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36th Annual Guild Conference & AGM

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Family Research in the USA

All the latest Guild news and updates

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forum@one-name.org

To email a message to the forum,
send it to: goons@rootsweb.com

Guild Bulletin Board

You can register using your guild
membership number and your one-
name.org email alias at:

<http://bb.one-name.org>



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ARTICLES, letters and other contributions are welcomed from members, especially accompanied by illustrations, and should be sent to the Editor. Publication dates will normally be the first day of January, April, July, and October.

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From the Committee...

There is so much business being conducted by us that we felt it was time for the Committee to pass on information to you all and so our *Chairman's Keyboard* has been retired! We hope you will enjoy the new format.

Committee Meetings

The Committee last met on 15 November 2014. Draft minutes of this meeting are available on the Guild website at <http://one-name.org/members/minutes.html>.

Our next meeting will be held on 31 January 2015.

Committee & Postholders

When you receive this issue our AGM will be just over two months away on 28 March. This is when we elect our new Committee and shortly afterwards appoint Postholders to the various Guild roles.

Last year we had a very successful ballot to elect our Committee. It would be great if more than 15 nominations were to be received in 2015 from members wishing to volunteer to be a Committee member. This would mean another election and ensure the Guild's governance is truly democratic. Committee membership is not restricted to UK members, as electronic attendance to meetings for overseas members or for members unable to travel to London is available.

Nomination forms have been included with this issue and need to be submitted by 28 January 2015. The smooth running of the Guild is dependent on our Committee and all roles and posts being filled by our volunteer members, to whom we are really grateful. Why not join this important team and volunteer today for Committee or one of the many interesting and varied roles that exist within the Guild. **Your Guild needs YOU!**

It has not yet been finalised, but since the online voting option provided by ERS was so well received at the 2014 ballot, a new online voting system may be developed so that if an election were necessary all Guild members who have registered an email address with the Guild would get their voting packs by email rather than by post. Watch for a *Chairman's Newsflash* for further details.

Master Craftsman of the Guild

Every year, Guild members are invited to nominate anyone they consider worthy of being awarded a fellowship of the Guild (MCG), the award which recognises significant contributions to the running of the Guild, or excellence in one-name studies. In the latter case, it is often difficult for other members to appreciate the level of expertise and skill that has gone into a ONS, and so we would like to stress that

there is nothing preventing a member from nominating him- or herself for the excellence of their ONS.

The nomination should include a short description of why the candidate deserves the honour. This citation should summarise the contribution the individual has made to the promotion and understanding of undertaking a one-name study; alternatively, it should identify the contribution the individual has made in supporting the Guild's activities in an administrative role.

Nominations should be sent to the Guild Secretary (see inside front cover for address) or to secretary@one-name.org before the closing date of 28 January 2015. The new MCGs will be announced at the 2015 AGM.

Guild Awards of Excellence

The GAoE is intended to complement the Master Craftsman of the Guild (MCG) scheme, in acknowledging members' contributions to ONS publication.

There is no competitive element to the award and there is no limit on the number of awards made; all entries considered to meet the required standard are recognised. All Journal articles published since the last awards were made are automatically submitted for the award, although authors can request not to be included if they wish.

Submissions should be made direct to the panel at gaoe-panel@one-name.org by 28 January 2015.

Renewing Your Membership

Most members will now have paid your subscription for the current year; thank you. However, there will still be a small number of you who have not, either because you do not wish to continue your membership or because you have forgotten or found renewing difficult. The

Renewals Secretary asks all members who have not renewed to contact him at renewals@one-name.org or ring the Guild Help Desk (free call) to explain the situation or get help.

The Guild is going to be strict this year and anyone who has not paid by end of January will lose their membership. In the past we have allowed a little longer for slow payers. ■

36th Conference & AGM 2015



**Forest Pines Hotel
& Golf Resort
Ermine Street,
Broughton, Brigg
Lincolnshire, DN20 0AQ**

Friday 27 - Sunday 29 March 2015

**For more details please visit
www.one-name.org/conf2015.html**

New 'look' for Journal

Beginning with this issue, the *Journal of One-Name Studies* has adopted a new masthead, to reflect the style of the recently adopted Guild banner. Information about the new Guild banner and badge is on page 12.

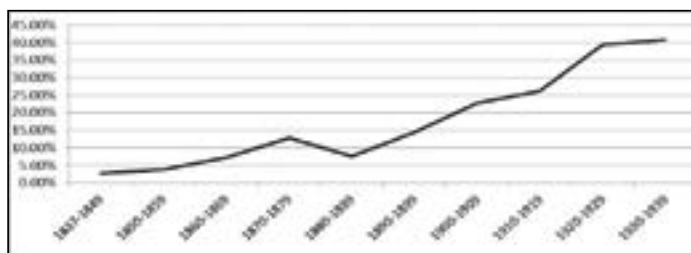


Marriage Challenge Update: The Rise in Nonconformity

by Peter Copsey
(Marriage Challenge Coordinator, Member 1522)

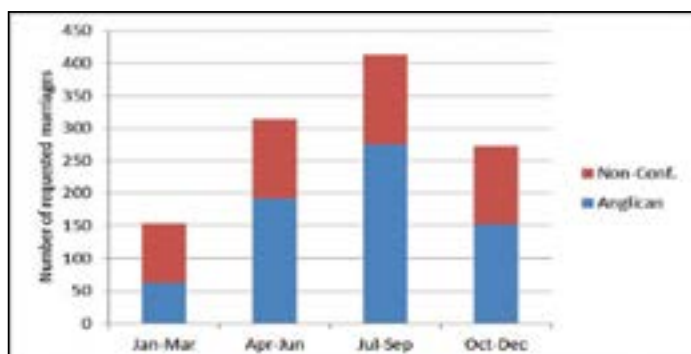
I am now coming to the end of stage two of Romford Marriage Challenge 1912-1939. The results are interesting although rather disappointing. My success rate is low compared with stage one, 1837-1911, by reason of the increased number of nonconformist marriages. Few nonconformist registers have been deposited in the Record Office. I use the term nonconformist to include marriages that took place in the register office.

During the early years, 1837 to 1869, the number of nonconformist marriages was small, averaging 4.6 percent. Over the next 30 years, 1870 to 1899, nonconformity increased with an average of 12.1 percent. The next 20 years, 1900 to 1919, showed a substantial increase to 27.5 percent. But in next 20 years there was a dramatic rise to 40.2 percent. This can be shown graphically.



Graph showing increase in nonconformist marriages each decade

There were also interesting variations quarter-by-quarter, with winter marriages being more likely to be nonconformist as the graph below shows:



Number of marriages and proportion of nonconformist marriages over quarters 1930-1939

Why were the winter marriages much more likely to be nonconformist or register office? Is it the marriages that take place in the register office itself that are fairly uniform over the year but those that take place in churches, whether Anglican or nonconformist, are more common in the summer months when the chance of a sunny, warmer day is greater?

Bear in mind that the results I have shown for Romford relate to a mainly urban area. I suspect the increase in nonconformity in rural areas will be substantially less.

The marriage challenges beginning in the coming months are listed below. All members are encouraged to send their requests to the challengers by email. Send the listing extracted from the GRO marriage index (FreeBMD will give all of them) for the named registration district between the years given (year, quarter, surname, first names, full GRO reference). Challengers will search for and often find your marriages in the deposited church registers and then send you the full particulars.

The key in the last column is:

- A Requests must be sent using the standard "requests.xls" spreadsheet on the MC web page (exceptions: those without computer or without MS Excel);
- B Requests using the standard Excel template much preferred, but willing to accept other formats;
- C Requests sent in any form accepted.
- * The last two challenges below are different. Members are requested to send the challenger their registered names if they consider it possible that there are occurrences in Essex County, Massachusetts or if they have Quaker connections.

Being a challenger is rewarding and enjoyable and you will be helping your fellow Guild members with their studies. You could share the task with a friend or another Guild member. If you think you could become a challenger, I look forward to hearing from you. Contact me, the Marriage Challenge Coordinator, on marriage-challenge@one-name.org. ■

REGISTRATION DISTRICT AND PERIOD	DEADLINE FOR REQUESTS	CHALLENGER	CHALLENGER'S EMAIL	KEY (SEE ABOVE)
Newcastle Stage 3 1881-1911	25 January 2015	Phil Thirkell	thirkell@one-name.org	B
Easthampstead 1837-1911	25 January 2015	Clive Killick	killick@one-name.org	B
Amersham Repeat 1837-1951	31 January 2015	Brian Horridge	horridge@one-name.org	B
Dulverton 1837-1911	31 January 2015	Ian Vicary	vicary@one-name.org	B
Essex County, Mass., USA Births, Marriages and Deaths 1628-1850	31 January 2015	Robert Young	ranger@one-name.org	*
Quaker Marriages in UK 1837 Onward	1 March 2015	Nicola Waterfall	waterfall@one-name.org	*



DNA for your ONS: Drawing Conclusions

by Susan C Meates (DNA Advisor, Member 3710)

There is a strong temptation to start drawing conclusions about the surname, even when just a fraction of the surname has been tested. Below are issues to consider before drawing conclusions.

Overview

A DNA project is a long-term one. Over time, the number of participants increases. A consistent approach to raising donations and recruiting participants will result in the steady growth of your project.

The Surname

The situation for each registered surname is different. For example, some surnames have many variants; others a small number or none. Some surnames are single-origin, while others are multiple-origin. Some surnames have had migrations to multiple countries, while others have had limited migrations.

As your one-name study progresses, you build up information about the surname. This information is very beneficial to your DNA project, both to assist with recruiting and to provide a framework for analyzing matches and drawing conclusions.

For recruiting efforts, knowing where your surname is located today is very important. Focusing recruiting on the ancestral country is beneficial, though not all the family trees may still be represented in the ancestral country. Perhaps some trees have daughtered out (no longer have males with the surname) in the ancestral country, yet are thriving in a migration destination country – such as Australia or the USA – where you might find multiple male prospects to recruit to represent the tree in the DNA project.

Frequency of the Surname

The frequency of the surname provides information about the scope of your one-name study, as well as your DNA project.

For a rare or low-frequency surname, you may have constructed family trees as part of your one-name study. You could, therefore, know how many family trees there are worldwide. Using the objective of testing two distant males per tree, your estimated number of required participants is known.

In some cases, perhaps only one male survives per tree, or there are limited branches in this tree, and the one participant to date had an exact or close match to another tree, which means that you don't need the second participant. In other cases, you may need to test more than two men to clarify relationship issues or to validate the major branches of a tree that covers multiple centuries. On average, though,

you can estimate your required participants at twice the rate of the number of trees.

If the number of family trees for your surname is known, you can monitor your progress by calculating the percentage of trees where testing is completed. The beginning is usually slow, though recruiting will pick up over time.

Since a DNA project is a long-term project, it is helpful to know where you are in pursuit of the goal to test all trees for the surname. When you have a count of family trees, the math is simple. You can easily calculate the percentage of trees tested.

When dealing with a higher-frequency surname, or where the family trees aren't constructed, it becomes more difficult to evaluate where you are in terms of testing the global population of trees for your surname.

In this situation, one methodology is to use a data set, such as the UK 1851 census, to evaluate your progress. For example, you could extract the census index, and combine the data into households. Put this data in a chart, and then when a tree is represented in the DNA project, mark off all the households connected with this tree. The further back in time you take a tree in the parish records, the more likely you will have multiple 1851 households to mark off.

If you have 654 households in the 1851 census, and 107 are marked as represented, you are approximately 16 percent of the way through testing in the UK.

The data set you use for other countries varies based on the records available. For the USA, there is the 1850 census, which is the first to supply birthplace. For other countries, you would decide the record set based on the records available, such as census, complete arrival records, *Griffiths Valuation*, etc. In the worst case – if there are no adequate historical records – use an online phone book, electoral rolls, or a combination of these two.

It is helpful to have a measurement tool of some sort to evaluate your progress in testing all trees for your surname.

Drawing Conclusions

It is important, before drawing conclusions, to have achieved testing of a significant portion of your family trees – ideally all the family trees – as well as having done some surname distribution mapping and collection of early recordings.

If only 1 percent of your trees have been tested, how valid would conclusions be? Can you really count on the situation

as it stands to continue as more trees are tested? The situation could change dramatically between 1 percent of the trees and 50 percent, as well as between 50 percent and 90 percent.

As your project progresses you will be making discoveries about each family tree and the surname, so you will have discoveries to share with your participants – as well as your potential participants – which will motivate them to participate and contribute to the discovery process.

Matches with other surnames can lead to the assumptions of misattributed paternity (also termed non-paternity events, or NPE). Drawing this conclusion early in the project can often be incorrect.

I've seen situations where less than 1 percent of the trees have been tested: most of them match each other, and one is a match to another surname, such as Thomas. And then a conclusion is drawn of a misattributed paternity. Unless you have some evidence, such as illegitimacy, drawing a conclusion of misattributed paternity based on a fraction of your surname testing risks being incorrect.

I recommend that participants are set to match within the DNA project, so they are not tempted with other surname matches to draw conclusions. Until all the family trees have tested, how does anyone know whether there will be a same-surname match? And if there isn't a match then, without surname distribution maps and early recordings could this tree have the sole male surviving from a surname origin?

Your project will provide discoveries about the family trees, the distant origins, and the surname throughout the project. When drawing conclusions about the surname it is advisable that the majority of the family trees are tested first, and this information is used in conjunction with surname distribution maps and early recordings.

Want to Get Started?

