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# Journal

## of One-Name Studies

The quarterly  
publication of the

**Guild of  
One-Name  
Studies**

<http://one-name.org>

Volume 12 Issue 12 • October-December 2017



All the latest Guild news and updates



# Guild of One-Name Studies

Box G, 14 Charterhouse Buildings  
Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA  
Tel: 0800 011 2182 (UK)  
Tel: 1-800 647 4100 (North America)  
Tel: 1800 305 184 (Australia)

Email: [guild@one-name.org](mailto:guild@one-name.org)  
Website: <http://one-name.org>  
Registered as a charity in England  
and Wales No. 802048

## President

Derek A Palgrave MA MPhil FRHistS FSG MCG

## Vice-Presidents

Howard Benbrook MCG  
Iain Swinnerton TD. DL. JP MCG  
Alec Tritton  
Peter Walker MCG

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postholders, see: <http://one-name.org/about-the-guild/post-holders/> and  
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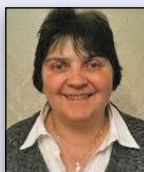
**CHAIRMAN**  
Paul Howes  
106 Auburndale Dr  
Ponte Vedra  
Florida 32081  
USA  
+1 904 342 0881

[chairman@one-name.org](mailto:chairman@one-name.org)



**VICE-CHAIRMAN**  
Stephen Daglish  
Edendale  
113 Stomp Road  
Burnham  
Berkshire  
SL1 7NN UK  
01628 666464

[vice-chairman@one-name.org](mailto:vice-chairman@one-name.org)



**SECRETARY**  
Julie Goucher  
Anglers Rest  
Grove Crescent  
Teignmouth, Devon  
TQ14 9HP UK  
01626 772735

[secretary@one-name.org](mailto:secretary@one-name.org)



**TREASURER**  
Tracy Care  
3 Windsor Gardens  
Herne Bay  
Kent  
CT6 8FE UK  
01227 906099

[treasurer@one-name.org](mailto:treasurer@one-name.org)



**REGISTRAR**  
Susan Hundleby  
The Old Smithy  
1 School Lane  
Lea Marston  
Sutton Coldfield  
B76 0BW UK

[registrar@one-name.org](mailto:registrar@one-name.org)



**EDITOR**  
Jean-Marc Bazzoni  
43 Peake Avenue  
Kirby Cross  
Frinton-on-Sea  
Essex  
C013 0SQ UK

[editor@one-name.org](mailto:editor@one-name.org)



## Guild information

### Our Mission

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

### Regional Representatives

The Guild has Regional Reps in many areas  
around the world. If you are interested in  
becoming one, please contact Regional  
Rep Coordinator Julie Goucher: [rep-coordinator@one-name.org](mailto:rep-coordinator@one-name.org).

### WebForum

The Guild's WebForum is open to any  
member logged into our website. Simply  
click on the word "Forums" in the menu bar  
at the top of the home page.

### Mailing List

This online mailing list is open to any  
member with an email account. To join the  
list, complete the brief form at: <http://one-name.org/rootsweb-mailing-list/>. To  
send a message to the mailing list send it  
*in plain text* to [goons@rootsweb.com](mailto:goons@rootsweb.com).

### Guild Marriage Index

[marriage-index@one-name.org](mailto:marriage-index@one-name.org)

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*The Journal of One-Name Studies is  
published quarterly by the Guild of One-  
Name Studies and printed by Flexpress  
Ltd, 6 Coal Cart Road, Interchange,  
Birstall, Leicester, LE4 3BY.*

ISSN 0262-4842

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Studies 2017

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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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The distribution list for this Journal is based on the information held in the Guild database on the first of the month preceding the issue date.



## From the Committee...

by Julie Goucher, Guild Secretary

For those of us in the Northern Hemisphere summer is almost over and Autumn is just around the corner. Members in the United States have Thanksgiving to look forward to before those of us who celebrate Christmas focus our attentions on that. For me, my attention focuses on my study, several other writing projects and my never ending to do list.

Earlier this year I completed the application for the Members Website Project and spent some time getting the site up and running with some data and have been making monthly updates ever since. I am nowhere near able to say that my material is completely ready to be uploaded to the site, but each day I spend an hour or so adding material to my database & processing material that I have accumulated.

It was recently that two things happened, firstly I completed a course and as part of the learning we created a list of how we describe ourselves, firstly at the beginning and then again at the end with a comparison of the two. On my list, I added "daughter of a migrant". When I shared the list with the rest of the team someone commented that I must have meant immigrant. I replied no. Immigrant surely means that someone leaves point A and goes to point B with the plans of not returning. My Italian family may have meant that at the start, but that is not what happened at all and there has been movement between Sicily and England on my direct line for fifty years.

It was following that, that I revisited my Italian genealogy material and that of my Orlando study. When I looked with fresh eyes I was amazed at what I saw. Nothing especially radical or new, but the details which I had overlooked or had not explored. That of course resulted in another twenty items added to the do list. The second thing that happened is that I began teaching the Pharos Introduction to One-Name Studies course. Each week as the students look at the lessons I too look at the material. Taking what I established about my Italian material that I had overlooked or not explored I address the questions with only my Italian ancestry in mind. I revisit the data as if I was a complete novice. It is easy when we have been long term members and experienced One-Namers that we can overlook

some material. We forget to take stock and perhaps consider old questions with new opportunities, options and material. When did you last take stock of your study? When did you last consider what will happen to your study when you are no longer able to be actively researching or no longer here to do so?

The Guild is I believe a progressive organisation. We take, volunteers allowing, suggestions and make them happen, the Members Website Project is a case in point. I do not think I belong to any other organisation that is as progressive. As an organisation, we strive to spread the word about the concept of One-Name Studies, whether they are English based surnames or those whose foundations lie at the heart of other Countries. The Guild recently attended an event in the United States whose focus was on German ancestry and surnames. Just last month saw a weekend long Guild seminar & retreat in New South Wales Australia and we continue to be talked about in a variety of other ways, from posts on Face Book, genealogy magazines and blogs, not to mention archives and libraries.

We are a successful organisation based upon the work and dedication of our membership, whether the investment is an hour a week or 30 hours a week. Whether that is organising a seminar, or simply sending someone an email drawing attention to a reference to a given surname. Everything, big or small is appreciated.

### Membership Renewals

Subscription payments for the year beginning 1<sup>st</sup> November will soon be due. Included with the Journal is the Renewal Notice with Notes and a Renewal Form (part of the flyer that included the address label). Please treat this as your invoice to pay the coming year's fees. Many of you who pay by standing order increased your SO payment to suit the new fees structure that was introduced last year but unfortunately many of you did not, and the Guild received fees based on the old rates. Will these members please be reminded to increase your SO to £18 (no Register) or £20 (with Register) before payment is made on 1<sup>st</sup> November. Many thanks. ■







# Marriage Challenge Update

by Peter Copsey MCG

(Marriage Challenge Coordinator, Member 1522)

I regret that there are no new Challenges to announce.

As Ancestry and FindmyPast expand their collection of digitised, indexed and searchable parish records, it is becoming more difficult to select a suitable Marriage Challenge. Challenges can be selected for periods when Ancestry's and FindmyPast's marriage records end; but it is better to select a registration district in a county not yet part of the providers' data-sets.

Here is what I believe are the substantial post-1837 Anglican marriage record collections online (register entries viewable unless stated otherwise)

Ancestry - Birmingham, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Lancashire, Liverpool, London Metropolitan Archive area, Manchester, Norfolk, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Somerset, Surrey, Warwickshire, West Yorkshire, Wiltshire.

FindmyPast - Cheshire, Derbyshire (transcription only), Devon (some images), Hertfordshire, Lincolnshire, Devon (some images), Staffordshire, Shropshire, Wales, Westminster, Yorkshire Digital (transcription only).

Essex Record Office - Essex (not indexed)

Medway CityArc - Medway area (not indexed)

Online Parish Clerks - Cornwall (no images), other counties (limited collection).

If you live near a Record Office for a county not listed above, there is an opportunity to help your fellow Guild members by performing a marriage challenge. For example, if you live near the East Sussex Record Office, Brighton, a Marriage Challenge for Lewes Registration District would be very welcome. If you live near the Cumbria Archive and Local Studies Centre at Whitehaven, a Marriage Challenge for Cockermouth Registration District would be excellent.

Please examine the list above and see which counties have no records online; check the map and listing on the Marriage Challenge webpages to see which challenges have not been performed in the past. Can you 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. ■

## Gathering Study Details through Surveys

A post on the Suggestion Board proposed a survey on the geographic diversity of registered studies. A group of members has since developed this idea to explore a number of aspects of Guild studies through a series of short surveys to be conducted in the period leading to the Guild 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations in 2019.

Studies registered with the Guild vary enormously - by size of study, geography and approach. Our members also have a wide variety of skills and knowledge based on their studies and their own research. The surveys will help us to gather a picture of the diversity of our studies and the expertise of our members.

We hope that members will be interested in participating in these surveys, which should not take more than a few minutes to complete. The more members participate, the better the picture will be.

You can complete the survey whether you have one or more registered studies, or none at all. If you are unable to complete the survey online, we can send a paper copy to complete - please call the Guild helpline to request a copy.

### Geographical survey

The first survey looks at the geography of studies. We are interested in gathering input about your studies based on

your research - rather than information published in other sources, such as dictionaries, surname profilers and so on. Does your research verify these other sources or have you found different results? Has anything surprised you?

<http://one-name.org/guild-geographic-survey-2017/>

Initially we have focused at country level - but we recognise that, in some cases, states or provinces or counties can be important and may require different research skills. If this is important in your study, please mention this.

If you have skills in researching in particular countries or areas that are outside of your registered study, you can also show this in your response.

The survey will open on 4 October and remain open for a number of weeks. If you have any questions or comments, please contact Marie Byatt ([pepler@one-name.org](mailto:pepler@one-name.org)).

Results for each survey will be published in future editions of the Journal, and a combined package will be presented to the Committee and membership during 2019. The group is also considering ways to capture this data on an ongoing basis. ■

Marie Byatt (Member 5318)



# DNA for your ONS: Project Management, Part Four

by Susan C. Meates MCG (DNA Advisor, Member 3710)

## Genetic Reports

In the last article in this series, we had moved to the second item in the GAP menu bar, called Genetic Reports, and started to cover the selections available under this menu item.

In this article we will address the reports that related to Y-DNA. The selections are:

- Y-DNA Genetic Distance
- Y-DNA TiP
- Y-DNA Results Classic
- Y-DNA Results Colorized
- Y-DNA Results
- Y-DNA SNP
- Y-DNA Unique Haplotypes

In analyzing and grouping Y-DNA results, looking at the situation with different tools is sometimes helpful.

### Y-DNA Genetic Distance

When you click on Y-DNA Genetic Distance, the first screen will be a listing of all the members in your project who have taken a Y-DNA test. In front of each participant is an arrow slanting up to the left.

To use this report, the first step is to select the number of markers you want for the analysis. The default is 12. Select 37. Next, select one of the participants for whom you want to know the genetic distance he is from the others in the project. Click on the arrow in front of the participant you select.

If you have many participants, before selecting a participant, you can sort your participant list in order by kit number, name, or subgroup by clicking on the column heading.

Once you click on an arrow to select a participant, a new page will appear, showing the genetic distance from the selected participant, up to a maximum genetic distance at the marker level. For example, for 37 markers, the participants within a genetic distance of 0-7 will be shown. When you do Match on a participant page, it provides matches at 37 markers to a genetic distance of 4. So the Y-DNA Genetic Distance report will let you see a higher range of genetic distance.

Family Tree DNA says about the genetic distance level displayed:

“On the Genetic Distance page, there is a limit on the maximum genetic distance between the project member you have selected and those who appear on the comparison list. The maximum genetic distances are:

- Y-DNA12: 3
- Y-DNA25: 5
- Y-DNA37: 7
- Y-DNA67: 25
- Y-DNA111: 40

The maximum genetic distances have been set to be more than one would expect to find in the genealogical time frame and for higher testing levels, the historic time frame.”

Though a higher level of genetic distance is provided, this does not mean that these persons should be grouped together.

If you have a large number of participants, the Y-DNA Genetic Distance report at 37 markers is very slow to load.

