The Journal Of

ONE-NAME STUDIES

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Contents

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

A big thank you to all the members who responded so wonderfully to my appeal for articles. The response included first articles from quite new members, which is very encouraging and I hope will inspire other new members to contribute to the Journal. Shortly before the deadline I had received more than enough articles to fill this Journal, so please be patient if your article does not appear in this issue. However, articles are always needed, so please keep sending them.

Currently there is another matter of great urgency concerning the Journal. After the nomination papers for Officers of the Guild had been sent out, the Chairman received the resignation of Mr. Jack Fairfax, the Guild's Publication Officer. This means that no one at this time can be nominated for this office, but the need for someone to distribute the Journal is vital. Will any member, who is willing to help in this way, even if only in a temporary capacity, please write to the Chairman, Mr. John Hebden, Aldergarth, Galphay, Ripon, North Yorkshire, HG4 3NJ, as soon as possible. The time involved is approximately four days per quarter. However, if a member could get together a team of helpers, the work could be done on a conveyor belt system and would be done much more quickly.

It is brought to members' attention that Mr. Douglas Lobb, in his letter on page 183, is offering to donate $Aus.200 to the Guild funds, if any member can produce a list of immigrants to the countries mentioned, in excess of his own.

Finally, in this the Guild's Tenth Anniversary Year, Mr. Fred Filby, until recently the President of the Guild, but prior to that holding more than one position during the early days of the Guild, has written, a most enlightening and interesting article on the first ten years. This article is of particular interest to all members of the Guild, who like myself, did not join the Guild until it was firmly established.

LOOKING BACK TEN YEARS AND BEYOND

Frederick N. Filby

As the Guild approaches the Tenth Anniversary of its formation, I feel privileged to have been asked by your Executive Committee to record some personal thoughts on our progress during this time and to tell how this unique assembly of enthusiasts was created.

You will all know from the opening paragraphs of the Introduction to the "Register of One-Name Studies" that the Guild was formed in 1979, one-name studies being already practised by a number of family historians, who in the course of researching their own family tree decided to expand their studies to other occurrences of a relevant surname that featured in their ancestry. I believe, that many of them felt rather self-conscious about this

specialization which deviated from the accepted genealogical practice of exploring every line; or maybe they had, like me, worked out that mathematically, without inter-marriage, we would each have had 137,217,728 ancestors in the 28th generation back at around 1066. As the total population of the British Isles at that time has been estimated at around three million it can be seen that not only would there have been several marriages between cousins in our family trees, but also a great probability that many of us are already related somewhere along the line. However, proving it is another matter altogether, but with a one-name study one can claim a legitimate affinity with an interesting namesake of centuries ago, without having to prove him an ancestor, although continuing to look for the clue that will clinch the kinship.

My own interest in genealogy was started in 1961, when I received a letter from a namesake in Kansas City, USA, who had been given some names and addresses from the London telephone directory and was seeking assistance to discover from where in England his grandfather had departed as a boy, when he was taken to America. I had always felt a little deprived at not knowing anything about my own grandparents, so I experienced an urge to help him and it was only then that I found that we shared our surname with a small village in Norfolk, which I visited with my son and obtained some postcards of the place, intending to send them to Kansas City. However, I procrastinated and come Christmas of that year I received a further letter from Kansas City containing reproductions of the postcards I had obtained. Feeling discouraged I let the matter drop as my business career was passing through a difficult period. Nevertheless in 1968 I received a personal letter from this tenacious American to say that he was on holiday in Norfolk and I felt that I should go and meet him, which indeed I did. Although I did not realise it at the time, that is how my one-name study was started and without wishing to bore you with the details, it may be an encouragement to some to know of a few of the events which resulted from that meeting and the influence they subsequently had on the Guild of One-Name Studies.

It was only a few weeks after that first meeting that Ellsworth L. Filby, with the help of a Mrs. Mary Filby of Kings Lynn, Norfolk, invited by letter all the Filbys they could find in the telephone directories to attend a "Homecoming Service" at Filby village church. They hoped that perhaps 40 people would respond, but the number that came was nearer 200. Details of the event, which featured strongly in the local press, were apparently passed to Reuters and the story was repeated in many newspapers across Britain and America. This was partly because one-name gatherings were something of a novelty and partly, no doubt, because of the defection of the notorious spy, Kim Philby. The result was that we soon had a mailing list of about 600 throughout the English speaking countries, who received two newsletters each year, alternately from the UK and the USA. A small number of stalwarts from this large mailing list

contributed substantially to the collection of genealogical data beyond the confines of their own families. My former American colleague, the late Ellsworth L. Filby, during several visits to England, collected a great deal of Filby data by personally examining the parish registers, most of which were then still in the possession of the incumbents. I concentrated on the GRO Indexes at Somerset House, whilst other colleagues covered the published historical documents that make up the British National Archives, but the latter were less fruitful of the surname Filby than the references to the place-name. However, we did manage to publish the results of this research with the help of another one-namer, Douglas Hamley, who typed more than 50 stencils for reproduction on my duplicator. This was an example of co-operation between one-namers some four years before the formation of the Guild.

In 1968 I had seen no prospect of being able to continue the task of touring the country to search parish registers for Filbys, started by my American colleague, so I became a member of the Society of Genealogists knowing that they had transcripts of some 400 parish registers. One of my two sponsors for membership was an English man, now an American citizen, P. W. Filby, whose 34 published books include a Directory of Libraries in America and Canada with genealogical and local history collections and his Indexes to over two million names of immigrants from ships' passenger lists have since made his name known in genealogical circles throughout the English speaking world. I do not know how many of the 4,000 transcripts I searched, but it was sufficient to conclude that with few exceptions the vast majority of Filbys were in Norfolk and Suffolk, as revealed by Ellsworth Filby and subsequently confirmed by a survey of GRO Indexes and UK telephone directories. However, in a cooperative effort, mainly with my wife, Elsie, we managed to add one additional indexed parish register transcript to the Society of Genealogists' collection, which having been compiled initially from the bishops' transcripts had the distinction of starting 100 years earlier than the surviving parish registers.

In 1974 I received an invitation from the Filby Association to participate in an exhibition of leisure activities with an historical connection at Brighton, called "Heritage '74". It was here that I met for the first time several people who were studying a single surname in parallel with other genealogical activities and who, the following year, were to play a leading role in forming the Federation of Family History Societies. Two come to mind whose names you will find in the current "Register of One-Name Studies", namely Elizabeth Simpson and Iain Swinnerton, vice president and president of the Federation respectively. The first issue of the "Federation News" dated February 1975 reflects the fact that one-name societies were among the founder members of the Federation, while the list of member societies shown in the first issue of "Family History News and Digest" dated Summer 1977, reveals that of the total of 80 societies, 26 were one-name societies. This degree of influence

is one in which every Guild member can share some satisfaction, but later this was to give rise to some problems that continue to have a bearing on our activities.

During this period of rapid expansion which resulted from the realisation by an ever growing number of people that while for centuries genealogy had been the prerogative of the few who sought to gain wealth, estate or title, by way of inheritance, it was now possible for all to gain a knowledge of their family history and thus a better understanding of themselves. Once embarked upon the quest the devotees would use any available means to serve their objective. Back in 1975 there were very few family history societies to whom one could appeal for help and no "Genealogical Research Directory" in which to advertise one's interest, so that when the Federation arranged with Frank Higenbottam to start a card index of people interested in a particular surname, there was a steady response until news of Frank's activity was reported in "The Genealogical Helper" published in Utah. This resulted in a deluge of enquiries which overwhelmed Frank, so that Iain Swinnerton came to his rescue and took over as Registrar in 1976. After a thorough revision of the Index, it was published in 1977 for the Federation, as the "Register of One-Name Studies", containing approximately 300 searchers in four sections corresponding to categories A,B,C and D. A few of these one-name enthusiasts were becoming known to each other through attendance at Federation conferences and decided to have a conference of their own especially for genealogists interested in one-name studies. This was held at the Grand Hotel, Leicester, in 1978. It was here during a discussion session that the idea was floated of forming an association of people who were undertaking the study of a single surname. The decision was made there and then to call it the Guild of One-Name Studies and a steering committee was chosen to turn the idea into a reality. As Chairman of that steering committee, it quickly became apparent to me that the experience that I had acquired helping to form three separate family history societies was not a blue print for bringing together potential members, having a committee comprised of people living throughout the country. Here we were being called upon to think in terms of a national organization like the Federation itself, but without the resources of a number of county societies. We did, however, have the active support and encouragement of those few one-name societies, who were themselves members of the Federation, but as I was subsequently to discover each one-namer, who joined the Guild in whatsoever category, was like a minature family history society. Although the administration functions were usually concentrated in one pair of hands there was a continuity of location and understanding that extended to a unique name index which was constantly available for free advice for the cost of a letter and a reply paid envelope.