When you are ready to add DNA to your one-name study, the DNA Advisor is here to help, including providing proven marketing material to help you set up your project. Simply write: DNA@one-name.org. You will receive a completely set-up project that you can modify, along with an easy-to-follow 20-step "Getting Started" email and a sample recruiting email and letter. ■

Letter to the Editor

RE: Guild Marriage Index

I was very concerned recently to discover that the Coordinator of the Guild Marriage Index, Mary Rix, had been writing to the volunteers who contribute data to the Index to dissuade them from contributing further!

Mary appeared to be worried by the extraction of data from the GMI into the Marriage-Locator website (www.marriage-locator.co.uk). The site was a Guild-owned initiative, although it had been initially registered in my name. I can only assume she had misunderstood the nature and ownership of the Marriage-Locator website and was concerned at the possibility that I, as its registrant, might appropriate the work of the Guild volunteers.

Let me, through the medium of the *Journal*, reassure all Guild members who have contributed data to the Guild Marriage Index that there is no question of this. Yes, I'm the administrator of the Marriage-Locator website, but I am by no means the owner of the data held there (which consists only of the GRO data – year, quarter, volume, and page number, plus the place of marriage; there are no names either of marriage partners or of contributors). The site belongs to the Guild and no one else. When I became aware of Mary's concerns, steps were

taken to make it as clear as possible that these fears were unfounded.

The Committee ruled that it was not necessary to change the registrant of the Marriage-Locator website, but I felt that to allay Mary's doubts it was worth negotiating with the registrar, Nominet UK, to persuade them to accept the Guild as registrant – not a straightforward task, as Nominet insists on an individual registrant, not an organisation, and they also seek to establish that the registrant is actually resident at the given address. Personal intervention by the Chairman was needed to effect this change.

In addition, the "home page" of the Marriage-Locator website at www.marriage-locator.co.uk now states explicitly that it is "An initiative of the Guild of One-Name Studies, owned and operated since 2010 by the Guild of One-Name Studies as a free service to members of the public with an interest in genealogy."

Finally, the terms and conditions of the GMI as shown on the Guild's website at www.one-name.org/members/GMI/contrib.html have been amended to make it clear what the Committee had decided should happen as regards the Marriage-Locator website, including the ownership of the data, the removal of all personal name information and the absolute prohibition of any commercial – or indeed non-Guild – use of the data:

The Guild of One-Name Studies, and its officers and representatives, may not sell or hire out for profit or otherwise the whole or any part of the Guild Marriage Index. They may not copy or distribute any of the material held within the Guild Marriage Index, except as required for its production and backup.

However, the Guild Committee have determined (see minutes of July 2014 meeting) that copies of anonymised GMI entries may be made available to be used in other Guild databases, for instance the Marriage-Locator, which is a wholly Guild-owned website providing a free service to the general public. "Anonymised" in this context means that all data identifying people, whether marriage partners or data contributors, has been removed. These anonymised entries are of course subject to the same restrictions as the GMI preventing sale or hire of the data.

I sincerely hope that this puts everyone's mind at rest. The GMI is safe: I'm not planning to steal the data – and the Guild would like as many contributors and contributions as possible.

– Anne Shankland
(Website Indexes Administrator
for the Guild of One-Name Studies)



Micklethwaites Reunited

by Andy Micklethwaite (Member 5753)

In September 2013, 36 people related to the various Micklethwaite branches gathered at the Dodworth Valley Toby Carvery in Barnsley, South Yorkshire, to talk about their common interests. This article is the story of how that happened, and includes a follow-up.

I started researching my family history more than 10 years ago. I quite quickly hit a brick wall with my third great-grandfather, John Micklethwaite, who died from cholera in Huddersfield in 1849. He died before the 1851 census, which would otherwise have given me some indication as to his place of birth.

Without an obvious baptism for him, I started looking around and found five possibilities. To try and narrow those possibilities down, I started to research their families. So began my one-name study, which slowly spread out from Huddersfield; firstly into other parts of Yorkshire, then across England, and eventually across the world. Ten years on, I have a lot of information about Micklethwaites, and I have ruled out two of those possibilities, but I still know no more about my third great-grandfather.

A few years ago I started thinking that it would be interesting to have some sort of meeting to gather together those of us who were researching Micklethwaites. I started thinking about what I'd like to do, and thought about a seminar with various speakers talking about the origins of the name, where people with the name lived, places with a connection to the name, famous Micklethwait(e)s, how DNA testing was useful, and so on. I soon realised that with my fragile health, I could not do this sort of thing.

Then I joined the Guild and started to attend regional meetings which, here in Derbyshire, are one of the best reasons for being a member. At one such meet-



Standing: Gary Micklethwaite. Seated (from left): June Sanders, Roz Micklethwaite (Gary's wife) and Andy Micklethwaite. Gary and June are second cousins who were reunited at the gathering.

ing, Sue Horsman and Jenny Tudbury gave a presentation on newsletters. This sounded like a useful idea, so I started one, distributed almost entirely by email. It has been a resounding success – *Thank you, ladies*. It keeps occasional contacts in touch. It offers a platform for discussion of problems, and some have even been solved following publication. It also offers a way of getting people to react to ideas.

At the same meeting, Siann Hurt gave a presentation on the gatherings she had organised. These were open events to which people could turn up and find out how they related to the Hurt family. The amount of preparation Siann went to was amazing, and I realised I couldn't do that sort of thing. However, it opened my mind to the fact that there might be other ways of organising a gathering. *Thanks, Siann*.

Meantime I had met some fellow researchers on a one-to-one basis, in two cases over a pub lunch. Eventually all these thoughts came together, and I put a piece in the second newsletter to see how many people were interested. There was sufficient positive feedback to proceed, and so the complex task of working out place, date, and time began. One researcher is so busy his diary tends to book up months in advance. Another wanted to organise his trip from Australia around the event.

So we ended up with an arrangement to meet at a Toby Carvery in Barnsley, just off the M1, in late September. Another newsletter article followed, and we ended up with a lunch booking for 16 people, down from a maximum of 22 due to illness and other factors. Four more indicated they would call in for a coffee. It was very encouraging.

Taking a lesson from Siann, two weeks before the event I sent a press release to the local newspapers, and one of them published an article. I also contacted Radio Sheffield the week before the meeting. They conducted a live interview with me over the phone on the morning of the meeting. As a result, we had 16 more people turn up on the day unannounced, representing six new families with whom I'd had no previous contact. I was amazed and delighted — each of the six families gave me substantial new

information, and in one case I was able to link two previously unlinked branches.

Two pairs of first cousins lunched together by arrangement. We reunited a set of third cousins who had not previously met. We knew about them in advance, as they had both pre-booked. We also reunited some second cousins through three sisters who turned up on the day — they met their cousin who had lunched. Although I didn't realise it until later when I was working through the data

I'd collected, we also had fourth cousins turn up on the day. The final reunion was for two ladies, both born Susan Micklethwaite, who had been in the same class at school some decades ago.

Overall, it was an amazing day and well worthwhile, even if I was exhausted afterwards and spent some days in a darkened room. And yes, planning immediately started for the next one — Dodworth again, on 4 October 2014.

The Second Meeting: Learning Lessons

I can't believe it's over a year since our first meeting of Micklethwaites, but it must be so as we've just had our second, again at the Dodworth Valley, near Barnsley (Yorkshire, England).

The advanced publicity for the second was similar to the first, with coverage in the local Barnsley paper and on local radio: Radio Sheffield was the first to pick up on the event as it was to take place in their area, but someone at Radio Cumbria picked up on it (there's a village called Micklethwaite near Carlisle), and they in turn passed it on to Radio Leeds (where there are two villages of that name). However, we didn't get any new participants this year, just one new contact who'd read the local paper (a weekly) on the day after the meeting!

Lesson 1: Contact the weekly papers two weeks in advance.

Lesson 2: Local radio stations in the UK are keen to take on a story that has local relevance.

We thought we'd improved the timings compared with the first meeting, with lunch at noon, and folks arriving for a natter about 1 pm, but again things didn't work out as expected and my lunch was continually interrupted by natterers arriving, the local paper's photographer wanting photographs, and excited exchanges of opinions about which ancestor was which.

Lesson 3: The organiser shouldn't expect the opportunity to enjoy lunch.

Yes, we did have some interesting discussions. One particular branch head, Joseph, was cause of much debate. A few months ago, I'd pruned his ancestry, as I was no longer convinced he was who I thought he was — there were simply too many Josephs around at the time. Some people said that trees on the Internet showed he was born somewhere else. I had my laptop with me and pointed out that that Joseph had



Participants ranged in age from eight weeks to eight decades.

family with a different wife in that place. Someone else suggested another tree, but I had that one on the censuses as unmarried. So we didn't really get to the bottom of that one.

Lesson 4: Know your data, and how to access it to back up your arguments.

Almost as an afterthought, I'd composed a short questionnaire (half a side of A4 paper). This proved a success, as it did highlight a concern as well as showing that some people hadn't read the newsletters I send out! Most people thought that the Dodworth Valley venue, although providing good food and drink, did not provide enough space to spread out the family trees and discuss them. We're investigating alternative venues as a result. Some people had brought photographs of their ancestors, which they were able to share with their new-found cousins: we'll encourage more of this next time.

Lesson 5: Get feedback and act upon it.

Did I say next time? Looks like I'm a sucker for punishment. We'd better get organised — it'll soon be time for the next time! ■



Andy Micklethwaite (centre) fields an awkward question from Claire and Barrie regarding Joseph Micklethwaite, who married in 1805.



Quaker Pidgeons of Iowa

by Ian Pidgeon (Member 3588)

We met Harry Pidgeon in the last issue of the Journal of One-Name Studies (Volume 11 Issue 12). Captain Harry Pidgeon was the second person to sail around the world single-handedly, and the first person to do it twice. He also built on his own the boat in which he sailed, a boat which survived the oceans of the world and served him for thirty years. Where did this intrepid sailor and boat-builder come from? He had led an eventful life, but what drove him to seek such adventure? Perhaps the answer lies in his ancestry...

Harry Pidgeon was born on 31 August 1869 on a farm at Salem in Henry County, Iowa, USA. He was the second son of Isaac Marion Pidgeon and his first wife, Mary Ables. Isaac came from a line of farmers who belonged to the Society of Friends, or so-called Quakers.

The Quakers

Quakerism began in England during the Civil War of the mid-17th century. It was a religious protest against the power and stranglehold of the established churches, and they called themselves the Society of Friends. Its leader, George Fox, believed that the source of religious strength was the “inner light,” or the voice of God speaking directly to each human soul, without the aid of an earthly mediator such as a priest or a vicar.

During the commonwealth period under Cromwell there was a degree of tolerance which allowed such controversial thinking to flourish, but in 1650 Fox was imprisoned for blasphemy. The judge mockingly labelled him and his followers as “Quakers,” following Fox’s exhortation to “tremble at the word of the Lord.” After the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, Parliament introduced laws which forbade non-Anglican religious meetings of more than five people. Although this was intended mainly to prohibit Catholicism, it effectively made Quaker meetings illegal. The persecution which ensued drove many of the Friends abroad, mostly to America.

William Penn was the son of Admiral Sir William Penn. In spite of his high social standing, the younger William had shocked his upper-class friends by converting to the beliefs of the Society of Friends; but as a friend of the Duke of York, the brother of King Charles II, he had retained his standing and influence at Court. King Charles owed Penn £16,000, money which his late father had lent the king. In repayment of the loan, Penn persuaded the king to grant him ownership of a large area of land in America as a haven for his persecuted Friends. In 1681, he was officially given ownership of Pennsylvania, which the king named after Penn’s father.

In the early days, the Friends settled along the western bank of the Delaware River, making Philadelphia their new capital. As more settlers arrived, some moved further afield to lands offering greater opportunities. In the 18th century they went south to Virginia and North Carolina. In the 19th century many

went west and north, at first to Ohio and Indiana, later to Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota.

The Quakers kept meticulous records of births (they did not practise baptism), marriages, and deaths, as well as other records related to the membership of the society. These were usually compiled at monthly meetings. If a person or a family wished to move from one place to another, they would carry with them a certificate to show that they had been members of the society at their former location, and on their arrival they were “received on certificate,” which was recorded. Not all the early records have survived – but many have – and they allow us trace some of the early Pidgeon Quakers.

Pigeons in Pennsylvania

In 1683, a Robert Turner arrived in Philadelphia with his two daughters, Martha and Mary. He had been married twice in Ireland, but his second wife – the mother of his daughters – had died in 1682. When he arrived, his certificate stated that he was a “Widdow man and clear from all women upon account of marriage.” He married a third time in 1686/7, and very quickly became a prominent figure in the new capital city of Pennsylvania. Turner died in 1700. His daughter, Martha, was married in October 1689. Mary married Joseph Pigeon, but died before her father.

Unfortunately, I can find no records which tell us where Joseph Pigeon came from or when, or when he married Mary Turner. Neither can I find any records of the births of their children, but there are several burial records, which suggests that they had a large family. A daughter, Susanna, was buried in 1698, just two days before Mary herself was buried. She probably died as the result of the childbirth. Another daughter, also called Susannah, was buried in 1714, which is rather puzzling. Other children were buried in 1703 (Richard), 1706/7 (Isabel), and 1714 (Rebecca). Joseph himself was buried in 1713. All these burials were in Philadelphia.

Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania show that Joseph Pigeon was a member of the council between 1704 and 1708. This presumably was the Joseph Pigeon who died in 1713. In 1723 another Joseph Pigeon of Philadelphia was one of several trustees of certain property. Was he the surviving son of Joseph and Mary? He was buried in 1729.

