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# Journal

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All the latest Guild news and updates



# Guild

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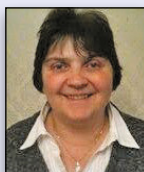
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### Our Mission

*The Guild will strengthen its position  
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 studies by educating the worldwide genea-  
 logical community in one-name studies and  
 empowering members to share their knowl-  
 edge and expertise.*

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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...

by Paul Howes, Guild Chairman

Hello everyone. As I write this in mid-May, the new committee is getting down to work. We had our first meeting last week. It was so nice to have a full complement on the committee with two extra pairs of hands to share the work and two extra minds to help us get to better conclusions, I hope! Among other things we considered were our new emphasis on education, a possible code of etiquette and good practice, initiatives that we might undertake to mark our 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in just two years' time and the results of the Special General Meeting held in Southampton. All nine of us were at the SGM and we all listened carefully to what was a good-spirited debate with passion and respect shown by all contributors. You can expect announcements on these and other matters to come over the next few weeks.

### Are we having fun yet?

As I stated in my election address (available on the website) this is my last year as chairman and one of the last "From the committee" columns in my term - I don't write them all! So I want to emphasize a few things, most of all how much fun this hobby/obsession can be. We're all ploughing (or plowing!) our own furrow with our own studies but to me at least the fun comes from the many opportunities to meet and interact with other members. Our seminars are going from strength to strength with record levels of audience feedback from the last one. I'm looking forward to attending the next, in July, near Canterbury in Kent.

Speaking personally, I get massive enjoyment from interacting with the people in my study and especially with other Guild members. Right now, I have seventy-nine other One-Name Studies listed as sources in my own ONS and I've given myself a target of getting to 200 by the end of next year. Most of that will have to wait until after April, though!

Many readers will have received some of the 3,500+ gravestone photographs I've taken in the past year and it has been great to get the thanks of the recipients. Sometimes we interact

further about crossovers between our studies. Sometimes people ask what they can do for me in return. My typical reply is to say, "I'm not doing this for myself. How about picking a local graveyard and doing something similar for others, or how about going through your own study and looking for other members' study names and contacting them?"

Not everyone wants interaction with others, I understand. Even there, there are still things you can do to help others, like submitting records to our many indexes. Speaking of which, there is an article by Anne Shankland in this issue which I would like to commend to you. Anne has been the brains behind the development of our indexes over many years and we all owe her a considerable debt. She has suggested that we make all marriage data fully searchable by members unless a member opts out, as opposed to an opt in right now, thus overcoming some rigidities in our system which came from a prior era when the emphasis was on preventing the copying of a member's entries. The committee was fully in agreement with her proposal. The result will be a fully searchable database with all entries open to everyone, subject to any opt outs, which we hope will be minimal. Thus it should be genuinely collaborative.

As noted above, we encourage all members to continue to submit marriages to our indexes. Small study or large, and no matter what the time period or geography, we are happy to take your data for the benefit of others. Note too that English and Welsh marriages between 1837 and 1945 carry an extra benefit of feeding right in to our [www.marriage-locator.co.uk](http://www.marriage-locator.co.uk) website which the public can and does use to find marriage locations. To contribute to any index, go to the Guild Indexes page on our website under Resources, or <http://one-name.org/the-guild-indexes/>, then click on the relevant index page where you will see a note on how to contribute.

Hope you are having fun too! ■

Paul



## How We Missed Out on the Money

by Malcolm Boyes (Member 368)

Wills can be a good source for telling us where a family's wealth came from. In our case a will tells us why we didn't share in the family's wealth.

Title photo shows engine driver Robert Eula Boyes

Thomas Boyes was born in 1703 at Helmsley in North Yorkshire. He married at nearby Kirkdale in 1721 and they had three children - two sons and a daughter - all baptised at Kirkdale. Kirkdale encompasses a number of townships,



including Wombledon. Thomas Boyes was born in 1703 at Helmsley in North Yorkshire. He married at nearby Kirkdale in 1721 and they had three children - two sons and a daughter all baptised at Kirkdale. Kirkdale encompasses a number of townships, including Wombledon.



The Saxon Kirkdale church serves a sixteen mile long parish

*Image courtesy of Malcolm Boyes*

When he made his will on 8 January 1775 his wife Elizabeth Sunley had died the previous year. His eldest son John may have been set up as a farmer by his father. His daughter had died in infancy. After his funeral debts had been paid he left his freehold land in Wombledon to his son Thomas during his lifetime. Then it was to go to his sons, George,

Thomas and John. George, the eldest, would receive half of the freehold estate, while the other two children Thomas and John would each receive a quarter of the estate. The children were born and baptised in 1768, 1770 and 1773.

Thomas Boyes, the initial recipient of the freehold land, had married Jane Wrightson at Kirkdale in 1767. After his father had made his will they had a further seven children. The daughters were Betty, baptised August 1775, Jenny, died in infancy in 1778 and a second Jenny, born in 1779. Then there were a further four sons: William in 1782 my great, great, great grandfather; Richard in 1785; Charles in 1791 and finally Robert born 1794. So the later children born after their grandfather made his will received no part of his freehold estate.

Richard emigrated to La Colle in Quebec, Canada, married Elizabeth Petty and had ten children. He died in 1884 aged ninety-nine years. Some years ago Mickey Maynard, a descendant of Richard Boyes, came over on a visit. He provided information on the family including in the 1920s when alcohol prohibition was occurring in the U.S.A.

La Colle was close to the United States border and Lake Champlain crosses the border. Some of the family were operating fast boats at night to take beer and spirits from Canada into America. Currently one of this family was in prison, but was allowed to leave each day when his guard duty was over!

Robert born 1794 married locally and had five children but between 1830 and 1835 they emigrated to New York State and the sixth daughter Rebecca was born there in 1835. His eldest daughter married in Canada so they also were probably living near the border. Charles Boyes baptised in 1791, married and had children in North Yorkshire but by the time of the 1880 U.S. census the family had moved to Clinton, Mooers in New York State.

My own family were less adventurous. They moved to the nearby parish of Salton as agricultural labourers, where they had ten children all of whom survived into adulthood. My great grandfather moved into the nearby town of Malton and obtained a job on the railway as a platelayer. Later his eldest grandson was a main-line engine driver based in York and

driving express trains between London, York and Edinburgh - every schoolboy's dream in the 1940s and 1950s.

How much money was involved? I don't know. George Boyes, who received a half share of the estate, in his will of 1836 left £50 to his son Phineas, payable after six months. Phineas was the surviving son from his first marriage to Jane Marton. Also all his property and appurtenances situated in Wombledon were to be sold by auction and the money raised was to be put out at interest and shared by his wife Elizabeth née Winspear and their children until they attained twenty-one years then divided equally - provided the wife didn't remarry.

What became of the money? Some of it may have finished up in Australia. John Boyes, eldest son of George Boyes who



Plough Inn, Wombledon

*Image courtesy of Malcolm Boyes*

received half the estate, died 1835, one year before his father. He was an innkeeper, probably at the Plough Inn which still stands in Wombledon. His two sons moved out to South Africa, then hearing that gold had been discovered in Australia they moved there in 1853. John opted for the Bendigo goldfields while Thomas worked in the Castlemaine area for fifteen years. John returned to Wombledon. You can imagine the stories he could recount to the local folk about his adventures in South Africa and the Australian goldfields.

He married Sarah Cooper in 1858 and returned to Australia. They settled down at Wodonga in Victoria where he bought a dealer's shop and the 170 acre Violet Grange farm. By 1888 a further 700 acres had been added to the estate. His brother Thomas came from the goldfields and bought 1,000 acres of land nearby in Wodonga.

Where in the World could our family have ended up if Thomas Boyes had trusted his son to distribute his estate on his death? ■

Malcolm is studying the surname Boyes with variants Bois, Boise, Boyce, Boys and can be contacted at [boyes@one-name.org](mailto:boyes@one-name.org)

## 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](mailto:newswatch@one-name.org), to volunteer or for more information.



# Families of England: Multi-Generational Social Mobility, 1750-2017



by Prof Gregory Clark, University of California  
and Dr Neil Cummins, London School of Economics

*In April, the Guild received an interesting contact from Professor Gregory Clark of the University of California on the Families of England project. Andrew Millard and I met with Gregory and Dr. Neil Cummins to discuss their work and how the Guild might assist with the research. One member of the Guild has submitted data to the project, which was found to be high quality research and helpful to the project. Gregory has written this article to provide information and to invite Guild members who might be interested to get in touch with himself or Neil.*

*If you have any comments, please let me know.*

Stephen Daglish

**A**nthropologists, economists and sociologists are all interested in the strength of persistence in social status between ourselves and our ancestors, and the causes of that persistence. The information Guild members have assembled in researching their surname's history, as we explain below, could be the key to unlocking the mysteries of social dynamics.

We are all connected, genetically and culturally, to grandparents, great-grandparents, and even more remote ancestors. But how close are social connections across multiple generations? Does that connection become insignificant after 3-4 generations, as most modern researchers assume, or do we all have deeper ties to our pasts?

## Surnames and Status Persistence

In earlier work we used rare surnames to explore status persistence across generations. In England, for example, we can identify rare surnames with high or low average status in 1800, measured in terms of wealth, education or occupations.

Our high status rare surnames include many that stemmed from French, Sephardic Jewish and other emigres to England such as Bazalgette, Brunel, Cazalet, Courtauld, Gaussen, Lousada, Montefiore, and Pigou. But they also include names of English origin, such as Bigge, Buttanshaw, Cornwallis, Goodford, Mildmay, Nottidge, Pepys, Rusbridger, and Sotheby. The low status names also have varied origins, such as Beaufoy, Beville, Brickham, Byott, Follington, Noddle, Osterman, Pordham, Sheville, Trencher, and Zouch.

Joseph was one of the illustrious English Bazalgette family, all descended from emigre Jean Louis Bazalgette (1750-1830). The monument is there because he designed the



Monument to Joseph Bazalgette on the Embankment

Image courtesy of Gregory Clark

London sewer system. The chair of the Arts Council 2012-16 was Peter Bazalgette, another descendant.

These surnames show remarkable status persistence over many generations. Looking at people born 1780-1929, for example, across 5 generations, we see the pattern in figure 1 in terms of occupational status by surname type.

The highest wealth group shows high occupational status relative to average status for those born 1780-1809 (where the overall scale is 0-100). That status regresses towards the mean over generations, but slowly, ever so slowly. Four generations later, the great-great-grandchildren still on average have high status jobs. At the implied correlation of status across generations, 0.83, it will take another three to five generations for the descendants of this group to become average. Similarly, the lowest wealth group had not yet attained

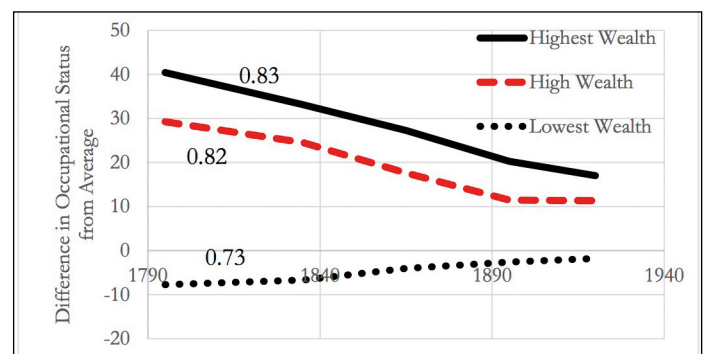


Figure 1: Deviation in Average Occupational Status by Surname Group, Births 1780-1929



full average occupational status for those born 1900-29. So social status can endure for as many as ten generations.

Notice in the figure also that the rate of social mobility displayed by the rare surnames is unaffected by the major social changes that took place between 1780 and 1930: the Industrial Revolution, the emancipation of women, the spread of the political franchise and the arrival of universal education.

Those interested in the use of surnames to measure social mobility in various societies will find much more on this in our book *'The Son Also Rises: Surnames and the History of Social Mobility (2014)'*.

The source of the strong intergenerational persistence is, however, a mystery. The major possible transmitters are family cultures and environments, family social networks, family wealth, and genetic transmission.

## Families of England Project

Our current project, Families of England, is designed to answer this question of transmission. Using initial National Science Foundation funding from the USA we have assembled a database with details on the lineages of 70,000 people born in England 1750-2005. For each person in the lineage we aim to gather multiple measures of their social outcomes: wealth at death, house value, educational status, occupational status, and whether they were at work aged 11-20.

With this database we can establish the pattern of correlations in status across family members of various degrees of relationship: parent to child, grandparent to child, cousins, second cousins, third cousins.

Different modes of status transmission will produce different patterns of correlation. For example, if genetic transmission dominates, then the correlation between relatives will depend only on genetic distance.

Figure 2 shows the pattern of correlations for wealth between relatives arranged by genetic distance, using our current database which has 70,000 persons. This fits surprisingly well with the genetic predictions. Great-grandsons and cousins have very different family connections, but are equivalently connected genetically. As seen they have almost identical wealth correlations.

Note also here again the strong persistence of status. People have significant correlations in wealth, education and occupational status even with their third cousins, people they have likely never met.

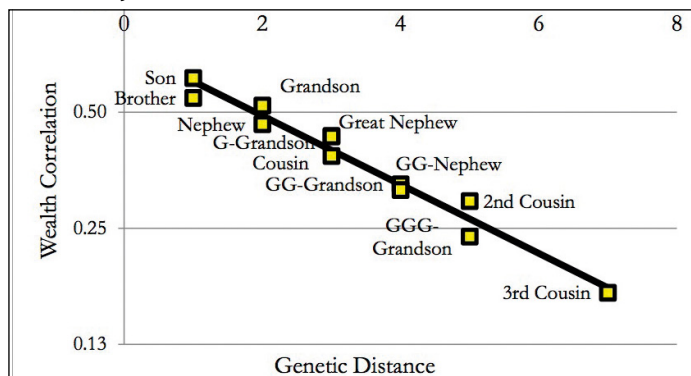


Figure 2: Wealth at Death Correlations and Genetic Distance, England births 1780-1929

However, interesting as the current results are, we aim to greatly expand the size of the database. This will allow us to answer a whole range of questions about transmission of family characteristics across generations. We believe with the help of Guild members we can develop a high quality database of 200,000-300,000 linked individuals across 7 generations.