In the light of this, it is not surprising that when early in 1979 I wrote to those listed in the original "Register of One-Name Studies" and invited them to re-register and join the new

Guild of One-Name Studies, half of them replied by return of post with their completed membership applications and registration forms, plus £5 to cover the first year's subscription of £3 and the once only registration fee of £2. Thus, when the Guild's inaugural meeting took place during the Federation Conference at Plymouth in September 1979, we already had a thriving and vibrant organization busy carrying out the tasks it had set itself. If you are curious to know just who were these original pioneers, all you need to do is look at the members numbered 1 to 162 in your current Register.

You may perhaps wonder why I bothered to mention the amounts paid by those original members, level of which was held for several years, but they do have a bearing on the fact that although the current cost of joining the Guild has almost doubled, it is not a true measure of ten years of inflation. The original registration fee of £2 was intended to cover the cost of preparing a revised "Register of One-Name Studies" and supply one copy to each member plus the subsequent half yearly supplements; hopefully sales of the Register would then take care of the future reprints. However, the Register like all directories was constantly changing with additions and new addresses and as a reference book it was not a ready seller, even to other societies, although as I know from experience, it provided an answer to many enquiries. So its continuation through to a fifth edition and beyond, with revised copies to all members, has been subsidized from the annual subscription, which was already over committed from the start, as was explained in our very first Newsletter. The original intention had been to send two Newsletters per year with two issues of "Family History News and Digest" at the intervening quarters, thus providing a quarterly contact with our members. However, our editor, Frank Higenbottam, felt that six months between Newletters was too long a gap and so we published quarterly in addition to the two issues of the "News and Digest".

One of the items included in the early Newsletters was the substance of Frank Higenbottam's "Running a Family History Bulletin on a Shoestring" and I absorbed his advice by printing the first eight issues of the Guild's 12 page, A4, Newsletter on a Gestetner duplicator in my spare bedroom. It is perhaps fortunate that the start of this activity coincided with the commencement of my retirement, so that I could spare the one week per quarter that it took me to spread black ink over both sides of 3,000 sheets of paper, which then had to be collated, stapled, folded and stuffed into envelopes, which then had to be addressed, stamped and posted. It was all good practice for sending out my Filby Newletters and the 17 quarterly issues of the Journal for the East of London Family History Society in which I had an interest. Thus, the finances of all three of these societies were able to benefit from that magical "Shoestring".

There were in fact other strings which bound me close to the Guild in those early days of its existence and one of these arose from the fact that the driving force in one of the one-name societies, who had done so much to get us started, had volunteered to be our Registar and so became the man responsible for our future growth. However, at the critical moment his business career took a severe jolt, so that he had to opt out and the Guild started its life with a Chairman, who was also the Acting Registrar and as his address was that of the Guild, this was where all the enquiries came. Although we had an Honorary Secretary, because of the geographical spread of officers, the Guild began to resemble the one man band that we had so frequently been warned against. Membership increased steadily at the rate of about two new members per week, but invariably each one involved several letters of explanation and counselling, which eventually led to the receipt of money and registration documents followed by the despatch of the appropriate literature.

However, this was not the onerous part of the steadily growing correspondence, which increased to between thirty and forty letters per week, mostly from people wanting to know if this or that surname had been registered, but also frequently asking for advice on their particular problems. After two years of this I realised that I could not do justice to both jobs and was delighted when Derek Palgrave agreed to take over as Chairman, so that I could, as Registrar, continue to deal with the never ending stream of post that came through my letterbox every day. In six years I answered over ten thousand letters including about a thousand that resulted from the Guild's (my) address being displayed on TV in a family history programme without my knowledge or permission. After reaching the age of seventy, I began to wonder how I was ever going to stop the flow of letters and what would happen when I was no longer there to deal with them. It was then that we were able to negotiate an accommodation address for the Guild at the Society of Genealogists' new premises at Charterhouse Buildings. I am most grateful to all those Guild members, who have volunteered to take turns at answering the enquiries, which continue to arrive there in a steady stream, as well as the trickle of about four per week that still prefer to travel via my letterbox, almost four years after the change. During my term as Registrar I feel that our most significant development, for which we have to thank Derek Palgrave, was the introduction of a condensed list of registered surnames on the back of the Prospectus. This has greatly facilitated the answering of enquiries and provides valuable additional exposure about the specialist activity of every Guild member.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing my personal admiration for the work and dedication that is undertaken by everyone who registers a one-name study, they can be genuinely proud of being the expert in their defined field of activity. This makes every single member a vital part of the Guild and together they are the Guild, which is making a most significant

contribution to the advancement of genealogy. This seemingly endless chain is secured to a vast resource of family history, but like all chains it is only as strong as its weakest link. This places a great responsibility on every member, as well as successive Registrars, to ensure that those who wish to register are left in no doubt of their personal responsibility and it is the Registrar who has to form a judgement on whether the applicant has the intention and facilities to fulfil that vital undertaking to respond to all reply paid enquiries. In this respect I always felt that the intention was more important than the facilities, because we each have our own way of working and the opportunity to acquire, for instance, a complete set of GRO Index References will differ according to where we live and in any case the collection of data for a one-name study is never complete. I have always regarded dealing with enquiries as an exchange of information and even if you have the complete answer, to reveal it all at once denies enquirers the satisfaction of making discoveries for themselves and a little inspired advice is often more welcome. It is the follow up to this inspired advice that can so frequently enrich one's own study.

Having mentioned the subject of GRO Index extracts, I must tell you how in a roundabout way my meeting with Ellsworth Filby, more than 20 years ago, has had some influence even on this thorny subject. At that time I lived within easy reach of Somerset House and although one had to pay a small fee to search the Indexes for a specific name over a nominated period of 5 years only, it was possible to surreptitiously extend these parameters, especially in quiet corners of the upper gallery in that delightful building. With the help of my wife and son, David, we were, over a period of about four years, able to extract some ten thousand Filby references of five variants and at the same time to purchase about 200 marriage certificates for Ellsworth, which then cost the equivalent of 40 pence each (ie: 8 shillings). He was quite delighted with this progress and in 1975 invited me to visit him in Kansas City, from whence after one week he took me by road through the Mid-Western States to Salt Lake City in Utah. Here I was able to spend several days in the Mormon Library and saw for the first time their computerized records on microfiche, which was then called the Computer Index File (CFI). With the aid of developing photocopying processes it was possible to obtain print-outs of whole pages of relevant baptisms and marriages and I still have the Filby extracts that I found. Ellsworth died the following year and I asked his widow if I could be of assistance to her in sorting and depositing the large collection of Filby data in accordance with Ellsworth's wishes. This offer she readily accepted and so I made my second trip to the USA. Whilst there I was able to make a further short visit to Salt Lake City, during which I was introduced to the Senior Executive of the Mormon Library, with whom I had a long discussion. The outcome of this was that I was able to clarify a misunderstanding that had arisen over a joint request from the Society of Genealogists and the Guildhall Library in London for a computerized listing of the published City of London parish

registers. Thus on my return to London I was able to set in motion the events that resulted in the Society of Genealogists being the first place in England to have a set of CFI microfiche for the British Isles, other than the recently opened Mormon Libraries in this country. This I was able to fund for them in "dollar bills" saved because of the generous hospitality given to me during my American visit. The microfiche was an instant success at the Society of Genealogists, but having been able to purchase only two viewers, the time allowed to each member was very limited, as were the extracts that could be noted down on paper. I suggested that this situation could be remedied with the purchase of a reader-printer, such as I had seen in America, but I was told that they could not afford it. However, by loaning the Society £1,000 free of interest for two years, I was able to change their view and the subsequent sale of print-outs paid for the machine in the next two years as I had predicted.

