

The Chandler Family Association



NEWSLETTER

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Genetic Chandler Families (from left)

Group 12: Edward Chandler (1812-1889), his wife Sarah Mephram Huggett (1813-1889), and children (not pictured) Susannah, age 3, and George Edward, age 1, sailed from Plymouth to New South Wales, Australia, on the ship *Strathfieldsaye* in April 1839. Earliest known ancestor of this family is Edward Chandler/Chantler (1761-1828) of Sussex, England.

Group 19: Edmund Chandler (1812-1904), veteran bell-ringer of Fressingfield, Suffolk, England, rang the church bells on every anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth. In the 1896 photograph above, he is displaying a portrait of the Queen with the royal signature and an inscription expressing her appreciation for his dedication.

Group 9: American astronomer Seth Carlo Chandler* (1846-1913) is known for his discovery of what is today known as the Chandler wobble, a small deviation in the Earth's axis of rotation. Migrant ancestor of this family was William Chandler, born 1595 in Hertfordshire, England, who died 1641 in Roxbury, Massachusetts, USA.

Group 62: Kate née Middleton,* Duchess of Cambridge (wife of England's Prince William) and her son, His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge (born July 22, 2013), are descendants of Benjamin Chandler, born c 1780, Gloucestershire, England. The founder of the [Chandler Motor Company](#) of Cleveland, Ohio, was also a Gloucestershire-born member of family #62.

The [Genetic Chandler Families](#) page on the CFA website lists 87 genetic Chandler families and provides narratives for 17 of them; most are included in the table on pages 27 and 28.

*Image courtesy of [Wikipedia](#)

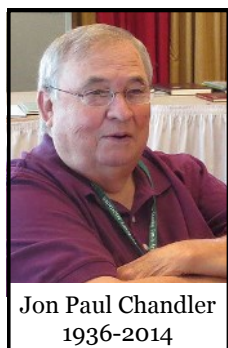
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[ChandlerFamilyAssociation.org](#)

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President's Message



We are saddened to share news of the death of a member of the current CFA Executive Committee. Jon Paul Chandler died June 16, 2014, while this newsletter was being prepared for publication. A brief memorial can be found in "Those we have lost" on page 43 of this newsletter.

Jon was very easy to get to know and to admire, and I personally became very fond of him. He will be greatly missed; my heart aches.

On a happier note, we would like to announce the merger of the Edmund Chandler Family Association with the CFA. Carol May, co-chair of the ECFA, will serve as research director for the new Edmund Chandler Family, CFA Chapter 13. See page 39 for more information.

For the first time ever (after a change in our bylaws at the 2013 annual meeting), our entire CFA membership will have the opportunity to vote by email or postal mail for officers. You will find a ballot with this newsletter, either as an attachment by email or an inser-

tion in the printed version. This is a special election for three new vice presidents nominated by your Executive Committee. The three vice presidential nominees are:

- Carol May, recently co-chair of the Edmund Chandler Family Association, is an experienced genealogist and a valuable resource for Chandler genealogy in New England
- Errol Chandler is spearheading CFA work in the U.K. I see this as a major step in researching our lineages on that side of the pond
- Susan Chandler "Sue" Davis will head up CFA activities in Australasia, helping the CFA to become even more of a world-wide organization. We met Sue at our annual meeting in Huntsville, and she plans to join us in Georgia this fall.

Meanwhile, our CFA work continues. We are growing in numbers, and we continue to help Chandler-related people find and understand their heritage. If you have time to help, we'd welcome you to join our efforts. It's really a lot of fun! I hope you can join us in Dunwoody, Georgia, for our annual meeting in September.

Jim Light

CFA Mission

The objective of the family association shall be to strengthen the ties of fellowship and kinship between living members of the family, to maintain family unity through frequent association of family members in a social way; and to perpetuate the memory and genealogy of the ancestors and descendants of the Chandler family by combining the resources and efforts of the members of the family in performing genealogical research, and by unifying all genealogical, historical, and biographical research necessary for the compilation of complete and accurate family records.

There may be as many as 150 genetically-distinct Chandler families (GDC families) in existence, many with members scattered around the world. Members of those GDCs will make most genealogical progress by interaction and research amongst themselves. A few such groups already exist, with members communicating and co-operating via email. These groups are not usually large enough to provide their own infrastructure (website, newsletters, membership and financial administration, database management etc.). The association aims to provide support to such groups. Operating as Chapters of the association, these GDC groups are offered the ability to take advantage of the association's infrastructure and standards, while focusing on research of their own genetic Chandler ancestry.



The flags on the front cover and above represent the eleven countries in which the CFA currently has members. They are, from left, United States of America, England, Wales, Scotland, Canada, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, Botswana, Barbados, and South Africa. The flags were arranged by the editor to be pleasing to the eye; no precedence of one country over another is implied.

English Origins of Genetic Chandler Families

Dick Chandler, CFA Vice President

The cover page of this volume of the newsletter, and an accompanying letter describing the CFA, will soon be mailed to 500 Chandler households in Britain by Errol Chandler, our honorary agent in the U.K. The hope is that the cover will interest people to accept the invitation, in our accompanying letter, to view the rest of the newsletter on our website. It is only by getting people to visit and browse our website that we can convey the rich heritage their Chandler ancestry provides, the free assistance to anyone needing help with their family history, and how Y-chromosome DNA testing combined with traditional genealogy can overcome obstacles.

Regular readers know the Chandler surname is occupational in origin. It was given to candlemakers in England when hereditary surnames were introduced generally around 1250-1350. A man given the Chandler surname in one area was probably not related to candlemakers in other areas, so their descendants are similarly unrelated. As a result, we have genetic Chandler families. To explain: nuclear families are mother, father and their children; extended families are all the grandparents, aunts and uncles and cousins, who probably know each other; genetic families consist of many extended families, who probably DON'T know each other, but who have a common ancestor. Although they may never meet, the male Chandlers in those families will carry identical, or very similar, heritage markers on their Y chromosomes, which can be "read" by Y-DNA analysis. Only Y-DNA testing can provide this type of result.

I estimate, from 14th century tax records, that there are approximately 150 genetic Chandler lines today, many with members worldwide. Now in its tenth year, our DNA project has identified the 87 lines listed in the table on pages 27 and 28 (incomplete entries have been omitted). We already know the homelands of 29 of these genetic families. They are where the family

numbers appear on the 1824 map on page 25. The 1881 census shows more than 80% of Chandlers living within the blue rectangle. Many families have moved from their ancestral area, so our mailings will go outside that rectangle.

When people contact us, there is an exchange of information. We hear of recent family events, and the inquirer learns about several earlier generations. When we hit an obstacle – there always is one – we sometimes recommend Y-chromosome DNA testing of a relative with an unbroken male Chandler line.

A close DNA match with someone who has a well-researched lineage often provides clues for further research. If there is no immediate match, the results of *every* subsequent sample tested by the laboratory – Family Tree DNA – is compared against the inquirer's sample. Matches sometimes occur years later.

Correspondents sometimes worry about privacy. We and the laboratory take great care about confidentiality.

DNA tests can produce unexpected results. Sometimes people have no Chandler matches but do match people of another surname. Perhaps we have not encountered that Chandler line before, or some form of previously unknown adoption occurred somewhere in the inquirer's ancestry. We treat that adoption as the beginning of a new genetic Chandler family.

Sometimes the opposite happens – a non-Chandler has DNA which is a kinship match with a Chandler line. We have several friends who have found joy and pride in the discovery of Chandler ancestry.

We encourage genetic family members to work together on their research, including production, with our help, of an interesting summary of their family history for our website, to attract others who spot a connection with their family. We have introduced the concept of chapters to support such groups – see chandlerfamilyassociation.org/chapters.html.

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THE CHANDLER FAMILY ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

(English origins of Genetic Chandler Families, continued from page 23)

The [Genetic Chandler Families](#) page on our website lists all families encountered so far; most are included in the table on pages 27 and 28. We invite you to explore (underlined family numbers indicate a narrative). As an example, the story for family #19 is included here, beginning page 29.

For families with an identified English ancestor but no story as yet, what follows are some descriptions of the matches new British DNA participants may find.

Genetic Family #9 – Hertfordshire

William Chandler and his family migrated from Bishop's Stortford to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637.

He was christened in 1595 in St. Michael's Church, the son of Henry Chandler, a glove maker. William learned the trade of manufacturing lace tags for fastening clothing, which were used before buttons.

His forebears were churchwardens of St. Michael's. Entries in the accounts suggest Thomas Chaundeler (1475-1550) may have been a chandler by trade as well as name, as he is connected to candlesticks and wax items.

Some descendants of William and his wife Annis occupied significant positions in society.

The family was divided by the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783), some remaining in America, others leaving for Canada or England, where The Honorable John Chandler became known as "the honest refugee" and "the modest Tory" for not exaggerating his losses from the war, as many did.

