B
Barfield, Wm.	Susan	1738-07-09	Susannah'Infant'	BARFIELD	C

SURNAME: BARFIELD
GIVEN: Henry
SEX: M
EVENT: C
FATHER/HUSBAND: Barfield, William
MOTHER/WIFE: Eliza
DATE: 1849-05-13
COUNTY: London
TOWN: Shoreditch
PARISH: St. Leonard

After I have entered all the data from the IGI, I have the computer sort the information and print tables, as follows: alphabetically by given name with a sub-sort in chronological order; chronological order by parish and by father/husband and mother/wife. For obvious reasons, I "ignore" the surname sort. From a study of the sorted tables, I can identify "pockets" of settlement, either in one county or nationwide, of persons with a variant of the surname. From the chronological and parish-order sorts, I can trace migrations of specific families and eventually, the surname. By sorting according to father/husband and mother/wife, I have been able to discover family groups.

Using this system, I located the christening of my great-great-grandfather, Henry BARFIELD, in a group of children of William and Eliza BARFIELD. Previously I had not known of any other children of this couple, although I assumed there were others. Since use of the censuses was not practical in early research on this family and since christenings took place in three different parishes, the computer sort saved me months or even years of work and expense.

As new editions of the IGI are published I can compare them to my existing printout and add any new entries that I find. I hope that in the near future, one will be able to order these types of tables directly from the IGI database. compared to the research time and money one would save the cost would be marginal!

Ms. Billie R. McNamara, Member No. 875 [*P.O. Box 6764, Knoxville, Tennessee, 37914-0764, U.S.A.*]

ONE-NAME PUBLISHING J. Douglas Porteous

Since 1980 I have been working on the history and geography of the surname MELL, the history of the locality in which it emerged

and my own family's history. The work has culminated in a series of publications:

1. "English Surname Studies: a Methodology", Genealogists' Magazine vol. 20, 1982, pp. 295-97, outlines a five-part method for ascertaining the district of origin of a surname.

2. "Surname Geography: a study of the Mell family name c.1538-1980", Transactions, Institute of British Geographers New Series vol. 7, 1982, pp. 395-418, investigates the U.K. distribution of the Mell surname and defines its area of origin as roughly coinciding with the Borough of Boothferry, North Humberside.

3. "Place Loyalty", The Local Historian vol. 16, 1985, pp. 343-45, speculates on the reasons for the persistence of the Mells in Boothferry District since the first record of the surname in 1295.

4. "Locating the Place of Origin of a Surname", The Local Historian vol. 17, 1987, 391-5, takes the method two steps further in pinpointing the presumed hamlet of origin of the Mell family name, namely the township of West Cottingwith in the parish of Thorganby, North Yorkshire.

5. A chapter in my forthcoming book, Planned to Death: The annihilation of a place called Howdendyke by private enterprise, politicians and planners (Manchester University Press, 1988) outlines the relationships of the Mells to the village of Howdendyke, East Yorkshire, c.1850-1980.

6. Finally, much of the above is gathered together into a 96 page book entitled The Mells: surname geography, family history, which is being published in 1988 by my own publishing house, Saturnalia: The Saturna Island Thinktank Press (P.O. Box 41, Saturna Island, B.C., Canada VON 2YO). The book's six chapters outline the meaning of the name Mell, the search for its geographical area of origin, a brief history and geography of that district, a detailed history of the name in the area, a history of the Mell family of Eastrington and Howdendyke, East Yorkshire c.1600-1980 and a detailed pedigree of the Howdendyke Mells c.1700-1988.

The cost of publication of the first five items is borne by the publishers, but The Mells has been produced entirely by subscriptions offered by ten closely related Mell families.

I offer this note as an encouragement for one-name researchers to publish their investigations both in journals, such as The Local Historian and in the form of self-published books. The latter is

a complex exercise, but can be a valuable learning experience and a very great source of satisfaction.

J. Douglas Porteous [P.O. Box 41, Saturna Island, B.C., Canada V0N 2Y0.]

Note: *Dr. J. Douglas Porteous is Professor of Geography at the University of Victoria, British Columbia.*

THE LOVERSEEDS **Eunice Wilson**

There is not as far as I know, a one name study on the LOVERSEEDS. Correct me please if I am wrong and get in touch as I have discovered a fascinating clutch of them in the course of my RAF research. I would love to know how they fit together and if you are one of them why not form a clan?