Having broken the ice on the supply of microfiche to British societies I was able a little later to launch an appeal to members of the East of London Family History Society, which resulted in their obtaining a set of CFI microfiche for Britain that was deposited in the local reference library at Ilford, where I discovered that they already had a reader-printer. With the aid of volunteers, we were able to offer to supply print-outs by post to the huge proportion of country members, not only for their cockney ancestors, but for their ancestors all over Britain. I know for a fact that a number of Guild members joined the East of London Family History Society and benefitted from this arrangement. When the time came to purchase an updated set of microfiche, a fresh appeal quickly provided the required funds and the original set of fiche were looked after by their Chairman, who also happened to be the Registrar of the Guild, so many of those 10,000 enquirers received some of that "inspired advice". Meanwhile family history had brought so many visitors from surrounding areas to the Ilford Library, that when the next issue of microfiche became available they purchased it for themselves, so that the availability continues in addition to another important facility that is of interest to all Guild members, but I must first explain the background to that statement.

You may know that Lord Teviot has played a leading role in trying to negotiate the transfer of the older registration records of births, marriages and deaths from the GRO to the PRO, which would require sanction by Parliament and twice the necessary legislation has been brought to the final stages only to be lost on the declaration of a general election. During this process spreading over a number of years, a rift had developed between historians and genealogists at the prospect of charges being levied to look at public records, which would result from the extra cost of housing and making available registration records. In an effort to take some of the heat out of the situation which erupted at a Federation conference, I wrote a paper suggesting that without legislation, of which there was now little prospect,

the immediate needs of genealogists could be met in part by making available on microfiche the GRO Indexes, which I had heard were already being recorded on film. I suggested how the cost of this operation could be funded, at least in part, by appealing via the Federation to all members of family history societies to donate £5, the then cost of a single certificate. It was estimated that this would eventually enable complete sets of Indexes on microfiche to be sold to libraries and the more wealthy family history societies throughout the English speaking world. This would relieve the pressures on St. Catherine's House, with savings in time and travel that would probably result in increased sales of certificates, which could perhaps be ordered through local Registrars. After discussion by a Federation sub-committee, the proposition was translated into civil service language and copies circulated to all the relevant people in government circles, including the Lord Chancellor. It seems then to have been passed on to the appropriate people, as distinct from the relevant ones and so disappeared into the inner recesses of Whitehall, never to be heard of again. However, a year or two later, some proposals were issued by the "Think Tank" that were reported in the "News and Digest" of April 1986 and would seem to indicate that our suggestions had at least been noted. As a subsequent result, copies of a large section of the GRO Indexes are now available on 16mm film in my local reference library, just as they have been in Salt Lake City for many years. My dreams of obtaining print-outs of blocks of surnames from convenient microfiche have never materialized, but we must be thankful for small mercies, in that, if I now wish to check the spouse of a pre-1912 marriage I no longer have to travel to London to do so. Likewise if you do not yet have the GRO Index extracts for your one-name study, why not get friendly with your local reference librarian and local superintendent registrar and you may later be able to collect your extracts sitting down locally, instead of standing shoulder to shoulder in St. Catherine's House.

This rambling account of my own participation in a one-name study and how that experience has influenced my association with the Guild, the Federation, the Society of Genealogists and three family history societies, on all of whose committees I have served, has proved to be longer than I intended, but I hope that you will have found something to interest and encourage you and to assist your contribution to the Guild's most vital asset, the quality and sincerity of your one-name study.

SYDNEY 1988 AND A FAMILY HISTORY HOLIDAY

Mary Griffiths

When I first heard of Australian plans to hold a family history conference to celebrate the Bicentenary, I little dreamt that I should be able to attend it. Indeed it had never occurred to me that I should ever go to Australia; but life can always surprise us and sometimes, I am delighted to say, very pleasantly.

My holiday, you do realise that this is a school essay, started in Perth, Western Australia, where I spent the first week with cousins of my husband and straight away the holiday acquired the family history flavour that it was to retain to the end. My hostess, Nancy Alexander, my husband's first cousin, was named after their mutual grandmother, Frances Allcroft, nee Chadwick, and as a child had known her. This is one of those times when family history is so frustrating because so recent and tangible a person appears to have disappeared from the records, that is to say, she has no beginning! This mystery has already involved much searching and pondering as we have followed up each new clue and Nan continues to rack her memory for some small forgotten detail which may at last send us on the correct trail.

Also while there we managed to make a never to be forgotten trip to the Stirling Ranges in the south to see the wild flowers for which Western Australia is so justifiably famous. I really had not known what to expect of a holiday in Australia, but the countryside itself is sufficient reason for the journey.

The First International Congress on Family History took place during the second week of my stay. Sydney is a super city and it was amazing how quickly one got used to the routine of back and forth to the Convention Centre at Darling Harbour on the monorail. Registration was at the Society of Australian Genealogists headquarters, a lovely old house, reminiscent of Harrington Gardens, and here on the Tuesday evening a reception was held for the overseas visitors. The official opening ceremony was held the following evening at the Convention Centre, when the Honorable Peter B. J. Collins, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.(Lib), Minister for the Arts, opened the Congress.

There were six lectures in progress at any one time, allowing ample choice, only marred by the fact that the Centre was not quite finished, so some speakers were in competition with hammers! The various stalls and displays were marvellous in their diversity and a whole day could have been spent very happily wandering around them.

The Federation stall naturally attracted a lot of interest and I really enjoyed my time helping out on it, there were a lot of us who took turns and it was quite the best way of meeting people. We were next door to the Fellowship of First Fleeters and opposite the Genealogical Society of Victoria, a very jolly group. We managed to attend a few lectures between us and two that I really enjoyed were on Chinese and Aboriginal family history.

My interest in Chinese genealogy stems from the fact that I have a Chinese niece, whom my brother adopted when he was in Hong Kong. Registration in Hong Kong has been the same as in Britain for the past hundred years, but there is a gap during the Japanese occupation which could cause an early stumbling block. The Chinese, with their sense of family loyalty and ancestor

veneration, have a long tradition of recording genealogies, in some cases 30, 40 or even 50 generations long. In the past these trees were kept up to date and the head of each family would have a copy, sadly many of these were lost during the cultural revolution. However, these pedigrees are patrilineal only, women left their own families totally on marriage and are only referred to in their husbands tree as Miss "Surname". Widows did not remarry and although there are lists of chaste widows and virtuous wives it is more or less impossible to trace one's mother's line.

The Aboriginal approach to family history is quite different, for a start in Eastern Australia it is matrilineal. There were in fact many different nations living in their own areas or tribal lands, but the family groupings were more akin to a clan than a tribe. They were very conscious of inbreeding and had very strict marriage laws, the immediate family being extended to include cousins. The children of a family referred to their father's brothers as "father" and their mother's sisters as "mother", thus the cousins were regarded as siblings. Villains do not appear in an Aboriginal tree because such people became outcasts, but the Aborigines had no concept of time, if some action was of sufficient importance it would be remembered and handed down, but it did not matter when it happened. The clan was a group who could claim to trace from a common ancestor or mythical figure in the Dreamtime. Also they inherited from their mother a form of totemism, a special relationship with a plant and an animal, for which they would be responsible throughout their life and could not marry a person with the same totem, as this would imply a close relationship in their maternal line. All of this was taught to the Aborigines as children and once they understood their identity they could trace their line through their mothers back to the Dreamtime.

Very sadly for many of today's Aborigines this is an almost impossible task, due to the misguided efforts of the Aborigine Protection Board, who in trying to integrate and train the young, took them away from their parents as children and put them into service as farm labourers, housemaids, etc. These children lost all touch with their roots and identity and only a fortunate few may have the original form which gives their parentage. This practice stopped in 1967, but by then most of the damage was done.

These two lectures, of which I have given a very brief and simple outline, were given by Associate Professor Greg Gubler of Hawaii and Paul Behrendt, respectively.

There were various other activities to be enjoyed. I attended the Banquet which was held in the splendour of the ballroom of the Sheraton Wentworth Hotel, with an entertainment, flavour 1788, compered by the Town Crier of Sydney. Also I went on one of the history walking tours, which proved to be an excellent way of seeing the old town. The Conference organisers had arranged

for those who wished, to attend a performance of "Fidler on the Roof" and I was delighted to be able to take this opportunity to visit the Sydney Opera House. Four of us managed a tour of the harbour one afternoon and also I got to the New South Wales Art Gallery to view the Bicentennial Exhibition "Creating Australia", two hundred years of Australian art. My view of Sydney was not entirely confined to the monorail between the hotel and Convention Centre.