President Rutherford Hayes (1822-1893) was the grandson of Chloe Chandler, the great-great-granddaughter of William and Annis. Other descendants include the Chandler generations who owned the *Los Angeles Times* between 1917 and 1980, artist George Walter Chandler (1866-1928), and Seth Carlo Chandler Jr., astronomer discoverer of "the Chandler wobble", an oscillation of the earth's rotational axis.

Genetic Family #10 – Hampshire

This is one of our tri-continental matches, with DNA participants in Oxfordshire, Florida and Western Australia. There is also a family in New

Zealand. The earliest known ancestor is Thomas Chandler (1728-1782) of Basingstoke, Hampshire, who married a Berkshire girl in 1749.

Genetic Family #17 – Cambridgeshire

This family has two DNA participants, one in Texas, the other about 2,000 miles away in Quebec. We have identified others who tested with other laboratories. Although the earliest common ancestor is shown as William Chandler born in Cambridgeshire in 1772, we believe he descends from Anthony Chandler born 1719 in Hatley St. George. Interestingly, the migrant ancestors of the American family embraced the Mormon faith, whereas the migrant ancestor of the Canadian member was with the Salvation Army.

Genetic Family #24 – Essex

Our English DNA participant descends from William Chandler born in 1715 in Bocking, a suburb of Braintree. The American DNA match is a descendant of John W. Chandler born East Wakefield, near Boston, Massachusetts, in 1810, sometime sailor, shoemaker and farmer. The two participants have not yet found the connection between them.

Genetic Family #25 – Surrey

The earliest known ancestor of this family is John Chandler, who was born 1780 in Ash, Surrey, and who died in Southampton, Hampshire, in 1840. His son Henry William Chandler was born at Southwark, Surrey, in 1838 and migrated to Utah in 1861. He married, had a family, and died there in 1910. His descendants continue to live in America.

Genetic Family #27 – Wiltshire and Kent

Another international family: our first participant was born in New Zealand but lives and works in Washington State. His ancestry lies in Chiseldon, Wiltshire. A subsequent match was found with a Canadian living in Alberta, whose ancestors, from Groombridge in Kent, sometimes used the surname Chantler. These men share a rare DNA attribute known as null439.

Genetic Family #41 – Kent

Again, international links were forged here. One participant lives in South Australia,

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Genetic Chandler families and counties with which they are historically associated: Bedfordshire 43; Berkshire 52; Buckinghamshire 43, 45; Cambridgeshire 17, 80; Cheshire 58; Essex 24, 70, 84; Gloucestershire 21, 31, 59, 62; Hampshire 7C, 10, 18; Hertfordshire 79; Leicestershire 8; Middlesex 7A, 18; Oxfordshire 81; Suffolk 19, 87; Surrey 18, 25, 44, 82; Sussex 12, 18; Warwickshire 71, 74; Wiltshire 27, 7B. Note the presence of some families in two or three contiguous counties.

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(English origins of Genetic Chandler Families, continued from page 24)

the other in Indiana, USA. Both descend from Stephen Chandler born at Ash, Kent, in 1585.

Genetic Family #43 – Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire

For some years a man in Cornwall with ancestry in Leighton Buzzard was the only participant with this DNA profile. Recently, we found a kinship match across the county line in Buckinghamshire. We believe he descends from the 17th century Chandler bell-founders of Drayton Parslow, mentioned in the family #19 story on page 30.

Genetic Family #44 – Surrey

This participant's ancestor John Chandler, born Newington in 1806, married Mary Northgraves at Camberwell in 1832.

Genetic Family #45 – Buckinghamshire

This participant's ancestry lies in the south of Buckinghamshire, at Denham.

Genetic Family #52 – Berkshire

The comprehensive family history of this family lies in the east of Berkshire, around Reading, the county's seat of administration.

Genetic Family #58 – Cheshire

The surname of this participant, Challoner, is an occupational name given to weavers of blankets. However, his ancestor Thomas bore the name Chandlor. This Thomas was born in Chester about 1811 and died in Ireland. His son Thomas emigrated to California and became a boardinghouse keeper and bare-knuckle fighter known as Tommy or Kid Chandler. Thomas also entered politics. We have been able to connect some of his American descendants.

This was not our first encounter with the Challoner name. In the 17th Century a skilled and famous coin counterfeiter and confidence trickster named William Chaloner used the name Chandler as an alias. He was executed by hanging in 1699.

Genetic Family #59 – Gloucestershire

The earliest known ancestor of this family was born at Oxenton in 1786. The DNA contributor lives in New Zealand. We traced an interesting descendant who emigrated to Canada and worked as a lumberjack in Saskatchewan before starting a salmon cannery in British Columbia.

Genetic Family #62 – Gloucestershire

Much further southeast in Gloucestershire, around Minchinhampton and Stroud, are the origins of family #62, which has some notable descendants. These include the Duchess of Cambridge, formerly Kate Middleton, pictured on the cover page, and Frederick C. Chandler, who emigrated to America and founded the Chandler Motor Company in Ohio in 1913.

Genetic Family #70 – Essex

This is one of our explorations of Chandler family trees. So far they have borne no fruit for us, but we find it hard to believe that there is no connection in history between Chandlers and Candlers. Time will tell.

Genetic Family #71 – Warwickshire

This is the line of our honorary U.K. agent, Errol Chandler, who is helping spread the word about the CFA in Britain. Traced to the major city of Birmingham in Warwickshire in 1755, this story is already full of fascinating mysteries, which will one day become a very entertaining newsletter article. There are clues in the several photographs and narratives Errol has provided in [Chandler Sightings](#) on our website.

Genetic Family #74 – Warwickshire

Although the DNA samples do not match, paper-based research suggests there is a family connection between #71 and #74. There may have been an adoption of a non-Chandler boy into a Chandler family in the past. Research continues.

Genetic Family #79 – Lancashire

This DNA sample donor's ancestry has been traced to Liverpool. His DNA is haplogroup G, the only one in the Chandler project and quite rare in England, sometimes attributed to the stationing of Roman soldiers in Britain.

Genetic Family #80 – Cambridgeshire

This family has been traced to the Chesterton suburb of Cambridge in 1864. This is a recent test, and research continues.

Genetic Family #81 – Oxfordshire/Berkshire borders

This participant lives in Wales, though his family history has so far been traced to

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Genetic Chandler Families

Underlined family numbers can be clicked to navigate to the story for that family (on PDF versions **only** — not printed newsletters).

| Genetic Family | Earliest Known Ancestor(s) | Place of Birth | Approx. Year of Birth | Approx. Year of Death | Place of Death |
|----------------|--|---|--|-----------------------|---|
| <u>1</u> | John Chandler | Jeffries Creek SC USA | 1739 | | |
| <u>2</u> | Thomas Chandler | VA USA | 1762 | 1840 | WV USA |
| <u>3</u> | Hezekiah Chandler Richard Chandler | NC USA VA USA | 1775 1771 | 1846 | GA USA |
| <u>4</u> | Thomas Chandler | probably VA | before 1725 | 1795 | Dinwiddie Co VA USA |
| <u>5</u> | Daniel D Chandler Samuel Chandler | NC or SC USA | 1783 | 1843 1786 | SC USA Lynches River SC USA |
| <u>6</u> | Elias Chandler | | 1826 | 1890 | Lynches River SC USA |
| <u>7A</u> | John Chandler | ENG | 1600 | 1658 | Elizabeth City Co VA USA |
| <u>7B</u> | Thomas Chandler | Wiltshire ENG | 1570 | 1629 | Wiltshire ENG |
| <u>7C</u> | Richard Chandler | Hampshire ENG | 1575 | 1661 | Hampshire ENG |
| <u>8</u> | Robert Chawner Robert Chandler | Leicestershire ENG NC USA | 1590 1775 | 1653 1849 | Leicestershire ENG Carroll Co VA USA |
| <u>9</u> | William Chandler | Hertfordshire ENG | 1595 | 1641 | Roxbury MA USA |
| <u>10</u> | Thomas Chandler | Hampshire ENG | 1728 | 1782 | Hampshire ENG |
| <u>11</u> | Thompson Chandler Thomas P Chandler | Monroe Co VA (now WV) USA Monroe Co VA (now WV) USA | 1811 c 1811/1812 | 1877 Unknown | Kanawha Co WV USA Unknown |
| <u>12</u> | Edward Chandler/Chantler | Sussex ENG | 1754 | 1828 | Sussex ENG |
| <u>13</u> | Edmund Chandler | ENG | c 1588 | 1662 | MA USA |
| <u>14</u> | Datus W Chandler | | 1890 | 1968 | |
| <u>15</u> | James E Chandler | SC USA | 1814 | after 1880 | LA USA |
| <u>16</u> | Jacob Chandler | ? PA, NJ or DE USA | 1725 | 1800 | Newberry Co SC USA |
| <u>17</u> | William Chandler | Cambridgeshire ENG | 1772 | | |
| <u>18</u> | Daniel Chandler George Chandler John Chandler Benjamin Chandler Thomas Chandler Thomas Chandler | Hampshire ENG Sussex ENG Middlesex ENG Hampshire ENG Hampshire ENG Hampshire ENG | 1659 1680 1682 1763 1770 1779 | | |
| <u>19</u> | Henry Chandler Henry Chandler | Suffolk ENG Suffolk ENG | 1699 1748 | 1733 | Suffolk ENG |
| <u>20</u> | John Chandler | | 1821 | 1892 | Randolph Co IN USA |
| <u>21</u> | John Chandler | Gloucestershire ENG | about 1753 | | |
| <u>22</u> | John Chandler William E Chandler | ENG? OH USA | 1650 1842 | 1729 1880 | VA USA IN USA |
| <u>23</u> | Christopher Chandler | St Lucy Barbados | c 1660 | 1729 | St Lucy Barbados |
| <u>24</u> | William Chandler John W Chandler | Essex ENG MA or ME USA | 1715 1810 | 1890 | ME? USA |
| <u>25</u> | Thomas Chandler | Surrey ENG | 1685 | | |
| <u>26</u> | William P Chandler | GA USA | 1860 | 1944 | SC USA |
| <u>27</u> | Nicholas Chandler James Chandler | Wiltshire ENG Kent ENG | 1704 1775 | 1844 | ENG |
| <u>28</u> | James Chandler | SC USA | 1807 | 1853 | AL USA |
| <u>30</u> | Leroy Chandler | Carolina Co VA USA | 1800 | | |
| <u>31</u> | Rev Isaac Chanler | Bristol ENG | 1700 | 1749 | Charleston Co SC USA |