This report can be useful when you need to view a participant from this perspective to help you in grouping results. Another valuable use for this report is so you can also see if you have everyone in the proper genetic group. In addition, if you have anyone who hasn't signed a release form, select them, and this report will tell you their genetic distance from others.

To run another analysis selecting a different participant, click Show All Members. Then select the new participant to analyze.

### Y-DNA TiP

This is an analysis tool that was created in 2005 based on a survey of project administrators regarding the mutation levels found in their participants in 2004

Select the marker level for analysis, select the two participants from alphabetical lists, specify the number of generations without a common ancestor, and the number of generations for reporting levels. I always select one for the reporting level.

If you have two documented trees that do not have a common ancestor, then select the maximum number of generations from the two documented trees.

This tool uses actual mutation rates for each marker being compared, so a genetic distance of 1 between two participants with a different marker mutation will result in a different chart in most situations. In other words, since each marker has a different mutation rate, identical Genetic Distances will not necessarily yield the same probabilities.

This tool is useful when you have two males who are not in the same documented tree, and you are wondering about the probability of a common ancestor and the estimated time frame of the common ancestor.

Here is an interesting example. My deceased brother Richard Meates represents a documented tree to Ireland that ends in 1790, 4 generations ago. Greg Meates represents a different documented tree to Ireland. The two men are an exact match. Their results are shown here:

Richard Meates	12	22	15	10	13	15	11	14	11	12	11	28	15	8	9
8	11	24	16	20	29	12	14	15	15	10	10	20	21	14	14
16	19	34	35	12	10										
Greg Meates	12	22	15	10	13	15	11	14	11	12	11	28	15	8	9
8	11	24	16	20	29	12	14	15	15	10	10	20	21	14	14
16	19	34	35	12	10										

An analysis by Y-DNA TiP shows that probability of a common ancestor reaches 99% in 14 generations. In 14 generations the probability is 99.29%.

If we assume 25 years per generation, 14 generations is 350 years ago. This puts the common ancestor in 1603 with a 99.29% probability, when subtracting 350 years from my brother's birth year of 1953.

What is known from DNA testing is that all the Meates and Mates of Ireland share a mutation as compared to the others in their genetic group, which includes the surnames Meates, Meats, Mate, and Myatt. This shared mutation means that all the Ireland Meates and Mates trees share a common ancestor between the progenitor of the surname and the start of the documented trees.

In 1653 evidence of a Mayott has been found in Ireland, and a marriage license for a John Moyett has been found in 1684. It is quite possible that this man is the common ancestor of all Meates and Mates of Ireland. We will never make a documented connection, due to the lack of surviving records lost in the Four Courts fire in 1922.

It is interesting that the TiP utility supports the general time frame for the common ancestor. Though keep in mind that the tool simply provides probabilities, and cannot with certainty tell you when the common ancestor lived.

## Y-DNA Results

Three different charts are available for viewing Y-DNA results. These are:

- Y-DNA Results Classic
- Y-DNA Results Colorized
- Y-DNA Results

Most people probably use the Results Classic or the Results

Colorized reports. You can set which fields display for these reports under My Account, My Settings.

Y-DNA Results Classic shows the Y-DNA results by genetic group as well as results that are ungrouped. When a result comes back from the lab, it goes in ungrouped. The Project Administrator then determines which genetic group it should be in, and places it there with Member Subgrouping (Under Project Administration), or creates a new genetic group, with Member Subgrouping, if needed.

The Y-DNA Results Colorized report creates for each genetic group a Min/Max/Mode and then colors mutations within a genetic group as compared to the Mode. The Mode is the most frequent result in the group. Therefore, mutations are colored based on composition of the group, and are not necessarily the true mutations as compared with the ancestral result. This situation can occur based on the volume and who has tested. If you test five who come from son-1 of the tree progenitor, and son-1 had a mutation, 5 people have the mutation. You have one participant for son-2 and one participant for son-3. They don't have the mutation, yet they will be colored as having the mutation based on the frequency of the result and who has tested.

In the heading of the report page for the Results Colorized report, you can select whether the Min/Max/Mode display or not. The chart is easier to read if these items don't display.

The Y-DNA Results page displays project members' Y-DNA test results in a single table. Results are presorted by subgroup. They may be sorted by any column by clicking on the column heading. The highlight icons next to each kit number allow you to highlight a single row.

It is recommended that you keep your own table of results, in Excel or Word, and color mutations based on the situation within a genetic group, based on your knowledge of who has tested and their documented trees. In addition, as new participants join your project, simply copy their results into your table. You then also implement genetic groups online, to match your chart of results, so participants can see these groups.

It is very common, when you have only two results, whether they are in the same documented tree or separate documented trees, when there is a mutation, you don't know which marker value is the mutation. I select one to color which is the lower marker value, since markers have a slightly higher probability when mutating of decreasing than increasing. As more trees and participants test, you should find out in time which value is the mutation, and which is the ancestral result. If this turns out to be different than your initial guess when there were only 2 results, then you simply change the highlighting in your chart.

Here are the initial two results for a genetic group. Since it is not known which man has the mutation, the 11 was highlighted based on a marker being more likely to decrease than increase:

13	24	14	10	11	14	12	12	12	13	12	29	17	9	9	11	12	25	15	19	29
15	16	16	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	18	16	39	39	12	12					
13	24	14	10	11	14	12	12	12	13	12	29	17	9	9	11	11	25	15	19	29
15	16	16	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	18	16	39	39	12	12					

Later in the project, over a dozen different documented trees have tested, so the situation with this mutation turns out to be that the 12 is the mutation, so this is simply corrected when there are sufficient additional participants to accurately determine the situation.

13 24 14 10 11 14 12 12 12 13 12 29 17 9 9 11 11 25 15 19 29
15 16 16 17 11 11 19 23 15 15 18 16 39 39 12 12
13 24 14 10 11 14 12 12 12 13 12 29 17 9 9 11 11 25 15 19 29
15 16 16 17 11 11 19 23 15 15 18 16 39 39 12 12
13 24 14 10 11 14 12 12 12 13 12 29 17 9 9 11 11 25 15 19 29
15 16 16 17 11 11 19 23 15 15 18 16 39 39 12 12
13 24 14 10 11 14 12 12 12 13 12 29 17 9 9 11 11 25 15 19 29
15 16 16 17 11 11 19 23 15 15 18 16 39 39 12 12
13 24 14 10 11 14 12 12 12 13 12 29 17 9 9 11 11 25 15 19 29
15 16 16 17 11 11 19 23 15 15 18 16 39 39 12 12
13 24 14 10 11 14 12 12 12 13 12 29 17 9 9 11 11 25 15 19 29
15 16 16 17 11 11 19 23 15 15 18 16 39 39 12 12
13 24 14 10 11 14 12 12 12 13 12 29 17 9 9 11 11 25 15 19 29
15 16 16 17 11 11 19 23 15 15 18 16 39 39 12 12

When you have tested all the trees in your One-Name Study, you will be ready for an advanced application, where you determine the result for the progenitor of the surname for each surname origin, and then mark the mutations as compared to his result. This may change how you have marked a few mutations.

## Y-DNA SNP

This report shows the SNPs that have been tested for each kit, if any. SNPs can be tested either by ordering them, or Family Tree DNA will test SNPs at no charge when they cannot predict the haplogroup with 99.9% certainty. A haplogroup is shown in red when it is predicted, and in green when it has been SNP tested, either by them under the haplogroup assurance program, or by the participant by ordering either a backbone test, SNPs, or Big Y.

## Y-DNA Unique Haplotypes

A haplotype is a unique result. This report shows a count and the haplotype for each different haplotype in your project. If two people have an exact match, their haplotype, or Y-DNA result is the same. So if they are the only two who have tested, this report would show 2 for this one haplotype.

In most cases, you will have a variety of haplotypes in your project, with each haplotype having a small number of participants, ranging from 1 and up.

## Conclusion

In analyzing and grouping Y-DNA results, looking at the situation with different tools is sometimes helpful.

In addition, these reports, except for Y-DNA TiP, have an option in the heading called Show Advanced Filter. Click on Show Advanced Filter and it will show which fields you can put in information to extract a subset of the report. For example, for Y-DNA Results Classic you may want to see all the results for a country or for a haplogroup. The selections under Show Advanced Filter vary by the report.

Some reports also allow you to personalize the information that appears. For those reports you will see in the heading “You can set your personal preference for this chart on the My Settings Page. Click here”. Simply Click and select which items you want the report to display.

In the reports that display Most Distant Ancestor, using a Tree label and a standard format for the Most Distant Ancestor makes this field especially useful. In the example in Exhibit 1, two of the Genetic Groups in the Brockett project are shown. In the first Genetic Group, we can easily and quickly see that all the participants are in the same documented tree. In Genetic Group 02, there are 3 different documented trees. We can also easily see that there has been surname evolution from Brothwood to Brockett for Tree T001, as well as Brockit to Brocket for Tree T011. We can also easily see how far back and where the Most Distant Ancestor’s earliest documented event occurred. The consistency of information and the consistency of format make understanding and interpreting the results easier.

Kit Number	Name	Paternal Ancestor Name	Country	Haplogroup	DYS393	DYS390	DYS19
Genetic Group 01							
B76403	BrockettT004 Brockett, William d 1556 ENG HRT Hitchin	England	R-M269	13	23	14	
B76409	BrockettT004 Brockett, William d 1556 ENG HRT Hitchin	England	R-M269	13	23	14	
441858	BrockettT004 Brockett, William d 1556 ENG HRT Hitchin	England	R-M269	13	23	14	
B76318	BrockettT004 Brockett, William d 1556 ENG HRT Hitchin	England	R-M269	13	23	14	
Genetic Group 02							
B76402	BrockettT001 Brothwood, John m 1588 ENG BDF Shillington	England	I-M253	13	23	14	
441765	BrockettT011 Brockit, Thomas d 1841 ENG BDF Bromham	England	I-M253	13	23	14	
B76407	BrockettT001 Brothwood, John m 1588 ENG BDF Shillington	England	I-M253	13	23	14	
B76441	BrockettT010 Brockett, John d 1833 ENG HUN Kimbolton	England	I-M253	13	23	14	

Exhibit 1: Brockett DNA Project showing Genetic Group 01 and 02.

## Want to Get Started?

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

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# The Role of Online Parish Clerks in the Search for Surnames

by Wayne Shephard (Member 6744)

One source of information many genealogists, perhaps many members of GOONS as well might not think about is that collected by Online Parish Clerks (OPC). I am one of those. I handle four parishes in Devon. <http://www.cornwood-opc.com/>

I have previously written about the publications which articles can be found in: the Summer 2012 issue of Crossroads, the quarterly journal of the Utah Genealogical Association; the February 2013 issue of Relatively Speaking, the quarterly journal of the Alberta Genealogical Society; and the May 2013 issue of The Historian, the quarterly journal of the Devon Family History Society. Roy Stockdill also wrote a summary of the system in a 2012 issue of Family Tree magazine.

To quote from those papers: *"The tasks of OPCs are primarily to compile reference material for their adopted parish or parishes in the form of transcripts, extracts, abstracts, indexes and copies of original records. Data is collected from as many sources as possible, emphasizing both local history and genealogy."*

*Among the data sources OPCs consult include: parish baptism, marriage and burial registers; bishops' transcripts; censuses; tithe apportionments and maps; directories; and many other reference lists from publications and websites, especially those that are name-rich - directories, land tax assessments, account books, apprenticeship lists, historical information about the parishes and major churches and personal papers, such as wills and property lease or sale agreements.*

*Many OPCs maintain websites where data may be stored for browsing or source references may be listed. A major stipulation is that OPCs will share their knowledge with others free of charge. They must also be accessible through email contact."*

OPC programs have been set up for many English counties including: Cornwall (where the idea originated), Devon, Dorset, Essex, Hampshire, Kent, Lancashire, Somerset, Sussex, Warwickshire and Wiltshire. There are also a few parishes with OPCs, without a regional structure in a few other counties. Readers may learn more about the various areas and programs starting on the GENUKI website: <http://www.genuki.org.uk/indexes/OPC.html>

Not all of them operate in a similar manner, so researchers should review their details individually. In spite of the growth in online sources of information, these programs will all benefit with having new people join them. People interested in becoming part of the programs should contact the relevant county coordinators.