If we can expand the database we will get ever more precise estimates of the various correlations between relatives illustrated in figure 2 for wealth. With such accurately measured correlations we can test various theories of status transmission. We can also estimate whether the great social and institutional innovations of the last 200 years had any effects on rates of social mobility.

Again with a larger database we can look at whether relatives such as grandparents and aunts and uncles play any role in child outcomes. Always with our data you get a better prediction of child outcomes, even controlling for parents, by looking at the status of grandparents and uncles and aunts. Some grandparents, however, are dead at the time of a child's birth, others are alive but live at some distance. Are such dead or remote relatives as predictive of child outcomes as those with actual social connections to children? Are the children of fathers who died in WWI disadvantaged relative to those with fathers who fought but survived?

We can also look at a host of other interesting issues. What was the effect of family size and birth order on outcomes, for marriages before 1880 when family size seems to have been a random variable? As the north of England declined economically after 1914 did it disadvantage you to be born in the north? Was there an advantage to being born in London? Are your life chances affected by the age of your parents at your birth? What was the relative reproductive success in the long run of high and low status families? How assortative was marriage in different epochs in terms of the social status of bride and groom?

This expanded database would be a unique resource for studying long run mobility because in no society other than England is it possible to trace family connections and social outcomes such as wealth at death so far back into the early nineteenth and even the eighteenth century.

## Request for Help

We are thus appealing to members of the Guild for them to share their research results with us for the purposes of the Families of England project. Just looking at the genealogies displayed on members' registered websites we see studies of extraordinary care, depth and detail that would be of enormous help. Most convenient for us is to receive these results as an Excel, Access or a Gedcom file (or indeed any standard format).

We are also interested in including descendants of English families who migrated to other countries, so even if most of the holders of the name you research are outside England, the data is valuable.

For research purposes we plan to trace the status also of at least a sample of people who are still living through birth and marriage certificates. We guarantee we will never share with others, or make publicly available, information on living individuals. Thus if you can share with us Gedcom files that

include all descendants, including the living, that is of great benefit.

More information about the project can be found at <http://familiesofengland.com/>. We will provide regular updates for contributors on the progress of the project on that web page.

Information about us and our other research can be found on our web pages. Clark - <http://faculty.econ.ucdavis.edu/faculty/gclark/>. Cummins - <http://www.neilcummins.com/>. Our e-mail addresses are [gclark@ucdavis.edu](mailto:gclark@ucdavis.edu) and [neilcummins@gmail.com](mailto:neilcummins@gmail.com) ■



Dilke House in Malet Street, London. Another surname in our database showing persistently high status from the eighteenth century to the present

*Image courtesy of Gregory Clark*



Alan Rusbridger, former Editor in Chief of The Guardian, but great-great-grandson of a wealthy land steward John Rusbridger (1791-1850), showing again the surprising continuity of social status across many generations.

*Image courtesy of Alessio Jacona (Wikipedia Commons)*



## The Name Nephi: Of Middle-Eastern, American or British Origin?

by Jill Morgan (Member 7501)

**A**lthough the Guild's work focuses primarily on surnames, I have recently become interested in a particular first name - to the extent that I have pursued it through a wide variety of online databases over the past months. I believe this name, in mid- to late nineteenth century Britain was indicative of a particular religious denomination - namely the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, then often referred to as Mormonites.

Nephi is a name of middle-eastern origin, and to be found in both Hebrew and ancient Egyptian forms. It is also the name of one of the authors of the Book of Mormon, which Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) regard as a companion book of scripture to the Bible. So in the same way that other nineteenth century Christians chose to name their sons and daughters after their biblical favourites (Daniel, Rebecca, Amos, Samuel, Elizabeth, etc.) their Mormonite peers began to adopt Book of Mormon names such as Nephi.

In the findmypast databases of census and other vital records in the UK, the name Nephi occurs only once before 1800, but from 1840 to 1900 there are more than 300 instances of the name (under a variety of spellings) in England and Wales.

Some interesting difficulties arose in tracking these Nephi's through the different records databases. As expected I couldn't always find UK deaths to correspond with the births - although more of that later. But I had not expected to find deaths with no corresponding births. I identified 292 Nephi births, but there were an additional 11 Nephi's in the GRO death indexes for whom no birth entry appears to exist. These died between 1844 and 1859, with no age given in the

indexes of that era, and could of course challenge my theory that the Nephi's were all children of Mormon families. They could have been born before Mormon missionaries arrived in the UK, which coincidentally was also the year in which civil registration began. I of course prefer to see the absence of the birth entries as being due to the fact that registration of births took time to establish, and was voluntary on the part of parents until 1874 - but am willing to acknowledge this as bias! Two more Nephi entries were found in christening records, with no corresponding GRO birth entry, one a christening of a child in 1882 and the other Nephi the father of a child christened in 1890.

The table below shows the number of occurrences in each of the decades from 1840 to 1900. As the table shows, there was a huge spike in occurrences in the 1850s, with a much lower number each decade thereafter.

Decade	Number of Births
1840 - 1849	58
1850 - 1859	118
1860 - 1869	42
1870 - 1879	25
1880 - 1889	16
1890 - 1900	33
Total	292

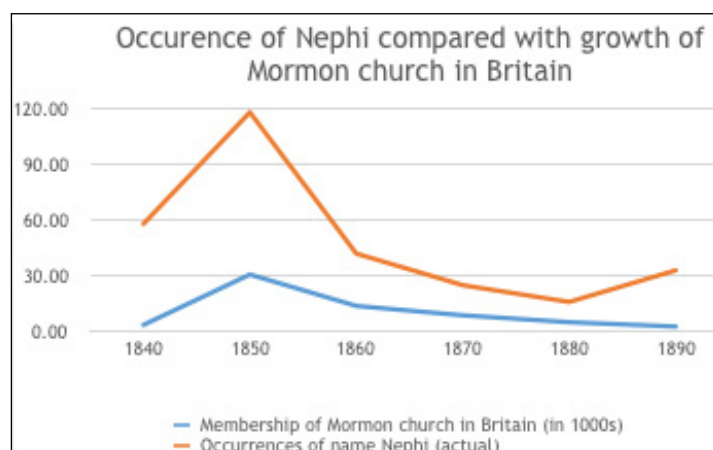
This pattern reflects the missionary efforts and growth in membership of the LDS church in Britain. Latter-Day Saint



missionaries first arrived in Liverpool in 1837 from America, where the church had had its origins in 1830. Preston (Lancs) was the first place of preaching and convert baptisms, with the missionaries moving south into Herefordshire soon afterwards, and into North Wales by 1840. By 1841 there were baptisms taking place in Monmouthshire, and in Glamorganshire by 1843. With the arrival in 1845 of Welshman Dan Jones, who wrote and translated church publications into Welsh, the numbers of baptisms increased exponentially in Wales.

Mormon Membership in Britain 1840-1900	
1840	3,626
1850	30,747
1860	13,853
1870	8,804
1880	5,112
1890	2,770
1900	4,183

The graph shows the growth of the LDS church in Britain between 1840 and 1900, which the occurrence of the name Nephi mirrors remarkably closely.



Interestingly, in 1850 more than half of the membership of the LDS church was in Britain, not America. But by 1860, membership in Britain had reduced significantly, due to the approach of the church and its early missionaries to not only 'gathering to Zion' - to the eastern United States initially but from 1847 to the Salt Lake Valley in the Rocky Mountains. As early as 1846 an estimated five thousand converts had left Britain. And in February 1849 the Cambrian newspaper reported:

### Emigration to California. The Latter Day Saints

*On Tuesday last Swansea was quite enlivened in consequence of the arrival of several wagons loaded with luggage, attended by some scores of the "bold peasantry" of Carmarthenshire, and almost an equal number of the inhabitants of Merthyr and the surrounding district, together with their families. The formidable party were nearly all Latter Day Saints and came to this town for the purpose of proceeding to Liverpool in the Troubadour steamer, where a ship is in readiness to transport them next week to the glittering regions of California.*

*This goodly company is under the command of a popular saint known as Captain Dan Jones, a hardy traveller, and a brother of the well known John Jones, Llangollen. He arrived in the town on Tuesday evening and seems to enjoy the respect and confidence of his faithful band. He entered the town amidst the gaze of hundreds of spectators and in the evening he delivered his valedictory address at the Trades Hall to a numerous audience the majority of whom were led by curiosity to hear his doctrines, which are quite novel in this town.*

*Amongst the group were many substantial farmers from the neighbourhoods of Brechfa and Llanybydder and although they were well to do they disposed of their possessions to get to California, their New Jerusalem, where their fanaticism teaches them to believe they will escape from the general destruction and conflagration that is shortly to envelop this earth.*

*It is due to them, however, to state that they are far from being smitten by that mania for gold the discovery of which has imparted to the modern El Dorado such notoriety of late. They seem animated only with the most devout feelings and aspirations which seem to flow from no other sources than a sincere belief that the end of the world is at hand and that their Great Captain of Salvation is soon to visit his bobl yn ngwlad y Saint [people in the land of the Saints].*

In 1854, Samuel W. Richards, then president of the Mormon church in Britain, and 'authorised agent and passage broker,' reported to the House of Commons Select Committee on Emigrant Ships that some 2,700 Mormons had emigrated from Liverpool that year alone, many of them assisted by the church's Perpetual Emigration Fund (PEF). This was an important consideration when tracking Nephi deaths.

The Nephi's identified from UK records were found in 35 different counties, but the four counties with the highest frequency were - perhaps unsurprisingly - the heavily industrial and densely populated counties of Glamorgan (29 occurrences), Lancashire (53), Monmouthshire (20) and Staffordshire (28). Lancashire accounts for seventeen percent of the occurrences overall - although to put this in context, even here the average is only about one per year, as compared with the most popular boys' names of the time - for example, William, for which there were apparently 55,000 in 1900 alone. A small difficulty which arose when trying to sort these Nephi's was the lack of consistency in places of birth as stated on the different census records, so where no birth entry has been found there may be some small inaccuracies in the numbers assigned to each county of birth.

As Lancashire was the county with the most Nephi births (53), I looked more closely at some of the individuals with this name. All of the Nephi's identified had surnames which would be considered British or European in origin, rather than middle-eastern. They include the following:

Armistead	Hinchy	Nuttall
Bank(s)	Holden	Parsons
Barker	Holt	Pickup
Barlow	Houghton	Ray or Wray

Brunker	Howarth	Robinson
Chappell	Howcroft	Rutherford
Cherry	Jackson	Saunders
Corbridge	Jones	Schofield
Cowell	Kelly	Stell
Crawshaw	Lemon or Lemmon	Straw
Dearden/Duredon/ Dierdan	Lever	Taberner
Dewsnup	Maymon	Turner
Gardner	McCleery	Westwood
Garnor	McKee	Whitehead
Gledhill	Mills	Worthington
Green	Molyneux	

Birth registered: March qtr 1852, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire (GRO index).

Emigrated: July 1853 (arriving in the Salt Lake valley in October 1853) with some seventy other individuals in the John Brown Company from Keokuk, Iowa. In the group were his parents, Martha Whitworth Scholfield, age thirty-one, and his father Thomas Jackson Schofield, age twenty-nine (Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel database).

Lived/Worked: (findmypast) 1880 US census - Nephi, Utah as a farm hand; 1900 US census - Union Co, Oregon as a farmer; 1910 US census - Sharp, Nevada as a Stockman on a sheep ranch;



Died: 1 January 1926 in Provo, Utah (familysearch.org)

Buried: 5 January 1926, Vine Bluff cemetery, Nephi, Juab County,

Utah (findagrave.com/ billiongraves.com)

A full life history written by his grand-daughter can also be found on familysearch.org, showing that he was a man of great energy and ambition. From his early years of considerable hardship as a child of a 'pioneer' family, he moved on to owning a freight company, and farming cattle and sheep. He bought properties variously in Utah and Oregon, invested in commodities, and appears to have been very hardworking and successful.

These are just a selection of findings from my research into Nephi's in nineteenth century England and Wales, and are based simply on internet searches, with their inherent shortcomings and challenges, although many of the entries seen were digital images of primary sources. The name Nephi continues to appear in census and other vital records in the UK. In our increasingly diverse society, many are now linked to middle-eastern surnames. However, in nineteenth century Britain if you come across a Nephi, the chances are that he or his family will have some connection with the Mormonites or Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. ■

Jill can be contacted at [jill.morgan@one-name.org](mailto:jill.morgan@one-name.org)

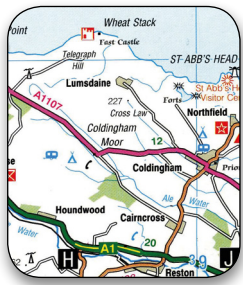
As this next table shows, my research thus far has found that 22 (41.5%) of the 53 Nephi's were born and died in Lancashire, the majority as adults. Although the Mormon church actively encouraged emigration, not all members chose to emigrate, and of course some may have ceased to engage actively with the faith, so that only their name remained as evidence of their affiliation with the Mormon church. Twelve of the 53 Nephi's (22.6%) were born in Lancashire but can be found subsequently living in the USA - the majority in what is now the state of Utah, with many of them emigrating as young children with their parents and siblings. For almost a third of these Lancashire-born Nephi's I have not (yet!) been able to find a date and place of death.

Nephi's in Lancashire (53)	No.
Documented as born and died in Lancashire	
Age 14+	8
Age <14	14
Died Lancs, birth date/place unknown	3
Born Lancs but death information not found	16
Born Lancs but lived/died in USA	12

One Lancashire-born Nephi with a particularly distinctive name, and therefore more easily tracked, was Nephi Whitworth Scholfield who was not only born a Nephi but also died in a place called Nephi in central Utah. These are some basic facts of his life and the databases where the information was found.







# The Lumsden DNA Project

by Archie Lumsden (Member 3964)

The Scottish surname of Lumsden, with its variants of Lumsdaine, Lumsdon and Lumisden, is not one of the most common names in Great Britain. The 1881 census shows approximately 3000 examples, with about 2000 in Scotland and the remainder spread over the rest of the country. In Scotland the main areas for Lumsdens are Fife, Aberdeenshire and Edinburgh, with many in the capital having been born in the other two areas. There are probably more Lumsdens in the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand now than in Scotland.