On Sunday morning I went north to Townsville where I was met by my cousin, Jane, and her delightful little daughter, Kate. Then we drove on northwards to the lovely Pacific beach, beside which they live. Here we discussed the family mystery of Robert Sylvester Pooley, one time chemist in Norwich, who was banished to Australia by his family in 1894, for reasons unknown today, leaving behind a wife and two small daughters. What became of him? I had already searched various lists at the Society of Australian Genealogists, their annexe and the New South Wales Archives Office, but to no avail. Perhaps he changed his name or went to some other part of Australia, until then I had not realised that the separate states were so separate!

The last two weeks were spent touring North Island, New Zealand, with my mother's second cousin, Jane Burns. Jane has in the past supplied me with much information for the Parley one-name study, she and her father, Norman Parley, having carried out lots of research before I was born; so here was a treasure trove of letters, drawings, photographs, etc., to be studied. However, we also found time to visit a gannet colony, admire the geysers and the scenery and tour several historic houses, including a small cottage, "Hurworth", that had been built by my cousins' cousins (the well documented Atkinson and Richardson families) when they first arrived in New Zealand. Now there is a family tree, the ramifications of which may keep one happy for hours and hours.

I returned home the week of the snow and wondered how I had ever had the effrontery to complain of the heat in North Queensland.

Mrs M. D. Griffiths, Member No. 62 [*36 Duchy Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG1 2ER.*]

MORE ON THE AUSTRALIAN BICENTENARY CONGRESS

Douglas H. V. Lobb

Using "LOBBERY" as a case study, I spoke at the First International Congress at Sydney, on Saturday, October 22nd., taking as my title "The Value of One-Name Studies". Details of the first nine chapters of my tome, "20,000 Lobbs Around the World", were outlined from the original hamlet in North West Devon, which features in Domesday Book, to Chapter 8, which covers Australia and New Zealand, and Chapter 9, covering the U.S.A. and Canada.

Specific enquires regarding the Guild's publications were directed to the special stand of the Federation of Family History Societies, but only minimal supplies were available. As there were about 1,200 keen family history researchers at the Congress and the value of the Guild of One-Name Studies is in direct proportion to the factual publicity, a great opportunity was lost.

No one could say that "LOBBERY" was not publicised. "Flyers" giving details of my book and the costs of the various chapters in Australian dollars and the name of the distributors in Australia were distributed at the Congress and at the Latter Day Saints in Salt Lake City, where I stayed a month en route to Sydney and a fornight on the way home, proved very productive.

The "Genealogical Helper", published by the Everton Press in the USA, has a circulation of 48,000 per month and is available in most North American libraries and Louise M. Everton, the Book Review Editor cooperated in publicising Chapter 9, "Lobbs of the USA and Canada". This might prove a valuable way for members to publicise their own one-name studies which cover families in the USA and Canada.

Douglas Lobb, Member No. 159 [*1a Rosewin Row, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 1HG.*]

Editorial Note: *It is the understanding of the Editor that the Guild in cooperation with the Society of Genealogists and Federation of Family History Societies had a predetermined limit on the amount of publications that could be taken to the Congress in view of transport costs.*

THE STUDY OF SINGLE SURNAMES AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

Frank Leeson

[Editorial Note: *On noticing my appeal for articles Mr. Frank Leeson, FSG, Editor of the Genealogists' Magazine, very kindly sent me a copy of an article which he wrote and first appeared in the December 1964, issue of the above magazine. It is probably the first article printed on surname distribution and almost 25 years later gives very good ideas to those Guild members who wish to embark on a comprehensive study of the distribution over the centuries of their registered name and its variants. It must be remembered that this was written prior to 1 April 1974 and thus the old county boundaries and names are used.*]

Their is an increasing interest today in the 'total' study of one or more selected surnames, usually in a manner ancillary to other genealogical research undertaken for professional, private or altruistic reasons. All mentions of the selected name or name-sound group recorded, often, in the first instance, and

especially where the name is rare, as a means to widening the knowledge of one pedigree, and later to help others who might be interested in another branch of the same family-group or individual holders of the name. Sometimes a genealogist actively engages in pursuing all family-groups (i.e. distinctive groups of families using the same surname but not in fact related to each other) bearing the same name as a study in heredity and movement, or even for the sheer intellectual pleasure of assembling a three dimensional jigsaw in time, space and relationship.

An obvious use for single-surname records is plotting of the distribution and movements of bearers of a name or name-sound as a means of indicating or confirming its geographical or etymological origins, multiple or otherwise, and its subsequent spread and intensity. The latter information can be of interest to demographers and social historians, and even of practical value to record searchers faced with an otherwise random search for a holder of a certain name. The scientific value of a single surname distribution study must vary in relation to the type of surname chosen; assuming that some idea of the origin of the selected name is known, it will be obvious that the 19th century geographical spread of a surname derived from, say, a nickname is likely to be of less significance than that of one derived from a location.

A sound basis for the study of surname distribution using records presently available in suitable form, begins with the introduction of compulsory registration in England and Wales in 1837. The plotting of the birth entries by Registration Districts in the indexes of the General Register Office (GRO) can yield significant results if carried out for a substantial number of entries over at least one year of the earlier decades of registration - that is, before the completion of large scale movement of population into the great cities disturbed for ever the remains of the old pattern of settlement.

As a typical example of a common local surname - the type of name likely to yield the most significant results in a distribution study - we may take the surname-sound of LEE. Most authorities agree that LEA, LEE, LEGH, LEIGH, LEY, etc. derive either from one of the many places named such, or directly from the Old English meaning of the sound: a clearing, or a dweller by a clearing. The size of the clearing remains indeterminate, ranging from a mere glade to a meadow. Among other names which derive from it are ATTLEE (which is not considered here) and, in some instances LEESON (which is). LEES has been defined by Reaney as the plural of LEA or LEE while LEESE derives more directly from "pasture". (*P. H. Reaney, A Dictionary of British Surnames, 1958, p. 197*) The spelling LEAS survives today in a place-name (eg: the Leas at Folkestone) but, strangely, not as a surname.

In 1850, out of the total births for England and Wales of 593,422, 1,078 were in the name of LEE, 279 in that of LEES, 175

in LEIGH, 131 in LEA, 25 in LEY, 22 in LEESE and 4 in LEECE. At a rate per 10,000 births, the principal county densities in that year were as follow:-

LEE		LEES	
Surrey	38.27	Lancs	17.15
Leics	35.19	Staffs	16.11
Yorks WR	34.74	Worcs	9.62
Notts	30.81	Wars	8.35
Devon	28.58	Derbs	7.94

LEIGH		LEA	
Cheshire	30.09	Cheshire	17.19
Lancs	10.92	Worcs	10.81
Hunts	9.12	Warcs	8.84
Staffs	8.90	Salop	5.93
Somerset	2.87	Wilts	5.26

LEY		LEESE	
Devon	7.68	Staffs	6.88
Cornwall	3.53	Kent	1.95
Herts	1.74		
S. Wales	1.54		

As the LEESON-sound names are very much less common (only 56 births in the name of LEESON and 4 in that of LEASON were registered in 1850), the full decade 1841 - 1850 has been analysed for this surname-sound, yielding the following densities at a rate per 10,000 births over that period:-

LEESON		LEASON	
Northants	10.06	Yorks ER	1.75
Lincs	4.72	Derbs	0.72
Notts	4.07	Staffs	0.68
Warcs	3.69	Cheshire	0.15
Bucks	2.73		
Yorks ER	1.50		
Derbs	1.32	LEESING	
Beds	0.68	Lincs	0.47
Cumberland	0.65		
Staffs	0.63		
London & Middx	0.57	LEESAM	
Lancs	0.30	Lincs	0.79

The map accompanying this paper shows the distribution of the above surnames, with an additional symbol, a star, used to show concentrations of the LEESON surname outside the normal areas of occurrence. For a full interpretation of this map beyond the purely historical, the services of the geographer and the etymologist are a necessity. However, even the layman cannot help noticing that the LEE spelling does not occur at all in certain mountainous and deforested areas such as Wales, North-West England, the Yorkshire Moors, the East Anglian Heights and Salisbury Plain, though he will doubtless weigh the evidence for

LEE as a name to be found only in wooded country against such factors as scanty population in the areas mentioned, that Welsh surnames are normally patronymics and even the contradictory evidence of the LEESON-sound variations which appear on the Yorkshire Moors and in the Lincolnshire Wolds.