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Genetic Chandler Families, continued

Underlined family numbers can be clicked to navigate to the story for that family (on PDF versions **only** — not printed newsletters).

| Genetic Family | Earliest Known Ancestor(s) | Place of Birth | Approx. Year of Birth | Approx. Year of Death | Place of Death |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 33 | Capt John Chandler | Plymouth Co MA USA | 1696 | 1764 | Plymouth Co MA USA |
| 35 | William S Chandler | VA USA | 1834 | 1881 | MO USA |
| <u>36</u> | Robert Chandler | CT USA | 1761 | 1831 | PA USA |
| <u>37</u> | Joseph B Chandler | Spokane WA USA | 1899 | 1984 | San Diego Co CA USA |
| 39 | William L Chandler | VA USA | 1810 | 1836 | OH USA |
| 40 | Joseph Chandler | VA USA | 1755 | 1822 | GA USA |
| 41 | William Chandler | Kent ENG | 1616 | 1662 | Kent ENG |
| 43 | Joseph Chandler | Bedfordshire ENG | 1668 | | |
| 44 | John Chandler | Surrey ENG | 1806 | | |
| 45 | William Chandler | Buckinghamshire ENG | 1740 | | |
| 46 | William T Chandler | Jamaica | 1850 | 1915 | Haiti |
| <u>47</u> | Enos Chandler | CT USA | 1806 | 1876 | Greenwich NY USA |
| <u>48</u> | Hiram Chandler | NY USA | 1809 | 1881 | NY USA |
| 49 | Marcel Chandeleur | France | 1920 | | |
| 50 | Fate Chandler | KY USA | 1849 | | |
| 52 | Richard Chandler | Berkshire ENG | 1705 | 1758 | Berkshire ENG |
| 54 | John Chandley | NC USA | 1822 | 1913 | |
| 55 | John G Chandler | LA USA | 1849 | 1902 | TX USA |
| 56 | Thomas Chandler | VA USA | 1751 | | |
| 57 | Claiborne Chandler | VA USA | 1760 | 1850 | KY USA |
| 58 | Thomas Chandlor/ Chandler/Challoner | Cheshire ENG | 1811 | 1893 | County Carlow Ireland |
| 59 | William Tyler Chandler | Gloucestershire ENG | 1786 | 1839 | Gloucestershire ENG |
| 61 | Roger Chandler | Concord MA USA | c 1637 | 1716/17 | Concord MA USA |
| 62 | Benjamin Chandler | Gloucestershire ENG | c 1780 | | |
| 63 | Charles Chandler | NY USA | 1802 | | |
| 64 | Silas Palmer Chandler | OH USA | 1825 | 1885 | |
| 65 | Charlie Cleveland Chandler | KY USA | 1899 | 1988 | AZ USA |
| 66 | David Candler | VA USA | 1804 | | |
| 68 | Emory Chandler | SC USA | 1811 | 1880 | GA USA |
| 70 | Thomas Candler | Essex ENG | 1786 | 1858 | Essex ENG |
| 71 | Samuel Chandler | Warwickshire ENG | b c 1755 | | |
| 73 | Jess Chansley | AR USA | 1884 | | |
| 74 | Leonard Chandler | Warwickshire ENG | 1644 | | |
| 75 | Carter Chandler | VA USA | 1788 | | |
| 79 | William Robert Chandler | Lancashire ENG | 1842 | | |
| 80 | Henry Chandler | Cambridgeshire ENG | 1864 | 1949 | Cambridgeshire ENG |
| 81 | Thomas Chandler | Oxfordshire ENG | 1770 | | |
| 82 | William Chandler | Surrey ENG | 1812 | | |
| 83 | William Hutson Chandler | KY or IL USA | 1820 | 1861 | TN USA |
| 84 | William Watts Chandler | Essex ENG | 1830 | | |
| 87 | William Barnes Chandler | Suffolk ENG | 1826 | 1876 | Suffolk ENG |

Genetic Chandler Family 19

Earliest known ancestors of Group 19

Henry Chandler b Suffolk ENG 1699 d Suffolk ENG 1733

Henry Chandler b Suffolk ENG 1748

The Chandler DNA Project has two participants whose results place them in this group: one is English and the other Canadian. The earliest known ancestor of each lived in Mendham, Suffolk, England, and they were both named Henry, though one was about 50 years older than the other. The relationship between these two men is not known: it is tempting to assume that they were grandfather and grandson, though conventional genealogical research indicates otherwise. The common ancestor must therefore have lived prior to 1699. The two participants agree on 36 of the 37 markers tested.

David, the Canadian participant, operates an antique map company. His migrant ancestor was believed to have come from St. Cross South Elmham, which is in Suffolk. This was confirmed by the DNA test, and an earlier ancestor was identified by traditional research methods.

Julie, the daughter of the English participant and descendant of the older Henry, has provided the following vignette about two of her ancestors:

My Chandler ancestors lived in Suffolk, England, and between at least 1725 and 1911 this was in an area within a 10-mile radius. This area included Mendham, Fressingfield, Carlton, Withersdale, Leiston, Cratfield, Aldringham and Westleton.¹

The family occupation most commonly given throughout the generations in census returns and on certificates is bricklayer (journeyman), although there are a couple of instances of gardener and labourer.

The importance of the Chandlers in the village of Aldringham is shown by the naming of a new road, Chandler's Way.

Thomas Edmund Chandler born 23 Feb 1895 Aldringham, Suffolk

Tom was my grandfather. I was always told he was one of 16 children and I have recently discovered this to be true, and it seems they all survived childhood which was quite a feat back then.



Above left, Thomas' passport photo from 1920.

Center, Tom in Washington, D.C., in 1921.

At right, Thomas and Agatha on their wedding day in 1923.

At the outbreak of WWI Tom enlisted on 15 December 1914 and joined the Royal Army Medical Corps. He first served in Egypt and was awarded the 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory medals. He was discharged in December 1920, having elected to reside permanently outside of the United Kingdom, and went to Washington, D.C., USA, to work as a butler in the British Embassy. His passport described him as 5 ft 7¼ in with a pale complexion, grey eyes and fair hair.

While there, he met Agnes (Agatha), my grandmother, who was also from England (born just outside Henley-on-Thames in south Oxfordshire). She was working as the nanny at the British Embassy. They were due to visit the Knickerbocker Theater to see a show on 28 January 1922, but Agnes had received news

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(Genetic Chandler Family 19, continued from page 29)

that her father was ill and they didn't go as she was too upset. That evening the theatre roof collapsed due to the weight of snow after a blizzard and 96 people died and 125 were injured. My gran kept a magazine detailing the event as a reminder that they had escaped death. Unfortunately, her father died in March that year.

Tom was quite a romantic. He wrote the following poem on the reverse of a photo –

My heart is thine and soul and body render
Faith to thy faith; I give nor hold in thrall
Take all, dear love, thou art my life's holder
Speak to my soul, take life and love, take all
To Agnes - the only girl I ever trusted
without a question

Tom

I have traced the poem to Gilbert Parker's book *'The Right of Way'*.