In April 1737, Isaac Pigon or Pigen was received at New Garden, Pennsylvania, from Grange near Charlemont, but in November 1738, “having received a Letter from his father that lives in Ireland, since our Last monthly meeting which requests him to return thither as soon as possible and the season not permitting him to stay until next meeting, a certificate is to be prepared and signed for him.” This could be significant because Captain



Harry's father was called Isaac. Could this be his ancestor who first came to America? If so, he apparently came from Ireland, but presumably made a return trip to visit his father, before settling down back in America. Also, it seems that he was not a descendant of either of the Joseph Pigeons who had lived in Philadelphia.

Pidgeons in North Carolina

As Friends moved south into North Carolina, new monthly meetings were organised at places such as New Garden, Deep River, and Springfield, all in the same county of Guilford. New Garden was set up in 1754, and amongst the first settlers to arrive



Meeting house at New Garden, North Carolina

were those from New Garden in Pennsylvania, bringing the name with them. On 30 October 1755 Isaac Pidgin was "received on certificate" from Warrington MM (monthly meeting) in Pennsylvania. On 29 September 1758 he was granted a certificate to return to Warrington, PA. Deep River was set up in 1778, and Isaac Pidgeon (the same one?)

died there on 1 June 1784. It seems likely that this was the same Isaac who had been asked to return to Ireland in 1738. If he had been a young man in his 20s then, he would have been in his 60s when he died.

Isaac Pidgeon and his wife, Sarah Milhous, and their children Samuel, Charles, and Sarah came to Deep River in 1783, when they were received from Fredericksburg (also known as Camden), South Carolina. Records show that Isaac Pidgeon was at Camden in 1778 and 1780. This was the same Isaac who died in 1784. His sons, Samuel and Charles, were married soon afterwards at Deep River; Samuel marrying Mary English in 1787, and Charles marrying Elizabeth Crew in 1789. Their mother, Sarah, died at the age of "about 75" at Springfield in 1812.

The monthly meeting at Springfield was set up in 1790 as an offshoot from Deep River. Samuel and Mary had three or four children born there before they moved to Concord, Ohio, in 1803. Charles and Elizabeth had 11 children born there between 1792 and 1813. The records also give the dates of birth of Charles (1769) and Elizabeth (1771), though we can only guess where they were born. It would appear that Isaac had moved around a lot, but had married his wife, Sarah, somewhere and sometime between 1755 and 1769.

Of Charles' and Elizabeth's children, their eldest son, Isaac (named after his grandfather), married Phoebe Kester at Springfield in 1818. Two daughters were married in 1828 at nearby Dover, where Charles, Elizabeth, and the younger children had settled in 1822. On 10 January 1828, Achsa Pidgeon married Solomon Stanley, and on 4 December, Prudence Pidgeon married John Horney.

The Pidgeons Go West

The Horneys moved immediately to Rushville in Schuyler County, Illinois, from where Prudence wrote many letters back to the family in North Carolina. In them she told of the fertile soil of the West and the absence of slavery. In 1831, Isaac sold his plantation at Springfield for \$400 and with his wife and family — and accompanied by his sister Achsa and her husband — set off for Illinois. They travelled in wagons pulled by horses, just a few miles each day. After 52 days they arrived at Rushville, only to find that Prudence and her husband had returned east to Indiana after finding life in Illinois too full of hardships. John Horney found a job as a teamster between Richmond and Cin-

cinnati, but disappeared on one of his trips. His team of horses was found standing, but no trace of him was ever found and it was supposed that he had been murdered. Prudence married James Ballard and reared a family in Indiana, where she eventually died.

The Pidgeons and the Stanleys stayed at Rushville for a year, raising a crop on rented land. Then they moved to Hancock County and bought adjoining claims near the present town of Plymouth, which they farmed for about three years. In the summer of 1835, Isaac Pidgeon left his family at home on the farm, crossed the mighty Mississippi River on the ferry at Fort Madison, and set off to explore the new land which had been "purchased" by the US government following the Black Hawk War.

Salem, Ohio

While wandering around looking for a place to settle about 30 miles west of the Mississippi, Isaac met Aaron Street and his widowed sister-in-law, Polly Pugh, on a similar quest. Aaron and Polly were also Friends, and so the two men conceived the idea of founding a Quaker community in the new land. Isaac located a claim on the banks of Little Cedar Creek and built a log cabin there before returning across the Mississippi to fetch his family. Aaron then left Polly and her four children with the Pidgeons while he returned to Indiana to fetch his own family and effects. On his return, he and Isaac — together with another newly arrived Friend, Peter Boyer, set about laying down a town site on land claimed by Street and Boyer. They named the new town Salem, the fourth by that name founded by the Street family. News of the new Quaker town spread quickly. New settlers arrived from all over the East, and by 1838 Salem had grown sufficiently to warrant the setting up of a new monthly meeting, the first west of the Mississippi.

The new land eventually became the state of Iowa, and Salem found itself in Henry County. Isaac and Phoebe Pidgeon farmed their land on the banks of Little Cedar Creek, just a mile and a half south of Salem. They were the first members of the Society of Friends in the town, and Isaac's cabin was the first house built there. The first religious services were held in the Pidgeon's cabin, before a new church building could be erected in the town. Their family continued to grow, until they were the parents of 11 children. They were prominent members of the new township and considered to be a model family. Their children grew up to marry good men and women, and land which was part of Isaac's original claim was still in the possession of his children over 50 years later. One of these was his son, Isaac Junior.

In 1888, a publishing company from Chicago commissioned a number of writers to visit Henry County. They were to interview as many prominent people as possible and collect their stories



Whittier Academy, Salem



Lewelling House, Salem

of the settlement of the county. Isaac Pidgeon (Jr) of Salem Township told how “his great-grandparents were Isaac and Sarah (Millhouse) Pidgeon, who were born in England and died in North Carolina, he in 1782, and she in 1814.” He was a little inaccurate with his dates, and one wonders whether he saw Ireland as a part of England. In addition to Isaac’s possible link with Ireland, there is evidence of a Quaker Milhous family immigrating from Ireland into Pennsylvania in the 1730s.

Isaac Pidgeon Jr married three times. His first wife was Mary Ables. They were married at Salem in 1867. Walter was born in 1868, Harry in 1869; and daughters Hennie in 1871 and Mary in 1872. The birth of Mary was difficult, and her mother died three days later, the baby surviving for just over three months. In 1873, Isaac married Alazannah Alexander, but she died five days after the birth of a daughter Alazannah, who survived to

marry and give birth to seven of her own children. Finally, in 1875, Isaac married Nancy Montgomery, and along came five more healthy children.

Travel Genes

Like his father and grandfather before him, Isaac Jr was a farmer, continuing to farm the land near Salem which his father had claimed. As they grew up, he was helped by his children, one of whom was young Harry. But there was a travel gene in the blood of these Pidgeons. Harry’s great-great-grandfather had left England or Ireland for America. His grandfather had left the comfort of North Carolina to forge a new life out in the West. And now Harry himself, at the age of 18, felt the wanderlust in his genes. He travelled first to California, where he found work to which he was accustomed on a ranch. From there, he would visit Alaska, and ultimately sail around the world single-handedly, not once, but twice, even setting off a third time at the age of 78. ■

[For more about the journeys of Harry Pidgeon, see *Captain Harry Pidgeon* in JoONS Vol 11 Issue 12 page 20.]



The Guild’s new banner

Guild Committee Adopts New Banner, Badge

You will have noticed the Guild’s new banner and badge, appearing in the *Journal* for the first time with this issue. The new Guild banner was first used by the previous Guild webmaster earlier this year on the Guild’s new website. The banner was formally approved by Committee in August 2014, and the Guild badge was approved at the Committee’s last meeting in November.

Peter Walker and the Committee were involved in discussions about the need for a new Guild badge to complement the newly approved Guild banner, and a number of designs were put forward. The final approved design aims to emphasize the global nature of the Guild, is simple in design, and shows the Guild’s name and website address.



The Guild badge

The new banner and badge are now being used on both the new and old Guild websites and on the Guild’s social media sites — Facebook and Twitter — as well as YouTube and the Guild’s bulletin board. The next stage will be to redesign all the Guild’s leaflets, forms, posters, and other literature. Wherever possible, the new banner should be used, and the badge only in cases where space or the need for a square format prevails.

More information will be available when the Guild’s *Style Guide* has been updated.

Sherwood Foresters Regiment Lookup Requests

Quite recently I put up a post on the Guild Forum and Facebook page, offering to do “lookups” on names recorded at the Sherwood Foresters [Regiment] Collection at Nottingham Castle and the Derby City Museum and Art Gallery.

The Nottingham and Derbyshire Sherwood Foresters Regiment has a long history up here in the Midlands — as the name might suggest — and the city of Nottingham is very proud of all the soldiers who served in the various battalions of the regiment, both past and present.

I am aware that not everyone in the Guild uses the Forum and Facebook for communicating, and I wanted to make sure nobody was left out of the chance to possibly get some information they might not be able to find otherwise.

I took lots of photos of the displays at both museums. Although I’m no photographer, most of them are useable. If anyone needs some to be retaken, that’s no problem, as I live in Nottingham, and Derby is only 20 minutes away on the train.

I am listing the surnames I saw: ASHWELL, BACON, BALL, BATTERSBY, BECHFDSO, BEES, BEET, BRADWELL, BRUNT, BUTLER, CALLOW, DUNBELL, EGERTON, ELLIS, GREEN, GREAVES, GRIFFITHS, HODDING, HOSKINSON, HUDDLESTON WHITE, HUDSON, HUNTER, JOHNSON, LEE, MARTIN, MAURICE, MCGUCKDEN, MCQUIRT, MELLOR, MILLS, MILLAR, NURSE, PENNELL, PEPPER, PRICE, RIVERS, SHAW, SHERWIN, SIMONET, TILBURY, TOMLINSON, TRICKETT, UPTON, VANN, VICKERS, WALKER, WALL, WHITWORTH, WILLIAMS.

If you are interested in any of these names, let me know and I can pass on some of the relevant photos via email.

Nottingham Castle also had an exhibition running called “Trent to Trenches,” so I also went around this exhibition afterwards. If anyone would like to see these photos, too, I can send them to you via email.

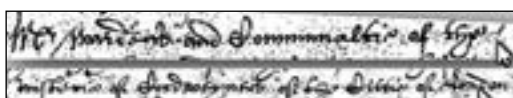
— Sue Church (Member 6196)
teeaar@one-name.org



Minge's Gift

by Anthony J Mingay (Member 1985)

The transcription of the will of Richard Minge, cordwainer of London, dated 1622, caused a number of headaches. Whilst the major portion was understandable, there were phrases which did not make much sense. Normally these would have been glossed over, but some were repeated many times, so more effort was applied to solve the puzzle.

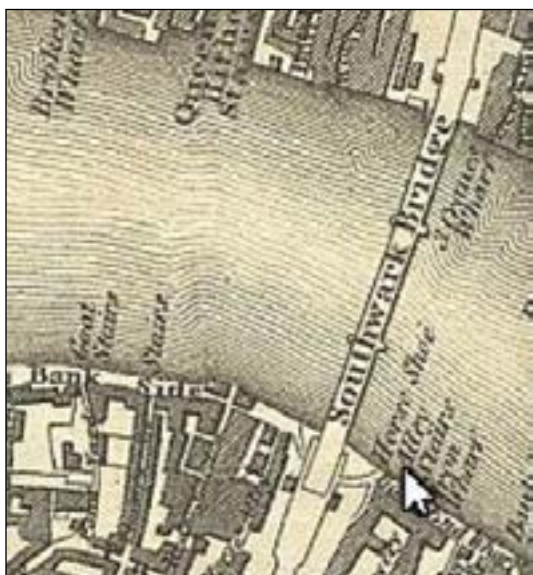


The parts that were assumed to be correct were entered into the "Google" search box and the results scrutinised. The end result gave the most sense:

"Mr [short for Master], Wardens and Commonalty of the Mysteries of Cordwainers of the City of London"

Of course, as usual, one puzzle solved results in umpteen others, but persistence paid off: the above was the title of those days given to the modern Worshipful Company of Cordwainers: in other words, a guild for specialist leatherworkers. (More detailed information can be found on the web.) In his will, Richard Minge states he is a member of this guild and "honours" them and some other individual members with many gifts: for example, £20 (which has an estimated value of £2,800 today). But by far the most eye-catching legacy to them were land, houses, and a wharf in the middle of London, just by Southwark Bridge.

The land is described as "being near the Common Sewer in Horseshoe Alley at or near Bankside in the parish of Southwark." The extract from the 1827 Map of London made by Greenwood shows the approximate site; leastways it shows "Horseshoe Alley Stairs Iron Wharf" being next to "Bankside."



Now whilst searching around for more information about who or what cordwainers were, an item came up called "MINGE'S GIFT," which turns out to be a reference to the above legacy. What is even more surprising is the fact that it is a registered charity which is still operating today. Just imagine what the value of that site in London is worth now! Wow!

The object of the charity is quoted as "For general charitable purposes as directed by the Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Cordwainers. The income of Minge's Gift is generally allocated for the support of educational and medical establishments with which the Company has developed long-term relationships, ex-Service organisations, and towards assistance for disabled and/or disadvantaged youth. Minge's Gift also provides for the upkeep of the Company's four almshouses in Chesham, Buckinghamshire." An approximate value of the income from/by the gift was given in 2012 as £142,000.