I had never come across this name before until writing to a computer program maker, I got a letter back headed JR and DE Loverseed. I had asked why a program I had bought would not do what I needed with my endless lists of pilots and squadrons. They wrote back explaining how I could use the program with a few small adjustments and enclosed a photocopy of a letter sent to D.E. Loverseed from the Loverseed Press in Blackheath dated 1974, which had asked him if he was related. He remembered being asked about his name but only in connection with the RAF - see what a small world it is and how one thing leads to many others. I do not know if D.E. Loverseed is interested in one name studies, but he should be with such an intriguing name and I promise to try to arouse his latent genealogical interest.

The Loverseed Press was founded in 1959, by whom the letter does not say, but in honour of John Loverseed, the son of a Liberal M.P. I have written to them, but as yet have received no reply.

John Loverseed fought in the Spanish Civil War in the air force against Franco. He was also a Battle of Britain pilot, one of the "Few". He won a war-time by-election for the Commonwealth Party, a party of moral principle, to quote from the letter. His second wife, June, with John, the writer of the letter (whose name does not appear on the photocopy) and forty others founded the Fellowship Party, of which he was the first chairman and president. I do not know what either of these political parties were. Later he became a Methodist local preacher, a Christian Pacifist and in 1955 contested the general election in South Lewisham as an Anti-H-Bomb candidate. He died of a heart attack soon after this and a group of publishers named the Loverseed Press in his honour. The writer of the letter had never met any other persons named Loverseed.

However, looking into the records of 501 Squadron, which while stationed at Hornchurch in 1940 was famous for its "stars",

among whom was the "ace" Ginger Lacey, I found there was a pilot named J.E. Loverseed, who survived the Battle of Britain. Could this be the above John and related to J.R. and D.E. in Stockport? Looking further, but still by coincidence and not intent, I found that Red Arrows, the RAF aerobatic team, had an R.E. Loverseed, leader and squadron leader, who was 38 at the time, married with three children. From RAF Strubby in Lincolnshire, he became a founder member of the Red Arrows in 1965. He was born in Cairo, his father, who was with 208 Squadron being stationed there at the time.

Who are all these Loverseeds and are there any more of them? If there are claim them please and start a one name study with this fascinating name.

Miss E. Wilson, Member No. 143 [*143 Harbord Street, Fulham, London, SW6 6PN.*]

MORE STRAYING BIRCHENOUGHS

Florence Josephine Birchenough and Frederick John Birchenough

One of the family groups which has come up more than once in the researches of the Birchenough One-Name Group is the descendants of Albert Allen BIRCHENOUGH, son of Daniel BIRCHENOUGH and Eliza BRITTAIN. Many of the members of this group are easy to spot, because many of them have the additional surname of ALLEN (from a couple of generations previously) or BRITTAIN.

Albert Allen BIRCHENOUGH was born 24 February 1853 at Congleton, Cheshire. He had siblings, John Brittain BIRCHENOUGH, born 1856; Fanny Jane, born 1858; James Allen, born 1861, died in a drowning accident 15 April 1870, aged 8½ years and Mary Ann Brittain, born September quarter 1864, all at Congleton.

Albert Allen BIRCHENOUGH entered the Primitive Methodist ministry in 1876 and served at Pocklington, Yorkshire in 1876; Tetney, Lincolnshire in 1877; Mexborough, Yorkshire in 1879 and Winterton, Lincolnshire in 1880. He married Mary Eliza WHITE, who had been born in Congleton in 1855, at Congleton in the September quarter of 1880.

The young couple lived in Winterton for a short while and their eldest son, Albert Oakley BIRCHENOUGH, was born there in 1881. He subsequently became a Methodist minister, obtained the degree of Doctor of Divinity and emigrated to the USA. He became Vicar of Grace Episcopal Church, Ravenna, Ohio, where, in an appreciation of him published by that church, he is described as having been born in Ireland!