My grandparents remained in Washington and married there in June 1923 before returning to England for my uncle John to be born in 1925. My father was born in 1929.



Tom in later years

By then they were living in Goring-by-Sea, Sussex for the benefit of my gran's health which was much improved by the sea air. Tom became a well-known face in the local pubs. He died on 29 December 1969, aged 74.

Edmund Chandler born 29 Feb 1812 Fressingfield, Suffolk

Edmund was my great, great, great grandfather. He was the veteran bell-ringer of Fressingfield who rang the church bells on every anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday since her accession. This fact came to the notice of the rector of Sandringham who was chaplain to the Prince of Wales. The Queen was told, and as a result a portrait with the royal signature was presented to Edmund by Canon Raven – it was inscribed, "Presented to Edmund Chandler by Queen Victoria in recognition of his having

assisted to ring the bells of Fressingfield Church on every anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty since the accession. June 1896." [See a photo of Edmund with the Queen's portrait on the cover of this issue.] This was reported in the local newspaper, with a note that, although he was over 80, Edmund (who was born on 29 February 1812) would tell people that he had only just come of age, having in fact only celebrated 21 birthdays.²

Julie's story of Edmund the bell-ringer reminds us of the famous Chandler family of Buckinghamshire bell-founders. Richard Chandler, the eldest and only surviving son of Anthony Chandler, blacksmith, was born in Drayton Parslow in 1601 and cast his first church bell in 1636. Several generations of Chandlers continued this business, casting bells as heavy as three thousand pounds.³ At least one of these Chandler bells survived to the present day and rang out with its fellows across England to greet the beginning of the third millennium. It is believed that the Drayton Parslow Chandlers belonged to genetic family #43. It would be neat if the bells that Edmund helped toll for Queen Victoria at Fressingfield had been cast by the Chandlers in Buckinghamshire, but this is unlikely since the two places are close to a hundred miles apart.

CHANDLER MADE ME 1694

This 1.2 inch lettering was imprinted into the bell made by the third Richard bell-founder in 1694 and hung in the church at Marsworth in Hertfordshire.⁴ It is interesting that Richard did not seem to have an ornamental "4" and appears to have used one from the plain 1.375 inch set of his brother George. Intriguingly, on some bells the N in CHANDLER is reversed, as in a mirror image, and is sometimes lying on its side.

Sources:

¹Suffolk Parish Registers.

²"Mr. Edmund Chandler, of Fressingfield, Suffolk," *The Bell News*, 12 August 1896, transcript provided by Dick Chandler.

³Cocks, Alfred Heneage. *The Church Bells of Buckinghamshire* (London, Jarrold & Sons), 1897.

⁴Ibid.



Who was Albiano Lupo?

B. Glenn Chandler, Ph.D., CFA Vice President

John Chandler, born 1600, has been the subject of much interest and investigation in recent years. He married Elizabeth Lupo sometime around 1626/27 and from the surviving evidence it appears they had quite a successful life together. They had significant land holdings, held considerable status in their community, and were the progenitors of an extensive extended family.¹ Yet little is known about either of them leading up to their marriage.

John came to Virginia aboard the *Heracles*, arriving 6 June 1610; Albiano Lupo arrived aboard the *Swan* some two months later; and Elizabeth came on the *George* in 1616.² Elizabeth married Albiano Lupo, who was commissioned a lieutenant, and they lived in Elizabeth City, near where John Chandler was working for Thomas Willoughby. John was granted 50 acres in Elizabeth City according to the Headright patents of 1623. Albiano was granted a Headright patent for 100 acres as a shareholder in the Virginia Company on 1 September 1624, and an additional 250 acres for the transport

of five servants near John Chandler's land. Elizabeth received a Headright patent for 50 acres adjacent to the Lupo land on 20 September, for a combined Lupo family plot of 400 acres.³ Elizabeth and Albiano had a daughter named Temperance, born in 1620, and all three of them survived the Indian massacre of 11 March 1622/3, as did John Chandler.⁴

Albiano died sometime before 9 October 1626, when his will was probated, and not long thereafter Elizabeth and John Chandler were married. Although English law at the

time did not allow women to own land, after Albiano's death Elizabeth held the land in her own name until she married John Chandler when, according to the law, the land passed to her husband.⁵ John is listed as owning the Lupo land in deeds dating from 1645 and it remained in the Chandler family for five generations until John Chandler IV died in 1728, with portions of the property remaining in hands of later descendants until the early nineteenth century.⁶ John and Elizabeth had at least two sons, John (II) and Robert. John (I) went on to become a justice of the court and served two terms in the House of Burgesses in the mid 1640s.

Although Albiano Lupo is not related to Chandler descendants, he had a profound impact on the wealth and status of the Chandler family. Yet the question remains: *Who was*

this lieutenant with the strange sounding name? He apparently came from a family with some means since he owned a share of the Virginia Company and was able to transport five individuals into the colony. Also, the Lupo land was choice property with a frontage of



Chesapeake Bay—fragment of a 1630 version of the 1612 map by Captain John Smith during his exploration of the Chesapeake. Note that the map is oriented with west at top. Map courtesy of Wikipedia.

some 2,970 feet on the waters of Chesapeake Bay, a sign that Albiano held high standing in the Virginia Company.⁷

Albiano was not the only Lupo to come to the new colony. His younger brother, Philipp, arrived on the *George* in 1620/1, and William Lupo, perhaps another brother or possibly a cousin, also arrived in 1621.⁸ Unfortunately William was listed among the dead in 1623.⁹ Philipp, a goldsmith by trade, did not remain in Virginia but returned to England to settle an aspect of his father's estate. It is possible he

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never intended to remain in Virginia since he had left his family in England. On the other hand, Philipp’s son, also named Philipp, came to Virginia in 1640, perhaps looking for his father’s Headright, and is considered the progenitor of an extensive Lupo family in America today.¹⁰

Among the Anglo-Saxon names populating the Virginia settlement in the early 1600s Albiano Lupo’s name must have stood out and evidently created difficulties for the English clerks as evidenced by the many variations in spellings found in the records.¹¹ However, the Lupo name was not so strange to the royal court in London where members of his family had performed for kings and queens since 1540.

Albiano was baptized 22 August 1579 at *St. Botolph’s without Aldgate* under his Latin name of *Albanus*.¹² The Italian translation, Albiano, is a fairly common name that is associated with three small villages in northern Italy. He was the son of Peter Lupo and Katherine Wickers. Peter was one of several Lupo musicians who served in the English court, including his father, brother, son, and several uncles and nephews.¹³ There is no indication that Albiano was a musician.

In fact, it is unclear what career path he may have followed, except that of adventurer. These interesting circumstances surrounding Albiano’s origin beg further investigation. What is the origin of Albiano’s family and how did they come to be part of the musical life of the royal court in London? How did he become an *Ancient Planter*¹⁴ in Virginia and come to have an impact on Chandler family history?

In 1540, shortly before he was to marry Anne of Cleves, King Henry VIII (1491-1548) charged his chief minister, Thomas Cromwell (1485-1540), with the task of improving the quality of music in the court.¹⁵ Henry was very well educated and had always loved music. His older brother, Arthur, was destined to be king, and his father, Henry VII, intended Henry to

enter the Church. He provided him with the finest education in the classical, humanist manner. He was fluent in French, English and Latin, had a working knowledge of Italian and Spanish, and began studying Greek. He was inventive and experimented with mechanics and technology, was passionate about astronomy, and was learned in all the sciences. Erasmus called Henry VIII *a universal genius*.¹⁶ After the death of his older brother in 1502 Henry was groomed to be king, and upon his father’s death he was crowned at the age of 17.

When Henry was eight it was clear he had inherited the musical aptitude that ran in his family, and his father gave him a lute.

Not much is known about his early musical training, but in adulthood he was passionate about music and it is said that music dominated his life. Wherever he went, in public or private, music was heard—at state occasions, at mealtimes, upon entering or exiting a room, when dancing, whatever the occasion. Visitors to the court were ecstatic about the music they heard. Henry could read music at sight and was considered a fair composer. His *Pastime with Good*

Company and *Green Groweth the Holly* are but two examples of his compositions that are still performed today. He had a rather good tenor voice and could play almost any instrument.¹⁷ With his great love of music it is understandable why improving the music at the court became a priority.

Cromwell worked through Edmond Harvel, an Englishman living in Venice at the time, to recruit the finest musicians available. He first recruited five brothers from the Bassano family, who were, according to Harvel, among the finest wind instrument players in Venice. Within a month he also recruited six viol players, among whom were Ambrose, Alexandro and Romano of Milan, Albert and Vincenzo of Venice, and Juan



A 1542 portrait of King Henry VIII, courtesy of Wikipedia

Maria of Cremona, all of whom arrived in London by fall and were put on the payroll backdated to 1 May 1540.¹⁸ Prior to this time Henry had consorts (ensembles) of wind instruments and a couple of viol players, but with the arrival of these six viol players he had a complete viol consort to further enrich the instrumental music at the court.