Many OPCs have copies of all of the church registers for their areas, along with censuses and other name-rich records. Some will also have transcribed the material - long before it was available on the commercial data websites and in many cases much more accurately. With the help of many volunteers I did that for my parishes. Overall we have recorded almost 60,000 entries from over 5,000 pages of church registers and 26,000 entries from 1,100 pages of censuses, for just my four parishes of Cornwood, Harford, Plympton St. Mary and Plympton St. Maurice.

An important result of all of this work is that I have been able to construct searchable spreadsheets of all of the baptisms, marriages and burials for residents of the areas going back to the early seventeenth century. These have been organized by date and surname allowing me to see how communities developed and how families were connected through generations. I can also incorporate the census lists to get more complete familial pictures. With the lists spanning centuries I am able to identify people whose names were spelled differently in the different documents and over time.

Since I became involved in 2003 dozens of family researchers have submitted requests to me for data concerning their ancestors. In most cases I have been able to give them detailed information about the people and events they were looking for as well as direct them to other sources where they might find assistance or documents. Some of the results of the queries were so interesting I used them in articles as examples of what sorts of problems genealogists might encounter and how they could go about finding the answers they sought (see References below). I have also used many of the stories in my Discover Genealogy blog posts to show how relevant information was found and used. <http://discovergenealogy.blogspot.ca/>

One recent query involved the birth/baptism of a girl in 1871, in Cornwood parish, Devon. The researcher wanted to know who the mother was for a Clara Jane Greep who he thought was illegitimate and baptized in Cornwood.

Little Clara Jane was indeed baptized in Cornwood, on 6 October 1871. She was a base child of Eliza Jane Greep. Nothing else is on the entry that would tell anything about Eliza Jane: how old she was, where she lived or originated, who her parents were or what she did for a living. I looked further into the records and found an Eliza Jane Greep baptized in 1846, in Cornwood, to parents John and Charlotte (Crispin) Greep. With this Eliza being twenty-five years of age in 1871 it was likely she was the mother of Clara Jane. (Coincidentally Charlotte was my 3<sup>rd</sup> great-grandaunt making Eliza Jane my 1<sup>st</sup> cousin, four times removed and Clara Jane my 2<sup>nd</sup> cousin, three times removed.)

Now the story gets interesting. Eliza Jane's family can be found on censuses in 1851 and 1861, living in Cornwood parish. But there was nothing from 1871. What I found out as the OPC, in reviewing and transcribing the census records for the parish, was that there were two pages of that census that had not been preserved. And wouldn't you know, the Greep family was likely recorded on one of those pages.

Skipping along in time, we find John and Charlotte Greep on the 1881 census, living in the same little village of Lutton where they had been since they had married and where their families had also lived. With these two seventy year olds was a nine-year old girl name Clara J. - but no Eliza! Clara was shown as the granddaughter of John and Charlotte.

So what had happened? Had Eliza gone off to work or get married, leaving her child behind with her parents? That was possible and not uncommon for the time.

Eliza was not found on any census past 1861, at least with the name of Greep. There were a few marriage entries for an Eliza Greep and Eliza Jane Greep on FindMyPast - none in or near Cornwood - but they did not seem to fit the right time frame. I looked further in the Cornwood records and found a burial for Eliza Jane Greep, age twenty-six, on 28 August 1872. So, in fact she had died, which explained why I could not find her on the censuses.

Clara Greep was recorded on the 1891 census working as a domestic servant in the hamlet of Ivybridge, part of Ugborough parish at the time. Charlotte had died in 1888 and John was still in Lutton, by 1891 a pauper. He died there in 1895.

In 1893, twenty-one year old Clara Jane Greep married twenty-five year old Eli Lethbridge in Ivybridge parish, which is next door to Cornwood. Her father is shown as John Greep, labourer. A George Greep was a witness to the ceremony.

While some information could be found in databases such as FindMyPast, the whole family story may not have become readily clear except for someone like an OPC, who had BMD data covering several generations and in a form that could be reviewed easily and quickly.

Without having the detailed background information of the Cornwood parish records, over several decades, one might miss the connections and not know the proper relationships with all of the Greep family members. In just looking at the marriage record for Clara, we would not have learned that John Greep was by then eighty-two years old. Without her baptism record we might have assumed she really was John's daughter. We might not have realized that the witness to the marriage, George Greep, was probably her uncle. We might have missed the fact that Clara was orphaned and raised by her grandparents.

Clara and her husband went on to have seven daughters, all in Ugborough parish. The name Greep lived on as the second name of one of them, although, interestingly, none had the forenames of either her mother or grandmother. Clara died in 1935.

So what has this story got to do with one-name studies? Well these investigations involved learning about the true relationships between people, over several generations, not just the fact they shared a common spelling of their sur-

names. OPCs have data and experience in compiling and assessing data about families that spans many decades and generations. Those involved in one-name studies might obtain valuable information from OPCs. ■

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Map of England showing counties in which an Online Parish Clerk program is in operation - dark grey shaded areas show where individuals act as OPCs, light grey-shaded areas are represented only by a coordinator who manages all data received from others.

Image courtesy of Plymouth and West Devon Record Office

Wayne has no registered surname but can be contacted at [wayne.shephard@one-name.org](mailto:wayne.shephard@one-name.org)







# The 99-year Surname and God, by Proxy

by Richard Coates (University of West England, Bristol)

This article provides the back-story to the brief entry for the surname *Shirehampton* in the recent *Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland* (Hanks, Coates and McClure 2016 [FaNBI]). The name is very unusual in that we know the exact date and circumstances of its origin, can trace every bearer with complete confidence, and can conclude its history. Its similarity to a place-name in the suburbs of Bristol is interestingly misleading.

The bulk of English surnames were formed originally between 1100 and 1400 (FaNBI: introduction, §3.1), but *Shirehampton* came into legal being on 13 September 1915. In the *London Gazette* of 28 September (issue 29310, p. 9596) this notice appeared:

I, WILLIAM BRUFORD SHRIMPSON, of "Ninehams Gables," Caterham, in the county of Surrey, hereby give notice, that I have assumed and intend henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to sign and use and be called and known by the surname of "Shirehampton" in lieu of and substitution for my present surname of "Shrimpton," and that such intended change or assumption of name is formally declared and evidenced by a deed poll under my hand and seal dated this day, and enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature on the 22nd September, 1915. In testimony whereof I hereby sign and subscribe myself by such my intended future name.—Dated the 13th day of September, 1915. WILLIAM BRUFORD SHIREHAMPTON.

William (1880-1942) was an electrical engineer (and an Associate of their Institute) originally from Lee, Kent, who had no known connection with the Bristol area. He was educated at Oundle School and the City of London Technical College before holding various senior management posts in the City and serving in the First City of London Regiment in the First World War. In 1909 he married Caroline Hilda Pranker, born in Redisham, Suffolk (1886-1984); known as Hilda). They moved from Caterham to Ravenscroft Park, High Barnet, Hertfordshire in later life and William had property at South Cliff Estate, Walton on the Naze, Essex.

The changing of the surname represents an attempt to repair history. William appears to have honestly thought that the place-name *Shirehampton* was the etymological source of Shrimpton and that he was setting history right by restoring its original form. We may also suspect that he thought *Shirehampton* sounded more dignified than the name he had been born with, which is not infrequent in the northern Home Counties.

The surname existed till 2014, just failing to reach its century, having been in use only among William's descendants and those who married them. William and Hilda's only son

was born in 1910, and their only daughter in 1913, both, evidently, as Shrimptons.

William John Pranker Shirehampton (1910-1992), known as John (Jack in the family), was educated at St Lawrence's School, Ramsgate, leaving in 1929/30 to study natural sciences at Queens' College, Cambridge, from 1931-1934 (MA 1938). Like several other Old Lawrentians of the period, he played hockey for the college, and also for the university, gaining a victorious Blue in 1934. He was drawn to the Church of England like a succession of men on his mother's side, and after study at the London College of Divinity he was ordained deacon in 1936 and priest in 1937. He held curacies at New Malden with Coombe, Surrey (1936-1939), and Holy Trinity, Eastbourne, Sussex (1939-1940), and is occasionally reported in the press as assisting at notable weddings (for example) or, in later life, fulfilling speaking engagements (at schools, for example). On the outbreak of war he entered the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve and became an RAF chaplain with Bomber Command, serving in India. He was granted a commission for the duration of hostilities with the relative rank of Squadron Leader, and was with 223 Group in India in 1943.

A touching story about John's early wartime experiences is reported in an online post by Nick Dooley. He was on the grain carrier *Registan*, bound for Avonmouth, in a convoy on its way from Gibraltar to Britain on 17 October 1939, when the convoy came under attack from German submarines. Dooley reports the testimony of a woman identified only as Phyllis, as follows:

I ran to the bridge deck, held the hand rail as I stood looking at the doomed ship [the "Yorkshire"] and surveying the whole convoy. Totally unaware that anyone else was near me I felt a hand grip mine on the handrail as we both heard shouts and cries from the "Yorkshire". At a glance I saw that the person standing next to me was the young, tall, dark-haired and handsome Reverend Shirehampton, another passenger. ... Whilst saddened by the events we could not believe our good fortune and as if to relieve my own apprehension I permitted myself the thought that it could be no bad thing that I had got God, by proxy, standing next to me.

After demobilisation in 1947, he became chaplain at Kingham Hill School in Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, and had a licence to officiate in the diocese of Oxford (1947-1949). He spent the remainder of his working life as Warden (chaplain) of Monmouth School and of almshouses in Monmouth, retiring in 1980. Evidence of his secular interests is provided by his two slim books on the railway history of Monmouth and the Forest of Dean (Shirehampton 1959, 1961). He lived the rest of his life in Monmouth, dying there on 24 March 1992.



Centre: W. J. P. S. at  
Monmouth School in May  
1965<sup>1</sup>

John's only sister, Hazel Ruth (1913-2014), married Alan Lovejoy Fawdry, son of a mathematics master at Clifton College, in 1939. She lived and served as a teacher and missionary in as many as sixty countries of the Middle East and Africa in the 1940s-1970s (e.g. Cyprus <<1941>>, Aden <<1965>>, Bahrain <<1979>>), alongside her husband, who was a medical doctor responsible, among other things, for the identification of thalassaemia in Cyprus (Fawdry 1995).

John married his first wife Catherine Mary Ruth (née Parry), at Sidmouth, Devon, in 1942, and although this marriage was annulled before 1946, she seems to have been known as Mrs Shirehampton for the rest of her life. She died in 1993 in Sidmouth aged seventy-nine, leaving nearly £1.75m to the Devon Wildlife Trust. He married his second wife June Elizabeth (née Graesser-Thomas (1920-2000), from a family of industrial chemists, in Chester in 1946. In her later years she had an address in Ross-on-Wye.

John and June had three daughters. Dr Teresa [Tessa] Ann Shirehampton (1948-2014) was a general practitioner who qualified at Barts in 1973. She lived and worked near Pewsey, Wiltshire. She had been married, but resumed her maiden name on her divorce (or had kept it for professional purposes, or both), while her children retain her former husband's surname. Tessa had two sisters, Joanna Elizabeth (1951-) and Sarah J. (1953-), both living and married with different surnames. With Tessa's death in 2014, the use of *Shirehampton* as a surname ceased, just short of ninety-nine years after its creation.

Numerate readers will have noted that there have been precisely nine bearers of the surname: one by conscious creation

and adoption, three as a consequence of this action, two by marriage and three by descent. As far as I know, the only living bearer of the name in any guise is Hazel Ruth's son with Alan Lovejoy Fawdry, Dr Rupert David Shirehampton Fawdry (1941-), who continues a family tradition whereby the eldest son bears his maternal maiden surname as a final given name. Dr Fawdry's enthusiastic and generous participation in the preparation of this note is gratefully acknowledged, as is the help of Kate Hardcastle. ■

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Richard is professor of linguistics at the University of the West of England, Bristol. He has no registered surname but can be contacted at [Richard.Coates@uwe.ac.uk](mailto:Richard.Coates@uwe.ac.uk).