The surname originates from the name of an estate in Berwickshire, just north of Coldingham, visible at the top of the OS map in the image above. The first record of this estate is found in a charter of 1095, held in the Durham Cathedral Archives. Edgar, second son of Malcolm Canmore, defeated his uncle Donald Bane and was proclaimed King of Scots. In recognition of his victory Edgar gifted the estate of Lumsdaine, together with other estates in the area, to St Cuthbert's Church in Durham. Only a modern farmhouse stands on the site, no remains exist of the early Lumsdaines.

The actual origin of the name is uncertain. It seems to be a prefix of a personal name followed by the common suffix, den, daine or dale, usually meaning a small valley with water. My personal favourite is based on the fact that the old Scots name for the bird known as the Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*) is Lumme. The area around Lumsdaine was very wet, (shown on old maps as Lumsdaine Moss), and these birds may have come ashore to breed in the many freshwater pools of the estate.

The priory at Coldingham rented out these lands, and by 1166 the tenants are being referred to as "de Lumsdaine". There are many references to this family in the following centuries in documents of the time, usually as witnesses to land transfers. At some time the estate was sold by the church and divided into a Wester Lumsdaine and Easter or Greater Lumsdaine.

Unfortunately it is not possible from the records to establish a definite family tree for this time, but as land usually passed down the senior male line, we can be fairly sure that the descendants of the original tenants, still named de Lumsdaine, were on these lands in the fourteenth century.

However, in the Ragman Roll of 1296 we have the appearance of Adam de Lumsdaine of that ilk (i.e. of Lumsdaine and head of the family), his son, Roger de Lumsdaine and Roger de Wester Lumsdaine. Perusal of these records show that the majority of signatories are either referred to by their estates or by their occupation, the use of surnames as we know them being still unusual in Scotland at that time.

In 1329, following the Wars of Independence, Gilbert de Lumsdaine, (eldest son of Adam de Lumsdaine) is granted the lands of Blanerne, near Duns in Berwickshire, by John Stewart, Earl of Angus, Lord of Bonkyle. This was part of the redistribution

of land in Scotland after Robert Bruce became King, supporters of the Bruce gaining land removed from opponents. Gilbert fought with Edward Bruce in the Western Isles.

The family moved their seat to Blanerne but retained the original lands of Lumsdaine.

From this period we can trace a definite family line to the present day. Armorial bearings from 1542 to 1663 show the family referred to as Lumsdaine or "of Blanerne". The family held the original lands of Lumsdaine and the Blanerne lands until the 1920s.

From the senior Blanerne line are descended the Lumsdaines of Airdrie, Innergellie, Rennyhill, Strathtyrum and Lathallan in Fife. Innergellie was held by the family until the 1960s. The Berwick and Fife families tend to use the variant of Lumsdaine.

From Gilbert's younger brother, Thomas, are descended the Lumsden families of Cushnie, Clova, Pitcaple, Balhelvie, Balmedie and Tillycairn in Aberdeenshire. Pitcaple is still in the family. The Aberdeenshire families invariably use the variant of Lumsden.

We are fortunate that we have many present descendants of both these lines, and are confident of the paper record of the family.

The full genealogical history of both these families is given in "*Beware in Tyme*" and "*The Lumsdens of the North*" by Archie Lumsden.

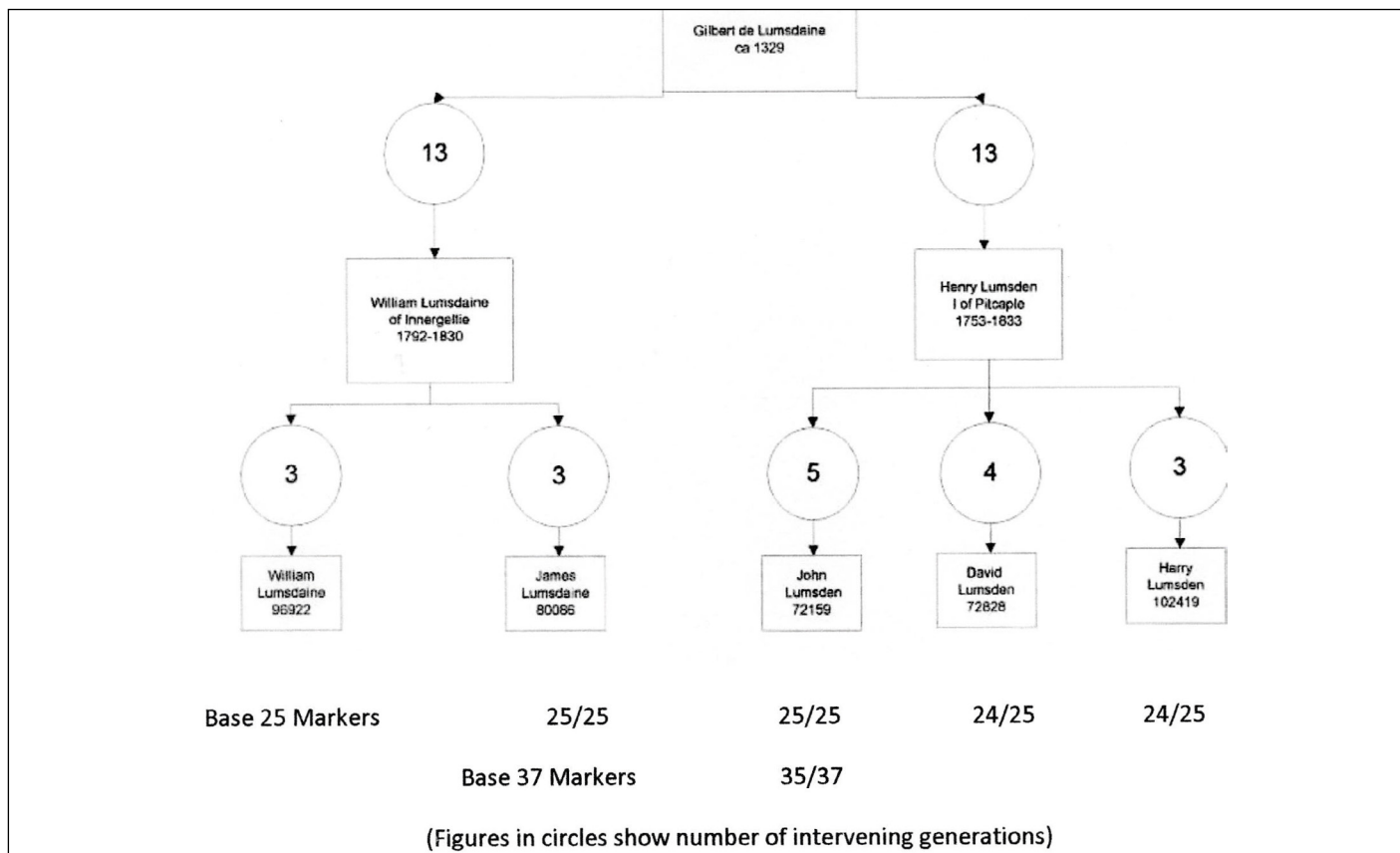
The Lumsden DNA project was started in the USA by Lumsdens there trying to research their links with Scotland.

When I took over as administrator, it was evident that it was important to try to obtain the DNA of some of the descendants of the "original" family.

It was decided at the time to make a 25 marker test the standard. Many members have since increased their tests to 37, 67 and even 111 markers. Although this analysis has relied on the 25 marker test, further tests have only reinforced the original findings.

We were fortunate to be able to test five members of the historic family, two from the descendants of Gilbert and three descendants of Thomas.

These results show that even after a separation of twenty generations, the descendants of Gilbert and Thomas have a close match and a common ancestor. This confirmed the paper record from the fourteenth century. The results also show that the Lumsdaines or Lumsdens of this line are haplogroup R1b (R-P25), descendants of the original people who populated the British Isles after the last Ice Age, about 14,000 years ago.



A total of forty other Lumsdens, Lumsdaines and Lumsdons have also tested and joined the project.

In order to avoid this article being full of hundreds of numbers, anyone interested in the actual test figures is asked to look at the public website at [www.familytreedna.com/public/lumsden/](http://www.familytreedna.com/public/lumsden/)

From DNA tests we were able to differentiate four groupings, with seven subgroups.

**Group 1a (R-P25)** of five members is the known paper record descendants of Gilbert and Thomas. The spread of results ranges from 25/25 to 24/25.

**Group 1b (R-P25)** of thirteen members is those who have a DNA close connection to Group 1a, but not a paper record. In fact none of them is related in their recent (paper record) history. They all have a Scottish history, mainly from Fife, the Lothians and Aberdeenshire. The spread of DNA results ranges from 23/25 to 21/25.

This subgroup also contains a member with a surname of Layton, whose DNA is obviously Lumsden. This raises the whole subject of surname changes. Apart from the generally quoted example of the non-parental event, one example in my knowledge in recent times is that of war widows with children remarrying and the children from the first marriage adopting the surname of their stepfather to avoid confusion. Unfortunately I have no background information on Scott Layton, so cannot determine the case here, but there is certainly a Lumsden in his male ancestry.

**Group 1c (R-P25)** is a set of six members, all related by paper records and who have a close DNA relationship with the previous two groups. They live in the USA and can trace their ancestry back to a George Lumsden who was living in Virginia in 1763.

They have never been able to establish a Scottish ancestor, but the DNA results indicate a relationship with the "historic" Lumsdens. DNA ranges from 21/25 to 20/25.

**Group 2a (R-M269)** is again a family group of three, living in the USA, and tracing their history to a John Lumsden, born about 1730 and by 1750 living in Virginia with his wife and children. One member of this group invested a great deal of time and effort in trying to establish a paper connection to the Aberdeenshire historic Lumsdens. There was a member of this family in exile in Virginia, captured at Preston after the 1715 uprising in Scotland but the DNA shows that there cannot be such a connection. It is so different from the previous groups, although again R1b, that there cannot be a relationship in the last 20,000 years. There is only a difference of one marker across this group.

**Group 2b (R-269)** is a set of seven members, related by DNA to the previous subgroup. Not related on paper to one another, they show an ancestry from Aberdeenshire and southern Ireland, some moving later to Canada. There is a three marker difference over this group.

Group 2 members must have had a common ancestor, but lost in the time before paper records.

**Group 3** consists of seven members, not related to one another and whose DNA varied widely, one even having a haplogroup of I2b. The DNA is not in any way similar to the previous two main groups, and does not indicate a common ancestor, either in the group or to other groups.

**Group 4 (I-M253)** is a set of seven members, including myself, with no paper relationship, but with a closely related DNA. In this case the haplogroup is I1a, indicating a Scandinavian ancestry. All have a paper record in Fife or its neighbours. There



can be no possible blood relationship between this group and any of the previous groups in the last 20,000 years. There is a two marker difference across this group.

This raises the complicated problem of how surnames were inherited and adopted. As indicated earlier, surnames were not common in Scotland until the fourteenth century and for the “common” folk, probably much later. This gives ample opportunity for surnames to be used that were not that of the original blood relations. So we can have persons named Lumsden who have a different DNA and persons with a non-Lumsden surname with Lumsden DNA.

My great-great grandfather is named in the church entry for his first child in Abdie, Fife in 1783, as David Lumsdale. This is a surname I come across in early census and church records, but which has now completely disappeared. I have never come across a living Lumsdale. Even a Google search finds only two cases, an abandoned mill village in Derby and a dance studio in Newcastle!

On the birth of his subsequent children over the next nine years, in the same Church Record, the surname is given as Lumisdale, Lumisden and Lumsden, the form which remains in the family to this day. I presume all Lumsdales have become Lumsden. Lumisden is very rare to-day.

I also have a case of a branch of my family that migrated from Fife to Durham and in the 1881 census are named Lumsdon, which is a variant very local to North-east England. However when members later emigrated to Australia, they became Lumsdens again.

The project is still continuing, but the results so far show that the majority of members tested are descended from one of three ancestors, who have no blood relationship in recent times. A large percentage tested are descended from the “historic” family. There are many Lumsdens who have adopted or inherited the surname without the DNA, but this is also the case in many other family DNA projects. Because of the competitively late adoption of surnames in the British Isles, it is doubtful if we can ever find a surname with a single unique ancestor.

As the named Guild member for the name of Lumsden I have written two books on the genealogical history of the “historic” Lumsdens. As Sennachie (historian) for the Chief of Lumsden I am responsible for maintaining the family records and I hold a database of over 14,000 Lumsdens and their relatives, arranged in families. I am also the editor of the Bulletin which is sent out twice a year to House of Lumsden members. The Association organises a Lumsden Gathering, held every three years. I have also produced a CD with a compilation of all Lumsden Arms known to the Lyon Office in Scotland and in pre-1672 armorial documents. I reply to all queries, from all over the world, to those seeking help on Lumsden matters.

I wish to thank those Guild members who take the time and effort to send me details of Lumsdens they come across. ■

Archie is studying the surname Lumsden with variants Lumisden, Lumsdaine, Lumsdale, Lumsdon and can be contacted at [lumsden@one-name.org](mailto:lumsden@one-name.org)



## GRO Indexes

by W. Paul Featherstone (Member 2627)

From a suggestion on the web forum, the committee felt that we might have some influence on the organisation responsible for the new indexes to correct the ages of death that are obviously errors, giving the ages as years when they should be months or maybe even days.

I would also like to think that reporting the errors could be made a lot easier than having to type in all the details again, when they were available on the search page and it should be easy to transfer the details to the error reporting page.

However, we need some indication of numbers. I am presuming that you as members are reporting the errors? I know that I have not reported all of mine mainly due to how long it takes to do so.

We would also like to involve the Federation of Family History Societies. This is not a small problem, as there must be thousands of deaths where the child died within a year of being born. From a count on FreeBMD of those that had an age recorded of zero from 1866 to 1900 I have 485 records and that is just my primary research name. If you add on those that took

place before 1866 where it is not possible to know without a link being established to a birth, I could possibly have about the same number again.

I have kept note of a couple of my own errors to see if the changes promised have taken place; two months have passed and the errors are still present.