Ambrose, Alexandro and Romano were from the Lupo family and are believed to have descended from Sephardic Jews from Spain or Portugal who were driven out following the *Inquisition* of 1492. At that time many Jews migrated to Eastern Europe, Germany, Italy, or other countries around the Mediterranean. It is not clear when Ambrose's family arrived in Italy, but it is believed he was born in Milan early in the sixteenth century. He is known to have lived in Venice for at least five years before going to London.¹⁹ Ambrose was the first of his family to adopt the name *Lupo*, Italian for *wolf*, a favorite name adopted by many Jews when surnames began to be adopted, and was probably taken from a biblical reference to Benjamin as a *ravenous wolf*.²⁰ According to an augmentation of his coat of arms granted towards the end of his life, Ambrose was listed as the *son of Baptist from Castello maiori and Busto in Normandy, in the republic of Malan*.²¹ It is unclear if Alexandro, Ambrose, and Romano were brothers or not, but a lay subsidy assessment in 1542 notes *...in St Gabriel's Fenchurch Street John Baptist and Alexander...in thouse [sic] of Violet str[anger] in goodes' £11 11s*.²² The fact that John Baptist appears to be living with Alexandro may imply a close relationship between the two, perhaps father and son.



Court Musicians by Bernard Louis Borione
Image courtesy of Wikigallery.org

The first viol consort at Henry's court performed together from November 1540 until 29 January 1541/2 when Henry ordered the *New Christians* (a term associated with converted Jews) thrown in prison. Although England was officially closed to Jews at this time, it appears that Henry may have actually encouraged Jewish settlers for a number of reasons. Occasionally there were waves of persecution and, to appease those complaining, Henry had the New Christians imprisoned.²³ John Anthony, one of the court sackbut players, died while imprisoned and Ambrose Lupo witnessed his will.²⁴ The probate record lists the dead man as *Anthonii Moyses* and Ambrose is identified as *Ambrosius deolmaleyex*. The first name obviously means *Anthony son of Moses* and the name *deolmaleyex* is thought to be a clerk's inadequate recording of *de Olmaliach*, or *de Almaliach*, a form of the Sephardic name *Elmaleh*.²⁵ It may seem strange that Ambrose chose that moment to reveal his Jewishness, but perhaps he did so because he thought he had nothing to lose, or because he felt an obligation to honor his dead friend in a most significant fashion. Whatever the reason, it apparently did not matter for the musicians were quietly whisked out of the country.²⁶

New Christians included Jews who converted to Christianity as well as those forced to convert and who may have continued to practice Judaism privately. The more pejorative term, *Marrano*, was also associated with those who continued practicing Judaism. Jews had lived on the Iberian Peninsula since Roman times and had endured persecution off and on throughout the centuries, depend-

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ing on who was in power. They had fared somewhat better under Moorish rule from the eighth to the twelfth centuries, but after the Moors were driven out by the Catholics persecution escalated dramatically. Following a massacre in 1391 in which thousands were slain, many Jews converted to Christianity in order to escape death. Others experienced forced conversion when entire synagogues were converted to churches, but many continued to practice Judaism privately. In Spain and Portugal they were called *Conversos*. By the mid-fifteenth century hatred toward the *Conversos* outstripped that of the professed Jews, and the houses of many were burned and numbers of others were murdered. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella had pressed the Pope for an Inquisition designed to separate Jews from the *Conversos*, and from the rest of society, but it eventually culminated in an *Edict of Expulsion*. In March 1492 all Jews, including *Conversos*, were ordered to leave the kingdom by the end of July. Scholars claim that between 200,000 and 800,000 Jews left the Iberian Peninsula during this time.²⁷

Why did the Lupos migrate to Italy? After the fall of Constantinople to the Turks in 1453, Italy was a favorite destination for exiled Greek scholars and there their influence spawned a revival of interest in Greek culture. This interest blossomed into a real renaissance of music and the other arts throughout Italy, thus the Lupos and other Jewish musicians may have anticipated better opportunities for work there.²⁸ Jewish musicians were well respected for their skill and therefore it was not surprising that the Lupos caught the attention of Cromwell’s agent in 1540. As a result of the incident in prison when Ambrose identified himself as *Ambrosius deolmaleyex*, it is logical to assume the Lupos were *Conversos* in Iberia, that they may have felt it necessary to continue this identity in Roman Catholic Italy, and that it might be necessary to continue it also in England since the law forbade Jews from living there in the sixteenth century.²⁹

While there had been Jews in England since William the Conqueror arrived in 1066, historically it has not been a hospitable place for Jews. In 1290 King Edward I expelled all Jews from the country.³⁰ Attempts were made periodically to change the law, but for all practical purposes Jews were legally forbidden from residing in England until the Jewish Naturalization Act of 1753.³¹ Under these circumstances why would Cromwell even consider recruiting the Lupos and other Jewish families? Some scholars believe Jewish musicians were actually encouraged to settle in England, not only because they were perhaps the best musicians available, but because Henry VIII felt they would make reliable servants. After Henry broke with the Roman Catholic Church and established himself as the head of the Church in England, it is understandable that he would not be concerned that Jews might have an allegiance to the Pope.³²

The King’s musicians who were whisked out of England in 1542 returned to London in 1543 once concerns over the New Christians had blown over, and the string ensemble remained intact until it was disbanded at the beginning of the English civil war in 1642. Ambrose’s wife, Lucia, did not come to London with him, but rather remained in Italy, and on 6 August 1572 he appeared before officials requesting an official separation from Lucia and a license to marry an Englishwoman. Permission was granted provided he first travel to Italy to find his wife. Claiming that his wife had died, he married the Englishwoman the following month. Upon learning that his claim was untrue the authorities called him on the carpet in 1576, at which time he told the authorities he had made a visit to Italy and found his wife, but that she refused to come to England *because of the religion*.³³ Ambrose continued to play in the ensemble until his death in 1591, making his the longest tenure of all the Lupo musicians.³⁴

Albiano's father, Peter, was one of two sons born to Ambrose and Lucia, both of whom followed in their father's footsteps professionally. They joined the musicians' guild in Antwerp, Peter on 17 January 1555 and Joseph on 20 August 1557. Their applications recorded they were *born in Venice, sons of Ambrose*.³⁵ Assuming they were about 20 years of age when they applied they would have been born about 1535 and 1537 respectively. Peter was married first to Koven/Katherine in Antwerp, where their first child, Elizabeth, was born. They moved to London sometime before January 1562/3 when their second child, Pheybe, was baptized at St. Botolph's. Two weeks after the birth of their fourth child on 29 September 1575 Koven/Katherine died and Peter married the widow Katherine Wickers on 27 October 1575 at St. Botolph's. Together they had at least six children, including Albiano and Philipp who came to Virginia. Peter joined the string consort 25 March 1567 and continued in the King's service until his death in 1608. Lay subsidy lists indicate they were at St. Botolph's most years except for 1593/4 and 1600 when they are shown to be at Greenwich. Since he does not show up on the burial list at St.

Botolph's, he may be buried in Greenwich, although the register there is not available prior to 1615.³⁶ If William Lupo who died in Virginia in 1622 was Albiano's brother then he may have been born at Greenwich, for he is not on the birth register at St. Botolph's.

Peter's brother, Joseph, joined the English court musicians 29 September 1563, and by 1571 was married to Laura Bassano, daughter of Alvise and Johane Bassano.³⁷ Alvise was

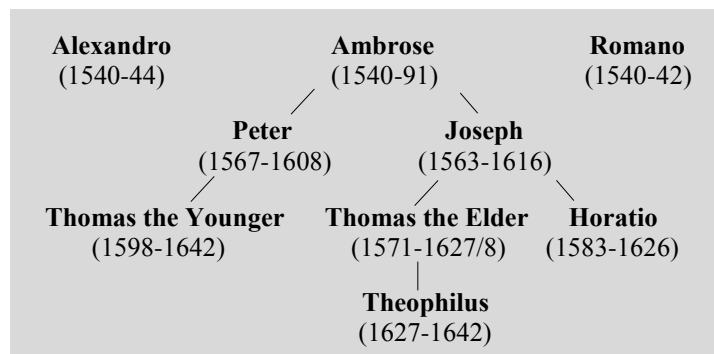
one of the five Bassano brothers hired as wind instrument musicians for the court of Henry VIII shortly before the Lupos in 1540. These two Jewish musician families were closely connected for generations, both families settling in northern Italy before moving on to London. Joseph and Laura were living with her brother, Augustine Bassano, on Hart Street in the parish of St. Olave in 1571, where a baptism record is dated 7 August of that year listing a *Thomas s(on) [of] Basanew*. This is believed to be Thomas Lupo, son of Joseph and Laura, and the scribe is assumed to have confused the last names since they were living in the Bassano home at the time. Joseph is recorded as having received a gift of £200 from Queen Elizabeth on 13 January 1600/1 for his long and faithful service, paid over the following two years. That same year he was granted letters of naturalization. He died in 1616.³⁸

Peter and his brother Joseph both had sons named Thomas, and both followed the family tradition playing in the English court string ensemble. Joseph's son, known as Thomas the Elder, and Peter's son, known as Thomas the Younger, were both composers as well as performers. Their compositions, along with those of

Peter and Thomas the Younger's son, Theophilus, also a court musician and composer, comprise a significant body of works that exemplifies the stylistic development of string music during the late Renaissance and early Baroque periods.³⁹ Joseph had another son named Horatio who was also a member of the string consort.