## From the Editor's Desk...

In the last issue of the journal Gary Anstey wrote an article about his recently published book '*Anstey : Our True Surname Origin and Shared Medieval Ancestry*'. Unfortunately I ran out of space to include the links to purchase the book, so here they are below. Before publication Gary decided to donate all sales to the Guild so please have a look and again thank you Gary for your kind generosity:

- <https://www.createspace.com/6887928>
- <https://www.amazon.co.uk/ANSTEY-Surname-Origin-Medieval-Ancestry/dp/1542753473>
- <https://www.amazon.com/ANSTEY-Surname-Origin-Medieval-Ancestry/dp/1542753473>

For those of you new to a One-Name Study I would also like to take this opportunity to tell you about two relevant courses that are being run by Pharos Tutors - Genealogy Courses Online (<https://www.pharostutors.com>). The first one, Introduction to One-Name Studies, is being run by our own secretary Julie Goucher, and is a five week course beginning 13 February 2018 (<https://www.pharostutors.com/details.php?coursenumber=901>). For those people with more experience, Helen Osborn is running an Advanced One-Name Studies course starting 18 April 2018 (<https://www.pharostutors.com/details.php?coursenumber=902>). You will also notice that I have scattered photographs from our recent seminar throughout this issue. I would like to continue to use and publicise as many photographs as I can so if you have any interesting ONS ones, please let me know. JM ■

<sup>1</sup>Snipped from [scontent-lht6-1.xx.fbcdn.net/v/t31.0-8/fr/cp0/e15/q65/10896365\\_764832206899231\\_7324888643484001234\\_o.jpg?oh=136b4b3c158a0d4620c5e9c9d133561a&oe=59D3CD4D](https://scontent-lht6-1.xx.fbcdn.net/v/t31.0-8/fr/cp0/e15/q65/10896365_764832206899231_7324888643484001234_o.jpg?oh=136b4b3c158a0d4620c5e9c9d133561a&oe=59D3CD4D)





# Inheritance of English Surnames by Sturges and Haggett, review and explanations



by Dr John S. Plant (Member 4890) and Prof Richard E. Plant (Member 6100)

## Introduction

Thirty years ago, when computers were not quite so common as today, Christopher M Sturges and Brian C Haggett (whom we here abbreviate to S&H) produced a booklet entitled *Inheritance of English Surnames*. [1] In this 1987 booklet, they described their method and findings concerning the growth and decline of surnames, having used a technique called Monte Carlo simulation. For our own part, as professionals working in physics, computer modeling and statistics, we found their booklet enjoyable and inspiring to read. It has come as no surprise to us, however, that those with different backgrounds and training have found it mostly incomprehensible. A second edition of their work is now being published by the Guild, [2] after languishing unpublished since 2013, having been delayed not least by the ill health and recent death of Brian Haggett. We have been asked to provide this review and explanation of the method in S&H's booklet.

The second edition is largely unchanged from the first but is welcome for making the publication more readily available to Guild members. The Chapter headings, Figures and a Table remain the same. This avoids our needing to detail the edition to which we are referring when referencing a specific part. Their booklet is now a few pages longer but this involves no more than an additional preface and some biographical details of the authors, along with extra pages in some Chapters due to the use of a larger font size.

It seems that the legacy of their first edition has sometimes been hampered by incomplete understanding of their method, not least because their original booklet was rather hard to come by. In their booklet there is some reliance on mathematical equations in explanations that many people find off-putting. Even Stephen Hawking was advised by his publisher to avoid mathematical equations, in his widely read *A Brief History of Time*, though he did include one, specifically  $E=mc^2$ .

Rather than the relatively intense mathematical explanations dating from 1987, in S&H's work, we can now make use of the fact that many people have become familiar with a more modern style of presentation. This can include just a little bit of basic statistical language. We can also take advantage of the much improved availability of the 1851 census. Mentions of these have become more commonplace, hand in hand with the more frequent accounts of progress that have resulted from the more widespread availability of computing devices. Though we do not claim that our explanations involving these more recent approaches are entirely trivial, especially for those whose schooling was long before modern

times, we believe that by providing alternative descriptions of some underlying concepts in this way, we can help readers better than by simply duplicating the most intense of S&H's explanations.

Sturges and Haggett were primarily interested in the fraction of surnames originating in the fourteenth century that ultimately went extinct. However, with the advent of Y-DNA testing, some empirical information began to become available about the size of single descent families in a multi-origin surname. This gave fresh impetus to developing further beyond S&H's basic method in connection with questions beyond just surname attrition; that is, beyond their estimate of how many of the initial surnames died out. A particular extension beyond this attrition in S&H's method is one that particularly interests us; that is eliciting how many of the people with our surname are descended from the same original ancestor as are we. Suffice it to say that our first contribution to the DNA section of the Guild website in 2009 [3] referenced S&H's booklet in footnotes 24, 25, 39, 43, 67, 70 and 71 and included an Appendix entitled, "Large families in the Sturges and Haggett simulation"; this indicates how much we have been influenced by their work.

## The general idea of Monte Carlo simulation

The basic idea underlying Monte Carlo simulation (and statistical analysis in general) is very well expressed by James Willerton in a JoONS paper on the subject [4] in 1983 (which, ironically, predated the S&H booklet and used a different method): he stated, "a part of [a] population, i.e. those people bearing a given surname, behaves (statistically speaking at least) in the same way as the whole, so that the ratio of the particular name-bearers to the whole can be taken as constant over any period of time". We will return to this further below.

For the simulation method used by S&H, the name 'Monte Carlo' comes from its connection with games of chance, and from the sense that the computer is programmed to behave like a casino in which many games of chance are going on at the same time. We will illustrate this procedure with a very simple game of chance: tossing a coin. Specifically, we consider a game in which a coin is tossed ten times and we record the number of heads. If we want to think of this as a real-life "game", we can imagine that we would pay a certain amount to get into the game and then we could win a prize, based on the number of times that the coin lands heads.

We can simulate this game on a computer by generating a sequence of ten values of a random number that has an equal probability of taking the value zero or one. We will take the number of times that the value is one to represent the number of heads. Thus, for example, we might have a generated sequence such as 0,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,1. Here the outcome would be four heads. We can use a Monte Carlo simulation to estimate the probabilities of obtaining zero, one, two, three, ... up to ten heads, when we play our game.

To carry out the Monte Carlo simulation, after we have programmed the computer to generate a sequence of ten random numbers as described in the previous paragraph, we then program the computer to repeat this process many times. Each time, we get a particular sequence of ten random instances of zero or one, and we keep track of the results.

We wrote a computer program to do this, and when the computer was programmed to repeat one million times the simulated ten tosses of a coin, it turned out that, in the simulation, the average number of times the coin landed heads (i.e., the average number of ones in the sequence of ten digits) was 5.0008. This is not very surprising for the average, and by itself would not give us much information. We can, however, estimate very precisely the probability of landing heads exactly five times, or six times, or ten times, or any number of times.

Fig. 1 shows a histogram of the number of times the coin lands heads in one million simulated sequences of ten tosses. For example, we get a run of ten straight heads 978 times out of one million. It turns out that we can calculate via the theory of probability the exact value we would expect, and it is 977, so we can see that the simulation is very accurate.

Notice also that the distribution of numbers of heads follows the familiar “bell shaped curve”, known technically as a normal distribution. It seems almost supernatural that random events of this type should always follow a distribution like this, but in fact it is a result of the phenomenon that Willerton pointed out: when the same random event occurs many times again and again, the overall results are very predictable even if the outcome of any one event is not. We want to emphasize this point because there is another distribution, called the Poisson distribution, that also arises naturally for a certain type of random event, and this distribution is involved in simulations like those of S&H.

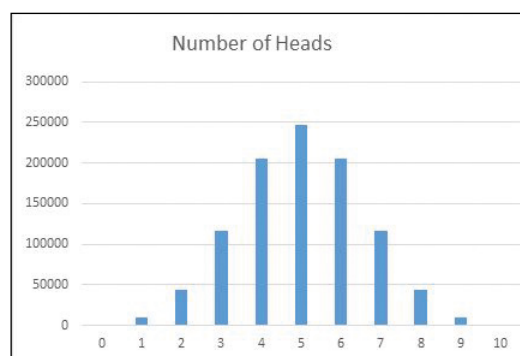


Fig.1. Number of times the coin lands Heads in one million simulated sequences of ten tosses.

## Simulating Growth of a Surname

The simulation of a coin tossing game described in the previous section could be solved exactly. Where Monte Carlo

simulation comes into its own is in dealing with problems that are tedious or impossible to solve exactly. Such is the case with the growth of a surname. We can illustrate how this problem is attacked by simulating the growth of the population of male descendants in a surname starting with one man in the year 1371 and ending in the year 1851. We choose the ending year 1851 because it is an early year in which a sufficiently accurate census of surnames exists in England. By choosing this year we can be as accurate as possible while reducing as much as possible the effects of emigration and immigration. Although they also made use of the 1851 census, S&H ended their simulation in 1987 and approached the issue of immigration by introducing a “fudge factor” that artificially reduced the 1987 population to that of non-immigrants. While we have in earlier papers included a discussion of the growth of emigrant populations, it is simplest to ignore these population changes and we do that here. S&H started their simulation in 1350 because this was around the time when surnames began. For our illustration of the method we choose the year 1371 because we are going to assume a generation time of 30 years and 1371 is the first year after the Black Death that allows an even multiple of generations to 1851. We discuss the matter of generation time in a longer version of the article.[5]

The Wikipedia article “Demography of England” gives the population of England in 1851 as 15,288,885. It does not give a population in 1371, but it gives the population in 1377 as 2.7 million, and we will use this number here. This permits us to calculate that in the sixteen generations between 1371 and 1851 the population of England grew by an annual growth rate of 1.0036 and a per-generation growth rate of 1.114.

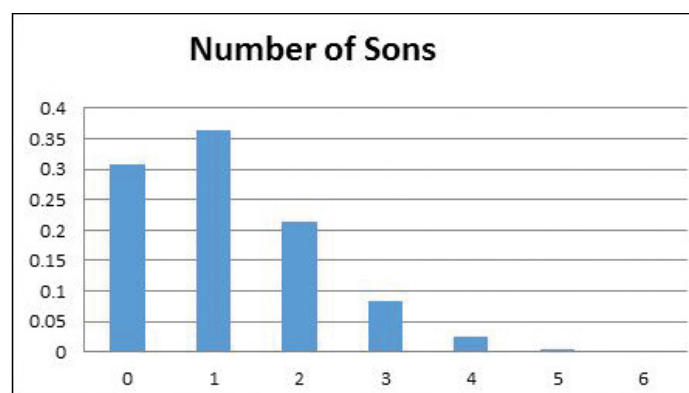


Fig. 2. Chart showing the probabilities of having between 0 and 6 sons in the simulation. The probability of more than six sons is not zero but is very small.

We can get an idea of the number of men in the surviving lines by looking at the distribution of the number of sons in the same way that we looked at the distribution of heads in the coin tossing game in Fig. 1. It turns out that, just as the number of heads in the coin tossing game followed a normal distribution, so does the number of surviving sons born to a single man follow a specific probability distribution called the Poisson distribution. Such a distribution is shown in our Fig. 2 for a model with a growth rate that is equal to the one we adopt here (i.e., 1.114 per generation). This topic was in fact discussed in more detail by S&H in connection with their Figures 2, 3 and 7 but we leave out some of those details here.

Fig. 3 shows an example of ten simulations of the descendant



males in a surname starting with one man in 1371 and running to 1851. In six of the ten simulations the surname dies out, producing no male offspring beyond some terminal generation. The average number of descendants is 4.8, but the range is very great, reaching from zero to 15. Once a descending line dies out, it is obviously lost forever.

Year	Man 1	Man 2	Man 3	Man 4	Man 5	Man 6	Man 7	Man 8	Man 9	Man 10
1371	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1401	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	0	2
1431	0	3	3	1	0	3	3	1	0	1
1461	0	4	4	1	0	3	1	2	0	1
1491	0	7	7	1	0	5	1	2	0	0
1521	0	6	3	1	0	4	1	5	0	0
1551	0	12	4	1	0	7	1	3	0	0
1581	0	15	2	2	0	10	1	5	0	0
1611	0	8	2	1	0	11	2	5	0	0
1641	0	8	1	0	0	6	1	7	0	0
1671	0	8	0	0	0	11	2	7	0	0
1701	0	11	0	0	0	11	2	6	0	0
1731	0	8	0	0	0	10	3	7	0	0
1761	0	11	0	0	0	13	2	13	0	0
1791	0	11	0	0	0	17	2	8	0	0
1821	0	15	0	0	0	16	6	16	0	0
1851	0	14	0	0	0	15	7	12	0	0

Fig. 3. An example of ten simulated male lines of descendants starting with one man in 1371 and running to 1851.