Can you give me a rough approximation of your numbers as I suspect like me, you have not kept a note of actual numbers you have either had or reported? A simple exercise of a count via Free BMD would highlight the problem we are having.

I also have at least one when the entry is missing; again the entry has not been added.

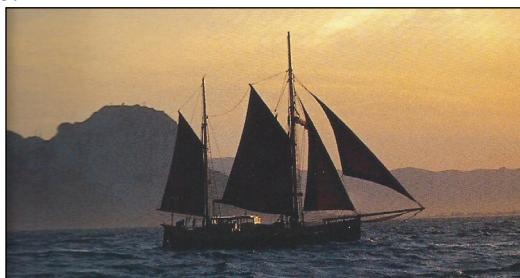
Please email me [featherstone@one-name.org](mailto:featherstone@one-name.org) with the numbers found via a FreeBMD count, and an estimate you have of those missing. ■



# A Visit to Gibraltar

by Anthony John Mingay (Member 1985)

Many years ago my step son operated a business called 'Dolphin Safari' using Gibraltar as his base. This involved taking paying passengers out and about the Bay of Gibraltar on his boat, the 'Fortuna', in order to see the various Dolphins in the Bay. In turn it meant many happy visits to Gibraltar and equally many free trips for myself and my wife.



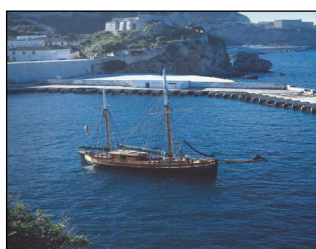
Fortuna under sail with Gibraltar in the background.  
A refurbished 1902 Norwegian two mast ketch

*Image courtesy of Anthony J Mingay*

However every now and then the 'freebies' were put ashore so that there would be more room for the paying Dolphin watchers. One day it was obvious that the bookings for the following day were heavy and so I did not mind being ashore as I had found out that the Garrison Library was open to the public on that day.

## The Garrison Library

This library was the brainchild of a Colonel John Drinkwater, who had run out of reading material during the Great Siege of Gibraltar (1779 to 1783) and was determined not to do so again. In 1804 the Garrison Library building was completed and soon became the hub of the social life for the Army and Naval personnel and the civil administrators of those times. It now houses a fine collection of rare books which many say cannot be rivalled. Next door are the offices of the Gibraltar Times which is said to be the second oldest English newspaper, founded in 1801, (The Times being the first). This paper was the first to print (25 October 1805) the news of the result of the Battle of Trafalgar and the death of Lord Nelson on 22 October 1805. It may not be generally known but it was to Rosia Bay, Gibraltar that the body of Lord Nelson was taken, said to be in a barrel of rum, after his death aboard HMS Victory.



Fortuna in Rosia Bay

*Image courtesy of Anthony J Mingay*

To describe all the facilities and books that were available is far beyond the space of this article but it was like walking back 150 years. Such were the age of the bookcases and shelving, the workmanship and quality that it left one spellbound. Because of it being a military establishment

it was kept in an immaculate condition, all ship shape and Bristol fashion, the honey glow of the floor and the depth of shine just breath taking.

Another unique thing about the Library is the fact that it



A section of the bookcases

*Image courtesy of Anthony J Mingay*

possesses an extensive range of Army, Navy and Royal Air Force lists, the former being the object of my visit in the first place. I had never seen these lists before and it was a delight to see how much detail they contained.

## The Royal Navy Lists

In general the Navy Lists are issued twice each year, each showing the order of seniority of each of the Officer ranks within the Royal Navy in their turn, starting with Admirals through

Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants, Masters, Surgeons to Purser. Against each name is a date, this being the date upon which that person was raised to that rank. To the Navy these dates were of prime importance for they indicated who had the right to take over charge in the case of the demise of the current head. It should be also noted that these Lists contain various other items of value, like current rates of pay of each rank, the medals obtained by each ship and an obituary section. Fortunately for Family Historians there are alphabetical lists of the names, hence making life so much easier to find a particular name; in my case it was William James Mingay. An example of what was found is that in the 1821 lists, W.J.Mingay, 2 October 1817, Commander, ship 102. This meant his rank was that of Commander, granted to him on the date given and by going to the 'ship' list, ship 102 is said to be the 'HMS Camelon' (sic) a 10 gunned sloop stationed at Portsmouth.

Furthermore by referring to the 'ship list', it also lists the main officers and for "ship 102" shows it was commanded by Captain W.J.Mingay, 1 October 1818. Hence he has now been promoted to the rank of Captain, with Lieutenants B.M. Testing (14 April 1819), Charles Whitman (3 October 1818), Surgeon J.Loudon (2 October 1818) & Purser Thomas Allen (1 October 1818).



On returning home the data that had been collected was married up with what was already known, the result was the summary of the career and of his personal life.

### Admiral William James Mingay, R.N.

This gentleman was born at Thetford, Norfolk, England on 20 January 1784, being baptised on 27 October 1785 at St. Mary, Thetford. He was the eldest son of William Robert Mingay, surgeon and his wife Mary (née Harvey); James Mingay, KC being his uncle and a sponsor at his baptism. It is said that at about the age of twenty he married Cornelia Meurer (born c.1799 in Leicester?) at Penang, Straits Settlement (believed now to be Malaysia). They had two children: a son Parker Fuller Mingay born c.1817 at Thetford and a daughter Cornelia Ann M. Mingay, born c.1821 at Beacondale, Norfolk (NB in 1881 census she is stated to be sixty-four years old hence born c.1817). He died 30 November 1865 at 'Hyperion Cottage', Rosherville<sup>1</sup> now a suburb of Gravesend, Kent and was buried in Gravesend Cemetery<sup>2</sup>.

Whilst William James Mingay's career, spanning from Midshipman to Admiral, never reached the acclamation of the public and country as did Lord Nelson (both Norfolk born), he still had his own list of creditable exploits. He is said to have been a midshipman on board 'HMS Magnificent' having 74 guns and Captained by W. H. Jarvis, when the ship was wrecked near Brest, France on 25 March 1804. On 6 July 1805 he was nominated a Sub-Lieutenant and was appointed to 'HMS Belligerent', 64 guns, under Captain the Hon. George Byng (later to become Viscount Torrington), under whose command he served on shore with Naval Brigade at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. After this we lose sight of him until his appointment, on 6 March 1816<sup>3</sup> as a first Lieutenant of 'HMS Eridamus', a 36 gun Frigate, under the command of Captain William King. One piece of his career was reported in the 'Ipswich Journal' dated 2 April 1817 which stated he was the nephew of the late Counsellor James Mingay and was appointed first Lieutenant of the "Royal George" Yacht being fitted out at Deptford for the reception of the Prince Regent.

Another source reported that he was the senior Lieutenant of the 'Royal George' Yacht bearing the the Royal Standard during the present majesty's (King George IV) aquatic excursions in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth<sup>4</sup>. Navy Lists<sup>5</sup> quote the Captain of the 'Royal George' to be Captain Sir Edward Berry (4 September 1815) with Lieutenants W.J.Mingay and Hon. W. Waldegrave (21 July 1817).

In the book by Lockhart, "*Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.*", Edinburgh edition 1902, referring to the King's arrival at Leith, Scotland in the 'Royal George' related "*that on receiving the Poet on the quarterdeck, His Majesty called for a bottle of Highland whiskey, and having drunk his health in the national liquor, Sir Walter desired a glass to be filled for him and after draining his bumper made a request that the King bestow on him the glass out of which his Majesty had just drunk his health; and this was granted, the vessel was immediately wrapped up he (Sir Walter) carefully deposited in what he conceived to be the safest part of his dress; so he returned with it to Castle Street.*" Nothing is related in the above book of its presentation back to the King, but on his return in the Royal Yacht His Majesty gave to Captain W.J.Mingay the 'toddy cup' presented to him in Scotland by Sir Walter Scott. It was of cut glass engraved with the Scotch Thistle. Subsequently it was stated by the Admiral's daughter,

Cornelia Ann to have been passed on to William Robert Mingay, in 1889, the eldest nephew of the Admiral, who in turn gave it to his son Herve Mingay of St. Paul, Minnesota, USA. However, a descendant of this family (Trevor Herve Mingay) has no recollection of seeing the glass, so be on the

look out for such a glass - it just might be the one with such provenance.



Captain William Mingay R.N.

A portrait (on ivory) by  
George Lethbridge Saunders  
1807-1863

Image courtesy of Anthony J Mingay

Returning to his career William James Mingay was assigned on 2 October 1817 to be the Commander of the 10 gunned Sloop "HMS Camelion" stationed at Portsmouth. Within the 1821 Royal Naval Lists they state he was a Captain of that vessel being made-up to that rank on 1 October 1818, the other officers on board as mentioned earlier. Later on 29 January 1822 he is Commissioned to be a Post Captain but no ship is named, but on 22 July 1824 he was appointed to the "Romney"

a 50 gun armed Flute at Chatham, Kent. This was followed on 8 January 1825 by the captaincy of the 'Hyperion' 42 gun Frigate at Newhaven (on blockade duty). This appointment lasted until 1831 (note, he might have named his house in Rosherville after this ship). Between 1831 and 1851 he is still a Captain but without a ship, presumably behind a desk in the Admiralty or elsewhere, then in 1852 (1 October) he becomes a Rear Admiral of the White. 1854 sees him as a Rear Admiral of the Blue and on 4 November 1857 is a Vice Admiral of the White<sup>5</sup>. This rank/office is held until 1859. Further entries in the Royal Navy Lists show him to be an Admiral but on Reserve and half pay and the final entry is on 20 December 1865 which is his obituary. ■

### Notes:-

<sup>1</sup> The area known as Rosherville lay between the river front (Thames) and London Road and between the towns of Northfleet and Gravesend, Kent, once a centre for high class residential development but never reached its full potential.

<sup>2</sup> Taken from 'Modern English Biography', Boase.

<sup>3</sup> All dates after names are the date of appointment to the stated Rank and are taken from the Royal Navy Lists from 1815 to 1865 which were in the Garrison Library, Gibraltar.

<sup>4</sup> An extract from Marshalls' Royal Naval Biography, Vol. VI, supplement part III & IV, pages 379, (1829)

<sup>5</sup> For more information about the Ranks in the Royal Navy before 1864 try [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_Navy\\_officer\\_rank\\_insignia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Navy_officer_rank_insignia)

Note:- The above article first appeared in "Suffolk Roots" under the title "Phoenix Tales No.13" written by myself, but has since been amended by the Author.

Anthony is studying the surname Mingay with variants Mingaye, Mingey, Minghii, Mingy, Myngaye and can be contacted at [mingay@one-name.org](mailto:mingay@one-name.org)



## Book Review - ANSTEY: Our True Surname Origin and Shared Medieval Ancestry By G.M. Anstey and T.J. Anstey

by Gary M. Anstey (Member 7086)

In our January-March 2017 Journal (Volume 12 Issue 9) Gary wrote an article 'A Computer Model for Estimating Surname Population Numbers' which subsequently sparked interest among fellow members. This was an extract from his forthcoming book which has now been published. Since publication in March 2017, it was ranked #6,946 in Amazon UK (out of a few million books) and also for another (very brief) moment it was the #1 New Release in Genealogy. I asked Gary if he would kindly review his book for the journal. He has also generously decided that all proceeds from the sale of his book are to be donated to the Guild of One-Name Studies charity so please have a look at the links at the end of the article. - Editor.

At first glance, 'ANSTEY: Our True Surname Origin and Shared Medieval Ancestry' might seem to be a genealogical study of such an extraordinarily specialised topic that it could only possibly be of relevance and interest to the most narrow of audiences.

However, that is not the case; there is much in this book to appeal to even those with zero interest in the surname 'Anstey'! Any One-Namer who has ever contemplated expanding their surname study into the medieval period before the introduction of parish registers in the sixteenth century will find the comprehensive summary and analysis of available medieval resources in Appendix Two at the back of this book worth the price alone!

The book is co-authored and that in itself provides an extra layer of interest to any One-Namers with broad genealogical interests, because the co-authors lived a hundred years apart in time from each other! The 'first' author, T.J. Anstey, conducted copious quantities of high quality 'Anstey' genealogical research in the years between 1905 and 1914 before he tragically perished on 5 October 1915 in the trenches at Gallipoli, Turkey during World War One, at the tender age of thirty-one.

Most of his research however survived the journey to the twenty-first century intact and was advanced further in the Internet Age by the 'second' author, his great grand nephew G.M. Anstey (GOONS member 7086). The research and findings within this book therefore provide a fascinating mixture and comparison of old and new genealogical thinking and sources, and many examples of T.J. Anstey's early 1900s research, letters, analyses and conclusions can be found scattered throughout the three hundred or so pages.

On the back cover, the co-authors state in a rather tongue-in-cheek fashion that the book is:

*Designed to appeal to both the casual reader and the ardent genealogical enthusiast, two alternative titles could plausibly be:*

*"Your 'great x 30' Grandfather Owned a Medieval Castle" (if an Anstey appears anywhere in your family tree) or*

*"Researching in Medieval Times: Focusing (far too much) on ANSTEY as a Case Study" (if you are interested in what can be learnt about medieval ancestors from the extraordinary array of available medieval documentation).*

It is the second 'alternative title' that may pique the interest of One-Namers, because this book could genuinely be considered to be a road-map and step-by-step guide of how to go about researching a surname in medieval times. It also serves as a fascinating example of just how much can be pieced together of a medieval pedigree through a diligent and rigorous analysis of surname appearances in available medieval documentation.

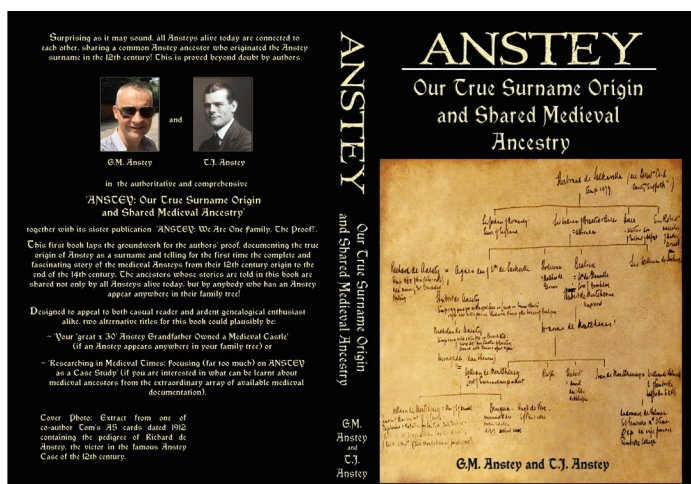
Even though the book itself reads very easily as the true story of the medieval Ansteys from their twelfth century origin through to about 1375, the facts of the story are at all times backed up with source citations, explanations and author thoughts in the extensive footnotes at the bottom of each page. This can add an extra dimension of interest to the One-Namer who might be more intrigued as to how the story was researched, connected together and proved, rather than the end product 'facts' themselves. Of course the footnotes are also extremely useful to any potential researcher wishing to advance the work in the future.