As regards derivation from place-names, half the fourteen places called, simply, Lea, in Britain according to Bartholomew's Gazetteer, are located in Lancashire, Cheshire and Shropshire, where the LEA name is also widespread, while three of the remainder are in the south-west Midlands area of concentration. On the contrary, while there are no less than nine places called Leigh, or North, South, East or West Leigh, in Devon, the name LEIGH occurs there only once among the 1850 birth entries. The typical Devonian spelling of LEY itself occurs only once as a place-name; elsewhere, it appears only once each in Cornwall or Gloucestershire. Lea, Lee and Ley do, of course, also appear as particles in many other place-names and any exhaustive study of the connection between place-names and family-names would have to take all these into account.

At this point, Guppy's detailed remarks (*H. P. Guppy, Homes of Family Names in Great Britain, 1890, p.43*) on the distribution of these names in 1890 are worth considering in conjunction with the results of the 1850 cross-section birth entries:-

Surname - LEA, LEE

Guppy's Remarks: "Taking the two names collectively we observe that they are distributed over the greater part of England, though they are infrequent in the south-east counties south of the Wash, and are rare or absent in the counties on the south coast, excluding Devon. They are most numerous in the contiguous counties of Shropshire and Devon."

Comments: Generally correct, except that, apart from the freak high density in Surrey (mostly on the line of the Weald) the greatest density is spread over Yorks WR, Notts and Leics.

Surname - LEE

Guppy's Remarks: "is the most widely dispersed and by far the most common of the two names.... (It) is found over the larger part of England, possessing independent centres in the counties of Northumberland and Durham in the north, in Notts and the adjacent counties in the Midlands, in Shropshire on the Welsh border, and in the south-west of England."

Comments: Apart from the inevitable concentration in the industrial cities, which would not be evident in a study based on the distribution of farmers, these findings are genearally correct, although the "centre" in Shropshire is only one insofar as it constitutes a small pocket of LEES isolated among other variations of the surname spelling.

Surname - LEA

Guppy's Remarks; "is confined to a limited and well-defined area, having its home in Cheshire, Shropshire and Warwickshire and spreading only to the counties immediately adjacent."

Comments; True, except that LEA is, in fact, split by the larger part of Shropshire, between two separate areas of occurrence centred respectively on Cheshire and Worcestershire.

Surname - LEIGH

Guppy's Remarks; "Probably in counties such as Cheshire, where LEIGH is a frequent place-name as well as a surname, it has often been confounded with LEA and LEE."

Comments; LEIGH does not in fact occur on its own as a Cheshire place-name in Bartholomew's Gazetteer, though the greatest concentration of the LEIGH surname is indeed found in this county. (*The Rev. C. W. Bardsley ascribes the name to the town of Leigh in South Lancashire. A rare variation, LEGH, occurs in East Cheshire where the manor of Adlington has been held since 1315 by 24 successive generations of the LEGH family. According to Bardsley, this form preceded LEIGH, the 'I' being added in more recent times.*) It is of importance to note that the places named Leigh in both Kent and Surrey are pronounced "Lye".

Surname - LEES

Guppy's Remarks; "is a midland name, especially numerous in Staffordshire."

Comments; The main concentration is in South-East Lancashire,(*the hamlet of Lees near Ashton-under-Lyne was considered by Bardsley to account for these*) and this seems to be quite separate from the wider area centred on south Staffordshire, overlapping the only considerable concentration of LEESE.

There are small isolated concentrations of LEES and LEECE in Wiltshire and the Lake District respectively. The latter spelling may well derive from the hamlet of Leece near Barrow-in-Furness. Guppy does not mention LEY except in his table of frequency, where he allocates it, correctly, to Devon. It occurs also in Cornwall and, oddly enough, even across the Bristol Channel in Glamorgan, South Wales.

The most remarkable aspects of the distribution of the LEESON-sounding surnames are (a) their confinement to midland England, and (b) their general dissociation from the LEE-sounding name pattern. The possibility of a Scandinavian origin, eg: from LEIFSEN, for the occurrence of a number of variations in a strip down the north-east flank which otherwise appear to have no *geographical justification is worth considering. (cf. P. .H Reaney, op. cit., p.xvii; "In the north we may have to reckon with Scandinavian influence ... but the frequency of the type [surnames ending in -son] may be due, in part at least, to the late development there of hereditary surnames.* Reaney attributes both the LEASON and LEESON spellings to "Son of Lece" (quoting John and Roger Leceson, who appear in the Subsidy Rolls

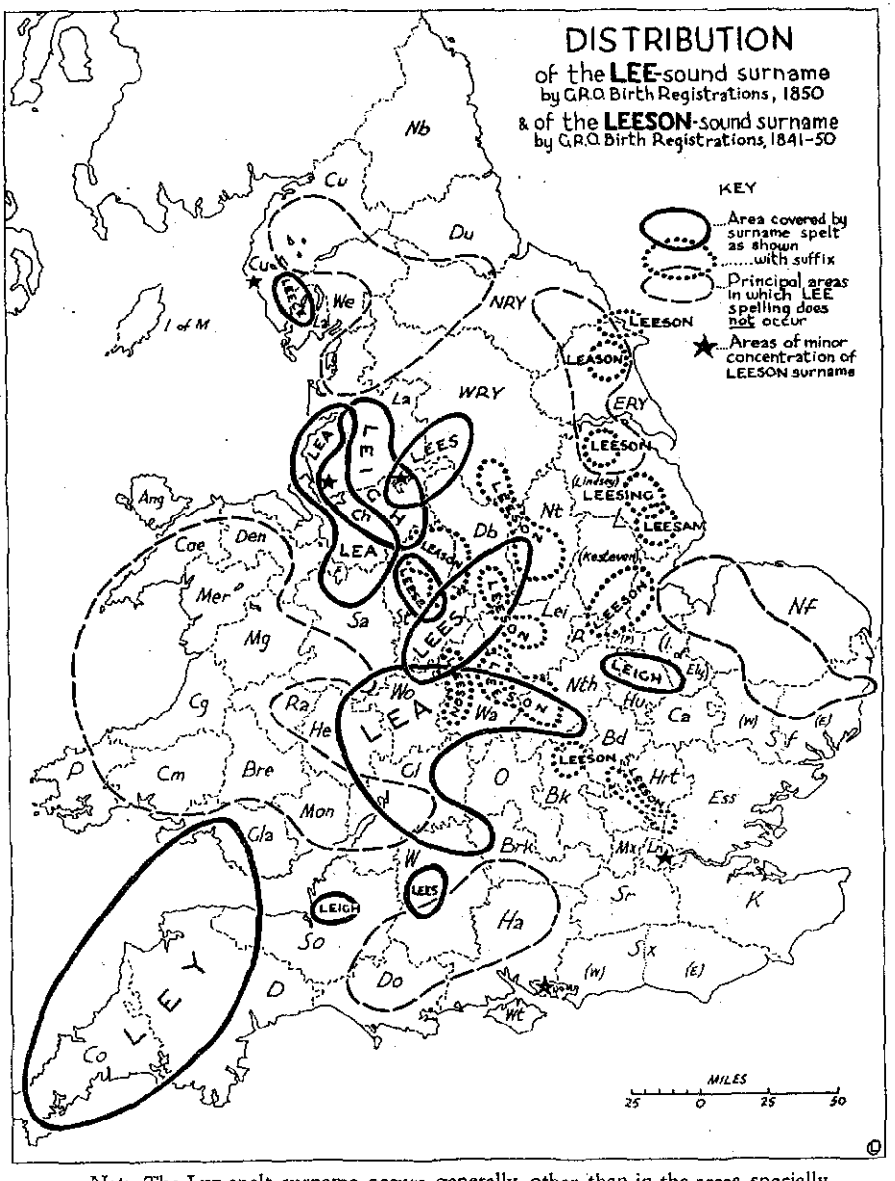
of Cumberland and Sussex respectively in 1332), from the Old French "Lece", deriving in turn from Latin "*laetitia*", "joy".

Reaney's association of the names with the nickname LECE rather than the local surnames LEE, LEA, LEES or LEESE seems to be supported by their dissociation geographically from the latter, but there must have nevertheless been many cases where the names arose as straightforward patronymics from one common of these common roots, and it is all the more curious, therefore, that they were so very much confined to the Midlands until the early 19th century.