The Family's travels continued - 1882 at Dartford, Kent; 1883 at Crowle, Lincolnshire and 1885 at Talke, Lincolnshire, where a second child, Kate Crowson BIRCHENOUGH was born. She subsequent-

ly became Warden of the YWCA at Colwyn Bay. Another daughter, Edith Mary, was born in Sheffield, September quarter 1886. She subsequently married another Primitive Methodist minister, the Reverend W.H. MUSSON, at Wolverton in September quarter 1909. He was serving at Clacton-on-Sea at that time.

The next posting was to Peaton Strand, Shropshire in 1887 and then during his next period of ministry at Ministerley, Shropshire, in 1887, a second son was born, Frederick Daniel. He married Edith DAVENPORT in Manchester in 1920 and died in 1950, being the father of Frederick John BIRCHENOUGH (Jack, one of the co-authors of this article).

The third daughter, Eleanor Emma F. BIRCHENOUGH was born June quarter 1892 at Macclesfield, Yorkshire. She became an Associate of the London College of Music and married T.R. DAVIS, a businessman.

In 1893, the Reverend Albert Allen BIRCHENOUGH was posted to Bedford, the town where Josephine was brought up. There he became acquainted with the Reverend Dr. John Brown of the Bunyan Meeting, who had a strong influence on her mother's family. It would be strange indeed, if the Reverend Albert Allen actually knew her great-grandfather, John PAVIOUR. Yet another son, John Albert BIRCHENOUGH was born in Bedford, 1st July 1894. He subsequently joined the Government service in Canada and served in Ottawa and Winnipeg. He must have returned to England during the First World War, as he was killed at St. Quentin in 1918, while serving as a captain with the 16th Battalion of the Manchester Regiment.

The Reverend Albert Allen's subsequent postings were 1895 Wem in Shropshire; 1899 Stafford; 1903 Shrewsbury; 1906 Sanbach and 1909 Wolverton, Buckinghamshire, where he died 11 January 1912 and was buried there. His widow, Mary Eliza, outlived him, dying 15 August 1930 at Radcliffe, Lancashire and being buried with her husband at Wolverton. Jack has many cuttings from Methodist publications about both his grandparents, including pictures, articles, etc. by both the Reverend Albert Allen and his father.

The very nature of being a Methodist minister implies that there will be considerable mobility. It is still normal practice in the Methodist church to move their ministers around frequently. Thus we are bound to have a family of "strays". Jack is still applying himself to a detailed study of his family and looks forward to a time when he can present a fully "fleshed out" picture of this most interesting family group.

We would be interested to know the origins of the children's second names - Oakley, Crowson and Eleanor Emma's "F". Presumably they refer to friends, other ministers, godparents or all three.

Donald Millichap (also a member of our One-Name group) has done a great deal of work on this part of the Birchenough family and between them and the Reverend William Leary B.A., Archivist of the Methodist Church Archives and History Committee, Central Hall, Oldham Street, Manchester, this incredible story of mobility has been pieced together.

Mrs. F.J. Birchenough, Member No. 706 [*6 Cheyne Walk, Bramblefield Estate, Longfield, Dartford, Kent, DA3 7RN.*]

USING THE BERNAU INDEX

Brian Christmas

Although the Bernau Index is probably the best known Index by repute, if not by use, after the Great Card Index at the Society of Genealogists' Library, there seems to be little in print which tells the researcher what records it is an index of and where those records may be found.

However, I started taking down the details for my surname and its variants (it is never spelt with an "h" until the 17th century) from the index cards and noted that the cards are filmed in no apparent order and generally give: a Christian name, date or period, class reference, location (usually the county) and occasionally age and/or occupation, the information varying with the record being indexed.

Some of the names were already familiar to me from other references I had found elsewhere and I also noticed that some of the cards gave page numbers, which indicated that the reference might be in print and would possibly give me further information without recourse, at that stage, to the original record, which circumstances preclude me from doing for some years.