The name of the book from which the details were taken is *The Endowed Charities of London, Commissioners for Inquiry into Charities, 1829*; it is a "Google book" which may be found by just searching for "Minge's Gift" – or try books.google.co.nz?id=Y-IHAAAAQAAJ, which is some 690 pages long but has an index at the end containing surnames and places. In the excerpt below, the page numbers in blue are hyperlinks (online, that is; not from the selected example below) and in general will take one to that page. On this page (not complete in the example) is another ONS name: Napier.

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Further surprises indicated that the simple bequests Richard Minge made are still being observed. These are of the type requesting "a learned preacher to deliver a sermon" in two named parishes, for which each preacher will receive ten shillings, (about £70 now). Also, 12 poor people in one parish and eight poor people in another are to receive 12 pence each. It is, however, not very clear how much is actually paid, but it is implied that the Worshipful Company of Cordwainers still maintains these bequests.

So all-in-all, a will that caused so much difficulty in understanding also contained many surprises, most of all some legacies still being maintained today. A wonderful find! ■



The Website *IS* the One-Name Study

by Mike Spathaky (Member 1785)

When I was 13 years old my grandmother, Annie Cree, showed me her family Bible with the names of five generations of her ancestors written on the fly-sheets. I was fascinated and started my first transcription project, in the process learning to type on Grandpop's typewriter, a new technology for me.

A couple of years later I wandered into my parish church in rural Norfolk and in the vestry I found the chest containing the parish register — the “sure coffer” decreed by Thomas Cromwell in 1538 to be kept in every parish vestry. Records back to the 1500s were written in a neat chancery hand on calf-skin vellum pages. As I read the ancient records of baptisms, marriages, and burials I reflected that there were far more burials recorded here than on the ancient headstones outside the church. Clearly, pen and vellum were a technological advance on carvings in stone.

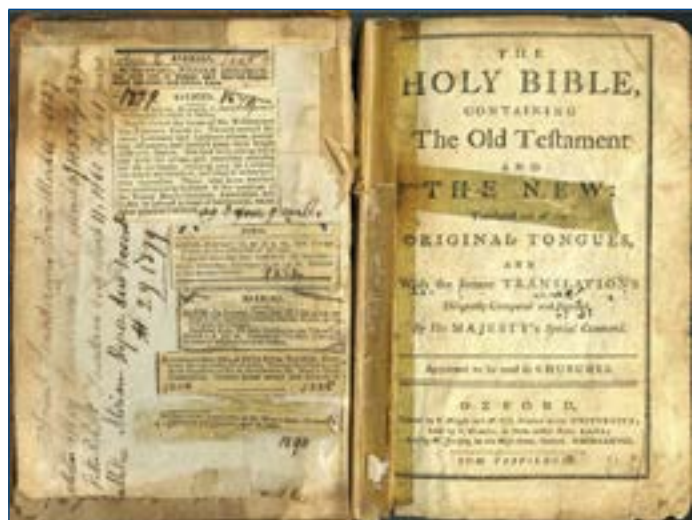
When I took up family history in earnest around 1989, most of my research was done in county records offices, to which parish registers had been transferred. We were still mostly handling original registers. Technology was represented by the microfiche International Genealogy Index (the IGI) produced by the Mormons, which was a very partial index of those registers.

Meanwhile, Trevor Cree spent many hours over many days in St Catherine's House, London, and New Register House, Edinburgh, extracting the Cree entries from the indexes of births, marriages, and deaths, which he published (using spreadsheets) in book form. Coming across a copy of his “Cree — Volume 1” in 1989, I straight away started on family reconstructions, and thus was born the Cree One-Name Study. Trevor and I have collaborated on Cree surname research ever since, though we have not met face to face more than half a dozen times.



A Cree One-Name Society was started, which attained world-wide membership of over 100 during its 10-year life. Conferences were held, newsletters published, and lively correspondence maintained around the world.

We found that others had researched branches of Cree genealogy in England, Scotland, and America long before us, though we did not realise until the 1990s how widely distributed the name was. We found separate lines originating in England, Scotland, and Ireland; and spreading to all parts of the English-speaking world (and occasionally beyond).



The family Bible: A mass of family history on one page.

The Scottish name Cree (with its earlier spelling Crie) has occurrences back to 1459 and is a surname in its own right. Other lines have become Cree as variants of different names, and have themselves spawned variants. From the early 1990s, the research became a true one-name study, incorporating the researches of previous family historians, collecting records on a world-wide basis, and pushing the family reconstructions onwards with the increasing availability of records.

Within a few years I had a four-drawer filing cabinet full of records and several metres of shelf space full of lever-arch files and ring-binders containing the correspondence and records of the one-name study.

Early on I bought a genealogy software package, *The Master Genealogist* (TMG), with which I created and manage a lineage-linked database of details of every individual who can be related to a Cree family line. At first I kept a separate database for each group of Cree lines — the Scottish, Irish, English, and so on. Robert H Cree of Pennsylvania sent GEDCOMs of five Cree lines originating in that state in the 1700s, the result of 50 years' research. He said that the Cree One-Name Study was what he had been looking for to preserve his work as he approached his 90s.

I later combined the separate databases into a single large one. As TMG allocates a unique identifying number to every person, we could now identify each person by this “Cree ID.” (There are 131 people named James Cree with no middle name in the database.)

I have digitised most of the paper records in recent years. Now almost all the material is on the Cree One-Name Study website at www.cree.name. So, in a sense, it is already “in the

cloud” in that it’s on a reputable hosting company’s web servers. It is also well backed up to on-site and off-site locations.

The website now contains virtually all of the data collected. Much of this is in spreadsheet format, such as birth, marriage, and death indexes, the Scottish Old Parochial Registers Index, ships’ passenger lists, newspaper indexes, and military records indexes around the world. Over 20 such spreadsheets are available for download in the Lists Section of the site.

More text-rich material can be viewed in the Archives Section. This includes transcriptions of medieval documents that throw light on the development of the surname in the period before we have connected genealogies. There are also transcriptions of documents relating to particular Cree individuals whose lives have been researched in detail, such as Irishman John Cree who made his fortune in 18th century Bengal as a free East India merchant; letters written from home to Joe and Martha Cree who migrated to America in 1843 to escape the poverty of north-east Derbyshire; and the expansion of the working-class Cree population in Newark, Nottinghamshire, from a single couple who settled there in 1795.

More extended pieces of work of booklet length are also included in the Archives Section. Many of these were originally print editions in the *Cree Booklets* series, such as the meticulously kept shipboard diary of newly-married Jesse Cree who set sail from Greenock, Scotland, in 1861 with a flock of sheep and sundry other farm animals to join her husband in Oamaru, New Zealand. Biographies and wills also find a place in this section, which is therefore crossing the line between raw data and the analysis of that data.

Binding all this together is the Database Section. A program called *Second Site* converts the genealogy database created by TMG into web pages, including a “Person Details” page for every person in the database (apart from those still alive). Each person is linked to their ancestors and descendants through web links, mini-pedigree charts and full descendancy charts. The web pages are created off-line and uploaded to the website. They are static web pages compiled in HTML and Javascript, so no live on-line database is required. This makes the whole site portable – to DVD for example. A DVD containing the website is submitted to the Guild archives every six months or so.

The Cree ID number allocated by TMG is used to tag the entries in the spreadsheets of the Lists Section. Clearly, many people in the lists will not yet have been identified as members of trees in the Database Section, so their Cree IDs in the spreadsheet remain blank. The ratio of completed to blank Cree IDs gives us a good measure of our progress in reconstructing Cree families, branches, and lines.

Other links between individuals are created throughout the website and I regard this as a major benefit of a web-based study, in that every viewer will use the site in their own personal way by following the links that interest them. Few, if any, will want to read a website of over a thousand pages from beginning to end!

In my view, a one-name study is nothing if the results of its researches are not published to ensure their availability for posterity. The website is, of course, an ideal channel for publication. Central to this is the Family History Section in



Digital: This may yet be the most long-lived medium and can encompass all earlier ones.

which we take each Cree line and branch in turn and summarise its history in a narrative form that brings out the full flavour of the unique story of its people and ancestral lines and gives a new aspect to history, hopefully back to the time when surnames began, history as experienced by people with the surname Cree.

Cree may be an unusual surname in that we have identified five origins that are geographically and linguistically distinct. An Origins Section paints a broad-brush picture across all Cree lines around the world and clarifies their distribution, migrations, and origins.

The News Section gives the latest news of research developments. It also contains copies of all issues of the printed newsletter *Cree News* from the 1990s, and a full sequence of the web-based news bulletins that replaced it.

Communication is more effective if it is a two-way process, so our Contacts Section encourages users of the website to contact us – and even each other through the interactive Cree Family History Network. This is a sister website run by fellow researcher Trevor Cree which provides opportunities to post on forums, create blogs, and exchange messages, photographs, and copies of documents. This has resulted in wider participation in the one-name study and has enabled people to disseminate their family knowledge and research results to the wider Cree Family History Network with an immediacy that was not possible earlier. This data can then be incorporated into the more structured Cree surname website.

Another linked website is that of the Cree YDNA Surname Project, started and maintained by Cree researcher Gary Maher in the USA. DNA testing has confirmed links between several Cree lines and has also led to some intriguing mysteries.

In summary, the website now comprises all aspects of the one-name study, the collection of data, its analysis and synthesis, collaboration between researchers and others interested in the Cree surname, and the publication of results.

So can the filing cabinet really go? Not quite. It will still house the family Bible and my 1955 typescript where I added two more generations down to myself and my cousins. Now there are two more generations: my grandchildren will inherit the Bible and some other memorabilia. I just hope that, after my death, further generations will keep the website alive, accessible to all, not just as a DVD in an archive, because now, for me, the website *is* the one-name study. ■

The 36th Annual Guild Conference and AGM

‘Collaboration, Cooperation, and Communication’
27-29 March 2015 in Broughton, Lincolnshire

by Peter Hagger and Cliff Kemball, 2015 Conference Organizers

We have taken over from Teresa Pask as the conference organisers for the 2015 Guild Conference and are very grateful for all the preparation work and planning Teresa has already done for this conference, which we are sure will help make the 2015 conference a success.

The 36th Guild Conference and AGM will be held at the Forest Pines Hotel & Golf Resort, Ermine Street, Broughton, Nr Brigg, Lincolnshire DN20 0AQ. The conference will take place from late afternoon Friday 27 March 2015 to late afternoon Sunday 29 March 2015, with the AGM on Saturday 28 March 2015 at 09:00. Forest Pines Hotel & Golf Resort is a gem in the North Lincolnshire countryside, located a short distance from J4 of the M180 and nestled in 190 acres of beautiful woodland. The hotel is close to a number of beautiful towns and major attractions, including the beautiful city of Lincoln and the market town of Beverley.

The conference theme is ***Collaboration, Cooperation, and Communication***. The programme will consist of two keynote speakers, a panel session, and a choice of a series of “Tools & Technique” presentations (T&T) and “Interactive Sessions” (IS). The tools & technique presentations will provide helpful and useful advice on a number of aspects relating to the collaboration, cooperation, and communication aspects of your one-name studies. In the interactive sessions, the speakers will provide a 15-minute overview presentation, followed by a facilitated group discussion. Each table will be provided with a series of questions. The table will discuss the questions for 15 minutes, and then answer the questions as a group. A speaker from each table will then provide feedback during the remainder of the interactive session.

The Forest Pines Hotel has excellent conference facilities and can cater for up to 364 delegates. It has well-appointed bedrooms with tea- and coffee-making facilities, satellite



The Forest Pines Hotel & Golf Resort in North Lincolnshire

television, and 24-hour room service. The hotel prides itself in being fully accessible. As well as a superb leisure centre, the hotel has a 27-hole championship golf course, a gym, warmed indoor swimming pool, scented sauna, and an aroma steam room. The Forest Pines Hotel will provide a wonderful experience.

A conference booking form is available at www.one-name.org/conf2015.html where you can pay for the conference by

PayPal, credit card, cheque, or bank transfer by using the link. You can complete the booking form and send it with your cheque or credit card details

**Register before 31 January
for ‘early bird’ discount**

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The 2015 Guild Conference is going to be HUGE! We hope to see you there.

The entire conference program is on the following page.



Collaboration, Cooperation, and Communication

Keynote Speaker:

Collaboration, Cooperation, and Communication

— Laurence Harris, MyHeritage

Panel Session:

What Software Do I Use? How Does it Support CCC?

— Bob Cumberbatch, Paul Howes, Jim Benedict, Tessa Keough

(T&T): WEBINARS: What is Available and How Do I Participate?
— Tessa Keough

OR

(IS): Globalizing Your Study
— Paul Howes

(T&T): How to Set Up Facebook Groups, and Research Using Facebook
— Alan Moorhouse

OR

(IS): Getting Started with DNA — Starting a Project, Recruiting Testers
— Maurice Gleeson

(T&T): The Give and Take of Your ONS
— Bob Cumberbatch

OR

(T&T): BLOGS: What is Available? Should I Create My Own?
— Debbie Kennett

(T&T): Using Wordpress for Blogs and Websites
— Alec Tritton

OR

(IS): What Options are Available for Publishing
— Janet Few

(T&T): Managing your DNA Project and Interpreting Results
— Maurice Gleeson

OR

(IS): Leveraging Your Contacts
— Paul Howes

(T&T): Using a Collaborative Cloud-based Software: TNG
— Jim Benedict

OR

(IS): FORUMS: What is Available and How Do I Participate?
— Jackie Depelle

(T&T): Using Blogger for Blogs
— Julie Goucher

OR

(IS): Succession-Proofing Your ONS
— Jim Benedict

Keynote Speaker:

Breaking Down Brick Walls in your Family History Research

— Mark Bayley, S & N Genealogy



Internet Resources: Emigration to Canada, Australia, and the United States of America

by Rennison Vayro (Member 4374)

There will be many of our members who have direct ancestors, or their descendants, who took the decision to build a new life in Canada, Australia, or the United States at some point in the past.