From wills, parish registers and other records of the 16th century, the main nuclei of the LEESON-sound names appear to have been in (a) South-Central Nottinghamshire, (b) East Staffordshire, (c) South-West Northamptonshire, (d) North-West Leicestershire and (e) London. In the 17th century the above mentioned names move further afield from these same nuclei, the most marked spread being from Nottinghamshire into the adjacent area of Lincolnshire, Derbyshire and North-East Leicestershire. The picture remains very much the same in the 18th century, but towards the end of the period the fixed spelling variations of the present-day begin to emerge as a pattern, and in the early 19th century there are notable invasions of the South West Riding of Yorkshire, South-East Lancashire, North-West Staffordshire and even Buckinghamshire.

The plot of the 1841-50 birth registrations at the GRO gives the first fully authentic picture of distribution and in most respects it confirms the earlier indications. It does, however, for the first time reveal to their full though limited extent the few small concentrations outside the Midlands (marked by stars on the map accompanying this paper). From personal knowledge these may be accounted for as follows: (a) London: immigration from the Midlands from the 16th century onwards; (b) Liverpool and Manchester: immigration from Ireland in the early 19th century (whither the Leesons had migrated in the 17th century on military service); (c) Portsea, Hampshire and Whitehaven, Cumberland: seafaring families established in the early 19th century only.

The maps for the subsequent two decades show a marked concentration of births in the areas of the principal industrial cities - London, Birmingham, Coventry, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Manchester and Liverpool - with a corresponding thinning out of births in the countryside. The final decade mapped (1871-80), however, demonstrates a reversal of this trend as the suburban sprawl of the big cities begins. In Coventry, though, the births drop to 4 against 29 in the previous decade and a knowledge of local history is necessary here in order to realise that the collapse of the city's staple industry, ribbon manufacture, in the previous decade was the cause for the exodus.



Note: The LEE-spelt surname occurs generally, other than in the areas specially marked. The English county abbreviations are those authorised by the English Place-Name Society; those used for the Welsh counties follow the same principle.

As regards movement among variant spellings of the LEESON surname, the chief alternative, LEASON, occurred in 1841-50 only in two widely separated areas - the East Riding of Yorkshire and the Derby-Staffordshire border area; from personal knowledge the LEASONS are largely farmers and have not shown any pronounced movement even to this day. In the Lindsey Division of Lincolnshire ca curious pocket of LEESING and LEESAM (the latter also rendered LEESEM, LEESOM, LEASOM and LEESOME), first noticed in the 16th century, waxes in the 1841-50 decade. In subsequent decades the LEESAM births decline rapidly and the name does not seem to be found at all today, while LEESING, though it has waned in its native district of Horncastle, has spread north-westwards into the districts of Caistor, Brigg, Gainsborough and even Doncaster in Yorkshire.

A plot of telephone subscribers in 1962 showing the distribution of the LEESON-sound names eighty years after the last of the birth-maps still gives a reasonably valid idea of the mid-19th century concentrations, apart from the rural nuclei in South Lincolnshire and South-West Northamptonshire, which have quite disappeared. The "Drift to the South-East", however, is evidenced in 1961 by the number of LEESON subscribers to be found in the Home Counties. Surname variations as they stood in 1880 are also faithfully reflected in the 1961 telephone map, though this might not hold good in the case of a surname whose principal variant did not occur among persistently agricultural families. It seems that as a pilot distribution study telephone directories, easily accesible in any reference library, have something to recommend them.

Mr. F. Leeson, Member No. 86 [*108 Sea Lane, Ferring, West Sussex, BN12 5HB.*]

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Mrs. Rumsey

Jessica Freeman and Brian Christmas are compiling a booklet on unusual sources for one-name studies, perhaps now would be a suitable time to comment on the requirement for a more definitive booklet, on a study of one-name sources in general.

Derek Palgrave's booklet on forming a one-name group, as it is published by the Federation, to a great extent repeats the requirements for membership of the Guild. The "pecking order" of sources though have been left to the individual.

When starting on my search, it was difficult to appreciate the number of variants that could be taken into consideration, especially those surnames with differing letters at the beginning rather than at the end.

While no strict guidelines can be laid down on how to proceed through directories and archives, some form of go/no go chart could be produced for inserting into a new, improved guide. In my experience the following traps could be avoided.

Search all English speaking telephone directories for the name and variants, not just those of Britain and Ireland. Quite a lot of contacts in other English speaking countries could be missed otherwise. Also the LDS church libraries will assist in making sure that all possible variants have been covered.

Localisation of the name through the IGI should be the next step and financies permitting, a printout of all IGI references to the name, both nationally and internationally, should be obtained. A useful addition to "Where to Find the IGI" by Jeremy Gibson and Michael Walcot would be to give the locations which have the IGI for all English speaking countries, plus those libraries which have printout facilities.

Family background should give some guide to those sources which are likely to prove most fruitful. My own searches of the Navy Lists held by Portsmouth Central Library proved fruitless, while the name largely occurring in the North meant it was best to leave the PCC Wills until later.

The GRO Index can be searched over a period of years, unless the powers that be start charging for the privilege. The Census returns can follow, enabling a more involved structure of the name studied to be built up.

Perhaps one of the authors previously mentioned could produce a chart in conjunction with a booklet, showing a progressive order of search in a one-name study. This I feel sure would make for a very sound publication.

One additional comment with the publication of the 6th Edition of the "Register of One-Name Studies", it would assist our aims if all members donated the 5th Edition, plus supplements, to their local reference library.

Mr. R. B. Clayburn, Member No. 713 [*4 Winnham Drive, Fareham, Hants, PO16 8QE.*]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

A few years ago I wrote to a HUNTINGFORD in Canada, but had no reply. This summer a large brown envelope came through my letter box, my letter had apparently been found down the back of a drawer! The contents of the envelope proved so exciting that I feel sure that someone, somewhere, gave me a helping hand.

I had been trying for many years to find out more about a butcher's business in Twickenham, run by a HUNTINGFORD in the 1880's. I had been told that the name HUNTINGFORD was written on tiles under the shop window. Can you imagine my delight on opening this lady's letter to find not only a photograph of the shop front showing the name in tiles, but also a photograph of the proprietor, Charles Samuel HUNTINGFORD (born circa 1850). On the back of the photograph was the address of the shop, 14 King Street, Twickenham.

I was told that the family business had been started in 1811, presumably by Charles' grandfather, Jesse HUNTINGFORD (born 1792). He was a maltster and later a publican, possibly in the Thames Ditton area. Charles' father was another Jesse HUNTINGFORD (born 1819). Jesse HUNTINGFORD, senior, was also described as a "bricklayer" and lived in Cove, near Yately, at one time. He had fourteen or fifteen children.

The same letter brought details of a small community in Canada called HUNTINGFORD. Also I can now add another branch to my tree - a whole family of Canadian HUNTINGFORDs. Previously the tree had been "pruned" as it was endorsed "went to Canada".

In view of this my advice to fellow one-namers is "Don't give up hope". Your letter may be, like mine was, down the back of a drawer and perhaps the urge to spring clean will provide you with a new branch, laden with fruit, as happened to me.

Lyn McCulloch, Member No. 795. [*"Barrymore", Marbury Road, Camberbach, Northwich, Cheshire, CW9 6AV*]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Further to my article on Guild Publications and sales opportunities (see page 173 of this issue), may I congratulate Colonel Stanley Marker for his excellent account of the activities of the Guild in the October issue of "Family Tree" magazine.

The costs involved in forwarding a "set" of the Guild's publications not only to editors of the journals of the various national and international family history societies listed on the back cover of the "Family History News and Digest" would, no doubt be considerable. However, the "spin-off" from favourable reviews both in sales of Guild publications and in applications for Guild membership could lead to the "rewarding future", mentioned by Colonel Marker in his final paragraph in "Family Tree" magazine.

To help with such costs and to stimulate interest in research connected with the Australian Bicentenary, I will donate $Aus.200 to the Guild funds, if any member can produce lists similar to

the examples below, with the same or an increased number of entries.

The lists cover details of names, dates of birth, probable place of birth, name of ship and dates of arrival in the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Examples: LOBB EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA

First Name	Date of Birth	Probable Place of Birth	Age on Arrival	Name of Ship	Date left UK	Date & Port of Arrival
Miss A	1861	?	20	Orient		20/10/1881 Melbourne
Mr. A.E. Mrs. A.L. A.M.		?	-	Stratus		1949 Port Adel.

There is a total of 71 such entries for the USA and Canada, 84 for Australia, 38 for New Zealand and 7 for South Africa.