This is particularly true of those at the P.R.O. in Chancery Lane. Therefore, I started checking those specific references and found that the following printed books, bound typescripts and manuscripts had been indexed by Bernau and his fellow workers:-

1. Deponents in Exchequer (Country) Depositions by Commission, 1558-1800. (Class E134). Three typescript bound volumes on the Public Record shelves at the Society of Genealogists' Library covering the period from 1558 to 1694 and sixteen bound manuscript volumes covering the period 1695 to 1800 on the shelf behind the Enquiry Desk in the Upper Library. N.B.: Details of the cases concerned giving name of County, date, nature of record, law term and number, names of litigants and subject matter, for the period 1558 to 1760 will be found in Report Nos. 38-42 inclusive of the Deputy Keeper of the P.R.O.

2. Apprenticeship Tax Records. (Class INL 1). Forty bound typescript volumes covering the period 1710 to 1774, plus seven bound typescript volumes covering Masters 1710 to 1762 on the Professions shelves at the Society of Genealogists' Library.

3. Chancery Proceedings in the Reign of Charles I, 1625-1649. (Topsham's Index) British Record Society Index Library, Volumes 2, 5, 6 and 14.

4. Early Chancery Proceedings, Volumes 1-5, c.1385-1556, P.R.O Lists and Indexes, Volumes, 12, 16, 20, 29 and 38.

5. Bernau's Correspondence from his Notebooks. Notebook Nos. 713-736 (1st Series) are on microfilm at the Society of Genealogists' Library.

6. Chancery Proceedings, Series II, Volumes 1-3, 1558-1660. P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, Volumes 7, 24 and 30.

7. Chancery Proceedings: Six Clerks - Bridges' Division, 1613-1714, Volumes 1-4, P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, Volumes 39, 42, 44 and 45.

8. Chancery Proceedings: Six Clerks - Reynardson's Division, 1649-1714. British Record Society Index Library, Volumes 29 and 32.

9. Male Servants Tax, 1780 (Class T 47/8). Nine bound typescript volumes at the Society of Genealogists' Library behind the Professions shelves.

10. Court of Requests Proceedings, Volume 1, temp. Henry VII - temp. Elizabeth I. P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, Volume 21 on the Public Record shelves at the Society of Genealogists' Library.

11. Star Chamber Proceedings, Volume 1, 1485-1558. P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, Volume 13 on the Public Record shelves at the Society of Genealogists' Library.

12. Besse's Quaker sufferings, Volumes 1 and 2, 1753 Edition, on the Religions shelves at the Society of Genealogists' Library.

13. Poll Books for Norfolk 1817, Sussex 1820, Huntingdonshire 1818 and Essex 1763. The first three volumes are on their respective County shelves at the Society of Genealogists' Library.

It should be noted that the references to the P.R.O. Lists and Indexes are not the volumes published by the List and Index Society, which are of later and current date.

I realised that as the surname Christmas is relatively uncommon that to find other possible records like those listed above I would have to look at the cards for a more common name and consequently looked at all the cards for the surname Smith, but not its variants. This exercise produced the following additional printed references, etc.:-

14. P.C.C. Registers "Greenly" for 1750 (Class PROB. 11 - 776/784). Two bound typescript volumes on the Wills shelves at the Society of Genealogists' Library.

15. Poll Books for Kent 1802, Yorkshire 1807 and Lincolnshire 1818. All three volumes on the County shelves at the Society of Genealogists' Library.

Some of the above records can only be found at the Society of Genealogists' Library, but others should be held by the larger and better reference libraries and some record offices.

Of the 365 separate references I took down from the Index, I have now found the details of 149 of them in one or other of the sources listed above, giving me much more information on each individual, eg: name of other parties in a court case, reason for dispute, family relationships, place of residence, etc. I should be pleased to hear from members, of any other sources included in the Index, which I might have missed.

For those members who cannot readily visit the Society of Genealogists, the original Index is held by Malcolm Pinhorn, BA, FSG, of Pinhorns, Hulverstone Manor, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 4EH and a search will be made of the INDEX, but it is advisable to write first asking for details of the fees charged, service provided, etc.

Brian Christmas, Member No. 570 [*74 Oakwood Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME16 8AL.*]

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

In writing this letter I have no wish to start some kind of competition which might tempt anyone to make spurious connections where little evidence exists, nor is it my wish to promote a population explosion, but I wonder what is the largest number of persons born with the same surname assembled together on to a single family tree. The more common the surname the more difficult it must be to extricate members of a particular family from the general population. On the other hand the more uncommon the name the smaller the potential for a large tree.