In my case, my grandfather's brother, George, sailed from Liverpool on the *RMS Corsican* on 14 March 1908 and docked at Montreal, Canada, on 23 May with his wife, Ruth (nee Carr), and six members of her family. A more distant relative, yet another James, was aboard the *SS Perthshire* with his wife and five children when it docked in Brisbane harbour, Australia, on 20 June 1909. And a third relative, Thomas Vayro, was the landlord of the Earl Gray Inn in Ellingstring, Wensleydale, in the 1860s, and he and his wife, Elizabeth (nee Croft), left the Yorkshire Dales and emigrated to the USA as early as 1868. I have yet to trace the exact record of their journey.

However, in the first two examples I have been able to locate living relatives and exchange information. I thought that members might find it useful if I identified some of the websites I found most useful from among the ever-increasing number of websites that can provide information. Most were free, but inevitably others were "pay per view" (PPV).

Canadian Reference Sources

One of the first sources of information that I used was <https://familysearch.org>, a website organized by the Church of Latter Day Saints that has a worldwide database for births, deaths, and marriages. Members may remember how useful their International Genealogical Index (IGI) could be. It can be thought of as the little acorn from which the website developed.

A site specifically for emigration to Canada that I would recommend is <http://www.theshipslist.com>, which has detailed information on journeys, cargoes, shipwrecks, and worldwide passenger lists. An alternative would be <http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/index.shtml> that also has transcribed passenger lists for Canada.

Further websites of interest are <http://www.obituaries.com/Obits.asp> for deaths recorded in Canadian newspapers. Alternatively, <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/Pages/home.aspx> is part of the Canadian Collection of Archives in Ottawa, and there is a list of Canadian genealogical societies on <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/genealogy/index-e.html>. My apologies if these appear familiar, but they were included in an article of mine in the October *Journal*.

United States of America Sources

Three websites already named in the Canadian Sources section are equally useful for tracing immigration to the United

States — namely <https://familysearch.org>, <http://www.theshipslist.com>, and <http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/index.shtml>. These are well worth another look.

Members from "across the pond" or "down under" will have their own favourite websites, but for American records I found the most invaluable source of information to be <http://www.libertyellisfoundation.org>. As the main immigration centre for the USA, the Ellis Island site includes worldwide passenger lists and newspapers reports in ports of arrival for both the USA and Canada.

Immigration details for the USA from 1830 to 1892 can be found at <http://castlegarden.org/>. For general USA family history you should try <http://www.familyhistory.com/> (PPV).

If you are looking for more recent relatives — and deaths in particular — then I would recommend <http://www.obituaries.com/Obits.asp> for deaths recorded in newspapers in the USA and Canada.

Australian Sources

Undoubtedly the best resource facility for Australia can be found at <http://www.trove.nla.gov.au>, the National Library of Australia, with far more than just access to old newspapers. It depends on how far back you want to trace, but you could try either <http://members.optushome.com.au/lenorefrostslog.html> for Australian ship's logs and passenger lists, or <http://www.ozships.net/ozships>, which has comprehensive databases of immigrants for various dates, and includes convicts. It is quite possible that your ancestors decided to emigrate to Australia or Canada under a "British Bonus Allowance Scheme" that gave them assisted passage, but if you think your ancestors may have been deported as criminals then you should at least search the surnames on <http://www.fremantleprison.com.au/> that gives a directory of ships that brought passengers to Western Australia.

Alternatively, <http://convictcentral.com> has another convict database for criminals who arrived in Western Australia. Another site of note is <http://immigrantships.net/index2.html>, organized by Ancestry.com (PPV).

Again, these are only a small selection, not meant to be fully inclusive or exclusive, and I hope members will find something useful. At present there is a facility on the Upper Dales Family History Group's main website that I organise where Guild members can have a look at the appropriate countries on <http://www.upperdalesfhg.org.uk/rennisons.htm> where there are numerous other noteworthy websites.

I sincerely hope that members don't find too many "black sheep" among the convicts. ■



Family Research in the USA

by Ken Toll (Member 1331)

and Jean Toll (Member 6183)



[Ken and Jean Toll travelled to the United States in 2013 and again in 2014 to pursue their one-name research. Following are their reports. —ed.]

Part 1:

Local Research

by Ken Toll

My son moved to the USA in 2008, and a visit was long overdue. Jean and I decided we would combine our 2013 summer holiday with a family visit — and throw in some genealogy too!

We wanted to meet several objectives:

- To visit my son and his family in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- To take Jean to Chicago (my favourite city)
- To visit the “must see” tourist attractions, including Niagara Falls
- To visit as many places as possible which were associated with different TOLL families
- To meet up with other TOLL family members that we’d only recently discovered
- To meet up with Guild friends.

It soon became clear that what we wanted couldn’t easily be done. Public transport appeared to be far too complicated to cover all the locations we wanted in the three weeks we envisaged. The only viable solution seemed to be a road trip. Early versions of the plan involved starting at my son’s, driving in a huge loop, and returning to the start. Adding the distances between locations soon showed that we would be undertaking hundreds more miles than strictly necessary.

After several iterations it became clear that it would be best to start and finish in different states and cut out a proposed trip into Canada. We eventually settled on landing in Chicago, travelling to Pittsburgh, staying at my son’s, travelling to New York state, and returning to Pittsburgh before flying home. My son advised on the latest dates we could travel and still have good weather.

We booked the flights, booked the first hotel, and planned the route — the latter using both atlases and Google Maps (www.maps.google.com).



I also used Google Street View to look around the proposed destinations, from finding where the hotel car park was in Chicago, to finding road signs to cemeteries in rural areas.

Our time in Chicago was mostly sight-seeing, but we did manage a half day in the public library. It’s a very impressive (and cavernous) building, about nine stories high and occupying a whole city block. I had failed to pre-plan our visit, so we could only do what one-namers do best: collect as many name references as we could in the time available. After a helpful discussion with a librarian (who was very familiar with genealogy but had never heard of an ONS) we were allocated a computer each. The library had an account with ProQuest and we went straight for the digitized newspapers, which had lots of 20th century material. I checked with the librarian, and we were given permission to photograph the screens rather than write everything down. We ran out of time before we ran out of data! But we did get lots of Illinois betrothals and marriages, as well as birth and death announcements — a very successful morning for both our studies.

The following day we headed off to “small town” Illinois. We were aiming for a hamlet just outside LaSalle. We stopped en route at the US equivalent of a tourist information centre at Ottawa. On explaining we were on a genealogy research holiday, the guide started getting books out to see if our names were mentioned in a local history — and mine were. We were given directions to the local “facilities”; recommended an excellent restaurant in a bar; and given directions and a leaflet to the Ottawa Genealogy Guild.

On turning up unannounced at their library, we received an incredible welcome — the volunteers couldn’t have been more helpful. Once we explained what we needed for our ONSs, all but one “got it” immediately and started producing printouts, books, and indexes for us. The exception was an old-timer who just didn’t get it at all. He couldn’t see how you could “do” genealogy without knowing names, dates, and places in advance. He was even more baffled when I explained it wasn’t even my family! Within two hours we’d cleaned them out and departed with printouts of their local BMD indexes and photos of numerous press cuttings — not a bad result for an unscheduled stop.

At LaSalle we found one cemetery (Deer Park), but alas, no TOLLS. The second cemetery eluded us, even though I thought I had an exact location. When we next had internet access, it turned out that it was necessary to turn into someone's private drive, as the cemetery was in their back garden! As it happened, it didn't matter, as it turns out the family were interred elsewhere. Moral: do much more research before leaving home.

After an overnight stop at Danville, Illinois, we drove to the library at Shelbyville, Indiana. They had a genealogy division in a separate building. Once again, the volunteers couldn't have been more helpful. This time I had planned ahead, and asked for their TOLL family folder. It was a real treasure trove, containing photos, birth briefs, pedigrees, memoirs, newspaper cuttings, and obits. We also found material in books and indexes. Yet another successful venture.

The next stop was Zanesville, Ohio. I had already undertaken some research on the local TOLL family and was hoping for a little more data — and I wasn't disappointed. Again I asked if they had a family folder for the TOLLS — and again, they did. On this occasion Jean didn't fare so well — nothing for VANT. The staff and volunteers were extremely helpful and we came away with 122 photos of material in under three hours. We were getting the hang of this...

A few days later, whilst staying with my son, we visited the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh. The genealogy section was split in two, one half belonging to the public library, the other to the local family history society, and both open to the public. Jean went for the printed material in the public library, whilst I went for the equivalent in the other half. Between us we got 114 photos of material.

After a short diversion to Danbury, Connecticut, to meet up with fellow Guild member Bob Young and his wife, we travelled to Schenectady, New York, to research a family I had known about for several years: the descendants of Carel Hansen TOLL who migrated from Norway in the mid-1600s.

We spent half a day in the public library, and then the second day in the Gremms-Doolittle Library. The latter was a real joy. Not only did they have TOLL family folders — they had so much material it was in about three fat folders! Sadly, nothing for Jean.

By lunchtime, Jean and I had both flattened the batteries in our cameras, so it was back to the hotel to recharge ourselves and the cameras. Once we had polished off the family folders, it was on to the printed material and card indexes. By mid afternoon the cameras were flagging and we were struggling to focus. We just about completed the research by the time the cameras gave up. Over the day and a half we had photographed over 1,000 documents.

During the stay we were able to meet up with distant (sixth?) cousins who had migrated to the USA in the 1980s.

With the research over, we headed off for some R&R at Niagara Falls before returning to Pennsylvania for my grandson's fourth birthday, and then home.

Would we do it again? Definitely, pension permitting. But with perhaps a little better preparation next time. What worked well: finding good hotels on the day. There are free magazines available at the tourist information stops on the interstate highways, offering discount deals. Most places had free Wi-Fi.

Next time I'll take (or buy, or borrow) a cheap mobile phone, which would have been useful on a couple of occasions, as would spare cameras and batteries.

One significant difference between the research I've done in the UK and USA: Ordinary people in the US are far more inclined to write down their family history and deposit it. Some was in manuscript form, some typed, and many printed and bound — but all offering an insight into life in the USA. It's going to take me years to extract the raw data and catalogue the material. ■



Part 2:

Salt Lake City's Family History Library

by Jean Toll

In 2014, Ken and I again departed for the United States. As part of our four-and-a-half week road trip around the USA, Ken and I were to spend a week at Salt Lake City to do some serious research for both of our one-name studies.

We had already had a fabulous time, having visited Arkansas, and driven through Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah, and visited many places including the prairie and mountain areas of Arkansas, a vintage train ride to the Grand Canyon, Las Vegas, and two smaller canyons in Utah — Zion National Park and Bryce Canyon National Park.



The Family History Library

We arrived in Salt Lake City at around 2 pm on a Sunday afternoon. Once we had settled into our hotel, which happened to be the Plaza Hotel right next door to the Family History Library (FHL), we took ourselves out to have a look around the area.

Temple Square is 35 acres of very lovely buildings and gardens. We were a bit overawed at first, but after visiting the information booth inside one of the gates to find out where we could and could not go and what we

could photograph, we started to really enjoy the beauty of the place. We spent the next two-plus hours exploring and looking at the exhibits in the two visitor centers as well as

taking photographs of the magnificent Mormon Temple, the Tabernacle, the Assembly Hall, the Conference Center, and of course, the beautiful gardens.

“Mormon” is an informal name for a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, also known as the LDS Church. Even if you do not share the beliefs of the LDS Church, you have to admire what they have done and what they are trying to achieve. The church buildings are gorgeous and the architecture and craftsmanship are magnificent. Their Family History Library is second to none, with over a billion (“American” billion, which equals 1,000 million in “British”) names on file.

They are all really nice people. During the entire week we did not see one Mormon at all without a smile! Everywhere we went we were greeted as if we were old friends. These were not just token “hellos” — the people genuinely wanted to know how we were and if we needed anything. This was replicated over and over again during the week we were there.

First thing on Monday morning (we were up at 6 am and breakfasted at 7 am so that we could be at the FHL at the 8 am opening) we presented ourselves and our pre-prepared research plans to the library.

When you enter (they somehow seem to know it is your first time) you are greeted by, in our case, a lady who led us to the desk and gave us each a badge with our name on it, which also had “First Time Visitor” on it. This was so that the volunteers and staff would make sure we were OK during the day. We were then led to the orientation room where we watched a short film which explained the layout of the building and what was on each floor. We had already been told about the layout and many other useful things about the library by fellow Guild member Elizabeth Dutton, and much of the layout detail below is in her words. *Thanks, Elizabeth.*

All floors have restrooms and water fountains in the same place, rows of computers, extra tables, microfilm readers and scanners (except the third floor), printers/scanners, an information desk, and a library access services office. There is free Wi-Fi throughout the library. You are able to use any means of recording your research, taking notes, photographing, saving to memory stick or CD, or using your laptop. There is a small charge for printing to cover the cost of the paper and ink.