As we mentioned in the introduction, S&H did their simulation to try to estimate the fraction of English surnames that had died out between the mid-fourteenth and twentieth centuries. If we run our simulation one million times, again starting with one man in 1371 and propagating to 1851, the result is that the line of male descendants dies out in approximately 77% of the simulations. This is roughly the same value as that obtained by S&H.

## Exploring the range of possibilities

Rather than the percentage attrition described above, many modern one-namers are interested instead in using similar methods to try to do things like estimating the number of individuals with their name who descend from the same progenitor. There is a very important distinction between these two different questions: S&H were concerned with the fraction that dies out whereas others are interested in the number of descendants in a surviving line. Going back to the comment of Willerton that we gave at the start of the article: on *average* an individual surname will behave like the whole population. The question that S&H addressed involved the whole population - they were not interested in which surnames had died out but simply in the fraction. Therefore they did not have to worry about individual variation. The question of estimating the number of descendants does however involve a single surname's growth or decline, and it might seem that the simulation using general data cannot tell us anything worthwhile about a single family since it might have any one of various possible growths. This is not quite the case however: we can obtain an idea of the range of possibilities.

Among the one million simulated surname lines, in our simulation, a total of 226,383 do not die out. Among these survivors, the median number of descendant sons in the 1851 generation is 18, and the largest number of male progeny is 290. This latter number represents the "one in a million shot" however. A better measure of the largest size that we can reasonably expect the surname line to attain is the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile of the size of the surviving lines. The 95<sup>th</sup> percentile means that, only in 5% of the simulations, does the surname line grow any bigger than this. In our simulations this number is 71. Hence, we would expect, based on this re-

sult, that the largest number of surviving males, that a single progenitor starting in 1371 could reasonably be expected to have, would be about 71 by 1851 though, just occasionally, there could be more.

## Conclusion

S&H recognised that the Monte Carlo simulation behaves like a population of real men, and, again using Willerton's dictum and the properties of the Poisson distribution, they recognised moreover that the simulated descendants of the individuals in the computer model will have much the same fate as the real descendants of the individual male progenitors. S&H displayed, in their Figure 5, the distribution of the number of survivors. The results of the simple example model presented here are interpreted to mean that almost three quarters of the surnames that survived the Black Death would subsequently die out.

Moreover, the results indicate that a single man in 1371, who had left any direct line male descendants by 1851, will probably have left between 1 and 71 of them by 1851. It is important to emphasise that the model we present here is intended as an illustrative example only, and does not necessarily represent an accurate approximation of the real descent of English surnames. However, using more sophisticated data has allowed us to make analogous but more valid predictions of the range of likely values.

It may seem like the range of probable values is very broad, but for us personally our simulation results have been very interesting. This is because our Y-DNA results indicate that the largest Plant surnamed group of the descendants from a single man by 1851 is well beyond the maximum value of the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile of our simulation, and indeed closer to the "one in a million shot". Trying to understand why this might be so has led to some very interesting and informative research. ■

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John and Richard are studying the surname Plant and can be contacted at [plant@one-name.org](mailto:plant@one-name.org) or via the website [plant.one-name.net](http://plant.one-name.net)



# A Tale of Two Houses - but in which was I born?

by Lynda Chetwood Burke (Member 3683)

It had all seemed pretty clear-cut. My birth certificate said I was born at 1 Parkfield, Nantwich, Cheshire also named as my father's address on my parents' marriage certificate. At the time, my grandparents, father and aunt lived at the bottom of Parkfield Drive. Literally, this side road was once the drive to a large house originally known as The Lodge, so labelled on an 1832 map, but known from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century as Parkfield. Another, more private, shrub-lined drive farther up Wellington Road also led to the house. See 1898 map below:



My grandparents' house, Kenstone, had a small garden gate on Wellington Road, and vehicle entrance via the first opening off Parkfield Drive. It now houses an accountancy practice, numbered 31 Wellington Road - a member of staff told me some years ago that occasionally they still received mail addressed to them as 'Kenstone'. In the latish 1920s a family friend, my father and aunt sit on Kenstone's sunny lawn.



From left: Florence, b. 1897, younger sister of Agnes Stansfield; my father, Edward William Lindley Chetwood 1907-1946 and my aunt Edith Mary Chetwood, 1911-1966

Like many couples after the Depression, my newly-wed parents shared my grand-parents' house. Two certificates and a photograph make three pieces of evidence which, ostensibly, should ratify that I was born there: QED. But most roads have two ends and this was no exception. Some even have two names: before and just after WW1 Nantwich Urban District Council - but not the residents - called this one Parkfield Avenue.

I'd researched Chetwoods/Chetwodes from the earliest known Chetwood ancestor, baptised 1757 and his mother - and the better-documented Chetwodes much farther back; also the Birchalls, my mother's family, back to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Now I wanted to know William better, a semi-legendary figure whose life, death and funeral had occupied a great many column inches in the *Chester Chronicle*. One very loose end remained.

My grandfather, William Chetwood, 1882-1937, was in the motor trade and died before I was born. My father took over the business but died young in 1946, when I was a child, so I couldn't ask him anything. William, his three brothers and four sisters were born and brought up in Shropshire, so there were no local relatives. The brothers were variously involved with engines. Harry, the oldest, 1876-1916, initially worked for a blacksmith, was then employed in a cycle shop in Bunbury, Cheshire, which he later took over: he was probably the main metal-basher. He branched out into cars and during World War One converted a charabanc into an ambulance which he donated to the Red Cross. He had one son, also a motor engineer, Douglas Harry, who had no children. William joined Harry in his business, assembling, repairing and selling bicycles.

The next, John, 1878-1955, was a cabinet-maker for Rolls-Royce, Crewe. He moved to R-R, Derby where he married Fanny Allt in 1903 and had two daughters. John was entrusted with all the woodwork for Mr Royce's car. He later moved to Bunbury where his grand-daughter Pam and I met to identify family homes and graves.

William moved to Nantwich where he too took over a cycle shop. Harry, John and he converted a charabanc into a motor home in which they often visited Scotland and North Wales. No wonder they were termed 'motoring pioneers' in their father's obituary.

The youngest, Joseph, 1892-1917, trained as an electrical engineer near Manchester, joined the Royal Flying Corps at 21, becoming a flying instructor. One day, instructing in a Dornier biplane, it crashed near Netheravon RFC base: both men died. The accident report doesn't say who was at the controls. Joe was engaged to Agnes Stansfield and is buried with her beside the tiny church of St Luke's at Weston-under-

Redcastle, Shropshire which served the village and large house, Hawkstone Hall.

Fortunately John's grand-daughters had also researched the family and a few of my father's cousins were within driving distance. We pooled our partial knowledge, gaining a larger and better picture of the brothers' intersecting lives. One thing, as always, led to another. I wanted to firm up dates, fill in gaps and find out more - as we know, family history is never finished. Trade directories, Methodist records, and all the usual sources helped, showing my grandparents, William Chetwood and Mary Moore Bailey, first sharing a home with Harry and his wife in Bunbury; William taking over the business in Hospital Street, Nantwich where he and Mary lived over the shop and their daughter was born. Soon they moved to a larger, Georgian house a few doors along, where the ground floor became a car showroom.

Following the familiar trajectory of living away from the workplace as the business became established, the family moved to 24 Wellington Road, Nantwich, which runs across the bottom end of Parkfield Drive, and rented out the Hospital Street flat. When William's mother Esther was widowed in 1926 she joined them, dying there in 1928. No. 24 was handily placed for William's duties with the Urban District Council, then based in Brookfield House, within easy walking distance. He built and moved into Kenstone, named after Esther's birthplace, and a house on Parkfield Drive called Ercall (pron. Arkle): a part of Shropshire where many Chetwoods lived. A teacher, Frank Corbett lived there: with his help I passed the grammar school entrance exam. William's neighbour at Kenstone was L J Brain, Production Engineer at Rolls-Royce, Crewe.

Luckily for Nantwich historians, a printing firm, Johnson's, had produced an Almanac & Directory every year since 1888, with the usual local information, which identified businesses and named, street by street, every head of household in the town. When telephone directories became more accessible, I found a local solicitor, Roger Wilbraham Hill, and his family, living at Kenstone by 1931 and listed there in directories and the 1939 Register, until at least 1945. Where had the Chetwoods gone and where was I born?

It wouldn't be family history without coincidences: here are a couple. The Hills moved from The Mount, a large house on elevated ground by the Crewe road from Nantwich. Like many such it was demolished and its grounds developed for housing. In later years my mother, stepfather and I lived at 2 Mount Drive, next to Hornby Close, named after the former England cricket captain, A N Hornby.

For some years William's father, also William Chetwood, 1852-1926, lived in the lodge at Hawkstone Hall, Shropshire, working for MP George Whiteley, later Lord Marchamley. For 300+ years the Grade I listed Hall was the Hill family's seat, famed for its stunning grounds and follies, visited by the great and the good, including Samuel Johnson, man of letters and lexicography. The Chetwoods' duties included opening the drive gate for visitors and phoning the Hall to advise arrival. One day their visiting grand-daughter Barbara admitted Queen Mary, the Queen's grandmother, who gave her a silver sixpence. William, like thousands of his generation, had started life as an Ag. Lab. and had been involved in laying out Hawkstone's first golf course, where the resident professional was Sandy (Alexander) Lyle. In 1920 a salon

was enlarged, requiring the staircase to be re-positioned. William cannibalised some pieces to make a wooden fender - now in my Australian living-room. The extended larger lodge is now a hotel, trading as Hawkstone Park and the beautiful Hall currently stands empty. Google it, or, better, go and see the splendours of Hall and grounds, including the sandstone cliffs, obelisk, Hawk Lake and 'lions' den'.

As I pondered the Chetwoods' whereabouts an older cousin, my mother's niece, told me that in the 1930s, when her sister had scarlet fever, she had stayed with my then childless parents in 'a white house' in Parkfield Drive. But Kenstone was clearly not a white house. *The Hartlepool Northern Daily Mail* of 13 September 1930 reported 'Famous House Sold', Parkfield, owned by the late AN Hornby but didn't mention the buyer. It was the owner who was famous: Hornby was an all-round athlete, one of only two men to have captained England at both cricket and rugby - he also played football for Blackburn Rovers on occasion. When Hornby married Ada Sarah Ingram, whose father had founded, and continued to own, the *Illustrated London News*, the newly-weds lived in Bridge House, Church Minshull, near Nantwich, where their four sons were born. They moved to Parkfield in 1885 - ever after the house was known by that name. Tallying with the 1930 news item, my dynamic grandfather's 1937 obituary said he'd bought the Parkfield estate, with a view to developing the land. Hornby too was a dynamic - and a dashing - figure, keeping up to ten horses in the stables by his house, not to mention a pack of beagles. He was much involved with Nantwich Cricket Club and played for the Cheshire county side as a teenager. As an adult he captained Lancashire for 20 years and was a County Councillor, JP, Freemason and officer in the local militia. He was also asked to stand for selection as an MP - his father and two brothers had represented Blackburn. 'Monkey', however as he'd been known since his schooldays, preferred sporting contests and set many records, playing for Lancashire into his 50s and touring Australia several times. As Cricinfo says, *It is a measure of his importance to Lancashire's batting that between 1870 and 1881 he was the only player to reach a century for the club - and he did so seven times. In 1881 he topped the national averages, and his 1531 runs included three centuries.*

Ironical then, that after these triumphs his side lost to Australia in 1882, giving rise to the Ashes legend. Hornby fell on his sword, resigning as captain, but continued to play for his county and country. Like many small men he was pugnacious, somewhat autocratic and all players he led referred to him as 'The Boss'. Shortly before Christmas 1925, coming home from hunting, his horse slipped on the icy road. Both horse and rider fell badly, Hornby suffering severe internal injuries. He died soon after. Ada, his widow, remained at Parkfield until her death in 1927. Henrietta, aka Hilda, born in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, widow of their son George Vernon Hornby (killed in the Boer War) and her daughter Georgie lived there for a time. By 1911 Hilda had moved to a house in nearby Shrewbridge Road, Nantwich, close to the river Weaver and named, rather improbably, *Riviera*.