Mr. D. H. V. Lobb, Member No. 159 [*1a Rosewin Row, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 1HG.*]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

The intriguing article, "How Big Is a One-Name Study?" by Orin Wells (Vol.3, No.4) evoked in me a mixture of admiration and trepidation - admiration of someone who is bold enough to tackle a one-name study involving more than a million references and alarm that it has reached such unwieldy proportions. Will there be biographical details too? One wonders if some family historians are not going to inordinate lengths to accumulate masses of specious information.

In the modern world, where human beings are too often identified by numbers, family historians should be wary of emulating business practices. As one who, to quote Mr. Wells, "gets along just fine with his paper system", I am pleased to be able to tell him that in a matter of minutes I was able to discover connections with his surname.

Mr. Wells has a vision of the future when all our work could be joined together into a computer system. I hope he will forgive me if I hazard the prediction that when that day arrives it will be found that travelling hopefully was better than arriving!

Mr. E. H. Dorrell, Member No. 39 [*"Koala", 2 Ainslie Close, Hereford, HR1 1JH.*]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

In the Autumn 1988 Journal (Vol.3, No.4) you expressed the need for more articles. How about a "Desperate" column? Most people have the odd "missing birth, marriage or death making things difficult - my own problems with SCOPES are manifold, or seem so to me. Most lines of the Scopes can be traced back with ease to the marriage of a William Scopes to Hannah Poole at Combs, Suffolk, in 1612, but it seems somewhat ironic that the three descendants actively involved in the research of the family - myself, Eric Gowing-Scopes and Peter Turvey - are on the "problem" lines. Eric and Peter both descend from a William Scopes, probably born circa 1770-5, who married Susan Youngs at Barking (which included Needham Market) in 1799. Whilst a "missing" baptism could answer their problem, mine is much more complex. Thanks to settlement examinations, charity and land tax records, rate books, etc., the picture becomes just a little clearer, but either I concede defeat now or admit I need help. Having opted for the latter, who better to advise me than my fellow one-namers.

My 3xgreat-grandfather, Thomas Scopes, a sawyer, married Elizabeth Watcham at St. Clements, Ipswich, in 1814. He was born circa 1795 in Suffolk (deduced from the 1841 Census) and died at Ipswich in 1846. Unable to find his baptism, my long quest began. The informant of Thomas' death was a Sarah Borrett, whom I now know was his sister. Sarah had married James Borrett, a tailor, at St. Clements, Ipswich, in 1821, possibly bigamously. Living with them in 1841 in the parish of St. Peters, Ipswich, which was near to St. Clements, was a Thomas Scopes, aged 80, all three of them having been born in Suffolk. This older Thomas died in the Union Workhouse, Ipswich, in November 1848, aged 88, and from the 1851 Census I found that Sarah had been born circa 1796/7 at Needham Market. It looked as if my answers would be found in the Barking/Needham Market parish registers. Wrong!

The Barking/Needham Market registers did indeed include details of a large Scopes family, but no baptisms for my Thomas, his sister, Sarah, or the elder Thomas, neither could they be found in suurounding parishes, the search also including nonconformist registers. Over the next few years all likely records were searched with the following results:-

> St. Clements, Ipswich - Poor Rates: Thomas, jnr., first appears in the June-September quarter 1814. (He had married in August 1814.)
>
> The older Thomas (shown as senior when Thomas jnr. first shows up) first appears in the September -December quarter 1810 at Duke Street. All his entries show "no certe." - as later events indicate, I think, this means he had no settlement certificate.

Settlement Examinations at St. Clements, Ipswich - 28 January 1811, include consecutive entries for both Thomases. The older Thomas was a weaver, who had been apprenticed by indenture (which has not been traced) to a Mr. Hunt of Needham Market, weaver, circa 1773, for the term of five years and that he lodged with his father, "who was a legal settled inhabitant in the said parish of Needham Market" and that since his apprenticeship had been several times relieved by the said parish of Needham Market. My Thomas had been bound apprentice, circa 1807, by indenture, to Mr. Richard Prentice of St. Clements, sawyer, for the term of three years, "that he served his said Master and lived in his house for the space of 16 months but his Master and him not agreeing the indenture was destroyed with the consent of both parties".

St Nicholas Parish Register plus Marriage Licence: Matthew Day, a serjeant in the 36th Regiment of Foot, and Sarah Scopes, a minor, were married by licence with the consent of Thomas Scopes, her father, 31 July 1816 - both were single and of that parish. The witnesses were Thomas Scopes and William Watcham. The marriage licence shows that Thomas Scopes was a labourer of St. Clements, Ipswich.

Town Land Charity - Barking and Needham Market: A Thomas Scopes first appears in 1773 receiving payments almost continuously until 1793. In 1794 he is shown as "soldier" - "dead". In 1787 another Thomas appears and they become senior and junior, respectively. These records indicate that only father and son of the same name became senior and junior, Thomas, junior, becoming plain Thomas from 1794, payments being made to him almost continuously until 1848. In 1849 he is shown as "deceased". (Note that the elder Thomas at St. Clements, Ipswich, died in November 1848 and no other Thomas died around this date, which is confirmed by the civil registration.)

I.G.I: The I.G.I for England gives a few odd entries for Scopes in and around London, whom we have traced back to Suffolk, where the family seemed to originate. There was a small line in Essex that died out and that was it, until the 1984 I.G.I revealed those for Norfolk.

Thomas Scopes and Sarah Stannard were married on the 22nd of March 1765 at St. Stephens, Norwich, and three children were baptised there; Thomas on the 26th of December 1765, William on the 28th of March 1770 and Mary on the 4th of August 1773. The parish registers have been searched plus other parish records, but the only Scopes are those mentioned above, covering a period from 1765 to 1773.

Barking and Needham Market Parish Registers: Include two Scopes marriages that of Thomas Scopes and Susan Goymer on the 13th of January 1781, both single and of that parish and

that of Thomas Scopes, widower, and Hannah Edgley, widow on the 9th of September 1798, both of that parish.

Needham Market Benevolent Society Records 1798-1850: Include that on February 1801, Thomas Scopes received help, but gives no details. In the back of the book an alphabetical list, which includes other Scopes, gives "Scopes Thos. = 5" without an explanation or date.

A list of school attendances includes that Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Mary Scopes, was admitted to school on the 31st of July 1801, but was discharged in 1803 for non-attendance.

Vestry Books of Barking and Needham Market 1801-4: These give lists of occupants of property, valuations, rates and payments. A Thomas appears until the first quarter of 1803, when thereafter he is shown as "late" Thomas. This "late" does not mean that he was dead, but that he made no payments.

The following entry is given for the 28th of January 1819 "Hire of horse and cart to carry Thomas Scopes and wife to Barham House 3s." This journey was for Thomas and his wife to get work at Harlestone and included several other persons. (Note that Thomas, senior, is shown in St. Clements, Ipswich, Poor Rates from 1810 until March 1819, when he disappears. Is this date of 1819 significant?

The large family at Needham Market included two brothers, Stephen 1726-1782 and Thomas 1735-? Stephen married at nearby Hadleigh in 1751, two children being baptised there before the family returned to Needham Market, where further children were baptised. The various Needham Market records together with the Will of Stephen's son, William, indicate that both Stephen and his brother, Thomas, had sons called Thomas, both being born around 1760. so far, so good, but which one is the weaver, who ended up in Ipswich?

My own feeling is that my 3xgreat-grandfather, Thomas, and his sister, Sarah, were the children of Thomas, senior, born circa 1760 and died in 1848 at Ipswich and that the latter was the Thomas, who first appeared in the Town Land Charity Records for Barking and Needham Market from 1787 until 1848. Although he seems to have spent from 1810 until his death in 1848 at Ipswich, he continued to be supported by his own parish. Also I feel that he was the son of the Thomas baptised in 1735 at Needham Market, who in turn was probably the soldier referred to earlier. That being so, could Thomas baptised in 1735 at Needham Market be the one who married at Norwich in 1765? If so, my Thomas, senior, would have been born/baptised at Norwich in 1765. Whilst this theory makes things relatively nice and tidy, it raises many questions, including the following:-

If Thomas, senior, was the one born in 1765 at Norwich would he have been too young to have been apprenticed as weaver in

1773, when he would have been just eight years old? Certainly, the family at Norwich "disappears" after the baptism of the third child in 1773 and this date is when a Thomas first appears in the Town Land Charity records at Needham Market. Coincidence?