In July 1986 I began a one-name study of my own name, Pepperdine, which seems to have arisen in the heart of Lincolnshire, perhaps as the female form of Pepperd or Peppard. Possibly there is a connection with Pepperday, Pepperdee or Pepperdy coming in the vicinity of the Lincolnshire village of Burton Pedwardine and changing to Pepperdine. Perhaps it is the Normanisation of what must have been the strange sounding Pedwardine founded over 600 years ago by the Pedwardines from Herefordshire. A blood relationship with the Pedwardines seems most unlikely, however, that is a subject for future research. My first objective has been to try to link together all births in the last 150 years. It is interesting that with one or two known exceptions, the name did not spread from Lincolnshire until the coming of the railways to that county.

By examination of the census returns (fortunately well indexed by Lincolnshire family history enthusiasts), the IGI and the registers of parishes mentioned in these records, it was possible to identify three marriages from which all subsequent Pepperdines seem to have been descended. John married in Metheringham in 1741 and because his descendants quickly migrated to the Boston registration district, his sons and daughters were given the reference B1, his grandsons and granddaughters B2, etc. John's nephew, Lemuel married near to the City of Lincoln and settled in the City. His children were given the reference L1 and the next generation L2, etc. Richard married in Fiskerton in 1766 and the reference F is used to identify his descendants.

A Guildhall accounts book (ref: 41/20) was used to list all births from St. Catherine's House and New Register House, Edinburgh, a total of almost 700. The details of each individual were listed across the width of the page with columns headed for birth, marriage and death details as these come to light. Descendants of all three families have been identified down to B8, L8 and F8. When only 130 individuals had still to be identified, there emerged the "debris" a separate group of 35 individuals descended from the son of a convict, who was transported in 1830, leaving a family behind in England and eventually remarrying in Australia.

Whilst John and Lemuel can certainly be traced back to 1679 and potentially to the beginning of the 17th century, there still being difficulties in reconciling early Wills with parish registers, Richard presents a problem. From his age at death in Fiskerton, it would appear that he was born in 1726 and was probably the eldest son of Richard and Anne Pepperdine, who later returned to Blankney, but it has not yet been possible to trace their marriage or Richard's place of baptism. There are now less than 100 individuals amongst the "debris" and if Richard's origins can be proved we are well placed to produce a single family tree with 1,000 individuals.

Incidentally on the subject of how you persuade strangers to answer your letters, I have been very fortunate in this regard,

most people having replied quickly asking me whether I am aware that there is a Pepperdine University in California and enquire whether I am related to the founder. Unfortunately this is still a question which I cannot answer and information from anyone who knows who the founder was would be very welcome. I could not have achieved this level of knowledge whilst still in full time employment without the assistance of my many correspondents, particularly Rosanna Hamilton in the USA, Corwin Vale in Birmingham and Ernest Pepperdine in Nottingham.

John Robert Pepperdine, Member No. 1030 [*17 Proctor Road, Sprowston, Norwich, Norfolk, NR6 7PF.*]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

As a founder member of the Guild, it has always been one of the aims of the Guild to be a mutual aid society and with that in mind many members must have other names that have come to them from their own researches. Therefore with a little time in hand I have been through the Guild Register and have found that I have the following names in my own indexes and will supply the information on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. The names are as follows:-

ABRAHAM/ARMSTRONG/ATTEWELL/BADALEE/BALL/BALLARD/BALAAM/
BARRETT/BASSETT/BEAMISH/BEAUMONT//BOBY/BRADLEY/CALLOW/CALVOR/
CLEGG/CHREITMAS/COCKS/COX/CULLE/DALTON/DEVEREAUX/DORLING/
EDWARDS/ELLIS/FARRANT/FEAST/FREEMEAN/FROST/GOGGARD/GOODHALL/
GOODY/GOYMER/GROSE/HADDOCK/HICKS/HIX/JARMAIN/KNIGHTS/LALLETT/
LEGGETT/LITTLE/LORKIN/MACRO/MALTBY/MARTIN/MAY/PATTERSON/
PATTRICK/PAYNE/PEAK/RAINBIRD/RICHMOND/RIX/RUFFLE/RUSSELL/
RYALL/SEARS/SHEARING/SPENCE/STEBBING/STERRY/TEMPLETON/
THIRKETTLE/TODD/TOWNE/TREET/TURNER/TYE/WARREN/WILSON/
WOODWARDE/

The above are generally from 1350 to circa 1850 and are 80% from the county of Suffolk. I have extracted all the Jacob entries from 95% of the 490 parish registers from inception to circa 1850 and have all the early Jacob and Bradlaught Wills from East Anglia.