For some twelve years from 1856 Hornby's parents lived in Shrewbridge Hall, near Parkfield, worthier of an Italianate name, palatial, in beautiful grounds. The Shrewbridge Hall owners formed a consortium and successfully drilled for salt springs and the Hall was developed as a spa hotel, The Brine Baths, becoming a local institution renowned for its antiques, fine dining and varied events including weddings,



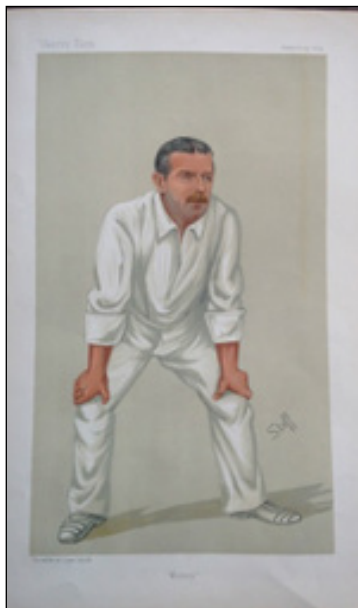
Hunt Balls, fund-raisers and, of course, the administration of sometimes rather Spartan cures. Extensive stabling, the large and fertile kitchen garden, beautiful grounds and nearby picturesque town on the river Weaver all contributed to the luxury. The Hornbys moved to Poole Hall, near Nantwich.



Shrewbridge Hall in its 70 acres of grounds

In 1995 local historian Derek Hughes, published a fascinating booklet about The Brine Baths.

Hornby and family were by far the longest-ever residents of Parkfield: there for forty-two years. Its 28-acre grounds included a hennery, duckery and full-size cricket pitch, organised by Hornby, where Lancashire county players came for matches with locals and others. All well and good, fascinating for cricket lovers, but Parkfield, seen above right, like Kenstone, was clearly not white. I was still no wiser about my birthplace.



An 1891 print of Hornby from *Vanity Fair*, offered at £95.00.

In this information impasse, Chester and its county records being far away and my time limited, I asked Dr Brett Langston, county archivist, to check council records - which proved to be very sparse - and Parkfield Drive electoral roll before war suspended compilation.

Houses and occupiers did not seem to be listed in the same order in successive years. It was all rather confusing. Even now there are numbering gaps on Parkfield Drive.

Dr Langston found that by 1939, after my grandfather's death, his widow and daughter were at the other end of Parkfield Drive, in Parkfield itself, originally known as The Lodge, so shown on an 1831 map and in later Cheshire tithe maps. There was also a modern building called The Lodge in the grounds, which Ada Hornby offered as a nursing home for WW1 casualties. I wonder if she knew that had been the original name of her home.



Parkfield

The child standing in Parkfield driveway is almost certainly Georgie, Hornby's grand-daughter, born 1906 in Transvaal

Meanwhile in Findmypast I had found this in the *Chester Chronicle* of 15 July 1939:

*TO LET Parkfield, Wellington Road, Nantwich. Desirable, very commodious, residence in the best residential part of Nantwich: large hall, two reception rooms and usual domestic offices; three bedrooms and bathroom on first floor, and two bedrooms on second floor; extensive cellarage, garage and garden, five minutes walk from station: available about August. Apply to Mrs M. M. Chetwood at above address.*

I knew Hornby's former home had been subdivided - and this description fitted half of the big house. I decided to go and look. Everyone I met was very chatty and helpful. I was told that houses hardly ever come on the market there: most people want to stay indefinitely. No Parkfield Drive house has a cellar. One resident, Ann Farrington, had written a brief history entitled '*Parkfield and its People*' detailing the occupants of the house over the years, though my grandfather had escaped her notice. Ann's 90+ neighbour, who had previously lived in 'the white house', said the gas meter reader had told her he hated going into the dark, damp cellars of Parkfield, which were prone to flooding.

A succession of families lived in the two parts of the house, many being prominent figures in the local business community. Perhaps maintenance was neglected and it became uneconomic to repair. Meanwhile the grounds were being developed piecemeal for housing. The house was empty for a time and demolished in 1968. Ann said one of her neighbours rescued the bay window of the bathroom (visible first floor left in the photo) and built it into a gazebo, where it remains. My grandparents had indeed lived in Hornby's former home. But it had never been white. Then I spotted this, 18 Parkfield Drive, identified as 1 Parkfield in 1932 by my father, a designation adopted by the council from 1934.

Google Earth shows the former stable block, all that remains from Hornby's day. My cousin had described the 'white house' as being across a yard from the big house. Her son drove her there last year and she confirmed it was the one she had often visited, and for a time stayed in, as a child. She had been captivated by the fitted kitchen and the 'powder-blue sofa in your mother's part of the house'. I had found my birthplace.



18 Parkfield Drive, formerly 1 Parkfield

the help of our pre-NHS GP. Now it all made sense.

The white house's present owner, former grammar school Head of Maths, kindly showed me round, but nothing rang a bell. The electoral roll showed that his Head of History colleague lived in one half of the house, with my parents, when my grandparents moved into Hornby's home, I remember him well. I wish I remembered the stables and that I had even once clapped eyes on Parkfield. Having jumped to the wrong conclusion about Kenstone, I learned only last year at which end of Parkfield Drive I'd been born.

The 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary book of Nantwich Cricket Club (for which I scored for a few years) and social historian Professor Eric Midwinter, had much to say about Hornby. In his biography of prime minister, Lord Salisbury (1830-1902) Midwinter remarked on 'the aristocratisation of the bourgeoisie', quoting Cobden's comment on wealthy magnates who 'aped the clodpole aristocracy', going on to say:

*A vivid personification of this change may be found in the life of AN Hornby (1847-1925) the Lancashire and England cricket captain. The child of a successful manufacturing family, he went to Harrow and, fleetingly, Oxford before some involvement in the family business and, more substantively, a career of all-round sporting splendour ... He resided in the plush meadows of Cheshire, living at Parkfield, Nantwich, with its country-house cricket*

It became clear that William, ever the entrepreneur, bought Parkfield and its grounds, converted the stables and lived there pro tem with his wife and children. When my parents were first married they lived in the stables too. William also subdivided Parkfield then moved in, leaving my parents in the former stables, where I was born with

*ground and stable of prancing hunters while he was a Captain in the East Cheshire Militia, and fearlessly took on rowdies at both Manchester and Australian cricket grounds. The Manchester man had become the Lancashire gentleman. The evocative cricket writer, Neville Cardus, referred to him as 'the Squire of Lancashire'.*

The moral of it all seems to be: cast your net wide, use all the resources you can, be prepared for ambiguities and alterations, look out for social change and mobility - and always remember that you can't beat local knowledge. All you have to do is ask. ■

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Lynda is studying the surname Chetwood with variants Chatwood, Chetwode, Chitwood and can be contacted at [chetwood@one-name.org](mailto:chetwood@one-name.org)

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# Stockdales Famous, Infamous and Tragic

by Roy Stockdill MCG (Member 2534)

I am one of those fortunate one-namers who have never been in any doubt about the origins of my Guild-registered surname. STOCKDILL is a rare variant of the much more common STOCKDALE, which is overwhelmingly a name of the county of Yorkshire and also Cumberland, but principally Yorkshire.

STOCKDALE appears in the major reference book, *A Dictionary of English Surnames*, by P.H. Reaney & R.M. Wilson. It derives from the Old English word *stocc*, meaning a tree stump, and *dael*, a valley. Thus, the name originally meant a "dweller in the tree stump valley", probably indicating a place where the trees had been cut down to form a clearing for habitation.

The surname was first recorded in 1332 in Alan de Stokdale in the Subsidy Rolls for Cumberland and later in 1379 with William de Stokdale in the Poll Tax for Yorkshire. But whether either of these gentlemen can be claimed to have been ancestors of present-day living Stockdales and Stockdills is impossible to say because researches have not so far been able to trace that far back. However, since Yorkshire was invaded and settled by Norse invaders in the eighth and ninth centuries, before the Norman Conquest, it seems likely that Viking blood runs in the veins of many of us.

While some one-namers concentrate on collecting as many records of their registered name as possible - as indeed the Guild recommends - this is not entirely my approach! I think it important to include some personal stories about bearers of the surname, their achievements and accomplishments, which is what I have endeavoured to do here. Perhaps it's due to the fact that I am a journalist and keen on human interest stories, but this to me brings alive some of the characters I have encountered in the course of my researches, rather than just presenting an avalanche of statistics.

## Record-breaking triplets

Faith, Hope and Charity Stockdale were triplets who were born near the end of 1857 in the little village of Cracoe in the Yorkshire Dales. Little could they or their proud parents have known at their birth that one day they would feature in the *Guinness Book of Records* as Britain's longest-living triplets.



The earliest known photograph of the triplets

Image courtesy of Roy Stockdill

The girls were born to Andrew Stockdale, a farm labourer, and his wife Nancy, née Gregson, over the night of 28 and 29 December 1857. Faith was first to arrive at 11.30 p.m., fol-

lowed by Hope ten minutes later at 11.40 p.m. However, the youngest, Charity, didn't arrive until 2.00 a.m. the following morning - what the mother must have gone through while she waited for the last baby to arrive. Had the girls arrived three days later, Charity would have been born in a different year to her sisters! The triplets were initially baptised at home and additional names were added when they were baptised in church at nearby Rylstone the following Easter. They became Faith Alice, Hope Fanny and Charity Sarah.

Triplets were uncommon in those days - even rarer was their survival - and they became instant celebrities. A report in the *Liverpool Mercury* said that the three girls were "...all living and reported by Mr David Henry Ogden, her [the mother's] medical attendant, to be fine healthy children." The report went on: "*Mrs Stockdale is 22 years of age and this is her first accouchement. The event has caused much interest in the neighbourhood and the infant trio have received numerous visits from parties at home and at a distance.*"

The villagers and neighbours of Andrew and Nancy Stockdale clubbed together to purchase a milch cow, so that the babies could be fed. They also received a national award known as the Queen's Bounty from Queen Victoria. Later, the Stockdales acquired a farm at nearby Bordley and, when they were growing up, the triplets walked three miles over the moors to school at Cracoe and also had to assist their parents on the farm. Later, the family moved to the principal Dales town of Skipton, where Andrew Stockdale became a builder.

All three sisters lived to a ripe old age, married and had children of their own. In later years the triplets featured in more newspaper reports, usually on their birthday. A report on their eighty-fifth birthday in 1942 recorded that they had ten children between them and fifteen grandchildren. The youngest sister, Charity, was the first to die in 1944, followed by the eldest, Faith, three years later. The middle sister, Hope, lived to be ninety-eight and died in 1956. In an edition of the *Guinness Book of Records* in the 1990s, they were named as the longest-living British triplets.



Faith, Hope and Charity

Image courtesy of Roy Stockdill

Though they were not related to me via the Stockdale line, in the course of researching my own family I discovered that I had a distant kinship to the triplets through another of my ancestral lines in the Dales.



## Tragic victim of the Yorkshire Witch

Rebecca Perigo, née Stockdale (1760-1807) is the most tragic story in my one-name study. She was a victim of the infamous Mary Bateman, known as “The Yorkshire Witch”. Rebecca was born at Bramley, near Leeds, in 1760, the daughter of Joshua Stockdale, a stonemason, and on 2 October 1786 she was married at St Peter’s Parish Church, Leeds, to William Perigo, a poor clothier. Rebecca died horribly and painfully in the spring of 1807, poisoned by Mary Bateman.

Mary Bateman was one of the most evil women in the annals of crime. She was not a witch in the conventional sense, but a serial fraudster, confidence trickster, bogus psychic and murderer. She was, according to contemporary accounts, charismatic and ostensibly charming but extremely adept at identifying the fears of simple people who still believed in witchcraft.



Bateman was baptised Mary Harker in January 1768 at Asenby, near Thirsk, the daughter of a respectable small farmer, Benjamin Harker, and his wife, Ann. As a child, she mixed with

gypsies and learnt their skills in making potions. She went into service in York, but was dismissed for theft. In 1788, aged twenty, Mary turned up in Leeds where she worked as a mantua maker and developed a profitable side-line telling fortunes and making love potions for would-be sweethearts.