Upon entering the FHL you are on the main/ground/first floor. This floor has family history and Canada books, computers, histories, and a “junk food” room with several vending machines selling a variety of drinks, milk, soda, juices, water, foods, chocolate, chips (crisps) and snack foods, microwavable meals, and an ice cream machine. The second floor has US and Canada records, with microfilm and microfiche. The third floor has US books. If you need to see any books, make sure you check them because they cannot be ordered to your local Family History Centers. They have map col-

lections and oversized books which are separate from the main section. Downstairs is B1. This floor has international collections. Below that is B2, which is British Isles/Australia/New Zealand.

We were given a couple of leaflets and asked where we wanted to start. We were escorted to the floor we wanted (in our case, B2, which was the British Isles) and handed over to the floor manager, who was also an elder in the LDS Church. He explained where everything was and said we could ask any of the staff or volunteers if we needed any help.

Ken and I spent the next few hours like kids in a candy shop. Unfortunately, neither of us could find the things we were looking for. Ken asked someone about the things he wanted and there were good reasons why he could not find them. I

think I was looking in the wrong place and that I might have better luck another day; if not, I would ask someone. I was happy with what I did manage to find and did a lot of recording.

During the day I was asked several times if I was OK and if I needed any help at all. Everyone seems really pleased if they can help you in even the smallest way. Apart from having lunch, we stayed there until they threw us out at 5 pm. Monday is “family home evening” in the LDS Church — the Mormons believe that the most important unit of life is the family, and

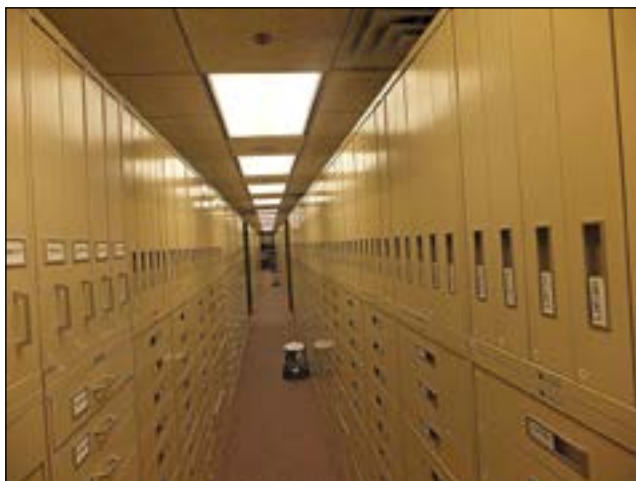
all of the church’s organisations and programs are designed to support the family. The family home evening program is designated by the church as a time for each LDS family to get together to learn and teach Gospel principles and strengthen family unity and love.

The church museum, which features art and artefacts from the beginning of the church’s history to the present day, was open until 9 pm, so we decided to have look around there — a good job we did, as we found quite a lot of things about a Heber C Kimball, which we duly photographed to give to Cliff Kimball. (He probably already has the information — but just in case...)

On day two (Tuesday) we again arrived at the opening time of 8 am and intended to stay until the 9 pm closing. We were already being called the “English couple” and people were remembering what we had been asking for the day before and trying their best to make sure we had everything we needed and had requested. This was the same all week — nothing was too much trouble, and they did get quite genuinely upset if they could not help us.

We had now split up: I was on the floor where all the British records were kept and Ken was all over the other four floors of the building. We were also asked if we knew of certain areas. (South London was one, which is where Ken was born. Another was Kent, which was my old stomping ground.)

We were given a pass so we could eat lunch in the staff cafeteria. We were told there was a great variety of food at a



Microfilm storage at the Family History Library



The British Isles floor

very good price. It was really good, and there was so much choice — soup (three flavours to choose from) and bread, build-your-own sandwiches, main meal (different every day), salad bar (sold by weight), buffet (sold by weight), hamburger bar (with hot dogs and fries/chips), Mexican grill, cookies (biscuits), cream cakes, fruit, etc. I am sure I have missed some items, but you get the idea. As for the price, we had a bowl of soup, and bread with a salad (with chicken, bacon, ham, prawns or tuna etc.) with sauces and a banana or orange and it only cost \$6 (£4.50-ish) each for everything.

There is a grand piano in the cafeteria that is played by certain authorised personnel during the lunch break. We had to smile because of the choice of tunes played, which included *God Save the Queen*, followed by *Glory, Glory Alleluia!*, *Tipperary*, and *Yankee Doodle Dandy*, amongst others.

We took the opportunity of doing a little bit of sightseeing every lunchtime as a way of helping to digest our very good lunch and invigorate us for the afternoon's work to come. Most of this took place in the 35 acres of Temple Square.

The Joseph Smith Memorial Building was built as the Hotel Utah in 1911. In the 1970s the Church decided that they did not want to be in the hotel business anymore and changed it into the building it is today, which is offices and public rooms, two restaurants and a café, Internet genealogy area, gift shop, chapel, meeting and function rooms, and a 500-seat theater showing a one-hour film, *Joseph Smith: The Prophet of the Restoration*. Most of the building is open to the public and people are on hand to show you around and impart information about the history of the building.

We were lucky enough to meet a friend of Ken's who works in Temple Square, which he says is wonderful working environment. He took us to the 26th floor of the Church Office Building (headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) onto the observation deck to see Salt Lake City from above — a wonderful view — and pointed out all the local landmarks and explained some things to us. It was a great opportunity not afforded to all, and I am glad we did not miss it.

Another day we saw the outside of the Church Administration Building. This is not open to the public. Nearby is the Beehive House. Built in 1854, this house served as the official residence of Brigham Young, and is now open to the public. Then we saw

the Lion House, completed in 1856. This house was once a residence of Brigham Young and now has a restaurant at the west entrance. The building is also open to the public.

There are two visitor centers. The south visitor center features two interactive exhibits: *Strengthening Families* and *Building the Salt Lake Temple*. There is also a scale model of the temple — showing the beautiful rooms inside — and interactive video screens detailing the uses of the rooms and explaining that the Temple is only open to members of the church and not the general public. It is sacred, not secret, which is why they have the model. There is also a room in the visitor center for contemplation or meditation if required.

The north visitor center has two art galleries, an interactive map of Jerusalem, interactive exhibits on scriptures, and the *God's Plan for His Family* exhibit. There is also an area which shows two one-hour films: one about the trek taken by the Mormon pioneers, called *Legacy*; and the second, *The Testaments of One Fold and One Shepherd*, about the mission of Jesus Christ. In the rotunda room there is a magnificent 11-foot marble Christus statue surrounded by an impressive painting of the universe.

The LDS Conference Center is just across the road from Temple Square. This building seats 21,000 people in the main hall and 850 more in the little theater. This building also serves as a cultural center, offering musical events, plays, and productions. It has an organ built in San Francisco which has 7,679 pipes. Only 170 pipes are shown in the case, and 30 of those are for looks. Six divisions are played by five manuals and pedals. The center has a waterfall cascading down the south facade and an expansive four-acre landscaped roof with waterfalls, fountains, meadows, trees, grasses, and wildflowers.

The Church History Library (as opposed to the FHL) provides archival storage for materials that chronicle the history of the LDS Church from 1830 to the present day. The public is welcome for tours and research.

The Tabernacle is the home of the world famous Mormon Tabernacle Choir and the orchestra which broadcasts on TV and radio from the Tabernacle on Sunday mornings. The public is welcome to attend both the broadcasts and the rehearsals held on Thursday evenings. The building houses an enormous organ built by Joseph Rogers, an organ builder from Austria. The organ was originally powered by hand-pumped bellows



Assembly Hall



Flowers in Temple Square

but today by electricity. The instrument has been renovated and enlarged several times. It contains 11,000 pipes and has 189 ranks, or voices. The console has five keyboards. It is considered to be one of the finest in the world.

The Assembly Hall is another beautiful building, which was completed in 1880 with granite left over from the building of the Temple. It has white truncated spires (which were once chimneys), spiral staircases, and stained glass windows. It is a place of public worship and visitors are welcome. The auditorium seats almost 2,000 people. The building houses another magnificent organ with 65 ranks and 3,500 pipes. Free concerts and recitals are presented weekly.

The last building in the square is the Temple itself. Construction began on 6 April 1853 and was completed on 6 April 1893. The walls are nine feet thick at the base and six feet thick at the top of the building. The building has six towers and one has the golden statue of the angel Maroni on the top. The building is open only to members of the Mormon Church and is used for their sacred ordinances.

There are flowers everywhere in the Temple Square area, masses and masses of them and such vibrant colours, all mixed up together. Colours we Brits would never mix are all together there and very lovely, with a delicate perfume pervading. There are also fountains and a reflecting pool. There are monuments and statues scattered about the square. There is a great sense of peace and calm in the square where even the loudest of screaming children seem calmer and quieter.

Everything is free in Temple Square. All buildings are free to enter. Guided tours – even vehicle tours – are free. All the church elders are unpaid volunteers, as are the missionaries, and there are volunteer guides and helpers everywhere. Apart from administrative staff and office workers, no one is paid.

Brigham Young Memorial Park adjoins the square and the free-flowing City Creek runs the water wheel in the center of this park, which historically was part of Brigham Young's farm.

Outside the square there is a Utah "trax tram," which for part of its route is free to ride on. We went to a local shopping mall and found a very good bookshop where we spent a happy hour or so before getting the tram back to the square. Salt Lake City is very clean – no litter and no unaccompanied dogs.

The items I had asked for that were in remote storage arrived and I looked at them. Ken only had one, because for some reason the ones he wanted were unable to be looked at. (That is another story, one that Ken could write a book about!)

On 4 July the FHL was closed, but Utah seems to be the only state that does not have parades and celebrations on 4 July (apart from fireworks in the evening). They instead celebrate

on 24 July, which is the day in 1847 that the territory was settled by the pioneers. We spent the day looking around a shopping mall, City Creek, which was refurbished in 2012 and is just across the road from Temple Square. We spent the rest of the day trying to keep out of the sun, which was very hot – around 104 F, or 40 C – but a lot less humid than England, and so was a lot more pleasant.

We came home from Salt Lake City with masses of research, most of it in photographs or on memory sticks. Now we have the job of sorting it all and adding it to our studies – quite a long job!

We have learned from our visit that it is imperative that you do a research plan before you travel. Luckily we had – we had been warned! (*Thanks again, Elizabeth.*) We learned that we need to return, and we will know which questions to ask next time! Also to take plenty of memory sticks, camera cards, CDs, or whatever other recording medium you prefer. I took around 1,500 photographs and also took copious notes. Ken used his camera and several memory sticks for his research.

As you see, we are already thinking about the next time we go – not IF, but WHEN! ■

Research Planning

Researching at the Family History Library is VERY similar to researching in any other library AND in an archive at the same time. For this trip I used a two pronged approach: "library" and "archive."

For the library element I searched the Family Search catalogue <https://familysearch.org/catalog-search>.

I searched for TOLLS (or variants) in the *Surname* field. TOLL gave me 28 results. I then repeated the process, adding the words "digital version" in the *Keywords* field. This reduced the number to 20. Comparing the two results, it was fairly simple to add the eight non-digitised books to my list. By the time I had added the variants, the number of books to examine had risen to about 60.

I then checked if I could open the digital editions... and was surprised that I didn't have authority to view six of them! They went on the list too, bringing the total to 66.

For the archive element, I ignored the *Surname* field and searched for locations where "my" name occurs. Bere Ferrers in Devon was first on my list. This didn't find anything. However, changing to the old spelling of "Beer-Ferris" returned six results – many of which were dual named as Bere Ferrers! Lesson: Not all place name variants are indexed, so check them all!

For this trip I restricted research to UK places. I had previously examined much of the material I identified in the Family History Library, so I concentrated on that which I hadn't seen. It was clear all of it was readily available in the UK. I therefore added these items to my various UK research plans. By the time I am able to visit again, my "rest of the world" research may be sufficiently advanced to make a realistic plan achievable.

– Ken Toll



Crests and Coats of Arms

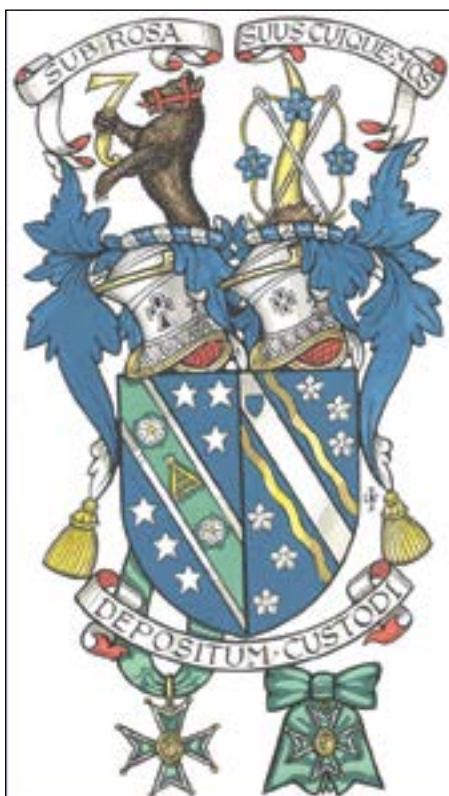
by Bernard Juby (Member 2171)

As an heraldist I always cringe when people confuse a family crest with a coat of arms. All too often this comes about because “bucket-shop” heraldists (who sell coats of arms “of your surname”) also get it confused.

Incidentally, a coat of arms (which usually now includes a crest) is the equivalent of a copyright company logo or trademark – the company here being the actual family to whom it belongs. There are well over 50 different coats registered to the family of Smith, and the laws of arms in the UK are that no two coats may be the same but have to be slightly “differenced” in some way – even within the same family. This is unlike some European countries where all the members of the same family bear the same family arms. If your name is Smith or Ford it does not mean that you own a potato crisp or motor manufacturing company, and the same applies to arms.