There are multiple themes running through this book. Of course the most obvious is the story of the medieval Ansteys, revealed for the first time, which should certainly appeal to many casual readers. However there are also other major genealogical topics explored concurrently, which will probably be of much more interest to One-Namers; one of which for example being that the authors have discovered and proved through their research that the traditionally accepted theory as to the origin of the surname 'Anstey' as described in almost all 'Surname Origin' reference books is completely wrong.

The authors go into great detail explaining why this traditionally accepted origin theory cannot be correct, even going as far as analysing the flawed reasoning behind the erroneous original conclusion. Then in Chapter One, they lay out very clearly the actual twelfth century origin of 'Anstey' which, once read in conjunction with the footnotes detailing and explaining the medieval research sources and reasoning, is quite obviously correct.

On that note, the authors further speculate that in fact many currently accepted surname origin theories as laid out in traditional genealogical reference books are almost certainly incorrect. Given that many of these books contain origin





medieval Ansteys which amassed great riches but became Anstey-extinct in 1225.

Chapter Four provides a thorough analysis of the village and manor of Anstey in Hertfordshire (from where the surname Anstey hails) during medieval times. The authors' findings regarding the medieval Anstey family have enabled them to advance existing knowledge of all the medieval infrastructures within Anstey in Hertfordshire, including for the first time being able to document the full chronology of Anstey Castle, the home of the earliest medieval Ansteys.

Chapters Five to Seven focus on the branch of John de Anstey, the younger son of Hubert 'the Anstey patriarch', the branch to which all Ansteys (and registered variants Anstee, Ansty and Anstie) alive today belong (therefore John is the 'great x 29' grandfather of co-author G.M. Anstey). This medieval Anstey branch has never previously been documented and was completely unknown until now.

Once again, even the neutral One-Namer should find much of interest in these later chapters in terms of how the authors have managed to piece together a very detailed story of this branch from an extraordinary array of medieval sources. What makes these chapters in particular even more intriguing to One-Namers is that the branch sat well below the level of gentry in medieval society; yet they still appeared very frequently in medieval documentation, allowing the authors to be very confident in the accuracy of the story as told (as evidenced by the copious footnotes and source citations).

Chapter Eight, the final chapter, provides a useful summary of where the authors are heading in their second book ('ANSTEY: We Are One Family. The Proof!') in terms of their proof that all Ansteys form one comprehensive pedigree. There is also a fascinating analysis of medieval Anstey population numbers and their geographical distribution in the fourteenth century both before and after the Black Death, by reference to medieval resources such as the Hundred Rolls, Poll Tax Returns and Lay Subsidy Rolls.

The three appendices at the back of the book should especially appeal to those of a serious genealogical bent. Appendix One details the authors' research attempts at connecting Hubert de Anstey 'the Anstey patriarch' to his Norman ancestors in France in the years before the Norman Invasion of 1066. We have already mentioned that Appendix Two contains a thorough analysis of currently available medieval resources for genealogical study, and finally Appendix Three, entitled 'Notes For Medieval Anstey Researchers', though focusing primarily on 'Anstey', analyses in-depth the type of problems which will be encountered whilst researching any surname in medieval times, with case studies on how specific problems can be and have been overcome during the research for this book.

All in all, there is surely something for everybody in this genealogical gem of a book and, frankly speaking, if you are still reading this review at this point then buy the book; you won't regret it! ■

Gary is studying the surname Anstey with variants Anstee, Anstie, Ansty and can be contacted at [anstey@one-name.org](mailto:anstey@one-name.org)

theories for tens of thousands of surnames, the researchers at the time could not possibly have spent more than a handful of hours on each surname. The authors of 'ANSTEY: Our True Surname Origin and Shared Medieval Ancestry' on the other hand have between them spent many thousands of hours researching just one surname!

Another theme running through this book is that it forms part one of a rather ambitious two-part 'proof' that all Ansteys are connected to each other and form one comprehensive pedigree. Although the authors state that the meat of the proof will be found in the second book ('ANSTEY: We Are One Family. The Proof!'), publication of which is envisaged in 2018 or 2019), they outline their entire proof methodology in great detail in this first book; the step-by-step guide as to how they intend to prove their claims of Anstey connectedness is applicable and relevant to all surnames with a suspected single origin. Once again this could prove of great interest to One-Namers considering attempting a similar endeavour.

So to the specifics of the book itself, and of course for anybody with an interest in genealogy who also has an Anstey appear anywhere in their ancestral tree, the contents within the pages should provide them with many hours of fascinating reading. Even though one branch of the medieval Ansteys has always been known to some degree because of a very famous twelfth century legal case known as 'The Anstey Case', the overwhelming bulk of research in this book is original and the authors' findings have never before been published.

Chapter One documents the life and ancestry of Hubert de Anstey 'the Anstey patriarch', the twelfth century originator of the 'Anstey' surname (and the 'great x 30' grandfather of co-author G.M. Anstey), as well as proving the true origin of Anstey as a surname.

Chapter Two gives a very brief summary of 'The Anstey Case' of the twelfth century; this is the only part of the medieval Anstey story that is already relatively well-known. The authors add little to that story, though there is some interesting early twentieth century correspondence between author T.J. Anstey and fellow Anstey enthusiasts contained within this chapter which shed light on the genealogical sources available to researchers in the early 1900s.

Chapter Three documents the branch descendent from Richard de Anstey (victor in the above 'Anstey Case'), the elder son of Hubert 'the Anstey patriarch'; a sub-branch of the



# Advanced Y-DNA Testing for the Acree One-Name Study

by Charles Acree (Member 6198)

**T**he Acree One-Name Study that I administer is closely associated with the Acree Surname DNA Project that I initiated a decade ago, which compares men's Y-chromosome ("Y-DNA") test results to validate patrilineal research and advance our understanding of the history and geographic distribution of our family name.

During the past two years, our project has been replacing conventional Short Tandem Repeat ("Y-STR") Y-DNA testing with Single Nucleotide Polymorphism ("Y-SNP") testing for most of our comparative efforts. This transition has greatly reduced the cost of testing after recovering an acceptable initial investment. Equally important, it has eliminated ambiguity in our comparisons.

DNA surname projects have customarily employed Y-SNPs merely to assign participants to ancient patrilineal haplogroups that Y-SNPs define and further into subclades forming hierarchical trees having branches that extend into the classical era, with speculative centuries and locations of origin. The advent of next-generation-sequencing ("NGS") technology a few years ago has brought radical change. It has resulted in the discovery of thousands of these randomly-occurring mutations, metaphorical twigs that originated in medieval and modern times - within the past few centuries, our researched lineages, and even our own births.

This deluge has made Y-SNPs genealogically relevant. A persistent disadvantage of Y-STR testing has been that it requires laborious comparisons of lengthy strings of differing marker totals (called "haplotypes") that can be indeterminate, even when a maximum number of markers are compared at substantial cost. Y-SNP testing, in dramatic contrast, permits unambiguous comparison of sequential, cumulative mutations. It is definitive, overruling any apparent Y-STR-based contradictions that may arise.

## The Acree DNA Project

During the past ten years, our project, which now tests primarily at the Family Tree DNA (FTDNA) firm, has found that most Acrees living in the U.S. descend from the same immigrant to Colonial Virginia that I do and that nearly all the rest descend from a contemporary immigrant to Maryland. We have been unable to identify the European parents of these two progenitors, but family lore and Y-SNP testing indicate that both were descendants of families who lived in the English-Scottish border area. Our name clearly had multiple origins in the U.K., with numerous spelling variations, as surnames evolved centuries ago. Surprisingly, Y-SNP testing has revealed that the most recent common ancestor ("MRCA") of our two major progenitors lived in pre-historic times in central Europe, before the British Isles were significantly populated.

This article focuses on our primary progenitor, William Acree (c.1710-c.1767) of Hanover County, Virginia, who spelled his name with a single "e" and had five sons - William Jr., John Sr. (my ancestor), Abraham, Joshua, and Isaac. Y-STR testing has confirmed that forty-five of our current seventy-five participants descend from his sons as "Virginia Acrees." We all share the same haplotype, with insignificant differences.

## Early Y-SNP Testing

For several years, our project knew little about our pre-historic haplogroups and the Y-SNPs that define them. FTDNA predicted that we belong to M269, a massive subclade of R1b, the most common haplogroup in western Europe. Some of us learned from basic testing that we belong to its descending subclade Z159, and that the series of numerous Y-SNPs that we have accumulated through the millennia has proceeded through these prominent Y-SNPs:

M269 > L11 > U106 > L48 > L47 > Z159

In 2014 I took the "Chromo2" Y-SNP panel test offered by the BritainsDNA firm, with another Virginia Acree and a non-Acree acquaintance who evidenced a reasonably-close Y-STR match with us that didn't quite meet FTDNA's marker thresholds at any level. We learned that I and the other Acree possessed the relatively new-found Y-SNP S6915, believed to have originated over two thousand years ago, while the non-Acree did not. We added it to our series:

M269 >>>>> Z159 > S6915

It was the first Y-SNP that clearly differentiated Virginia Acrees from a nearly-matching non-Acree. To achieve further separation, we needed to find pertinent Y-SNPs that descend from S6915, but none yet appeared in established trees. Panels such as those offered by BritainsDNA and FTDNA are capable only of identifying Y-SNPs that originated long ago and are consequently shared by numerous living men. We wanted to take advantage of NGS technology, which can identify Y-SNPs born more recently and are thus less frequently shared. We selected FTDNA's new "Big-Y" test for this purpose.

We perceived that it was important to compare the new Y-SNPs we hoped to discover with those of a non-Acree whose Y-STR results matched Virginia Acrees more closely, but not too close. A man with the surname Brown fit that requirement quite well. He had joined our project as a result of sharing our distinguishing haplotype, with differences that fell barely within FTDNA's thresholds at 37, 67, and 111 markers at genetic distances of 2, 5, and 8 respectively. In pursuit of mutual goals, Brown and I agreed to take the Big-Y test together.



## Big-Y Test Results

When it posted our Big-Y results in early 2015, FTDNA unsurprisingly identified Brown as my closest match and me as his. It displayed a list of Y-SNPs for each of us that included “known Y-SNPs”, meaning those that are widely shared by others and already appear in its growing haplogroup tree. Additionally, it displayed a far shorter list of “novel variants” for each of us, which did not appear in its tree. Comparative lists displayed novel variants that we shared, those that were unique to me, and those that were unique to Brown.

At the time, FTDNA considered S6915 to be “novel”, rather than “known”. Heeding advice from volunteer administrators of the FTDNA-sponsored U106 haplogroup project that I had joined, I forwarded my raw test results to them for more penetrating analysis and sent those results also to the Full Genome Corporation (FGC) for additional analysis.

These independent analyses refined FTDNA’s posted results by identifying Y-SNPs that were truly new (originating after S6915) and dismissed low-quality Y-SNPs that were of questionable stability or independent testability.

They clarified that, beyond S6915, our Big-Y tests added to our series eleven Y-SNPs, of unknown order, that Brown and I share:

M269 >>>>> Z159 > S6915 > 11 shared Y-SNPs with Brown

More tellingly, they clarified that the tests identified three new Y-SNPs for me and two for Brown.

## Subsequent YSEQ Testing

Now that we had isolated three mutations that differentiated Virginia Acree from a closely matching non-Acree, we could test further for them at the YSEQ firm, which offers individual Y-SNP testing at little cost. YSEQ named the three A2154, A2155, and A2156 (without implying order), using its “A” prefix. I convinced a half-dozen Virginia Acree who had already confirmed their lineages through Y-STR testing to test additionally at YSEQ for possession of these Y-SNPs on behalf of our project. Since then, another half-dozen Virginia Acree have tested there, further validating our initial findings and saving money.

When tested for A2156, all Virginia Acree have been found positive for it, indicating that it was the first Y-SNP to originate following the birth of the unknown Acree/Brown MRCA. In view of the generality that the Big-Y finds a new Y-SNP, on average, every four generations within a lineage, A2156 must have originated in William Acree himself or in one of his near-term patrilineal ancestors. It could therefore be used to confirm his descendants, satisfying our goal of developing an alternative to Y-STR testing. Our Virginia-Acree Y-SNP series became:

M269 >>>>> Z159 > S6915 > 11 shared Y-SNPs with Brown > A2156

When tested for A2155, only descendants of William’s son, John Sr. (my 4x great-grandfather) have been found positive for it. It could therefore be used to confirm descendants in his branch. It must have originated precisely in John Sr.’s own birth because John Sr.’s descendants outside of my line

lack it. The more restrictive Y-SNP series for his descendants is:

M269 >>>>> Z159 > S6915 > 11 shared Y-SNPs with Brown > A2156 > A2155

When tested for A2154, only I and a first cousin have been found positive for it, indicating that it must have originated in our mutual grandfather or in an earlier member of our line born after John Sr. (More than one Y-SNP can occur in the same individual, but that happens rarely.) A2154 will be found only in my grandfather’s descendants. Our more exclusive Y-SNP series is:

M269 >>>>> Z159 > S6915 > 11 shared Y-SNPs with Brown > A2156 > A2155 > A2154

## Further Testing

Following this gratifying success, we attempted to find a Y-SNP that would differentiate descendants of William Jr., who heads a Virginia Acree branch larger than that of his brother, John Sr. One of my seventh cousins who descends from him took the Big-Y test and we tested other descendants for the two Y-SNPs discovered. This time we were not so fortunate. It turned out that both of his new Y-SNPs originated in my seventh cousin’s line after William Jr.’s birth, no identifying Y-SNP having been born in William Jr. himself.