If Thomas baptised in 1735 at Needham Market was indeed a soldier, who died circa 1794 (there is no record of a burial at Barking or Needham Market) would he have been too old to have died in service away from home, as he would have been almost sixty years old? (England was involved in war with France at this time.)

If we could prove the connection to the Norwich family, then have we found the baptism for Eric and Peter's ancestor, William, in 1770?

I should add that the fortunes of the Scopes family at Needham Market seemed to fork very early on. Richard married in 1667 and had nine children, the line being carried on by two surviving sons, John, born 1686 and Stephen, born 1693. John's descendants became bricklayers and were able to educate their children and were wealthy enough to leave wills, while Stephen's descendants were agricultural labourers or soldiers and were poor and illiterate. From the story I have unfolded you can guess which line I come from!

Please can anyone help me to unravel my tangled web?

Mrs. Annette Humphreys, Member No. 869 [*Flat 4, Rachaels Court, 36 Cemetery Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 2JA.*]

REVIEWS

A DICTIONARY OF SURNAMES by Patrick Hanks & Flavia Hodges, O.U.P., 1988. Price £50.00

Patrick Hanks and Flavia Hodges have attended, over the last six years or so, two of the Guild's Conferences to speak about their book and fifty or so Guild members are acknowledged as having made a contribution to their own or other names in the Dictionary.

The Dictionary covers nearly 70,000 common surnames in the English-speaking world, that are of European derivation. The selection of entries followed a form already widely used by Guild members, i.e. a survey of telephone directories. The first entry list was based on telephone directories of London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Dublin, New York (Manhattan), Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Toronto, Vancouver, Sydney and Melbourne, noting names with a frequency of over 50 subscribers, except for London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Dublin, where a frequency of over 20 was

noted. Eight English regional directories were also surveyed. Then directories for various European cities were surveyed, although only in Italy, apparently, has any really scholarly work on surnames been attempted.

It is difficult, since I am not a philologist nor a lexicographer, to comment on the accuracy of the entries. However, discussing the Dictionary with other Guild members, I know that several feel that the information presented by the authors does not accord with their knowledge. This is obliquely referred to in the Introduction to the Dictionary: "There are some excellent studies of individual names, often from a genealogical rather than a linguistic point of view, and usually done by dedicated amateurs, few of whom have a linguistic training."

This is a fascinating book for browsing, and the Introduction would repay study, particularly the section on the distribution of surnames, but I would doubt that any Guild member would wish to find £50.00 that the Dictionary costs. However, I would add that in my capacity as Honorary Secretary, answering queries of a general nature from members of the public, I have found the book of some use.

J. R. Freeman

THE THORPE SOCIETY and its variants **Newsletter No. One, March 1989, A5, pp. 14. Issued by Mrs. K. Pearce, Trefa, Fore Street, Marazion, Cornwall, TR17 0AD. Tel. Penzance (0736) 710983.**

The Thorpe Society and its variants first Newsletter proves to be an interesting voyage into originality, thoroughness and careful presentation by its Editor, Mrs. K. Pearce.

The Newsletter has a Table of Contents, and something which many other Editors might consider, an Index. This is not said in an idle way, for the time saved via an Index for a generation in a hurry speaks for itself. A complete meal, totally digestible, yet leaving a craving for more.

R.C.R.

KELLAND FAMILY **Newsletter No. 1, Winter 1988, A5, pp.16, Edited by Miss J. M. Bennett, 106 Bishop's Mansions, Bishop's Park Road, London, SW6 6DY.**

The Kelland Family Newsletter, No. 1, is a delightful first time effort from the interesting photographs to the inclusion of researchers' names and family connections. June Bennett's intensity of devotion to family history research is truly reflected in her editing of this newsletter. A good beginning to a promising future.

R.C.R.

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

THE DEPOSITION OF MEMBERS' RESEARCH RECORDS

Members are reminded that if they are permanently unable to continue their one-name studies that they should consider one of the following options. First, to turn over their research to another interested person, an option which is obviously open to members with an A or B registration, although it may be applicable to some others. Secondly, to deposit the results of their research in their County Record Office, Local Studies Library, the Library of the Society of Genealogists or similar repository, so that others may benefit from all the time and effort that they have put into their one-name studies. In this instance it would be very helpful if a member depositing records would let the Guild's Secretary know the location of the records, so that enquirers may be informed. Finally, for those members who have already made Wills, the Guild has a "form of words" for a codicil concerning the legal disposition of one-name study records. This can be obtained upon request from the Guild's Secretary.

AM I MR. AVERAGE? - An Interim Report

Eric Banwell wrote at the end of February that he has received over 50 replies, which are forming an interesting pattern and that he looks forward to letting the Editor have the results summarised for publication in the next Journal. If any member has not yet responded, there is still time, as the report will be based on data available mid May.

Many members have accompanied their return with long and interesting letters. These give more information or say why they believe their results are likely to be different from what was anticipated. Eric is sorry that he cannot respond individually, but wishes to thank everyone for their interest through the Journal. He will mention many of your comments in his report, as possible areas to look at, to explain your own returns.

It seems that it was not clear that St. Catherine's House records only were intended. One member submitted his Scottish records, while another asked whether he should include an Australian branch of the family.

Also some members seem concerned that their families appear to be in decline, including the President of one of our national family history organisations. Eric hopes that he has not been the cause of anyone losing sleep and believes that the next Journal will demonstrate that most of those who made this comment are in fact "Mr. Average".

Eric has with the help of one other person transcribed over 5,000 St. Catherine's entries for his own name. Many of the responses that he received cover significantly larger numbers, so it is clear that one attribute of Guild members is stamina. This should encourage those who are still struggling with the heavy tomes.

As as final point he says that in the second week of receiving replies he was surprised at the continuing even spread of returns throughout the week. However, when he looked at the envelopes that had a clear postmark, he realised that delivery times were anything from one to six days with three days being the most usual, which makes him think that perhaps he should have sought returns to determine the average time and spread of second class mail delivery from various locations!

The response so far seems encouraging and it is hoped to have a follow up project in the next issue of the Journal.

AN INDEX TO PARISHES IN PHILLIMORE'S MARRIAGE INDEX

This booklet compiled by Mrs. M. E. Bryant Rosier contains the index to "Phillimore's Marriages". These are printed volumes of transcribed marriages for many parishes in almost every county of England up until 1812, but in certain cases beyond this date.

It has been compiled to enable the searcher to locate which parishes have been published in this series.

The parishes where the marriages took place are indexed under their respective counties and show the period covered along with the number of the volume in which this information may be found.

Information on this publication can be obtained from:-

Mrs. M. E. B. Rosier, 71 Greenfield Crescent, Cowplain, Portsmouth, Hants, PO8 9EL.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE OFFLEY FAMILY SOCIETY

The third annual meeting of members of the Offley Family Society will be held on July 8th at Friendship House, Wellfield Close, Hatfield, Hertfordshire.

The Society now has nearly 70 members, most of whom can claim direct descent from either John Offley of Fenstanton, Huntingdon-

shire, who made his Will in 1581 or William Offley of Stafford, Sheriff of Chester in 1517.

Mrs. Sherry Martin, B.A., an experienced family historian and demographer, will give a talk on Victorian censuses in the afternoon and the Hertfordshire Family and Population History Society is kindly providing a book stall.

Further detaills are available from:- J. R. Richards, 2 The Green, Codicote, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, SG4 8UR. Tel: Stevenage (0438) 820006.

THE INTERNATIONAL HASKELL FAMILY ASSOCIATION

The International Haskell Family Association will hold its first USA reunion in Danvers, Massachusetts, on July 29, 1989. The reunion is in celebration of 354 years of Haskells in the USA. The program will feature seminars conducted by professional genealogists, tours of historic attractions, how to look up your roots workshops, exhibits of Haskell paraphernalia, a buffet luncheon, president's reception and evening banquet with entertainment.

Membership in the International Haskell Family Association is open to all Haskell descendants and all are welcome to the reunion. For membership application and reunion reservatioon forms write to: Marion S. Anderson, 200 Brightdale Road, Timonium, MD 21093, USA.

DEADLINES

The deadline for the Second Quarter issue of the Journal is Monday, June 5th, 1989 and for the Third Quarter issue is Tuesday, September 5th, 1989.

Those members with an Amstrad PCW8256, may if they wish, send their contributions for the Journal on disc, which will be returned to them by post.

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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 name 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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