Crests (which form part of the full “achievement” of arms) were originally granted to knights of tournament rank. Since killing your opponent was the done thing in battle, this became wasteful at tournaments, so the idea was to knock the crest off one’s opponent. This may have been the origin of the word “crestfallen.”

A full “achievement” therefore consists of the designs on a shield (without



which there cannot be any arms), on top of which sits a helm, with either a torse (wreath) or a cap of maintenance (usually ermine-trimmed).

The more commonly seen torse is a rope of twisted material to hold down the mantling (cloth to protect against the heat of the sun or the rust from rain). It also protected the wearer’s neck by impeding a sword blow or similar. When knights came back from

battle this was often hacked in tatters and this is shown in the stylised form we see today. On top of this sits the crest itself. Many different families use similar crests (unlike shields).

Armigers of suitable rank – or corporate bodies – have their shield held by “supporters.” The whole thing rests on a “compartment,” which could simply be a mound of earth or a wall. This is completed with the addition of a motto, which does not form part of the official grant and may be changed at will. For example, I use the family motto of “Depositum Custodi.” Our children can chose to use their mother’s if they wish, but usually use our “secondary” one of “Sub Rosa” – although my eldest son will adopt the family motto and my undifferenced arms when I die.

When armigerous families marry, this gives rise to a whole new dimension of arrangements known as marshalling. Results of these are frequently seen in churches and are a boon to genealogists since, by knowing who they represent, one can work out family interconnections.

I attach a picture of my own arms, showing the positions of the shield and crest, so that you may see the difference. They are impaled (a form of marshalling) with those of my wife. The shape cut into my helm is my family “badge” – but that’s another story! ■

Turning Data Into Families: Correction and Amplification

The online spreadsheets pertaining to Gordon Tuff’s article beginning on page 24 of the October 2014 edition of the Journal (Vol 11, Issue 12) were originally listed in reverse order. The Editor apologizes for the confusion this error may have caused. The article with spreadsheets in the correct order may be found at [http://one-name.org/members/journal/articles/vol11-12 Tuff-Data.pdf](http://one-name.org/members/journal/articles/vol11-12%20Tuff-Data.pdf).

After reading Gordon Tuff’s article, James Wignall (member 6224) thought Guild members might be interested in how he carries out this exercise in a different way. James states, “Due to my technical limitations my method is more laborious but I believe simpler, as while the spreadsheets are stand-alone spreadsheets, they can all be searched using the person’s computer ID number. All births, marriages, and deaths can be merged to a single spreadsheet.”

James’ more detailed explanation and spreadsheets can be found on the Guild website at [http://one-name.org/members/journal/articles/vol12-1 Wignall.pdf](http://one-name.org/members/journal/articles/vol12-1%20Wignall.pdf).



A Lifetime of Family History – A Big Game of ‘Hide and Seek’

by Tony Pitt (Member 2712)

Prompted by my imminent retirement, I have been thinking back over the time I’ve been doing family history – that’s just over 40 years. And that thought led me on to muse over how things have changed in that time.

First, a bit of background. Our PITT family tree has been undergoing research for at least 50 years. It was started by my grandfather, transferred to his sister on his death in 1966, then gradually to my father in the 1980s, and now it is transferring to me. We have followed the tree back for 11 generations, ending up in Ringwood, Hampshire, England back in the early 1600s. Back to about 1750 the tree is solid, but before that there is less certainty. In addition, we have followed all the known male lines forward and are in touch with distant cousins in other parts of the world.

So how has the process of researching and storing one’s family tree changed over the past 40 years?

The 1970s

My introduction to family history came when I was a teenager. During a school holiday, Dad had arranged to visit a couple of village churches to look at their parish registers, and we also visited somewhere else, possibly in Christchurch, Hampshire (now Dorset), where we consulted original registers and other documents.

It’s hard to believe now that Dad and I were taken into the (draughty, cold!) vestries in Sopley Parish Church, Hampshire, and we pored over the original registers going back to the 17th century! We were even left on our own, locked in, with the vicar returning some time later to put the registers away and to let us out. (Remember, this was long before the era of the mobile phone, and Health & Safety!) We read the registers, noting down by hand all the entries that we thought might be of interest.

It was a fruitful day’s work, and resulted in some additional names and dates on the tree. When we got home, Dad manually amended the master copy of the family tree which he had lovingly drawn out by hand, of course, on about 30 sheets of A4 paper.

Dad’s research was greatly helped by a correspondent, Dr R H Little, who had access to the parish registers of a number of places in the south of Hampshire, and who was painstakingly transcribing them. Without that assistance, it’s likely that the earliest leaves on the tree wouldn’t have been added until much more recently.

My great-aunt Ethel was the matriarch of the family for many years, and she kept in touch with the Pitt diaspora, passing on event details to Dad to update on the tree. She had



Infant Tony Pitt, with his grandfather and father

a rather non-scientific approach to the family tree, though one which those with one-name studies would understand. It was simply that “if the surname is Pitt we must be related.” Sadly, Pitt is sufficiently common as a surname that this approach is not really valid. Even when she reached her 100th birthday, she still insisted that Dad’s tree was wrong, and that we *were* descended from William Pitt the Younger. It’s not clear that she realised that he never married...

The 1980s

Around this time I came across an interest group at work, and from there started to collate the data onto a computer. There were initially no family history programmes, so it was lists of people and events in spreadsheets and documents. I particularly remember a PostScript “programme,” produced by someone at work, I believe, that would draw out a fan chart given a simple list of people. I still have a copy of the A3 11-generation printout from that time. (I still have the programme but have been unable to make it work recently, which is a shame because the fan chart was a wonderful way to display a summary of our progress.)

In the late ’80s I was visiting London regularly for work, and walked from Waterloo Station past Somerset House and then at St Catherine’s House. I would often stop off for a half hour and do some research, pulling the large index volumes of births, deaths, and marriages (BMDs) down off the shelves. There was a certain camaraderie arising from our common purpose, as several people worked along the same shelf, passing the volumes from one to another. But it was tiring work and it was often very busy, so that one was fighting for space to work.

Census records were held in the basement at Chancery Lane at this time. It wasn't so easy to grab half an hour there because the process of finding the right film and winding through it took too long. We visited there a number of times for whole days instead. There were some street indexes to help locate an address, but in many cases it was a matter of laboriously reading every page on the screen, stopping to write down anything that might be of interest or transferring the film to the printing reader where copies could be made... at a price.

The 1990s

I had little other involvement in family history then for a decade, but came back to it in the late 1980s, prompted by a couple of different events. Mum started to work on her family tree – the COLE family from Devon/Cornwall. Having recently married, my wife Jennifer's family had some basic information about her tree – the PARTRIDGE family from the West Midlands. Not to be outdone by Mum and Dad, we started work on Jennifer's tree.

In the early '90s, I came across the IGI. This was much easier to access because it was on microfiche rather than film. In addition, a couple of public libraries nearby had copies: in one case just of Hampshire, but in the other the whole UK. I could reach one of the libraries during my lunch break at work to do half an hour's research.

It was at this time that our first one-name study started to take shape. One of Jennifer's great-great-grandmothers' maiden name was SWINFEN, which struck us as an unusual name. In addition, we were aware of Swinfen Hall and the village of Swinfen near Lichfield, Staffordshire. Could we be related to the Hall in some way? Another member of the family had followed the line back for a couple of generations and had gotten stuck, so we took on the challenge.

We quickly established a number of branches of the Swinfen tree and reached a point where the main challenge was to join them up. We also visited record offices and public libraries in Birmingham, Staffordshire, and Leicestershire to collect further information. Sadly, we have never managed to extend our Swinfen line back at all, though we have fleshed it out with names, dates, and places along the way. It seems that we aren't likely to establish a claim on Swinfen Hall, which will be much to the relief of the present owners of the hotel!

Our one-name study needed more information to sort out and join up the data we'd collected, so we tried to find others with an interest in the surname. Looking through the telephone directories, there were very few Swinfens listed. We picked on Birmingham and London and wrote to each of the people listed, a total of about 20 letters. We explained our interest in the surname and asked for any information they had that might help in our quest, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for their reply.

We received replies from many of the people. They included a fifth cousin of Jennifer's who was living about five miles away from us – we subsequently met up and exchanged information. There was also a reply almost a year later from the daughter of someone we'd written to – they'd been clearing their mother's house as she moved into a home, and came across our letter. Several people were interested, but few could provide any information other than about living individuals or recent relatives.

Around this time we also invested in our first computer at home, and a family history programme – *Reunion*, I think. That transformed the data, making it much easier to maintain and to follow. At Mum and Dad's golden wedding in 1999, we produced a large copy of each of their family trees printed on about 50 A4 sheets each and taped together. It made a fascinating display on the wall of the dining room where the celebration meal took place, and members of the family annotated it with additional information and corrections. (It wasn't so good when we took it down at the end and removed some of the paint from the wall!)

The spread of the Internet in the 1990s suddenly provided new opportunities to share research, and we made many contacts around the world. One of these in particular had done substantial research on the Swinfen tree, but it didn't add much to what we already had. Instead it confirmed much of our work.

Around this time, CDs started to appear with extracts of BMD and census data. We invested in a set containing the 1881 census, which meant we could search that at home – but that always led to more things to look up elsewhere, so it was a somewhat frustrating time.

The 2000s

The new century has transformed research again, this time because of the wealth of information that is available on the Internet. Subscription sites like ancestry.co.uk and findmypast.co.uk are now on our *must have* list – they are no longer luxuries. Free sites such as freebmd.org, freereg.org.uk, and the growing list of Online Parish Clerk (OPC) sites are tremendously valuable. It'll be a long time before visits to the record office are unnecessary, but newly transcribed material is appearing on the Internet at a tremendous rate. (I have carried out transcription work myself, to give something back to the community, since I have benefitted so much from it.)

As far as the family trees are concerned, the wealth of material allows us to flesh out the tree so that it's no longer just a list of names, relationships, and dates. The narrative for each individual includes a track of where they lived, taken from census data, trade directories, probate, etc. It's possible to see how individual families developed, with children moving out and, in many cases, parents moving in as they got older. We can see how an individual developed from an apprentice to a master craftsman with his own apprentices.

Our research also spawned a new branch, looking at the war history of individuals on the family tree. War records have helped dispel one myth: that a lad signed up during the First World War before he was 18. We now know that it was shortly after he was 18. This doesn't change the poignancy of the fact that he was "missing in action" only a few days after he went to France. We have visited the cemeteries where he and others are buried or simply recorded as names.

The Present Day

Today's activity largely centres on tidying up information we already have. Paper records from the past 25 years need to be checked to make sure the information is "on the tree" on the computer, and can then mostly be disposed of. References are slowly being added where there were none, so

that others can see where information came from. We're also adding copies of photographs to the tree where we can.

All the information that Mum collected (on paper, since she never had a computer!) has now been passed to us, and we are laboriously working through it. Dad is slowly passing his research to us as well.

The new "technology" of research, however, is DNA analysis. I recently made contact with members of the Pitts DNA group and agreed to participate. It had always been our understanding that Pitt and Pitts were distinct lines, with the exceptions of misprints of course. Imagine my surprise when the initial 37-marker DNA test showed that I am "probably related" to John Pitts. We have subsequently done a 67-marker test and markers 38-67 are an exact match, pretty much confirming the relationship. The challenge now is to work out how, and that work is just starting.

On the one-name study front, Jennifer has recently taken on her own one-name study of TUTCHER, which is an unusual name on my side, so we are now a household of GOONS!

We have recently started contributing photographs to two websites: <http://GravestonePhotos.com> and <http://www.WarMemorialsOnline.org.uk>. We have also submitted information about known marriages from our own family tree and our one-name studies to the Guild Marriage Index (GMI) so that others can benefit from that information, as the GMI has enabled us to deduce where some events took place without a laborious search of registers.

We have also surprised a number of people by the amount of information we could gather about them and their families, once we have a few basic pieces of information. This has been used (positively!) on boy/girl friends of our children, for example. (No, we're not really checking their family trees to ensure that they are suitable for our children!)

The Future

It's hard to guess where the future lies for family history research. There is no doubt that much more material still exists unindexed and untranscribed. This material has the potential to transform our trees in ways we cannot imagine. New ways will be found to display the information we have.

Our biggest challenge at this time is to ensure the continuity of the work done so far. There is no archive of our research, or any process for it to be archived if it should be orphaned. We need to address this, as I suspect many family historians do.

The Swinfen One Name Study needs to take advantage of DNA testing, since that has enormous scope for helping us join the different branches of the tree, or indeed to prove that they are not connected.

One thing is for certain, the family trees will never be completed. There will always be another stone to look under, another document to read, another snippet of information that changes our view of the past. ■

'Thank You, Cliff'

We have now entered a new administrative year for the Guild and you may be unaware that on 31 October Cliff Kemball stepped down from his role of Treasurer after 10 successful years in the role. During this time he has not only successfully managed the Guild's finances but also grown and developed them encompassing the introduction of new payment methods and financial processes.

I am sure many of you will know Cliff and will wish to share my appreciation and grateful thanks to him for his dedicated financial management during these years enabling him to leave the role with the Guild's finances in a strong position. Cliff will continue to serve on the Committee and Executive sub Committee and will also support and keep a watchful eye on the finances from his new role of Assistant Treasurer.

Thank you, Cliff, for your time, dedication, commitment, and expertise as Treasurer!