We did succeed further, however, in isolating two Y-SNPs for which descendants of our second major Acree progenitor, who immigrated to Colonial Maryland, can henceforth test to verify descent from him. Two Y-SNPs are required in this case because we do not yet know which of them performs differentiation. We accomplished this with the serious disadvantage of having a far smaller matching group to test, consisting of only four descendants. Yet, it validated our methodology. If a new project participant does not know which of the two Acree progenitors was his, he can find out by testing inexpensively for these two Y-SNPs and for A2156.

Our strategy can be used by any ONS having an associated Y-DNA surname study at FTDNA. It is first essential to find two men who barely match each other in their Y-STR comparisons - one who descends from an outstanding progenitor and the other, presumably with a different surname, who does not. They must take Big-Y tests to isolate Y-SNPs that the first possesses but the second lacks. Other descendants of the progenitor can then test for possession of the new-found Y-SNPs to identify those that are genealogically relevant and therefore capable of verifying descent. Independent analysis by administrators of the relevant haplogroup project and/or FGC may be needed, but FTDNA has been continually improving its own Big-Y matching capabilities. ■

Charles is studying the surname Acree with variants Acree, Acreea, Acreey, Akree, Akrie and can be contacted at [acree@one-name.org](mailto:acree@one-name.org)

### Are you ready for DNA?

Simply write to Susan Meates at [dna@one-name.org](mailto:dna@one-name.org). You will receive a complete setup project, that you can modify, along with an easy to follow 20-step Getting Started email and a sample recruiting email and letter.



# Down in the Depths: Keith Percy explores Lloyds Bank Archives

by Keith Percy (Member 1032)

**T**he firm of Taylors & Lloyds opened as a private bank at Dale End in Birmingham, in June 1765, when the population of Birmingham was 25,000. It was founded by John Taylor, Sampson Lloyd and their two sons, each putting up £2000 capital. Taylor was a Unitarian and a cabinet maker, Lloyd a Quaker and iron founder. The bank operated from this single office for nearly 100 years, during which Birmingham became a powerhouse of the Industrial Revolution, and was known as the 'workshop of the world'.

The association with the Taylor family ended in 1852, when the firm's name was changed to Lloyds & Company. New legislation, coupled with a need for increased capital, led Lloyds to convert from a private bank to a joint-stock company in 1865, becoming Lloyds Banking Company Limited. Rapid expansion followed, through the opening of branches and the take over of private banks in the Birmingham Area. For example, the Cherry Street bank in Birmingham was taken over in 1865 and became the Colmore Row branch of Lloyds.

It was not until 1884 that Lloyds moved into banking in London, when it absorbed the Lombard Street bank of Barnetts, Hoares & Co., who were using the black horse symbol, which is first known to have hung above the shop of Humphrey Stocks, a Lombard Street goldsmith, in 1677.

My interest was in pursuit of a one-name study of Whitehouse, a surname particularly prevalent in the West Midlands, and I wanted to concentrate on the nineteenth century there. Archivist, Karen Sampson, advised me to study the private memoranda books or managers' diaries, which are mostly indexed and contain notes made by branch managers after meeting customers. She gave me the following list:

- Birmingham Colmore Row: 1865-1928
- Birmingham Great Hampton St: 1873-1925
- Birmingham High St: 1880-1907
- Birmingham New St: 1886-1913
- Birmingham Temple Row: 1865-1925
- Dudley: 1879-1937
- Oldbury: 1885-1935
- Smethwick: 1876-1935
- West Bromwich: 1883-1908.

The Archives are located near London's Victoria Station. Research is by appointment only, arrangeable with Karen Sampson (020 7012 9252; [Karen.Sampson@lloydsbanking.com](mailto:Karen.Sampson@lloydsbanking.com)).

References are required. They are not manned every day, so the exact address is disclosed only when an appointment is booked. On entering the building, the first thing that struck me was that these Archives are not mentioned in the list of firms occupying the various floors. I was surprised to be told that Peter Judge would be coming up to meet me. Down the stairs, along several corridors, was the windowless search room, which has space for only two researchers. However, so long as one does not suffer from claustrophobia, it is comfortable enough and there is the reassuring presence of the supervisor, close at hand. In the adjacent closed access storage area, in which temperature and humidity are controlled, the bank's records occupy some 1800 metres of shelving. Following the take-over of HBOS, there is another archive in Edinburgh which is even bigger.

In a pilot study, I read the early private memoranda books of Dudley, West Bromwich and Smethwick, finding a total of twelve Whitehouse people in the entries, two of whom I linked to families for which I already had a tree. They were all in business and all required loans from the bank. While many of the records were of overdraft limits and guarantees provided by third parties, they contained some interesting comments such as "Respectable", "Touchy", "I believe there is money in the family" and, of a builder, "I believe JW is solvent, but great care required as just now he is very tight having locked up all his capital in buildings." One account that I noticed in passing was for James Smith, a brick dealer in Handsworth: "Failed several times. Blackguard. Closed without loss".

Some of the Whitehouse accounts were converted into executorship ones, thus enabling me to locate a probate record, useful in identification.

The archives also contain much other material, including staff registers, arranged by branch, staff magazines, photographs and bank notes from banks taken over.

My conclusion is that the memo. books might be worth a look for a one-name study or if one's ancestor was known to be a businessman in the West Midlands. ■

*Editor* - Keith informs me that his Whitehouse one-name study is now unregistered. He is no longer answering enquiries from the general public, only from his existing correspondents. This decision was made so that he could focus on archiving his material. Keith can still be contacted at [goodwork@one-name.org](mailto:goodwork@one-name.org)



# Marriage Challenge Update

by Peter Copsey MCG

(Marriage Challenge Coordinator, Member 1522)

I am pleased to announce three new Challenges to begin in the coming months - see table below.

Two fellow members will be visiting the Hampshire Record Office at Winchester to help and support each other as they each do their own Challenge. Having support for a Challenge or to share a Challenge with a friend or another Guild member is a great way to undertake Marriage Challenge, in particular your first Challenge.

The Guild is always looking for Marriage Challengers. If you live fairly close to a County Record Office and can afford to spend some time there to help other Guild members with their one-name studies by finding marriage entries, then becoming a Challenger could be an option. Even if Ancestry, Findmypast or FamilySearch have done some indexing for marriages in a particular county, there is likely to be some parts of that county or some period where a Challenge would be practicable.

Ancestry have recently added Wiltshire to their catalogue of transcribed and indexes marriages. The period ends in 1916, and there is a possibility of Challenges beginning where Ancestry have left off - say 1916 to 1939 or later. Are you able to visit Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre at Chippenham to undertake or help with a Challenge?

I will give advice on what is needed and on any aspect of a Challenge that is concerning you. Most Challengers find a Challenge a rewarding and interesting experience. Why not send me an email to [marriage-challenge@one-name.org](mailto:marriage-challenge@one-name.org) if you think you can contribute.

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 are much preferred, but willing to accept other formats;
- C. Requests sent in any form accepted.

Being a Challenger is rewarding and enjoyable and you will be helping your fellow Guild members with their studies. You can 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](mailto:marriage-challenge@one-name.org) ■

Registration District and Period	Request Deadline	Challenger	Challenger's email	Key (see above)
Kingsclere 1837-1932	16 July 2017	Shirley Foster	<a href="mailto:elwick@one-name.org">elwick@one-name.org</a>	C
Alton 1837-1911	16 July 2017	Sue Grocock	<a href="mailto:tristram@one-name.org">tristram@one-name.org</a>	C
Cranbrook 1837-1939	20 August 2017	Nick Miskin	<a href="mailto:miskin@one-name.org">miskin@one-name.org</a>	B



Photos courtesy of Peter Hagger





# New initiative on searching the Guild Marriage Indexes

by Anne Shankland MCG

(Indexes Administrator, Member 1554)

**T**he Guild Marriage Index (GMI) - for marriages in England and Wales between 1837 and 1945 - is the original Guild Index, dating from the early years of the millennium. The Worldwide Marriage Index (WMI) - for marriages anywhere, anytime - is a much more recent development, aimed at being a Worldwide complement to the GMI but designed along the same lines with the same objectives.

In both cases, the Indexes were designed so that only the second-named party to each marriage could be returned from a search. The concept is that each entry contains a **study name** (the name registered by the contributor and relating to an individual in their one-name study) and a **spouse name** (the name of the person they married, which might be useful to another member). At the time the GMI was being designed, there was concern from some members who felt that their marriage data for their registered **study name** might be “harvested” by other members, and so only the **spouse name** was made available for searching.

While this may have been at the time a reasonable and understandable restriction on these indexes, this designed-in characteristic of the Index has since puzzled many members and has given rise to a deal of confusion. A strict implementation would of course prevent contributors from seeing their own submitted entries, which would obviously be inconvenient. Accordingly, in the current version of the GMI and the WMI I have addressed this by tailoring the search results to the user: a new option allows members to choose to see their own entries when searching for their study name, even though other members would not see these in the search results.

But confusion still remains, and in fact has increased recently - largely in relation to the index entry counts given routinely on a front-page website name search. And this has given rise to further concerns regarding members’ contributions to these Indexes.

For instance, at the end of February a Guild member sent the Webmaster an email with the subject line “Website Problem”, in which he pointed out that the figure given in the “General Search Results” on the Wordpress surname search page was wrong: *“This total is incorrect as it excludes entries that I have submitted!”* The email was passed on to me and I had to explain that this discrepancy was because of this restriction on study name searchability.

I have since had a similar email discussion with the Chairman, Paul Howes, where we discussed at length what should be shown as the index counts on the website surname search page. We agreed on the distinction between the “total count” and the “accessible count” of the index entries:

- *total* count: where the search name appears either as study name or as spouse name
- *accessible* count: where the search name appears as the spouse name.

The problem boils down to the fact that the counts given on the surname-search page give the accessible count - the number of search results that a member would see from a GMI or WMI search on this name - which can puzzle or alarm those members who know they have contributed many more entries than this. On the other hand, if the surname-search page were to show the total count, this would amount to a misrepresentation of our holdings because members would not be able to see these entries via a search.

So there are several aspects to this problem:

- The distinction between the *total* number of entries in the Index, and the *accessible* number of entries in the Index, puzzles many members, especially when they cannot see their own contributions.
- The distinction means that we under-represent the Guild holdings on the public part of the website, by not showing the (often considerable) number of entries contributed by the registrant of the name.
- By not showing these contributions, we risk discouraging or disturbing those members who have made substantial contributions which don’t show up on the surname search; some of these members have assumed that their contributions have been lost or discarded.
- In addition, a very large proportion of the GMI entries originate from Marriage Challenges, where the “contributor” is only the registrant of the name and the actual contribution has been made by someone else, the Challenger. It seems utterly wrong-headed to restrict the availability of this data, freely provided by a volunteer, on the basis of an assumption that the name registrant might not want it shared.

Where a member is concerned about their data being “harvested” by someone else, I have no objection at all to restricting their entries as they would wish. But I am not at all sure that this concern is felt by the majority of Guild members. In the most recent implementation of the GMI, I have offered the users of the Index the opportunity to denote their submitted entries as fully searchable, both for spouse name and study name. Not many members have taken this option as yet, largely I believe because they don’t realise the problem or understand the option they are offered; but once

it has been pointed out to them, almost all have chosen to have all their entries searchable.

This is encouraging, but it is limited by being an opt-in facility which many members are not aware of. Instead, in order to address the problems I have listed above, the Committee have approved an opt-out, where it is assumed that all members are happy to share their data unless they have indicated otherwise.

Let me stress that I do not want to force any Guild member to share their data if they don't wish to. What I do want is some resolution to the problem of having two different counts of index entries, one of which under-represents the members' contributions while the other includes entries which only the

contributor can retrieve. I also want a proper appreciation within the Guild of the contributions from Marriage Challengers, or indeed from any other members who freely collect and provide data for names other than their own. I would like to feel that this data, contributed by members for inclusion in the Indexes, is freely available to all members of the Guild.

So, if you would prefer to keep the restriction on your data, and you do not want all your Index entries to become fully searchable on either name, then let me know ([indexes-admin@one-name.org](mailto:indexes-admin@one-name.org)) as soon as possible and certainly by the end of next month, August 2017. All index entries not covered by a member opt-out by this date will become freely available to all Guild members searching the Indexes. ■



## Special General Meeting

by Paul Howes (Guild Chairman)

**B**elow, I repeat the Secretary's formal announcement of the voting at the Special General Meeting. Before I do that I do just want to say two things. First, I want to thank all the contributors to the debate, which was conducted in a constructive and positive manner. It was obvious to all present that all who contributed, whether for or against the resolutions, care deeply about the Guild. Second, the trustees were all present and listening carefully. Having heard what was said, we will consider the topics covered further at our next meeting. ■

Paul Howes

### Announcement of Results

"Following the Special General Meeting, held on 1st April 2017 at McDonald Botley Park Hotel and Spa Southampton I hereby announce the results of the voting:

#### Resolution 1

Votes cast and Counted 215  
Votes in favour of Resolution 45  
Votes against Resolution 160  
Recorded Abstentions 10  
Spoilt Ballot papers 0  
**Resolution Defeated**

#### Resolution 2

Votes cast and Counted 225  
Votes in favour of Resolution 52  
Votes against Resolution 169  
Recorded Abstentions 4  
Spoilt Ballot papers 1



#### Resolution Defeated

##### Resolution 3

Votes cast and Counted 212  
Votes in favour of Resolution 40  
Votes against Resolution 158  
Recorded Abstentions 14  
Spoilt Ballot papers 1  
**Resolution Defeated**

##### Resolution 4

Votes cast and Counted 211  
Votes in favour of Resolution 62  
Votes against Resolution 142  
Recorded Abstentions 7  
Spoilt Ballot papers 0  
**Resolution Defeated**

##### Resolution 5

Votes cast and Counted 221  
Votes in favour of Resolution 60  
Votes against Resolution 148  
Recorded Abstentions 13  
Spoilt Ballot papers 0  
**Resolution Defeated**





# News from the Guild Website

by Kim Baldacchino  
(Guild Webmaster, Member 5434)



## Recent Additions

Okay, it's high time to let you know who's really making the progress on the website.