Re. "News and Items of Interest" Vol. 3, No. 3 the following are additional unusual sources for one-namers.

1. P.R.O. Muster Rolls of King Charles I, 1638, contains the names of all able bodied men aged 16 to 60.

2. Most county family history societies have lists of members' interests and by perusing these at your local society contacts can be made with members of like interest.

As not all members of the Guild have computers I would like to share my method of recording data which I have used for 23 years. I have found that using this method one can accomodate thousands of entries in one binder and details can be added as they are discovered, also father, sons and their sons can be easily linked.

The method is as follows:-

Christian name married when parentage

John
b.12.11.1760 Tottenham Mdx. m.11.6.1791 Tottenham John/Mary(Hix)
d.6.1.1801 Enfield Mdx. Joan James b.1.3.1764 d.1.1.1800 Enfield

All on one/two lines and in date order of birth/baptism and on A4 loose leaf paper both sides being used.

I hope that the foregoing may be of use to members.

Mr. T. W. Jacob, Member No.077 [*9 Wilmar Close, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 1AS.*]

Dear Madam,

Having sent my "Inch" Index to Kelvin Warth for processing into the Guild's Marriage Index and also having him search for some surnames that I am interested in, may I say what a great help this Index will be to Guild members in the future.

By the nature of our one-name researches each member must have literally hundreds of marriages, which I hope they will send in to be processed into the Marriage Index for the ultimate benefit of all of us. It is quite a painless process all the hard work is done by Kelvin Warth, for which I am sure we are all very grateful.

Mr. Arthur R. Inch Member No. 075 [*4 Garden Cottages, Bolnore, Isaacs Lane, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 4 Bu.*]

REVIEWS

Edgecombe Family Genealogy & History, No.1, February 1988 3 times a year, A5, 20pp.

This first number made pleasant reading, despite the editor's caveat: "this issue is too heavily written by myself". It is both well researched and well presented, within an economical format, which nonetheless allows for a few illustrations.

The Editor strives to provide balanced material within the restrictions of a first issue and with the support of other contributors, he should move on to produce a valuable one-name publication.

P.M.P.

Tylu Coath a Gernow, No. 1, February 1988. Irregular, A5, 8pp.

A very clearly produced leaflet, giving details of research carried out by the editor and his family. A family tree is always interesting, but the one included covers too much ground to give enough detail for general interest.

Unfortunately the remainder of this issue is a bit thin and the editor notes that the production of future issues will depend on the interest shown by those researching the COATH surname. It is to be hoped that he receives the support he needs to continue this promising publication.

P.M.P.

Hrafnhoh, No. 1 (1987) & No. 2 (1988?). ISSN 0952-3294. A5. 12pp.

Hrafnhoh is a compilation of the varied interests of one man: a cross between a little poetry magazine, with a special interest in "regular verse in traditional metres" and a one-name journal for the BIDDULPH surname.

The combination is, to say the least, unusual and the two halves do not add up to a comfortable whole. Mr. Biddulph's articles are well-written and enthusiastic, but all his material is secondhand and his speculations derived from the census extracts in No. 2, should really have been cross-checked against parish registers etc. before being committed to print.

Nonetheless with the support and help of other Biddulph researchers, this could become a useful one-name publication.

P.M.P.

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

THE HARRIS INDEX

This is not as the name implies an index of the name Harris, but an index containing over 100,000 names of past residents of the Middlesex parishes of Ruislip, Eastcote, Northwood, Harefield,

Ickenham and Pinner. The index will never be complete, but it is growing all the time.