Cliff Kemball

With Cliff's departure we have a new Treasurer, Tracy Care, managing the Guild's finances. Tracy was co-opted onto Committee earlier this year and has been acting as Assistant Treasurer since then until 31 October. Tracy is currently a finance manager and is a Fellow member of the Association of Accounting Technicians (FMAAT). I am sure the Guild's finances will continue to be run prudently and successfully under Tracy's management.

— Corrinne Goodenough, Chairman

Corrections & Clarifications

In the *From the Chairman's Keyboard* column in the last issue, the Chairman referred to two 'Committee members' announcing plans to step down. The persons in question were actually 'Post-holders'. ■

Newswatch Project

Many of you will have benefitted from information gleaned under the Guild's Newswatch project. The idea of this project is that members volunteer to "adopt" a local newspaper (purchased or freebie) by checking it for Announcements (Births, Marriages and Deaths – "Hatches, Matches and Despatches") concerning Guild names, and sending the details to the relevant member. Please contact Jim Isard, newswatch@one-name.org, to volunteer or for more information.



The New Guild Members' Websites Project

by Mike Spathaky (Member 1785)

The Guild Committee has now agreed on plans for a project to host members' one-name study websites. A major purpose of this Guild Members' Websites Project is to enable the website of each participating member to continue indefinitely as a publicly accessible website after the member has died or ceased to be a member of the Guild.

The proposal was framed and the detailed plans were drawn up by a team of members consisting of Jim Benedict, Marie Byatt, Paul Featherstone, Chris Gray, Debbie Kennett, Paul Millington, and myself. This Members' Websites Team believes that it is a ground-breaking project for the Guild and goes to the heart of our constitutional objectives "to advance the education of the public in one-name studies..." and "to promote the preservation and publication of the resultant data, and to maximize its accessibility to interested members of the public."

The project will allow participants, while they remain members of the Guild, to maintain and edit their websites as if they were on a normal (but free) web hosting facility. Their websites will be accessible via web addresses of the form <http://regsurname.one-name.net>, although existing domain names can still also be used.

By displaying excellence in one-name study websites, the websites project will specifically address the Guild vision that the Guild should "strengthen its position as the centre of excellence for surname studies." It will also increase the visibility of members' websites since the Guild's main website will be a portal to the project. The project is expected to encourage new members to join the Guild and existing members to make effective use of current technology, whatever their computer skill levels.

If at any time after a participant ceases membership of the Guild, another member wishes to take over their surname registration and develop their one-name study and website, they may join the project. They would be supplied with a copy of the website of the departed member if they wish to use it as the basis of a new website for that surname. The Guild would still preserve the original "legacy" site as left by the original owner, thus fulfilling the Guild's promise to preserve it indefinitely as a viewable website.

Later this year, when the current pilot has been completed and the infrastructure thoroughly tested, the Members' Websites Team will invite members to join a trial project so that they may create a website or copy an existing site to the new facility. The team will offer guidance through the setting-up phase for sites that are of the types that are within our range of expertise.

Types of website supported will range from free-standing HTML sites to websites using content management systems (at present MediaWiki and WordPress) and The Next Generation (TNG). The TNG option uses input from GEDCOM files to display lineage-linked data as web pages, with trees, person details, and indexes. Images and other media files can also be added. Included in the plan is the development of an enhanced facility that can aggregate all TNG data into a master database so that viewers can search for a name across all the TNG sites at once.

There is no charge for joining the project. However, those using The Next Generation software will need to pay a licence fee for the use of TNG. Entry to the trial will be staged so that it progresses gradually and problems are sorted out efficiently.

For further details please see the project website at www.one-name.net. ■

Scottish Association of Family History Societies
26th Anniversary Conference and Family History Fair

Saturday 25 April 2015

'There was a soldier...'

Hosted by Central Scotland Family History Society in
Allan Park South Church, Dumbarton Road, Stirling

For further information and updates on the conference please refer to the Societies' website: www.csfhs.org.uk.



‘The Next Stage’ Seminar

Martlets Hall, Civic Way, Burgess Hill, West Sussex
Saturday 8 November 2014

by Paul Tuppen (Member 6326)

I was very surprised when Alan Moorhouse asked me to write the review of this seminar, but his rationale was that I was the first to register, am a new GOONS member (only just over 12 months), and am an overseas member (Australia); and so I represent the global reach of the Guild. But how did I get to be here anyway? When I saw the first advertisement for the seminar I was very excited because I was going to be on holiday in the UK at the time and saw it as an opportunity to meet more fellow one-namers and enhance my knowledge. Attending the informal dinner gathering the night before the event was very pleasant and enabled me to make some new contacts in a relaxed social setting even before the seminar commenced.

When I arrived at the venue on the day, I found that there were a lot more attendees than I had anticipated. I was very well looked after, with a number of Committee members and numerous other people introducing themselves and making sure I was settled in. There was a broad range of displays showing different aspects of members’ studies and I took away quite a few ideas from these. Various resources, including old Guild Journals, books, DNA kits, etc, were also available (more stuff to look at during the breaks).



Kim Baldacchino

Kim Baldacchino started proceedings with a friendly and comprehensive introduction that set the tone for the day.

In the first session, Helen Osborn, Managing Director of Pharos Tutors and an author, posed two questions: “What’s the point of a one-name study?” (the subject of her talk); and “Can a one-name study really ever be finished?” She outlined the reasons usually given for doing an ONS and highlighted the common and compelling “I must see what else

has just been released on Ancestry” activity. In her very engaging way, Helen encouraged us to go beyond this and the resultant emphasis on endless data collection to define our real aims and objectives. These will answer our personal “what’s the point” question and will guide us in prioritising our use of time to focus us on the outcomes we really want to achieve.



Helen Osborn

Her view on the “ever finished?” question is “no” if endless data collection is your focus, but “yes” if you have clearly defined aims and objectives. Helen believes that adding to the sum of knowledge is part of “the point” and encouraged us not to wait until we have finished the study before disseminating our findings, but to publish along the way as we complete stages of our work. This was a very thought-provoking talk that made me reconsider what I am doing and what I should be doing.

Sherry Irvine, a Pharos lecturer, teacher, and author, spoke about “Context and Your Study: Threads of Reference.” She calls the different perspectives from which she assesses context as “the seven threads of reference:”



Sherry Irvine

- 1) **People:** Set up a profile document with key data for each individual.
- 2) **Place:** Set up a profile document for each place.
- 3) **History:** Examine the historical setting and add historical information to personalised historical timelines for individuals.



4) Geography: Consider the use of maps and remember that current jurisdictions may not reflect those at the time of events in your study.

5) Economy: This may provide the rationale for events (e.g. migration).

6) Record: Make a profile document for record sets.

7) Statistics: Add context by using these as part of your analysis.

She emphasized the need to assess the sphere of Influence—who/what were the influencing factors (e.g. family members, employers, poor law or justice systems, markets). The use of the many interwoven threads above determines the fabric of your study.

As well as providing an excellent framework for conducting our studies, Sherry extensively illustrated each of the above points with examples from her own study, resulting in a fascinating talk.



Dr Eilidh Garret

Dr Eilidh Garret from The Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure (“HistPop” for short) provided an entertaining talk on what demography can offer one-namers (context, comparison and calculation). In outlining the work of the HistPop group, Eilidh discussed some statistical analysis (not too hard core) about populations, movement, and comparisons over time. She included numerous examples of how this is useful, including how it can be used in a family group to calculate birth intervals and potential gaps.

As a new one-namer, I may not be undertaking much of this in the really near future, but it was very interesting to see different facets of research and analysis and its application to the broader field.

Kevin Hurley is in the rare situation of being a second generation one-name study researcher, having taken over an ONS from his mother. With much of the data collection having



Kevin Hurley

been collated before he took over the study, his presentation on “Useful Analyses That Anyone Can Do” focused on how he turns data into information and knowledge. Kevin showed numerous examples of mind maps, all types of pie/bar/histogram charts, and diagrams of migration on a world scale over time. The primary impact of his talk on me was that it opened my mind up to the many opportunities available to pursue further examination of the base data.

“What Makes a Good ONS Website” was a session that I was especially looking forward to, given that I am a newbie without website, blog, Facebook presence, or in fact any publicity. Sue Mastel, a two-study researcher, had obviously spent an enormous amount of time researching a 20 percent



Helen Williams (left) chats with speaker Sue Mastel during a break in the program.

sample of all Guild study websites. By her own account, she had a great time doing this. She has saved all of us considerable time and effort by showing us many different and interesting web pages and highlighting some traps to avoid. In her very enjoyable talk, Sue also discussed various platforms available for creating a web presence.

I would strongly encourage all Guild members to watch the videos of each of the sessions, including slides of the presentations, which are available on the Guild website (see box below). I certainly will be doing so, even though I attended the event. The seminar expanded my horizons and motivated me by exposing me to different aspects of a one-name study that I had either not considered or had not fully appreciated. It certainly added a lot of things to my “to do” list.

In conclusion, the Guild and the Seminar Sub-Committee should be congratulated on a seminar that was professionally organised and run, had excellent speakers that informed, engaged and motivated attendees, was at a comfortable venue with excellent catering, and provided a very friendly opportunity to interact with and learn from fellow one-name researchers. ■

See additional seminar photos on page 32 (back cover).

Seminar Recordings and Handouts Available on Guild Website

Links to the recordings, handouts and slides for the Guild’s “Next Stage Seminar” are now available in the Members’ Room:

http://one-name.org/seminars/2014_Nov_BurgessHill/

In case the link breaks here’s a short URL:

<http://tinyurl.com/NextStageSeminar>

You can find a list of all the previous seminars and conferences Members’ Room together with links to slides, handouts, and recordings where available:

<http://www.one-name.org/members/seminars.html>

Forthcoming Seminars

One-Name Studies: Medical and Healthcare Seminar

Wellcome Trust, Gibbs Building,
215 Euston Road, London NW1 2BE

09:30 am for 10:00 am, Saturday 7 February 2015

At this seminar, held at the prestigious and internationally important Wellcome Collection building in London, we shall be investigating many aspects of records about medical matters, medical professionals, and institutions such as hospitals and asylums.

This seminar is open to Guild members, family historians, or anyone with an interest in the topic.

Programme

09:30 - 10:00	Registration and Coffee
10:00 - 10:15	Welcome to the Seminar – Richard Heaton
10:15 - 11:00	"Sources for Family Historians in the Wellcome Library" – Dr Christopher Hilton (Senior Archivist)
11:00 - 11:15	Comfort Break
11:15 - 12:15	"Records of the Royal College of Nursing" – Sarah Chaney (RCN Engagement Officer)
12:15 - 13:15	Lunch Break
13:15 - 14:15	"Asylum Records" – Elizabeth Finn (Collections Development Officer, Kent County Council)
14:15 - 15:15	"Catholic Medical Care Records and Records Held by Private Archives" – Carmen M Mangion PhD
15:15 - 15:45	Tea Break
15:45 - 16:45	"Find the Midwife – Midwife Records" – Penny Hutchins (Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists Archivist and Organisation Records Manager)
16:45	Close of Seminar



Seminar cost, including refreshments, is £18.00. Lunch is not included but there are a number of lunch venues in the immediate vicinity or you are welcome to bring a packed lunch. Bookings close on 25 January 2015. All bookings will be confirmed by email, with full joining instructions, on or before this date. To book and pay online see <http://www.one-name.org/london>.

We would like to ensure that disabled delegates can participate fully in this event. Anyone with any special requirements should telephone the Guild Help Desk on 0800 011 2182 or email seminar-booking@one-name.org.

Location: The Wellcome Library is on the south side of Euston Road, almost opposite Euston mainline station and just a few minutes walk from Euston Square (Circle, Metropolitan and Hammersmith+City lines) and Euston (Victoria and Northern Lines) underground stations.

16 May 2015

One-Name Studies: Hatches, Matches and Despatches

A visit to Lancashire and this seminar will look at new ways to tackle our favourite topics of births, marriages and deaths. The Guild has many contacts in this field and we will be requesting a number of our specialist associates to provide speakers who will provide a new twist.

Venue: St Leonard's Church Halls, Marshalls Brow, Penwortham, Preston, Lancashire PR1 9JA

15 August 2015

One-Name Studies: Cornucopia Seminar

Returning south, there has been a call for a seminar with varied agenda to match the requirements both of Guild members who have not managed to attend other seminars and those new to the techniques of one-name studies. This seminar is planning to address these issues.

Venue: Littleton Millennium Memorial Hall, The Hall Way, Littleton, Winchester, Hampshire SO22 6QL

24 October 2015

One-Name Studies: Older Records Seminar

We've once again booked this convenient venue close to Taunton and the M5 motorway and selected an earlier date in the hope that travel there will be easier. The programme will include manorial documents, church courts and a specialist from the National Archives.

Venue: Ruishton Village Hall, Ruishton, Taunton, Somerset TA3 5JD

Pictures from 'One-Name Studies: The Next Stage' at Burgess Hill, West Sussex Saturday 8 November 2014

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TOP: Sue Mastel lectures Saturday afternoon on "What Makes a Good ONS Website?" Attendees came from as far away as Australia. ABOVE LEFT: Saskia Hallam and Ivan Dickason relax during the afternoon tea break. ABOVE RIGHT: Many participants met for dinner on Friday night

before the seminar. Pictured here (from left to right) are David Beakhurst, Michelle Burdis, Pam Airey, Brian Airey, Sue Mastel, Tony Mastel, Paul Tuppen, and Sue Tuppen. Michelle Burdis became the Guild's newest member when she joined during the seminar.

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