Ken and I will continue to plug away at migrating the 'back end' of the system but it's YOU who are making the difference to what our members and the public actually see. We appreciate your efforts greatly and apologies to all those who we haven't mentioned individually.

## Some Little Tips

Did you know that you can add photos of your events or meetings to the website? Check out 'Event Photos' on the 'Events' menu. Nothing fancy yet so just send along the name of your event or gathering, when and where it was and your pics to the webmaster. Try to include a list of short captions for the pictures so members can know who they're looking at. Later we'll give you the ability to add your own photos (we had one attempt at this but it didn't prove useable) but for now, we don't want to miss out on all the happenings that you're so busy with.

## On the Horizon

We really need another person to join us as an assistant webmaster. Ken and I will continue with the migration of legacy code but we need someone to oversee the content of our WordPress website. The many volunteers below are doing

most of the work so a lot of this role is interacting with these folks and those who use our website.

## Who are we looking for?

- Someone who would enjoy interacting with lots of other Guild members about the website.
- Someone with a good basic grasp of HTML and CSS, perhaps learned through blogging, building wiki pages or your own website pages.
- Someone who's got an eye for detail.
- Someone who wants to improve their website skills.
- Someone who has 4-5 hours a week for this role.

It would be nice if you have web design, php, SQL or other development experience but these are not required. We see this as a long-term investment and promise mentoring and tasking appropriate to your skills and interests. Please give it some thought.

As always, if you have any questions or comments, please get in touch at [webmaster@one-name.org](mailto:webmaster@one-name.org). ■

Kim Baldacchino & Ken Mycock







# The Emu Spirit Challenge

by Adèle Emm (Member 3935)

Here's a challenge for GOON members. Both my surname and that of my mother are registered with The Guild of One Name Studies. What's more, three out of four of my grandparents' surnames are registered. Before you cry foul, they're registered with different members: me, Rob Spurrett and longstanding member Gordon Adshead, (3331) who, by the way, is not my relative.

Is this a record? Does anybody out there have a housey housey of registered GOON study grandparents' surnames?



Herbert Spurrett and Elsie  
Adshead, their marriage in 1922  
*Image courtesy of Adèle Emm*

When you've lived with my surname as long as I have, you get used to odd reactions to it. I once had a cheque refused because the recipient said the signature was 'Emu, not Emm'. 'Fair enough,' I replied, 'I won't buy it!' (My handwriting has always been iffy...)

At various Emmposiums I've held since 2008, we Emm(s) bemoan the fact that the immediate response to our surname is 'How do you spell it?'

If my surname were Dee, Gee or Jay nobody would question it so what's the problem? My mother's response, having married into the name, was to reply 'Egg Mother Mother'. Me? I always say very slowly as if talking to a child, 'It's three letters, capital E, M for Mother, M for Mother.' I still get blank faces.

I can understand only too clearly why several of my ancestors resorted to adding an s. For some psychological reason I have been unable to ascertain, Emms is easier to understand. Indeed, my father, grandfather and great grandfather all added the s although it was dropped at my parents' wedding because the vicar refused to marry my father as such because the final s wasn't on his birth certificate.

I insist Emm is not rare. A recent cursory search on 192.com reveals 200 Emm(s). My father enjoyed recounting the tale of how, checking into a Hampshire hotel and commenting his surname was unusual, the landlord disparagingly replied, 'Not here squire. Our barman's called Emm.'

Emms, on the other hand, is positively common especially around Norfolk. Celebrated Emms include Olympic badminton player, Gail; John, a chess grandmaster and another John, a Victorian artist whose paintings I once saw on the Antiques Roadshow. The only celebrated Emm (no s) is Sir Henry Em/Eam, a founder Stranger Knight in the Order of the Garter who died without issue sometime after 1348.

Not one of mine then. I didn't check Emms on 192.com.

As cantankerous as only a teenager can be, I was seventeen when I started researching Emm. Why was I lumbered with such a stupid name? I am now very fond of it (or at least resigned...) This was in the days of the big red tomes in Catherine House.

A week of pulling them off the shelves gave me more than neuralgia - it gave my seventeen-year-old self too many Emm(s) especially when there were a mere five of us in the Greater London Telephone Directory, none of whom my family knew. I now know, courtesy GOONS, who they all were with the added bonus of all being distant relatives.

So what did I do? I chatted to my mother and we decided to research her family instead. Her maiden name was Spurrett and she was bullied at school for being an 'evil spirit.'

If Emm is unusual rather than rare, my mother's maiden name must be at-risk of-dying-out. 192.com, based on the electoral register, reveals just over 100 Spurretts but several listed died some years ago.

To be at risk, there must be fewer than fifty people with the surname and, of course, the danger lies in a high proportion being female therefore likely to marry out. There are other reasons as explained in our own Debbie Kennett's *The Surnames Handbook* (History Press, 2012).

How convenient that my fourth cousin Rob Spurrett is GOONS member 6300. His father remembers the original contact letter my mother wrote to his family probably in the 1970s.

Since Rob joined, I've wondered how many other GOON members have both parents as individual surname studies but it was a chat to our journal editor Jean-Marc Bazzoni at the Who Do You Think You Are Live? exhibition in April that made me issue the challenge to you all.



Sheila née Spurrett circa 1942  
*Image courtesy of Adèle Emm*

Can anyone beat me?

To recap; my grandparents' surnames are Emm, Spurrett, Adshead and, (sadly, the 23<sup>rd</sup> most common surname in the UK) Harris. It'll be a long time before anyone takes that moniker on. ■

Replies to the editor please. Adèle Emm



## In Memory of...

by Julie Goucher (Guild Secretary)

One of the sad tasks as Secretary is sending notes of condolence to the families of deceased members. The names of deceased members are also added into the Chairman's address at conference and we pause for a moment in their memory.

the year leading up to the AGM in April. This list formed part of the Chairman's address at the Southampton Conference.

Please note I have provided the membership number and location of the former member as we have at least one member who is on this list who had an identical name to an existing member. ■

Below is the list of members who have passed away during the last year and whose death we have been notified of in

First name	Surname	Membership Number	Location
Susan	Ashton	1640	Lancashire, England
Harold	Badham	5092	East Yorkshire, England
David	Bailey	5736	Queensland, Australia
Barbara	Bennett	4457	Ontario, Canada
Betty	Choyce-Sheehan	192	Florida, United States
Virginia	Crocker	6899	New South Wales, Australia
Brenda	Davis	2868	Essex, England
Derek	Done	4942	Buckinghamshire, England
Gwendoline M.	Hardwidge	1559	Berkshire, England
Janet	Higman	5178	North Yorkshire, England
Bob A.	Hilbourne	829	Dorset, England
Keith	Jillings	5592	Suffolk, England
Peter W.	Joslin	5402	Lancashire, England
Alan	Kent	2167	West Midlands, England
David	Mowbray	986	Gloucestershire, England
Billy	Normington	4352	Surrey, England
Phil	Palmer	5601	Surrey, England
Norma	Pilbeam	1219	Hampshire, England
Peter	Ridlington	5374	Hampshire, England
John D.	Rosser	4766	North Somerset, England





# What's My Line? Seminar Report

## Leasingham Village Hall, Leasingham

### Saturday 6 May 2017

by Joyce Walmsley (Member 5340)

**W**e take up genealogy, do a rapid scamper through generations of parish records and then pause, review, and begin to see our ancestors as people not just names and dates in a register. What were their homes like? What did they do for a living? I have a particular interest in the last question left over from a previous life so when I saw the "What's My Line?" seminar I booked immediately.

After an introduction by organiser Alan Moorhouse we began with "The Work of a Stonemason" by Paul Ellis. Paul first explained the difference between masons and stone carvers, the former working to templates and measurements, the latter working 'freehand' with artistic licence. Paul is the stone carver at Lincoln Cathedral and his slides showed him to be a man of great talent as well as a good presenter.

In earlier times the master mason had to set out the job, design each part, measure it precisely, employ and pay everyone. Masons marked the stones they cut with a symbol unique to them. This probably related in medieval times to quality control and payment but is still done to maintain the tradition.

A theme of tradition came over strongly here. Stone erodes and much of a mason's work is repairing old and valued buildings like Cathedrals. New stones are carved preserving the designs traditional to the building. Modern 'tweaks' are added with care and respect for the original. Tools and equipment have moved with the times but the ethos remains and our mason ancestors must have felt it too.

Session 2 was entitled "By the Sweat of Thy Brow: learning how our ancestor earned his bread". Presented by Sharon Hintz, recently retired Director of the London Family History Centre, this wide ranging talk demonstrated the need for lateral thinking about occupational data. Some trades required a licence, usually granted by the Quarter Sessions whose records may also cover court cases involving an ancestor's work. Serious cases or those subject to appeal may go to a higher court and be found in TNA's database.

Wills may identify the trade of deceased or beneficiaries, inventories include tools, coroner's records and newspapers report industrial accidents involving an ancestor or death certificates reveal industrial diseases. Manor records may include the names of local tradesmen working on repairs, suppliers of materials or household items etc.

Finally the website of the London Family History Centre has a 'Really useful websites' section which does as promised.

Sharon's talk was followed by an ample and tasty lunch during which there was time to chat and to look at the various displays around the room.

Called back to our seats by Alan we started with "19<sup>th</sup> Century Boom and Bust: trade directories and other sources for business" by Jackie Depelle which was well up to Jackie's usual standard.

Trade directories are an important source for trades and businesses, although since many were commercially produced the absence of an entry does not always mean no business existed. Directories give the name of the business, the address and nature of the business, arranged alphabetically or by trade. Some larger businesses might advertise in the directory and their advert might not be alongside their listed entry.

Directories are usually found in the archives and Jackie pointed out an on-line source at <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/cdm/landingpage/collection/p16445coll4/hd/about.asp> which allows downloading in pdf format.

The professions may also have specialist listings and you may be able to locate business premises in the local Registry of Deeds.

Many trades ran a journal which will tell you about the job and other sources for general information include maps and local authority records and fire insurance records, Try TNA's database both for the name and for the trade.

We then moved on to "Online Occupation Sources and Datasets" by Myko Clelland of Findmypast. Myko took us for a fast and interesting run through the datasets on the website with special attention to those which include occupations. These include Apprenticeship and Guild records, Trades Union records, Freeman registers and Burgess rolls, and many others. The best way to get a full listing is to use the A-Z option but it does run to many, many pages if you are not sure what you are looking for. Slightly shorter is the special collections page which includes British India records and collections based on geography and source, eg Yorkshire, Wales and Manchester among others.

Again use a little lateral thinking; occupations will appear in many of the records produced by the crime and punishment system, by tax records of many varieties, and in the ever increasing number of newspapers on line with Findmypast. These are a prime source for obituaries if your late ancestor was a person of local note. If all else fails Google it!

After tea break our last session was "The Professions of Georgian England" by Dr John Manterfield. Based on research around the Grantham area but equally applicable anywhere this talk focused on the interconnectedness of this stratum of society and on the value of memorials in researching it. The bulk of the Georgian period lies in the eighteenth century

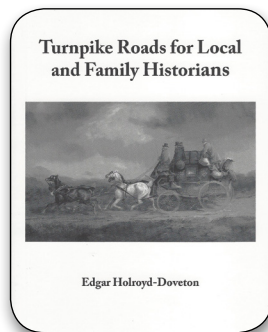


and its three main professions were Medicine, Law, and the Church, followed at some distance by Teaching, Architecture and Surveying. All professions required a greater than average level of education, including Latin, and were attended by a certain 'mystique'. The power of knowledge is great so professionals were influential people and the main three were clearly regarded with the same mix of admiration and resentment as they are now. This was well illustrated by their memorials and by the cartoons which Dr Manterfield showed us.

The sons and daughters of professionals tended to meet socially and then to marry, creating a network based partly on income, but also on education and outlook on the world. These links can be seen on the memorials as well as in the parish records.

The seminar closed on time to warm applause and I left with a long 'to do' list of things to investigate and add to my research.

Joyce is studying the surname Sinderson and can be contacted at [sinderson@one-name.org](mailto:sinderson@one-name.org)



## Book Review: Turnpike Roads for Local and Family Historians by Edgar Holroyd-Doveton

by Malcolm Boyes (Member 368)

**T**he Coaching Age between 1750 and the coming of the railways by 1840 provides a fascinating time for family research. Information is difficult to access as the only easy opportunities are the 1841 and 1851 censuses. An entry for an ostler at one of the coaching inns would be the best indication of someone who could unhitch four steaming horses from a stage coach shafts, put a fresh team into position and have the coach away again in two minutes.

Further research could reveal family members like Norfolk coachman Jack Thorogood, who for two years drove the 120 miles between Norwich and London. Or Bob Pointer who drove stage coaches on the Oxford road from London, occasionally he had an undergraduate on the box beside him learning how to handle four horses and a stage coach.

Winter driving was much more difficult. Captain Malet detailed the snow that swept over the countryside at Christmas 1836. Fourteen mail coaches were abandoned and the guards (who were responsible for the mail) had to take a horse and the mail and continue onward. One guard was found dead in the snow with the mail bags round his neck.

This 122 page paperback book, which is illustrated with ten photographs covering various aspects of the subject, is broken up into bite sized paragraphs and is therefore easy to read. It gives some information on the Roman roads, pilgrimage routes and trade routes for moving cattle and salt around the country. It includes details of how the roads were repaired in medieval times. The earliest turnpike roads were created in 1663 and continued to be built until about the 1830s, when they became less profitable due to the railway expansion, although some turnpikes continued to operate until 1900.

The second half of the book I think would be of more use to the family historian. It details sources for research with web sites. Landed gentry and industrialists were often promoters of the turnpike roads and acted as trustees. To turnpike a road an Act of Parliament was required which may give local details. Turnpike trusts were administered by surveyors, clerks and treasurers. The turnpiked roads were used

by carriers operating nationally and locally supplying villages with goods from the nearby towns. Many families acted as toll keepers living in the toll houses.

The national coaching system operated out of London, in addition to more local coach services carrying passengers between towns and cities. The Mail coaches departed London in the evening and travelled through the night at some ten miles an hour. This required the toll keepers to open the toll gates to allow the mail coach through - they didn't pay a toll - at all hours of the day and night.