In February 1793 she married at St. Peter’s Parish Church, Leeds, after a courtship of only three weeks, a carpenter and wheelwright, John Bateman. The poor fellow quickly regretted the union, for Mary stole from occupants of houses where they lodged and embarked on a series of frauds that entailed stripping her victims of everything they possessed.

Through her claimed psychic powers, Mary Bateman became famous throughout Leeds as a fortune teller and warder-off of evil spirits, performing what the gullible considered miracles but which were simple conjuring tricks. Her most infamous deception involved a hen that laid eggs bearing the words “Christ is coming”, charging a penny to view them. She had scrawled the message herself on the eggs and then re-inserted them into the unfortunate hen.

Bateman’s activities become more sinister. In 1803 two Quaker sisters who kept a draper’s shop died mysteriously, along with their mother, after taking medicines prescribed by Bateman. Bateman stripped the house, telling neighbours the women had died of the plague.

Somehow, by luck and cunning, she managed to keep out of the authorities’ grasp. But the case that was to bring her to the gallows involved William Perigo and his wife, Rebecca Stockdale. In 1806 Rebecca became convinced she was possessed by an evil spirit. She asked Mary Bateman to help get rid of it. In a series of elaborate artifices, Bateman duped the credulous Perigos into giving her money and gifts.

When they finally began to ask questions, they were told that

they were to eat puddings to which they were to add a powder supplied by Mary. The powder contained a poison and Rebecca Perigo died an agonising death in May 1807. Amazingly, it was not until October the following year that William Perigo, who had survived the ordeal, finally went to the police and Bateman was arrested by William Duffield, Chief Constable of Leeds. When she was searched, a phial containing arsenic was found in a pocket. It was later suggested at her trial that she intended it for the final disposal of William Perigo.

Bateman’s trial for the wilful murder of Rebecca Perigo took place at York Castle on Friday, 17 March 1809. The trial lasted all day, the chief witness being William Perigo. It took the jury only a few minutes to find her guilty and the judge sentenced her to the gallows. But to the end, Mary tried to weave her spells! Asked if she had anything to say, she claimed she was twenty-two weeks “gone with child” and at that time it was not legal for a woman in an advanced state of pregnancy to be hanged.

The judge, Sir Simon le Blanc, ordered a jury of married women to be empanelled to examine Bateman. Again, she was found to be lying and not “enceinte”, as a contemporary phrase put it. At 5.0 a.m. on the Monday following the trial, 20 March 1809, the Yorkshire Witch was led at the age of forty-one to her execution behind York Castle before a crowd of thousands.

Her body was returned to the city where she had ruined so many lives and handed over to Leeds Infirmary for dissection, as was often the custom in those days with executed murderers. Such was the morbid fascination with Bateman that her body was put on show, the hospital raising some £30 by charging threepence to 2,500 people who queued to see it. They also had her skin tanned and pieces sold as lucky charms!

I can reveal a possible, if tenuous, personal link to the Yorkshire Witch. I discovered that her mother, Ann Harker, may have been the sister-in-law of my great-great-great-grandfather, Lancelot Yellow (1723-1797), of Boltby, North Yorkshire. After Mary Bateman’s body was given up for medical research, her skeletal remains were on display until 2015 at the Thackray Medical Museum in Leeds.



Yorkshire Witch skeleton

Image courtesy of Roy Stockdill

Some years ago I was able to view the skeleton. It was an eerie feeling gazing down at the bones of this wicked woman who was hanged over two hundred years ago. I couldn’t help asking myself whether I was one of a tiny number of people who have seen the actual skeleton in the family cupboard!

## The Bookselling Blacksmith

John Stockdale (25 March 1750-21 June 1814) was a publisher whose London premises became a salon for the political

classes. He faced an action for defamation from the House of Commons, which became a cause célèbre and resulted in an important change in the law.

John Stockdale was born in Caldbeck, Cumberland, the son of Joseph and Priscilla Stockdale. He is believed to have been raised as a blacksmith, like his father. He married Mary Ridgway, a native of Mottram-in-Longdendale, Cheshire, and sister to James Ridgway, a well-known publisher of Piccadilly, London.



A caricature by Thomas Rowlandson dubbed John Stockdale "The Bookselling Blacksmith".

Image courtesy of Roy Stockdill

great coarseness of manners", as one commentator wrote.

Both Stockdale's and Debrett's premises became meeting places for the political classes, Debrett's being frequented by the Whigs and Stockdale's by the supporters of Pitt the Younger. John Adams, one of the Founding Fathers of the United States, lodged with Stockdale for two months during 1783. Because of his origins, Stockdale was nicknamed in a cartoon by Thomas Rowlandson "The Bookselling Blacksmith".

Stockdale published numerous books, including an edition of Shakespeare and two volumes of Samuel Johnson's works. He also published the *London Courant* newspaper and parliamentary debates. In 1788 he published John Logan's *Review of the Charges against Warren Hastings*. The work was claimed by the government to embody a libellous charge of corruption and injustice against the House of Commons. Stockdale was accordingly prosecuted.

In court Stockdale was eloquently defended by Thomas Erskine, who later became Lord Chancellor. Erskine contended that the defendant was not to be judged by isolated passages but by the entire context of the publication and its general character and objects. Stockdale was acquitted and such a conspicuous defence of the liberty of the press led to the passing of the Libel Act 1792, which established that nobody was to be punished for a few unguarded expressions.

Three of Stockdale's children followed him into publishing. His eldest son, John Joseph Stockdale, ran a shop in Pall Mall and published many books, including the notorious *Memoirs of Harriette Wilson*. John Stockdale's daughter, Mary R. Stockdale, ran a shop in Piccadilly between 1816 and 1833. She was also a poet, and published several volumes of her poetry. Her brother, William Stockdale, one of John Stockdale's younger sons, also ran a shop in Piccadilly from 1817 to 1823.

## The Publisher and the Prostitute

John Joseph Stockdale (born between 1770-77, died 16 February 1847) was a publisher with a reputation as a por-

nographer. He sought to blackmail a number of public figures over the memoirs of the society courtesan, Harriette Wilson. He also sued the parliamentary reporters, Hansard, over an allegation that he had published an indecent book and became involved in a constitutional clash between parliament and the courts.

The son of John Stockdale and Mary Ridgway, John Joseph was educated at a boarding school in Bedfordshire and in 1793 started to work for his father. In 1805 he married Sophia, a niece of Philip Box, a banker, and established his own business in Pall Mall in 1806, possibly with financial help from Box.

Stockdale published the *Memoirs of Harriette Wilson* in 1825, which attracted crowds ten deep outside his shop. Harriette, a high society courtesan known as Mrs Q, was writing her memoirs in Paris and sending them across the Channel a chapter at a time via diplomatic bag, courtesy of a lover. The work, detailing her affairs with many famous and important men, could perhaps be described as being among the first "kiss 'n' tell" memoirs, later to become celebrated in twentieth century tabloid newspapers.

Before publication, Stockdale and Wilson wrote to all her lovers named in the book, including Arthur Wellesley, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Wellington and the hero of the Battle of Waterloo, offering them the opportunity to be excluded from the work in exchange for a cash payment. Wellington famously responded with "Publish and be damn'd!", an exclamation that subsequently entered the English language.



Harriette Wilson.

Image courtesy of Roy Stockdill

In 1839 Stockdale embarked on a long and protracted libel action against Hansard, the publishers of parliamentary proceedings, who reported that he had published an indecent book, entitled *On Diseases of the Generative System*, a treatise that included explicit anatomical plates of the reproductive system.

Stockdale initially won the case and was awarded damages; however, Parliament eventually won the day with the passing of the Parliamentary Papers Act 1840, which indemnified the printers of papers ordered by either House of Parliament. Stockdale was ruined by the action and he died at Bushey, Hertfordshire, in 1847.

## The Iron Copper

Jeremiah Box Stockdale (1807-1870) was the eldest son of John Joseph Stockdale and the grandson of John Stockdale, the Bookselling Blacksmith. Born in London in April 1807, his unusual middle name came from his mother, Sophia Box. Having served as a mercenary soldier in Spain, he enlisted in the newly formed Metropolitan Police Force. Armed with this experience, Stockdale became Cardiff's first Chief Constable in 1836.

Jeremiah was over six feet tall. He wore a dark blue tunic and trousers trimmed with red cord, a peaked cap and a





Jeremiah Box Stockdale

Image courtesy of Roy Stockdill

sword belt which was a relic of his military life. He cut a dashing figure in the backwater township that was Cardiff in this era. However, the council authorised payment of only £2 6s 0d to cover Stockdale's expenses in relocating from London to Cardiff and he was forced to subsidise his meagre earnings as mine host at a docklands public house.

The dynamic Stockdale was to remain Cardiff's top policeman for thirty-four years, building a force of more than sixty constables to police a town with a population of 40,000. He grew with the town and

became acquainted with almost every one of its inhabitants as it became one of the major ports of the world.

His flamboyant appearance encouraged assaults by criminals. A powerhouse of a man, there are many documented accounts of his bravery. In 1840, when a number of sea captains had been assaulted and robbed, Stockdale dressed as a sailor and set himself up as bait. Aware that he was being followed by three men, he broke into a run. One of the assailants caught up with Stockdale, who knocked him down with a blow to the nose. Stockdale's attacker was arrested, several robberies proved against him and he was transported for seven years.

Stockdale's most celebrated arrest followed the Chartist demonstrations outside the Westgate Hotel at Newport in 1839 when several Chartist leaders fled to various parts of Wales. One of the ringleaders, Zephaniah Williams, escaped to Cardiff where he took refuge in the Sea Lock Hotel while he waited for passage to France in a trading ship, *The Vintage*.

Williams was smuggled out to the trader at night to await the morning tide but Stockdale, disguised as a ragged seaman,

had been maintaining surveillance. In a boat, he approached *The Vintage* through the mist-laden river, challenged the captain and handcuffed Williams before he was fully awake. Williams, with two other men, went on trial at Monmouth Assizes and all three were sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. However, the death sentence was overturned by the Lord Chief Justice who ruled that the men were not guilty of treasonable offences. They were transported instead to Australia.

In 1848, Stockdale was confronted with riots in a feud between the Cardiff townsfolk and Irish immigrants, who were believed to have murdered three Welshmen. Mobs rampaged through the streets, seeking Irishmen. The outbreak of violence prompted severe criticism of Stockdale, who was accused by the Watch Committee of not doing enough to apprehend the culprits and of allowing his own officers to become undisciplined, with complaints of drunkenness and frequenting of brothels.

As Cardiff continued to develop as one of the world's great seaports, Tiger Bay began to gain a notorious reputation as a den of vice and iniquity. Opium dens posed as Chinese laundries and sailors found themselves "Shanghaied" by prostitutes. But despite all his problems, Jeremiah Box Stockdale remained as Cardiff's top policeman and died on August 21 1870. He was buried at St John's Church, Cardiff, and a plaque erected to him. *The Cardiff Times* called him "The Prince of Thief Takers". ■

Fuller versions of these stories from my Stockdale/Stockdill One-Name Study can be seen at: <https://roystockdill.wordpress.com/>

Roy Stockdill, Member 2534, was formerly Editor of the Journal of One-Name Studies for 10 years. He is studying the surname Stockdill with variants Stockdale, Stocksdales, Stockdill, Stogdale, Stogdill and can be contacted at [stockdill@one-name.org](mailto:stockdill@one-name.org)

## Guild Events

The Guild organises, sponsors and presents at events to advance the education of the public in one-name studies specifically and genealogy generally. Guild members and non-members are welcome to attend. A monthly calendar is available on the Guild website at the following link <http://one-name.org/events/>, where the title of each event links to further information if available. ■

Your assistance with the Guild Stand at events would be much appreciated. Please contact the [Guild Events Manager](#) to discuss. If you need any help with publicity for an event, please contact the [Publicity Manager](#).







# Catalogues, Collections and ArChives Seminar

## Chartham Village Hall, Chartham, Canterbury

### 15<sup>th</sup> July 2017

by Amanda Williams (Member 7680)

When Rod Clayburn emailed to ask if, as a non-member, (I signed up shortly afterwards), I would be happy to do a report on this seminar for the GOONS journal, I was happy to oblige. I had found the seminar listed on the GOONS events page, while browsing the site and reading up on what GOONS was all about.