Any member of the Guild who has a link with these parishes and wishes a search to be made, should write, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope to Mr. Ron Harris, 51 Mount Park Road, Eastcote, Middlesex, HA5 2JS, who will search his index free of charge, but does ask in return for any information which may help him in his research on the families of these areas.

The index covers data from the Norman Invasion up to 1930 and was collected from varying sources, reference books, Census Returns, Parish Registers, Poor Books, Voting Lists and Electoral Registers, to name but a few.

Being also an enthusiastic collector of old postcards and photographs, Mr. Harris can often support information with a postcard of a road or even the house of occupation.

Listed below are <u>some</u> surnames from marriages, which are also names registered by Guild members.

ABRAHAM/ALLEN/ALLIN/AMBRIDGE/ASHBY/ATWELL/BABB/BALL/BARRETT/
BEDFORD/BERESFORD/BIGWELL/BLACKWELL/BLAKE/BRIGGS/BROWNHILL/
CHAMBERS/CHANDLER/CHRISTMAS/COX/DAVISON/DAVISSON/DEAN/DOBSON/
DOWSE/EDWARDS/FABIAN/FABYAN/FREEMAN/FREIND/GATES/GILBERT/GILL/
GODSON/GOMERSALL/HARMAN/HASTINGS/IVORY/JACOBS/KNIGHT/LOVEGROVE/
MARTIN/MARTYN/MERIT/MURRELL/NEWMAN/NICHOLAS/PAGEN/PARROTT/PERCY/
PHILPOT/PHILIPS/POULTON/PREIST/PUTNAM/RUSHBROOK/RUSSELL/SCOTT/
SWAIN/TEDD/TIMBERLAKE/TODD/TRUMAN/TRUMPER/TULY/TURNER/WALLER/
WARREN/WEBB/WEEDEN/WEEDON/WHITLOCK/WIGGINGTON/WILSON/WOODHOUSE/
WOODWARD

<u>QUEENSLAND PUBLIC RECORDS HISTORICAL RESOURCE KIT</u>

The Queensland State Archives has produced a Public Records Resource Kit, which will potentially enable access to these and other records for the whole of Queensland and even Australia.

The kit consists of rolls of microfilm, microfiche, handbooks and leaflets. At present the kit includes copies of Queensland immigrant ship passengers lists and some crew lists together with the most useful aid of all, a card index to immigrants from Europe, the United Kingdom and Ireland. This index is arranged alphabetically by surname and was specifically devised by the archives staff so that researchers can easily find the surname of the person they are seeking.

Without this index, the researcher would have to know either the exact year or vessel in which a person arrived or else plough through some 18 reels of microfilm - not a pleasant or easy task!

These records represent the first part of a projected series that will gradually make these kinds of important records more freely available to the general public. The kit will ensure that precious archival documents remain in protective care at the Queensland State Archives, while still being accessible to large numbers of people via the magic of microfilm.

The Queensland Public Records Historical Resource is available from the Queensland State Archives. Its price ranges from $1500 to $3500 depending on the type of microforms selected. For a prospectus which includes both a description of the records available in the kit and order forms please contact: The State Archivist, Queensland State Archives, 162 Annerley Road, DUTTON PARK, Q. 4102, AUSTRALIA.

INDEX OF GLASSMAKERS & ALLIED TRADES 1600-1900

Mr. Brian J. M. Hardyman, Member No. 611, would like to bring the above index to the attention of new members. He would be pleased to search the index for any name, but please send a second class stamp or 2 International Reply Coupons with the enquiry. Also he would be very pleased to receive any data on glassmakers from fellow family historians so that he may enlarge his index. His address is: 26 St. Anne's Drive, Coalpit Heath, Bristol, BS17 2TH.

EAST SUSSEX CENSUS - 1851 Census

The above series of booklets currently being compiled and published by June Barnes. This series will cover most of East Sussex in 24 volumes. However, the area of Brighton and some parishes bordering West Sussex will not be indexed in this series as they are being processed by the Sussex Family History Group.

The series has been widely and favourably reviewed by a number of genealogical publications including "Family Tree", "Genealogists' Magazine" and "Sussex Family Historian". The booklets give all the census information including house numbers and is an index in only so far as the data for an area has been arranged alphabetically. The index is on computer, so that printouts of the name of interest are one of many possible options.