There are details of Rev. Sargent who died in a coaching accident at Shelley Bank, Yorkshire. The Rev was interred in the vaults of the Wesleyan Church at Huddersfield. The driver Edward Smith, was committed to York on a charge of manslaughter - unfortunately there is no date in the book for this event.

There are details of maps and suppliers; two pages of 'Useful Websites', which include two references to the Milestone Society and there is a three page bibliography. He includes S. Glover's 1829 directory of Derbyshire as the only directory but I feel he should have included Pigot & Companies 10 volumes on England and Wales originally published between 1828 - 1839; these were reprinted in the 1990's and are more easily accessible.

In conclusion I feel the book would be more useful to the local historian than the family historian but the websites could lead to the discovery of some colourful characters from the coaching era who may have finished up on the later censuses as a mere 'Ag Lab'. ■

Malcolm is studying the surname Boyes with variants Bois, Boise, Boyce, Boys and can be contacted at [boyes@one-name.org](mailto:boyes@one-name.org)





# Regional Representatives

by Julie Goucher (Member 3925)

All Guild members are located within a region, which as you can see is quite an extensive list. Just before conference I reached for my calculator and established that just under 25% of the membership were in regions where there was no regional rep. I emailed those regions and it is quite possible that you remember an email from me. I received many emails, which included several offers for help. We now have reduced those in a region without a rep to around 12.8% of the membership. Every member who resides outside of the UK, including the Channel Islands now has a regional rep. Thank you for those members who stepped forward and thanks to those who wrote emails of appreciation.

We still have some Regional Rep vacancies, which are indicated below. If you are interested in volunteering to be a regional representative, please have a look at the Job Description which can be found in the member's room:

[http://one-name.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/editor\\_uploads/jobdescriptions/JD\\_Regional\\_Rep\\_20150321.pdf](http://one-name.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/editor_uploads/jobdescriptions/JD_Regional_Rep_20150321.pdf)

What is apparent is that there no right or wrong way to be a regional rep. The task is performed depending on how the regional rep wants to, in accordance with the Job description and the requirements of the members within the region. Some of the regions are quite large and there is always scope to tweak the regions. Some members receive a newsletter each month from their RR, others less frequently. Some members receive frequent emails, or perhaps attend meetings or maybe a mixture of all the above!

If you are interested or would like to find out more, then please email me, Julie Goucher at [rep-coordinator@one-name.org](mailto:rep-coordinator@one-name.org)

Australia North & West	Ann Spiro	<a href="mailto:rep-australia-north-west@one-name.org">rep-australia-north-west@one-name.org</a>
Australia NSW & ACT	Karen Rogers	<a href="mailto:rep-australia-nsw-act@one-name.org">rep-australia-nsw-act@one-name.org</a>
Australia QLD	Helen Smith	<a href="mailto:rep-australia-qld@one-name.org">rep-australia-qld@one-name.org</a>
Australia South	Richard Merry	<a href="mailto:rep-australia-south@one-name.org">rep-australia-south@one-name.org</a>
Australia South East	David Evans	<a href="mailto:rep-australia-south-east@one-name.org">rep-australia-south-east@one-name.org</a>
Canada East	Peggy Chapman	<a href="mailto:rep-canada-east@one-name.org">rep-canada-east@one-name.org</a>
Canada West	Jim Benedict	<a href="mailto:rep-canada-west@one-name.org">rep-canada-west@one-name.org</a>
Canada Pacific	M Diane Rogers	<a href="mailto:rep-canada-pacific@one-name.org">rep-canada-pacific@one-name.org</a>
Canada Central	Lynda Chiotti	<a href="mailto:rep-canada-central@one-name.org">rep-canada-central@one-name.org</a>
England - Bedfordshire	Samantha Godley	<a href="mailto:rep-bedfordshire@one-name.org">rep-bedfordshire@one-name.org</a>
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England - Buckinghamshire	Wendy Archer	<a href="mailto:rep-buckinghamshire@one-name.org">rep-buckinghamshire@one-name.org</a>
England - Cambridgeshire	Howard Lavers	<a href="mailto:rep-cambridgeshire@one-name.org">rep-cambridgeshire@one-name.org</a>
England - Cheshire	Gordon Adshead	<a href="mailto:rep-cheshire@one-name.org">rep-cheshire@one-name.org</a>
England - Cornwall	Janet Few	<a href="mailto:rep-cornwall@one-name.org">rep-cornwall@one-name.org</a>
England - Cumbria	VACANT	<a href="mailto:rep-cumbria@one-name.org">rep-cumbria@one-name.org</a>
England - Derbyshire	Peter Church	<a href="mailto:rep-derbyshire@one-name.org">rep-derbyshire@one-name.org</a>
England - Devon North	Chris Braund	<a href="mailto:rep-devon-north@one-name.org">rep-devon-north@one-name.org</a>
England - Devon South	Chris Braund	<a href="mailto:rep-devon-south@one-name.org">rep-devon-south@one-name.org</a>
England - Dorset	Sue Thornton-Grimes	<a href="mailto:rep-dorset@one-name.org">rep-dorset@one-name.org</a>
England - Durham	Martin Watson	<a href="mailto:rep-durham@one-name.org">rep-durham@one-name.org</a>
England - Essex & East London	Penelope Sheffield Sims	<a href="mailto:rep-essex@one-name.org">rep-essex@one-name.org</a>
England - Gloucestershire	Gerald Cooke	<a href="mailto:rep-gloucestershire@one-name.org">rep-gloucestershire@one-name.org</a>
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England - Herefordshire	Polly Rubery	<a href="mailto:rep-herefordshire@one-name.org">rep-herefordshire@one-name.org</a>

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England - Isle of Wight	John Ash	<a href="mailto:rep-iow@one-name.org">rep-iow@one-name.org</a>
England - Kent & South East London	Cliff Kemball	<a href="mailto:rep-kent@one-name.org">rep-kent@one-name.org</a>
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England - Lincolnshire	Jacqueline Reid	<a href="mailto:rep-lincolnshire@one-name.org">rep-lincolnshire@one-name.org</a>
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England - Northamptonshire	Allan Beeby	<a href="mailto:rep-northamptonshire@one-name.org">rep-northamptonshire@one-name.org</a>
England - Northumberland	Julie Goucher	<a href="mailto:rep-northumberland@one-name.org">rep-northumberland@one-name.org</a>
England - Nottinghamshire	VACANT	<a href="mailto:rep-nottinghamshire@one-name.org">rep-nottinghamshire@one-name.org</a>
England - Oxfordshire	Wendy Archer	<a href="mailto:rep-oxfordshire@one-name.org">rep-oxfordshire@one-name.org</a>
England - Shropshire	VACANT	<a href="mailto:rep-shropshire@one-name.org">rep-shropshire@one-name.org</a>
England - Somerset	Pat Adamson	<a href="mailto:rep-somerset@one-name.org">rep-somerset@one-name.org</a>
England - Staffordshire	VACANT	<a href="mailto:rep-staffordshire@one-name.org">rep-staffordshire@one-name.org</a>
England - Suffolk	Ken Finch	<a href="mailto:rep-suffolk@one-name.org">rep-suffolk@one-name.org</a>
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England - Wiltshire	Susan Wynne	<a href="mailto:rep-wiltshire@one-name.org">rep-wiltshire@one-name.org</a>
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England - Yorkshire West	David Burgess	<a href="mailto:rep-yorkshire-west@one-name.org">rep-yorkshire-west@one-name.org</a>
Europe	Alan Scotman	<a href="mailto:rep-europe@one-name.org">rep-europe@one-name.org</a>
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# Forthcoming Seminars

## 11 November 2017 West Country Wanderings

 #GuildWestCountry

The broad spectrum of events in the West Country that led to the movement of people to and from the area will be covered in this seminar. We have four excellent speakers with good local knowledge who will provide interesting insight.

**Venue:** Teign Heritage Centre, 29 French Street, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ14 8ST

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## 24 February 2018 Accidents will Happen

 #GuildAccidents

Accident records and reports are a good source for discovering names and background material for a person in your one-name study. We have gathered some specialists around this field to talk to us about various useful sources.

**Venue:** Abberley Village Hall, Clows Top Rd, Abberley, Worcestershire, WR6 6AZ

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## 12 May 2018 Trade and Industry

 #GuildTrade

This seminar will focus on the history of various trades, especially in the Sunderland area, and the possible sources for employee information. It is anticipated that glass manufacture, shipbuilding and coal mining will feature.

**Venue:** The National Glass Centre, Liberty Way, Sunderland, SR6 0GL

## Catalogues, Collections and ArChives Seminar

Chartham Village Hall,  
Station Road,  
Chartham, Canterbury,  
Kent CT4 7JA

09:30 am for 10:00 am, Saturday 15 July 2017



Chartham Village Hall

### Programme

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 09:30 - 10:00 | Registration and Coffee  |
| 10:00 - 10:10 | Welcome to the Seminar - David Burgess   |
| 10:10 - 11:10 | <i>Church records over the centuries: the collection of Canterbury Cathedral Archives</i> - Cressida Williams (Canterbury Cathedral Archivist) |
| 11:10 - 11:20 | Comfort Break  |
| 11:20 - 12:20 | <i>Using Canterbury's Civic Records to uncover the lives of Late Medieval Townspeople</i> - Dr Sheila Sweetinburgh                             |
| 12:20 - 13:15 | Lunch Break  |
| 13:15 - 14:15 | <i>Probate Records and East Kent's unrivalled Collections</i> - Dr David Wright  |
| 14:15 - 14:25 | Comfort Break  |
| 14:25 - 15:00 | <i>Presenting your Statistics</i> - Dr Nikki Brown   |
| 15:00 - 15:30 | Tea Break  |
| 15:30 - 16:30 | <i>When in Want or Distress: The Records of the Parish Overseer</i> - Peter Ewart  |
| 16:30         | Close of Seminar   |

Seminar cost, including refreshments and buffet lunch, is £20.00. Chartham is four miles from Canterbury and easily reached by train from Canterbury-West or Ashford International. Chartham village hall is a few minutes walk from the station and there is ample car parking.

We would like to ensure that any disabled delegate 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](mailto:seminar-booking@one-name.org).

Bookings close 02 July 2017. All bookings will be confirmed by email, with full joining instructions, on or soon after this date.

For more information look under the Events tab at [www.one-name.org](http://www.one-name.org) or phone the Guild Help Desk Tel: 0800 011 2182



#GuildCanterbury

# Snook One-Name Study

by Philip Snook (Member 7328)



**C**harles Edward Snook (aka Charlie) photographed at my wedding on 10 August 1963 just after his 80<sup>th</sup> birthday, born 6 August 1883 in Salisbury at Spring Place, Endless Street. He left school aged eleven and worked for a coppersmith in Salisbury for some time. Went into footwear retailing working for Oliver's in Gosport and Ryde. Moved to Lincoln in 1910 to manage the shop of F Dunn & Son on the High Bridge. He became a Methodist Local Preacher. Lived at 230 Burton Rd., Lincoln after his marriage to Elizabeth Annie Morey (ex Ryde, IOW) in 1915 but moved to 'Haylands', Macaulay Drive, Lincoln for the rest of his life.



Charles Snook and Elizabeth Morey

*Image courtesy of Philip Snook*

Served in WW1 with local 'volunteers' at a searchlight near Lincoln New Barracks. Elected to Lincoln Council as the second Labour councillor in 1920. Was Mayor in 1927. He was unsuccessful in the General Election 1929

but became a magistrate, JP and an Alderman of the City. He started his own footwear business in Sincil Street, Lincoln in 1930. Served as a 'firewatcher' during WW2 in Lincoln.

After WW2 there were many changes to Lincoln for which as Leader of the council he was responsible.

New buildings and changes to traffic flow by the bridge building over the level crossing in Broadgate - this was opened by the Queen in 1963 with my grandfather playing a significant role in the ceremony. He was honoured later by being made a Freeman of the City.

In one generation the status of the family rose from that of his father (Morgan George Snook) - an employee of the Sewage Dept of Salisbury as a dustbin/refuse collector.

Charlie died suddenly in 1964.

Grandpa (Charlie) was certainly the start of my unfinished research into Family History which I began after early retirement from the Teaching profession in 1992. My two brothers and I persuaded our parents to write as much as they wanted

to about their early lives - up to their marriage in 1938 - very interesting. Our children have appreciated their efforts.

With the forename of Morgan (my father's middle name), it was not a difficult task but time consuming, to reel through records at the LDS Centre in Sheffield - there were quite a few Snooks centred on Fovant and westwards in Wiltshire and so my roots began to grow backwards into the distant past. It was interesting to see that most relatives in my tree were 'Ag Labs' and that they were gradually with the onset of the Industrial Revolution moving towards the 'big city'. My Records start in Wardour/Semley in Wiltshire with unproven links to South Wales coal mines.

It would seem from this work that my original family name did not come from Kent. This is supported by the demographics, I think. You would expect most people nearest the source with a reduction as people moved away to find work.

For 1881, Findmypast (FMP) has 138 records for Snooks in Kent but 428 for Wiltshire, 390 for Somerset and 424 for Hampshire.

For 1939, FMP has 279 in Kent, 207 in Wiltshire, 222 for Somerset and 360 for Hampshire. There are various reasons for differences. e.g., Wiltshire is mainly Agricultural - What is Kent? (It's not all marshes as at Romney) Answering is beyond this short introduction. Kent is the 'Garden of England' - it would be greatly affected by the industrial revolution in the eighteenth century.

H. B. Guppy (another fish) said that he had evidence of the derivation of the Snook name from Sevenoaks (locally pronounced Senoaks) in Kent. Is it?

How about the Old English word that refers to a projection. The Snook nose is said to be a rather obvious projection just like 'The Snook' at Seahouses in Northumberland. This leads to the derogatory habit of thumbing one's nose or 'cocking a snook'. Whatever!

## Fame and Infamy

Apart from my grandfather, there is Alderman Robert Gerard Hill Snook, Freeman of Cardiff and Lord Mayor of Cardiff, 1930 - 31. Anyone know his tree?

Robert Snook was the last highwayman to be hanged - in 1802.

Any more? If so, then do please contact me at: [philip.snook@one-name.org](mailto:philip.snook@one-name.org) ■

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