Over the course of their 102-year history the English court ensembles arguably devel-

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Lupo musicians who served in the Royal court's string ensembles and years of service of each.

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oped into the finest performance groups in Europe and set a new standard of excellence that was emulated everywhere. There were Lupo family musicians in the string ensemble throughout its history; the names and years of service in the English court are illustrated in the box on page 35.⁴⁰

The standard string instrument of the court prior to the arrival of the Lupos was the viol. The violin was not invented until the early 1500's in Italy and did not spread throughout Europe until years later. It represented the newest technology among string instruments with its more advanced sounding post and resonant body, but did not replace the viol immediately. While the terms viol and violin are easily confused, as is evidenced by their myriad spellings, there is evidence that the Lupos brought with them both viols and violins.⁴¹ There were two types of viols prior to the advent of the violin, the *viola da gamba* and the *viola da braccio*.⁴²

The former was held against the legs and was considered the more sophisticated of the two instruments, while the latter was held against the arm, was used primarily to accompany dance and was associated with the common class.⁴³ The violin at that time was not a solo instrument but rather a consort instrument like the viol; thus viols and violins were developed of differing sizes to parallel the soprano, alto, tenor and bass pitch ranges. Music for instrumental consorts was often adapted from polyphonic choral music, which had developed into a very sophisticated art form during the Renaissance. At that time the concept of an orchestra with mixed instrumentation did not exist; however, during the Lupos' tenure in the court the instrumentation evolved to mixed ensembles, and instrumental music of the seventeenth century became as sophisticated as vocal music.



Queen Elizabeth I
Miniature by Hilliard,
courtesy of Wikipedia

Because music was such an important part of their lives, the royal family interacted with the court musicians on a daily basis. There are numerous records of gifts given to the royal family by the musicians and vice versa. For example, Ambrose's New Year's gift to Queen Elizabeth in 1574 was *...oone drinking glasse guilt, withoute a cover, with the Queen's armes in the bottome, in a case of painted leather*; two years later he gave her *...a smale Chestre covid w leather guilte & a peyre of p[er]fumed gloves therein*. And the royal family was kind to him in return; on 17 March 1589/90 he was given a lease in reversion of lands in the value of £20 *per annum for Lupo ...one of the eldest of her Majesty's musicians for the viols*. Ambrose was evidently among the wealthiest members of the parish at *St Alphage within Cripplegate*, for the record shows he was assessed 4d by the church to pay the Clerk's wages and other parish expenses, which was one of the highest sums assessed in the parish.⁴⁴

The court records of issuances and payments to the musicians are quite detailed, even from the time of their recruitment into service.⁴⁵ Ambrose is recorded as receiving liveries (appropriate attire for the occasion) at the coronation of Edward VI as well as the funeral of Henry VIII on 20-21 February 1546/7, and additional liveries were issued at the funeral of Edward VI and coronation of Elizabeth I shortly afterward. Peter and his brother Joseph are recorded as having received mourning liveries at the funeral of Queen Elizabeth on 28 April 1603. Peter was apparently ill towards the end of his life since the *Privy Council* granted him £20 on 13 February 1606/7 *...for his service to the late queen and to his highness (James I), and for relief of his present necessity*.⁴⁶ These are indicative of the many extant court records.

Much has been said about the Lupos being Jewish and how they professed Christianity, at least publicly. It is not known how long they may have practiced Judaism in the privacy of their homes; after a few generations some may have ceased such practice and fully embraced Christianity. Certainly any practice of Jewish religious traditions would not be made public since it was illegal. Jewish families, however, did tend to retain close ties with one another in their daily lives, their professions and especially in marriage. The Lupos intermarried with the Bassanos and other Jewish families. Albiano's younger brother, Philipp, was a goldsmith, traditionally a Jewish profession.

Albiano was born into a family that knew great difficulties yet had persevered and succeeded in spite of them by taking chances and adapting important survival techniques. In doing so they earned significant status in society, developed connections in the business world, and realized some degree of wealth along the way. Perhaps his family history provided him with the incentive to take a chance just as his ancestors had taken a chance in a strange new land where Jews were legally banned. So maybe it should not be surprising then that Albiano was willing to undertake his own adventure to the New World and that his status was rewarded with his being commissioned a lieutenant. He clearly had above average resources to be able to buy a share of the Virginia Company and pay the transport of five people to Virginia. His family's financial success is obvious, and it is possible that he received an inheritance as the result of his father's death three years earlier. Also, being almost 31 years old when he left London, it is possible that he could have earned sufficient funds in his own right through some unknown profession to pay for his adventure. Whatever the circumstances, at the time of Albiano's untimely death at the age of 47 he and Elizabeth were apparently quite well off in their home, with servants, on 400 acres of land on the banks of Chesapeake Bay.

One question has loomed large for a long time: *Who was the Elizabeth who married Albiano?* Some speculate she was Elizabeth Bassano from the Jewish family of wind instrument musicians at the English court; however, there are several possibilities with the same name. In fact, six Elizabeth Bassanos born in London within an appropriate age span have been identified, of whom five are known to have married and/or died in London. The remaining one was baptized 2 September 1593 at St Botolph's,⁴⁷ where Albiano was baptized, and no further reference to her has been found.

While there is no confirmation that this is the Elizabeth who married Albiano, the fact that they were born in the same parish increases the plausibility that their families knew each other. In addition, the father of this Elizabeth Bassano was Lodovico Bassano, a recorder player at the royal court with Albiano's father, and he was the brother of Laura Bassano, wife of Albiano's uncle Joseph, also a musician at the court. If this is the correct Elizabeth she would have been 23 years of age upon arrival in Virginia and about 33 when she was widowed and married John Chandler, still young enough to deliver the two sons attributed to John and Elizabeth. And it appears probable that parents of a girl of 23 would be more likely to allow her to travel to Virginia if she were traveling to someone known to them.

Final question: *Where was Albiano buried?* Was he buried on that corner of Elizabeth's original 50 acres that later became the first Jewish cemetery in Virginia? There is still much to be learned.

It is apparent that John Chandler worked hard against very great odds to survive and succeed in Virginia, but it is also apparent that his fortune was considerably enhanced when he married Elizabeth Lupo.

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Edmund Chandler Family Association merges with CFA

The membership of the Edmund Chandler Family Association has agreed to merge with the Chandler Family Association. The Edmund Chandler Family (genetic Chandler family 13) will become the second family chapter in the CFA and will be known within the association as



the [Edmund Chandler Family, Chapter 13](#). Although there were 22 ECFA members, the CFA will welcome only 17 new members due to this merger. Three ECFA officers were already honorary CFA members, and two other ECFA members belonged to both associations.

The first family chapter to organize within the CFA was Chapter 3, members of Genetic Chandler Family 3. Each of these two chapters has dedicated space on the CFA website and each will work toward specific research goals as a group, as will any future CFA chapters. Chapter designation within the CFA will provide access for each group to the benefit of association with a larger group and sharing of resources.

Members of genetic Chandler family 13 are believed to be descendants of Edmund Chandler, who was a member of the Pilgrim group that arrived on the Mayflower, although he arrived later, c. 1630. He was a resident of Duxbury, Massachusetts, where he was a free-man and the town constable, which is the equivalent of the chief executive officer. He acquired large tracts of land which included land in Duxbury, Dartmouth and Taunton, Massachusetts. Read more about Edmund Chandler and this family on the CFA website: chandlerfamilyassociation.org/dna_group_13.html

Carol May, co-chair of the ECFA, has been nominated by the CFA Executive Committee to the office of vice president. Carol joins Sue Davis of Australia and Errol Chandler of the United Kingdom, also vice presidential nominees, on the ballot included with this newslet-

ter. The new vice presidents, if elected, will be voting members of the CFA governing board.