There are special arrangements for those who are interested in the series from the point of view of one-name studies and information can be obtained from C. June Barnes, 50 St. Helens Park Road, Hastings, East Sussex, TN34 2DN. Tel: (0424) 420065

NIMROD INDEX

This is a privately compiled index to the 1851 Census for the whole of the county of Wiltshire, giving: parish in which a person is living, surname, first names, relationship to head of household, age, place of birth, enumerator's house number and the name of the head of household if different from the entry. This is another computerised index and so printouts of names are possible. Anyone interested in this Index should write for information to: Barbara and Jenny Carter, 1 Lansdown Road, Swindon, Wilts, SN1 3NE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS

Hawes Books have a number of second hand books for sale on subjects including British topography, genealogy and history, which would be of interest to those who may wish to build up a library of some of the older standard books of genealogical reference. Anyone wishing more information show write to:
Hawes Books, "Ashwood", 8 Keswick Road, Cringleford, Norwich, NR4 6UG. Tel: 0603 52043.

Mr. Ian Todd, Co-ordinator of Tod Ancestry, writes that as the surname of TOD and its variants is derived from the Middle English word for fox, members of Tod ancestry felt it to be appropriate that some financial assistance be given towards a fox's upkeep.

Therfore, members have taken the opportunity to make a £56 donation towards the upkeep of a young fox which is being cared for by the Hydestile Wildlife Hospital near Godalming, Surrey, England.

MERLIN was one of a litter of five fox cubs found abandoned last year and subsequently cared for by the Hydestile Wildlife hospital. Unfortunately unlike his brothers and sister, MERLIN was too tame to be released back into the wild and has had to be kept as a permanent resident.

This year alone, the Hydestile Wildlife Hospital, which is a Registered Charity and this country's acknowledged specialists in the rehabilitation of injured foxes, has had to care for fifty injured or abandoned foxcubs and the majority of these will eventually be fit enough to be successfully released back into the wild.

OBITUARY

It was with regret that the Committee learnt recently of the death of Mr. A. G. Wittamore, one of the Guild's long-standing members.

On the suggestion of the Honorary Secretary, his widow has agreed to donate his research papers to the Society of Genealogists, in order to ensure that all his hard work will benefit future generations of family historians.

CORRECTION

Mrs. Joan Marker has asked that the following be included in this issue of the Journal.

> "Without sounding pompous I feel I should perhaps comment on two reports that appeared in the Summer issue of the Journal on pages 66 and 70, one saying that I had decided not to seek re-election as Registrar and the other saying that I had resigned. Since several members have remarked "... understand you have resigned ..." I thought I had better explain to those people not present at the Annual General Meeting that in fact I did not seek re-election this year which is not quite the same thing as resigning! Now the facts are recorded correctly for our own descendant!"

DEADLINES

The original deadline for the Winter issue of the Journal was Monday, November 28th. 1988, however, in view of the postal strike, this has been extended a week to Monday, December 5th. 1988 and the deadline for the Spring issue is Monday, February 27th. 1989.

The editor would be pleased if members send in their articles, letters, etc. as soon as they have written them and not wait for the deadline. This enables her to store the material on disc and saves much of the frantic rush when preparing the Journal for the printers.

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

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

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 and its proven variants.

(b) To encourage members to undertake original research from contemporary documents and to publish their findings.

(c) To produce a Journal or Newsletter, hold periodic meetings, and exchange information on sources and research techniques helpful to One-Name activity.

(d) To maintain and publish a Register of the surnames being researched and, through close association with the Federation of Family History Societies and the Society of Genealogists, secure the greatest possible awareness of One-Name research. By means of the Register each member becomes the listed expert on the surname he or she has registered.

(e) To encourage and ensure, by a written undertaking, that members will deal with all reply-paid enquiries, which relate to their registered surnames.

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

The Registration Fee is £4.00 for each <u>name</u> registered; each registration may include up to five variants. The Annual Subscription, payable 1st. January, is £5.00, and covers four issues of this Journal and two issues of Family History News and Digest. On joining members receive a copy of the current edition of the REGISTER OF ONE-NAME STUDIES and supplements as they are issued.

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