The CFA Bylaws were changed in 2013 so that the election of officers and voting on other important issues would be open to all members — not just those in attendance

at annual meetings. This non-election year nomination of three new vice presidents will be the first time that the membership has had the opportunity to vote (either by paper ballot or by email) under the new system. The only members receiving a paper ballot will be those who get their newsletter by postal mail. Final date for voting is August 15. CFA officers serve for two-year terms. A regular election of officers will be held in 2015.

Beginning with this issue, ECF members will receive the *CFA Newsletter* and are considered full members of the CFA. The ECF plans to continue their blog, *Edmund's Community Courier* (ecfanews.wordpress.com), edited by Barb Chandler, for in-chapter communication.

The ECF will keep their existing treasury for Group 13-related research projects, including DNA testing. However, they have donated \$500 to help pay for our U.K. outreach this summer, as it may help to determine Edmund's English origins.

Beginning in September 2015, Edmund Chandler family members' renewal dues will be payable to the CFA. Members and others may also make specific donations for Edmund Chandler-related research, just as anyone can make a donation and designate how it is to be used.

The Edmund Chandler Family will temporarily maintain its existing website (www.edmundchandler.com) while the two webmasters, James Campbell of the ECF and Claudia Brocato of the CFA, work together to represent the Edmund Chandler Family, CFA Chapter 13, on the CFA website. ✱



2014 Meeting in Atlanta suburb of Dunwoody

The 2014 CFA Annual Meeting will be Friday and Saturday, September 12 and 13, in Atlanta, Georgia — or, more exactly, in Dunwoody, Georgia. Dunwoody is a northern suburb of Atlanta, located in DeKalb County. Our headquarters hotel will be the [Holiday Inn Atlanta-Perimeter/Dunwoody](#), situated off of I-285, just north of downtown Atlanta.

Transportation: For members driving to Atlanta, the Holiday Inn is conveniently located off of I-285 at exit 30. Those flying into Hartsfield (Atlanta) Airport can board the MARTA train to the Dunwoody Station which is one mile from the hotel. From there you can take the complimentary hotel shuttle or a taxi for \$8.00. The hotel has a Hertz Rental on site if you need a car.

Dining and shopping: There are many restaurants within a mile or two of the hotel. Perimeter Mall, only two miles from the hotel, is the second-largest in the Southeast and has more than 200 stores and a variety of dining options. Visit the Dunwoody Convention & Visitors Bureau website (www.cvbdunwoody.com) for more about Dunwoody's attractions and to download a Visitors Guide or request one by mail.

| 2014 Annual Meeting Schedule Atlanta, GA — September 12 and 13 | |
|---|---|
| FRI | 8 a.m.-5 p.m.—Meeting room open for research and sharing. Silent auction begins. Lunch will be on your own. |
| | 6:30 p.m.—Group dinner at the hotel |
| SAT | 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.—Meeting room open. Lunch on your own. |
| | 10 a.m.—Silent auction ends; business meeting begins. Silent auction winners announced at the close of the business meeting. Group photo immediately after business meeting. |
| | 4:30 p.m.—Pack up library and clear meeting room. |

Annual Meeting Reservations

Dates: September 12 & 13, 2014

Meeting location: Holiday Inn
4386 Chamblee-Dunwoody Road
Atlanta, Georgia 30341

CFA room rate: \$85.00/night + tax = \$95.20

Reserve your room: Telephone 770-457-6363, mention Chandler Family Association

Group Dinner:

CFA members and guests will gather for a group dinner at the hotel on Friday evening at 6:30. Dinner will be \$25 per person.

Menu for Friday Dinner

Garden Salad
Herb Roasted Chicken
Two Vegetables (Chef's choice)
Rolls & Butter
Dessert
Iced Tea, Water, and Coffee

A reservation and prepayment is required. See the registration form or the [Meetings page](#) on the CFA website for payment information.

Silent auction: Proceeds from a silent auction will benefit CFA projects. The success of the auction will depend on your donation of items and then your generous bids. [Download an info sheet](#) or contact Helen with questions.

Guests & walk-ins: CFA policy allows each member attending the meeting to bring one non-member guest (spouse or traveling companion). The member and the guest both have full access to CFA research materials and may participate in meals and activities. If a member has additional guests who are not interested in research, these guests may still attend the group dinner. Annual meeting walk-ins will be welcomed upon payment of a \$20 meeting fee, which includes a one-year CFA membership.

Questions? Contact Helen at 901-355-5614 or HelenChandler@ChandlerFamilyAssociation.org. *



Blessed are the Peacemakers (and the Genealogists!)

Charles H. Chandler, Vice President and Chaplain

United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower sought diplomatic alternatives to the horrors of war that he had observed as a soldier, general and Supreme Commander of the Allied Armies during World War II. According to *Wikipedia*, on September 11, 1956, he called a White House Conference inviting many top American leaders to join him in creating what became the *People to People Ambassador Program*.

Inspiration for the program came after a Geneva Summit where he and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev expressed enthusiasm for exchange programs as a means of easing tensions during the Cold War. It was originally sponsored by a branch of the United States government, but in 1961 Eisenhower decided it should be preserved by private citizens.

Eisenhower believed that if students had an opportunity to get to know one another and understand one another's culture, that it would foster a climate of peace. During the past half century, students age 10-18 have lived with families who had similar age children in 40 countries on all seven continents. Those students have benefited by gaining a new global perspective that has influenced their lives, thus being at peace with other cultures and other people.

Two of our grandchildren, upon reaching age 10, had the life-changing experience of being People to People Ambassadors for three weeks in Australia, New Zealand, and the Fiji Islands.

Since 1929, *Rotary International* has sent young people around the globe to experience new cultures and develop relationships with people of different backgrounds. Each year, about 9,000 secondary school students from the USA are sponsored by Rotary Clubs to live and study for a year in another country with multiple host families. They are expected to perform daily tasks within the household and attend the local schools. They also have short-term student

exchange programs arranged by Rotary between two families to coincide with major school holiday periods. Rotary also has short-term exchange programs for young professionals who live with host families.

The *Peace Corps* was established by Executive Order by President John F. Kennedy in 1961. The Corps' purpose is: "To promote world peace and friendship through a Peace Corps, which shall make available to interested countries and areas men and women of the USA qualified for service abroad and willing to serve, under conditions of hardship if necessary, to help the peoples of such countries and areas in meeting their needs for trained manpower." Over 215,000 Americans have joined the Peace Corps and served in 139 countries.

These initiatives have borne fruit. Gaining global awareness, developing personal relationships, and experiencing cultural immersions have changed lives and enriched attitudes of acceptance.

I believe there's another group of people who use their skills to make a difference along this same line – genealogy groups. As people search for their roots, the search will usually lead to other countries and other cultures. Friendships and understanding are byproducts.

The Chandler Family Association is an example. Chandler descendants are being found in more and more countries. When people of the same name or same genetic line discover one another, friendships and relationships broaden. Cultural barriers are reduced and personal worldviews expand.

In the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5-7), Jesus gave a very high honor to peacemakers: *Blessed are the Peacemakers, for they shall be called children of God* (Matthew 5:9). Peace is defined as "being at one." I'm pleased to be part of such a movement. ✱

Membership Report

Helen Chandler, Membership Chairman

Just for kicks I recently did an internet search and found that there are 96 Chandlers living in North Dakota. As I wrote in my last report, this is the only U.S. state where we have no members (yet!). We already have two members in the District of Columbia and what a coup it will be for the CFA when we also have members in all 50 United States. Do you know any Chandlers in North Dakota?

We also have members residing in Australia, Barbados, Botswana, Canada, England, Ireland, New Zealand, Scotland, South Africa, and Wales.

September is coming upon us and according to CFA policy, all memberships renew in September of each year. The following exception applies: **If you joined the CFA during the months of October – December 2013 or anytime in 2014, you do not need to renew your membership until September 2015.**

A warm CFA welcome . . .

to the Edmund Chandler Family descendants who are new members of the Chandler Family Association as a result of the ECFA/CFA merger (see story on page 39):

- Linda Allen, Byfield, Massachusetts
- James Campbell, Olney, Maryland
- Barbara Chandler, Kingston, Massachusetts
- Christopher Chandler, Redlands, California
- Courtney O. Chandler, Wichita, Kansas
- David K. Chandler, Presque Isle, Maine
- Michael L. Chandler, Wichita, Kansas
- Orland B. Chandler, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin
- Robert A. Chandler, Ridgefield Connecticut
- Stephen O. Chandler, New Gloucester, Maine
- Charles C. Heath, Fredericksburg, Virginia
- Dorothea Mordan, Woodsboro, Maine
- Vernon W. Nelson, Pueblo West, Colorado
- Caroline C. Olson, Phoenix, Arizona
- Billie G. Pett, Longmont, Colorado
- Elsie Ray, Manfield, Texas
- Alfred Woollacott III, Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts

If you're not sure of your membership status, please feel free to contact me at HelenChandler@ChandlerFamilyAssociation.org or 901-355-5614 and I'll be glad to check on it.

With the inclusion of 17 new members from the ECF, we have welcomed **32** new members to the CFA from March 1 through June 30, bringing our total active membership to **659**.

- Tammy Snider, Brownsburg, Indiana
- Keli Houston, Warrensburg, Missouri
- Gay Ives, East Sussex, England
- Greg Chandler, Victoria, Australia
- Bonnie Richardson, Madras, Oregon
- William Chandler, Deland, Florida
- Ernest Nichols, Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia
- Ron Strobel, Bend, Oregon
- Ben Chandler Cadenhead, Fayetteville, Georgia
- James Chandler, Rockbridge, Ohio
- Evelyn Marie Allerding, Freeport, Michigan
- Douglas Taylor, Vancouver, Washington
- Susan Stanley, Dover, New Hampshire
- Adelina Healy, Dudley Massachusetts
- Bill Chandler, Woodland Park, Colorado. ✱

Web Report

ChandlerFamilyAssociation.org

An interesting byproduct of the U.K. push this summer is that we now have an additional domain name: chandlerinfo.org.

The initial use for chandlerinfo.org will be to provide United Kingdom recipients of our printed promotional material with an easily-typed link to the CFA website. The shorter domain name works as an alias for the longer one. You may see it pop up in the future in cases where our regular domain name seems too unwieldy.

Our CFA Facebook Group, coordinated by Sharon Maloney, now has 639 members, with new friends joining all the time. We often post CFA news there, and group members enjoy sharing and making connections. ✱

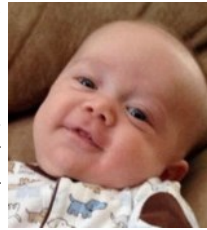
Family Matters

Each person's life will come full circle, even as the seasons do

— *The Fifth Season* by C. A. Schlea



John William "Billy" Tamblin of Auburn, Alabama, celebrated his 90th birthday in August 2013, and he and wife Carolyn welcomed their first great-grandchild, William Millard Sibley, before the year ran out. Born to granddaughter Lacy and her husband T.J. on December 12, the new addition is named after Billy but will be called Will.



Betty Lou Chandler of Richmond, Virginia, wife of CFA VP Charles, had shoulder replacement surgery in March. They had to beat a snow storm to the hospital, but the surgery and recovery have gone well.

Les Cahoon of Stuart's Draft, Virginia, husband of Jackie Chandler Cahoon, was diagnosed with prostate cancer and lymphoma of the femur. He has undergone two surgeries and is continuing with chemotherapy.

Thom and Wilma Chandler of Lakeland, Florida, celebrated 30 years of marriage in March. They are enjoying retirement together.

Sue Kirves of Alvaton, Kentucky, had total knee replacement surgery on May 20. Her therapy is going well except for an RA flare-up.

Jay Wright of Lakewood, Washington, was diagnosed with prostate cancer and is undergoing treatment.



Sibyl Mulford Chandler of Sevierville, Tennessee, celebrated her 99th birthday in May. Sibyl is a familiar face to CFA members who attend the annual meetings. Congratulations, Sibyl!

Charlie Brocato of Brandon, Mississippi, husband of Claudia Chandler Brocato, had surgery in March to mend a broken shoulder and is still working on rehabilitating it. ✱

Those we have lost . . .

- Jon Paul Chandler (March 6, 1936-June 16, 2014) of Bishop, GA, a U.S. Army Airborne veteran, had served as a CFA vice president since 2013. A member of Chandler DNA Project Group 7A, he was working with Dick Chandler on a project to add descendants of George and Jane Chandler (Group 7B) to the CFA Lineages Database. He was a tireless researcher of Chandler genealogy and had submitted plausible documentation linking his lineage to John Chandler born 1600. His DNA confirmed that descent. Jon Paul leaves his wife Betty and a host of other family and friends. He will be sorely missed by his CFA colleagues.
- Howard "Bear" Chandler (June 7, 1924 – May 3, 2014) of Conway, AR, was born to Dan and Bessie Chandler in Scuffletown, NC. A veteran of the U.S. Army and the Marine Corps who served in WWII, Howard had a long career in Arkansas law enforcement and was a nationally recognized Questioned Documents Examiner. He is survived by wife Cecilia; son Dan and family of Hot Springs Village, AR; and sister, Betty Biggs of Lumberton, NC. He was a great-grandson of Solomon Chandler born 1821 NC, Group 7A.
- Pfc. Christian J. Chandler, 20, of Trenton, TX, died April 28 in Afghanistan, when enemy forces attacked his unit. He was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 87th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division (Light), Fort Drum, NY.
- Roy Edward Mitchell (June 2, 1945–April 19, 2014) was the older brother of Kim Anthony Mitchell and the son of Rena Lugenia Chandler Mitchell (1923-2009).
- Laura Elizabeth Chandler Steelman (July 5, 1930–January 17, 2014), a resident of Gilmer, TX, was a former CFA president. Elizabeth and Billy Gene Steelman (1931-1989) were the parents of Gayle Steelman Keough and Paul Alan Steelman. Elizabeth was a descendant of Richard and Charity Parks Chandler, Chandler DNA Group 3. She served as president of the CFA during the 2001-2003 term.
- Dencil Jay Chandler (June 29, 1936–January 7, 2014) was a resident of Columbus, OH. He was a member of genetic Chandler family #2,

The Chandler Family Association

Founding Members of The Chandler Family Association

KAY REED BEDFORD · JOSEPH CHANDLER BURTON · HAROLD NELSON CHANDLER · WAYNE D. CHANDLER · JAMES BOOTH REEVES

Officers

Telephone numbers below are within the United States and Canada (country code: 1) unless otherwise noted.

| Name / Title(s) | Telephone / Email | Address |
|---|---|---|
| Jim Light President | 408-996-2456 JimLight@ChandlerFamilyAssociation.org | 5620 Glen Haven Court San Jose, CA 95129-4101 USA |
| B. Glenn Chandler Vice President DNA Project Co-Administrator | 512-338-1358 GlennChandler@ChandlerFamilyAssociation.org | 9529 Big View Drive Austin, TX 78730-3592 USA |
| Dick Chandler Vice President DNA Project Group Administrator Genealogy Panel Chairman Lineages Database Administrator | 250-832-3179 DickChandler@ChandlerFamilyAssociation.org | 1351 20th Street NE Salmon Arm, BC, Canada V1E 2V5 |
| Charles H. Chandler Vice President Chaplain | 804-330-4936 CharlesChandler@ChandlerFamilyAssociation.org | 2641 Cromwell Road Richmond, VA 23235-2723 USA |
| Vicki Chandler Watson Vice President | 850-233-6558 VickiWatson@ChandlerFamilyAssociation.org | 6601 Broward Court Panama City Beach, FL 32408-6207 USA |
| Errol Chandler Honorary Agent, U.K. | (Within UK) 01934 744940 (From outside UK) 00 44 1934 744940 ErrolChandler@ChandlerFamilyAssociation.org | 1 Reeves Close Draycott, Somerset BS27 3TB England |
| Susan Chandler "Sue" Davis Honorary Agent, Australasia | (Within Australia) 08 93888367 (From outside Australia) 61 8 93888367 SueDavis@ChandlerFamilyAssociation.org | 1 Wilsmore Street Daglish, Western Australia 6008 Australia |
| Helen Chandler Secretary/Treasurer Membership Chairman | 901-355-5614 HelenChandler@ChandlerFamilyAssociation.org | 5020 Monkhouse Road Somerville, TN 38068-7242 USA |
| Barry Jernigan Genealogy Panel Deputy Chairman | 615-896-7040 BarryJernigan@ChandlerFamilyAssociation.org | Post Office Box 875 Smyrna, TN 37167-0875 USA |
| James Chandler Librarian | 513-324-5275 JamesChandler@ChandlerFamilyAssociation.org | 2250 Diggers Ridge Batavia, OH 45103-3179 |
| Claudia Chandler Brocato Webmaster Newsletter Editor Genealogy Panel Secretary | 601-825-6773 ClaudiaBrocato@ChandlerFamilyAssociation.org | 31 Crosswoods Road Brandon, MS 39042-2203 USA |

(English Origins of Genetic Chandler Families, continued from page 26)

Cavendish, near the county line and close to Reading in Berkshire.

Genetic Family #82 – Surrey

This participant lives in Queensland, Australia. Ancestry has been traced to Surrey, possibly near Farnham.

Genetic Family #84 – Essex

This is a recent DNA test, the genealogy going back to West Ham.

Genetic Family #87 – Suffolk

Currently unmatched project participant Greg lives in Victoria, Australia, was awarded the Australian Police Medal by the Queen, and is the son of a near-legendary outback bushman. His family history traces to an area north of Ipswich. A silver punch-bowl with an inscription referring to "Stowemarket" is a family heirloom. ✱