This seminar offered a good introduction to what records are available in Kent, and specifically Canterbury Cathedral Archives, and the option to sign up for two tours, one of the Cathedral itself and the second of the Cathedral Archives.

As I live in the neighbouring county of Surrey, I felt it would be probably inevitable that at some point I would be needing to utilise Kent's archives, so this was an ideal opportunity to get acquainted with Kent's records ahead of time. Plus I have always wanted to visit Canterbury Cathedral, but never had the time or the opportunity on previous visits to Canterbury.

#### Day 1: The Tours

Clear joining instructions and directions were emailed to tour participants ahead of time. As I was staying in Travelodge in the centre of town, parking wasn't too much of a bother. Though for anyone heading to Canterbury, I highly recommend the Park and Ride; bus travel from and to the car parks and parking, all for only £3 a day; I tend to use the Sturry Road car park when in Canterbury.

The tours kicked off with the Guided Tour of Canterbury Cathedral. There is much to see within the cathedral, and in my view, would best be seen under your own steam, taking as long as you want, using the audio tour and guide book in combination, as our official Cathedral tour guide did run slow and spoke rather quietly, which resulted in the



Amanda Williams taking notes for her write-up of the seminar

last third of the tour being rushed through in a failed attempt to complete the tour on time, and some parts of his talk being lost in the general background noise, which was a shame. (A word of warning to those who have trouble with stairs; there are several sections with stairs, which aren't best tackled when being rushed along by a tour guide).

The somewhat rushed finale to the Cathedral tour meant we had started eating into the next tour's time slot. After a little confusion over which staff member was leading us where,

we arrived at the archives to a warm welcome by Cressida Williams and her fellow archive staff.



Paul Howes and David Burgess looking at Workhouse Admissions in Canterbury Cathedral Archives

Cressida began by welcoming us all to the archives and library, beginning with a brief history of the archive building. The original archive building was devastated by a bomb during WWII, and the archive was rebuilt in 1954, inside a former monks' dormitory. The Cathedral Archives hold 2km of

archives, which is the largest cathedral collection in the UK. It comprises an impressive 50,000 books and half a million records. Some date back as early as the 9<sup>th</sup> century. Thus some of the documents are older than the actual buildings which currently stand on the cathedral site. An archive has been held there since the first buildings were on this site in 597.

The records held include Canterbury diocese records, Canterbury City records and records from Kent, East Anglia, Devon and even Ireland, as well as all CofE Parish Records of East Kent. Also available are alphabetised Family History Files, which contain information deposited by various local people.



An important note is that the Canterbury Diocese Records will be moving in the next year due to lack of space. It is likely the records will be moved to the archives at Maidstone. Do check with the archives for updates on this, before visiting to view these records. After the move, only micro film copies will be retained at Canterbury.

We were also treated to a glimpse of the library, and were introduced very knowledgeably and enthusiastically by our guide, to the library held in the former Prior's Chapel. The Chapel was utilised as a library after the Reformation, until Cromwell's men took all the books to London during the Protectorate. Luckily, they were found after the Restoration,

still untouched in their packing crates, and returned safely to Canterbury.

More information on the Cathedral Archives & Library Collections can be found online at <http://archives.canterbury-cathedral.org>. Researchers visiting the archive will need a CARN reader's ticket.

## Day 2: The Seminar

As with the tours, clear joining instructions and directions were emailed ahead of time. On arrival, in the beautiful little village that is Chartham, there was plenty of parking and a friendly welcome at the registration desk.

David Burgess introduced the seminar, giving a warm welcome to everyone before introducing the first speaker of the day, Cressida Williams, from Canterbury Cathedral Archives.



David Burgess

Cressida Williams' talk "*Church Records Over the Centuries: The collection of Canterbury Cathedral Archives*", was a gentle overview of the church records held at Canterbury, with particular emphasis on records relating to family history research.

Beginning with a brief history of the archives, Cressida next turned to the range of records held at Canterbury.

These included Parish records, pre-conquest charters, Cathedral records and Church Court records, (Penances are a good source of scandal!) It was touched on that the Canterbury area has a strong Huguenot descent, and to this day a sizeable French-speaking community, and as a result the archive is a wonderful place to assist those with that ancestry.

It should be noted that very few non-CofE records are held at Canterbury, so do check what is available. The majority of these types of records are held at Maidstone or TNA. This includes Poor Law Records, and only limited information on Canterbury Workhouse is held.



Cressida Williams

Cressida also discussed places and how maps can help paint the landscape in which our ancestors lived, after all people inhabit places.

After a short comfort break, Dr Sheila Sweetinburgh was the second speaker, with her talk on "*Using Canterbury's Civic Records to uncover the lives of late Medieval Townspeople*".

Sheila discussed the three main categories of medieval civic records: administrative, financial and judicial, and the type of information likely to be contained within them, which can include details on those passing through or originally from outside Canterbury. The documents we see surviving now, are a tiny section of the summit of what was. What remains are fragments of series of records.

Palaeography was the next subject, and Sheila brilliantly described how nothing beats viewing the original document

and using different records to build up a picture of people's lives, and in her words, get the "documents talking to each other".

Her nuggets of wisdom for getting your head around (or in this case, your eye in) old handwriting is practice, practice, practice; Basic handwriting skills and rudimentary Latin can go a long way; You don't need to read every word, just be able to know where to go if you get stuck; Don't transcribe everything, just the essentials; Even scraps can be informative; Get your eye in and build your confidence. Once you have found one letter or word, go and find another. Don't be afraid of a document, but don't be cavalier. Archivists can be of assistance; Build a sound English palaeography before moving to Latin. Get to know the shapes and letter forms. There are resources out there to learn more, e.g. Keele University, TNA's online course. As Sheila said, don't be afraid, have a go. Practice gets you to be good.



Dr Sheila Sweetinburgh

Then we broke for lunch, which was included in the cost of the seminar. The little cakes for dessert were extremely yummy.

After lunch, David Wright, author of *Tracing Your Kent Ancestors*, gave a talk on "*Probate Records and East Kent's Unrivalled Collection*". David described the wealth of information that can be found in wills, and discussed the issues on finding wills from different periods, the abolition of spoken wills in 1837, and the introduction of the Married Women's Property Act 1882 which, among other things, altered the rules of inheritance.



Dr David Wright

Probate Jurisdictions by Jeremy Gibson and Else Churchill; The Phillimore Atlas & Index of Parish Registers; Wills and their whereabouts by Anthony J Camp, were all recommended as very useful tools in helping to trace wills and locating probate jurisdictions.

Another short comfort break followed, after which the fourth speaker, Dr Nikki Brown, delivered "*Presenting Your Statistics*". Nikki discussed data presentation and how to look at statistics and how you can present them. Her main focus was Where? Whom? and Format? She encouraged us to think about those three areas by asking the following:

Where will you present your data, on your website or perhaps as a presentation? Who will be your audience? What format would you present your data in, e.g. text, images, pie charts, bar graphs, maps, or some combination of all these? Decide what you want to show. Nikki used



Dr Nikki Brown





Peter Ewart

examples from her own Pullum One Name Study website.

After another tea break. Peter Ewart wrapped the day up with the final talk, *“When in Want or Distress: the records of the Parish Overseer”*. Peter very engagingly covered: Parochial records i.e. the parish chest and all that goes with it; What the role of the Overseers of the Poor entailed, who appointed them and that the role was unpaid; how the Overseer was replaced in 1834; that Britain has had a welfare state since Elizabeth I, in one form or another, that was typically devolved to Parish level; Poor Law Records can be found in Diocesan Records Offices and County Records Offices; the Overseers accounts/

the poor book (another tip of the paperwork iceberg) that recorded payments made and collected.

Peter also discussed what information can be found in these records, and that the usual warnings apply i.e. compare with other records/use different sources to verify information. He also emphasised the importance of the Settlement and Removal Act 1662, (repealed in 1834), and how these can help locate ancestors. He recommended *The Parish Chest* by W. E. Tate as an essential read.

Overall, a really informative and enjoyable couple of days. ■

Amanda has not registered a surname yet but can be contacted at [amanda.williams@one-name.org](mailto:amanda.williams@one-name.org)



## News from the Guild Website

by Kim Baldacchino  
(Guild Webmaster, Member 5434)



### Recent Additions

We've been making progress on some of the excellent suggestions that you've made through the Suggestion Board on the 'Forums' menu, so these additions are by popular demand.

First, we've got some improvements for the many members who have signed up with the Members' Website Project to get their websites preserved in perpetuity by the Guild. When someone does a 'Surname Search' on your name, they will now see up to three websites at the top of your page. If you've registered a website with the Guild, that will show as 'Website'. If you've registered a DNA website with the Guild, that will show as 'DNA Website' and, now, if you've registered a Members' Website with the Guild, that will show as 'Guild Hosted Website'. The Members' Website is also now in the Guild Register Search available to members from the 'Studies' menu.

Secondly, we've made some improvements to surname interests, another hot topic on the forums. We know it's not everything that everybody wanted but hopefully it will make these interests work a bit better. You'll now find your own surname interests on your 'My Details' page on the 'Member#' menu. From your 'My Details' page, you can click to 'Manage Surname Interests' where you'll be able to both add and delete interests. There's also a link to a page that shows the full list of surname interests that members have added.

### Some Little Tips

Remember that a surname interest cannot be a registered study or variant. When you add a new one, you need to only specify a single surname for each interest so that it

will match exactly what people might put in the 'Surname Search' box at the top of each web page. However, you can now use wildcards in the surname, including ? for one character or \* for multiple characters, so hopefully that will give more flexibility. Be careful though with wildcards because the surname interest won't be accepted if it matches registered surnames and variants using wildcard characters.

### On the Horizon

We were not overwhelmed with responses to our request for a new volunteer for the Web Team in the last journal. We're still looking!

The stuff we still have to migrate is getting more and more complex so new additions will take time. Rest assured we're working on them, including some parts that need to be done in order to respond to suggestions awaiting implementation. Watch this space. ■

Kim Baldacchino & Ken Mycock

The Guild Secretary has been informed of the recent bereavements of the following Guild members:

Ruth Jopling member 205  
Donald Lynam member 91

The Guild has passed along sympathies to the family members.





# New Look for Look-Ups: Introducing the “Silver Books”

by Peter Copsey MCG (Member 1032)

**T**he Guild’s Look-up facility is under-used and two things are happening to change this. By the time this Journal has arrived, the Look-up facility will include exciting new material and will have migrated from the heritage website to the Guild’s main website. It can be found under the Guild Services (Resources Menu).

All the old look-ups remain apart from Cracroft’s Peerage (now online) but the list on offer has been increased. In particular, the Guild has purchased a set of all available “Silver Books”; a series of publications produced by the General Society of Mayflower Descendants.

## The Silver Books

Over the years, the US General Society of Mayflower Descendants, a society for the descendants of the earliest settlers of North America, has published a series of over thirty books. The aim of the books is to bridge the gap between the Plymouth Colony’s beginnings to Revolutionary times. The books, known as the Silver Books, typically cover five generations of descendants of each of the original settlers. The books are regarded as authoritative sources. If one can prove descent from a person listed in the book, one may join the Society.



The Mayflower

Image courtesy of Peter Copsey

There is no online database for the people in the Silver Books, although obviously many are mentioned in other genealogies on the web. As one US member recently advised, these books are one of the top three source references for early US research, the other two having been

made into online datasets by the New England Historic and Genealogical Society.

The books are not within easy reach of most members and complete sets are potentially impractical for individuals to purchase. Consequently the Committee obtained a set of all volumes currently available (some are out of print) and the contents are made available to all members via the Look-up service. Members with names in those books will be able to kick-start their research of their earliest US records with reliable information from a reputable source.

Each book has a separate index, meaning that each of the thirty books would need to be consulted every time there is a request. However, we envisage that the volunteer who is

undertaking this particular look-up will produce a combined index to simplify finding the entries.

## The Hearth Tax

The Guild has been a member of the British Record Society as an institutional member since 2013. This entitles the Guild to receive new titles published by the Society and a discount on past titles. Many of the recent publications have been transcriptions of Hearth Tax returns of England and Wales with listings of householders in the latter half of the sixteenth century. The Hearth Tax books currently held by Guild members offering look-ups are:-

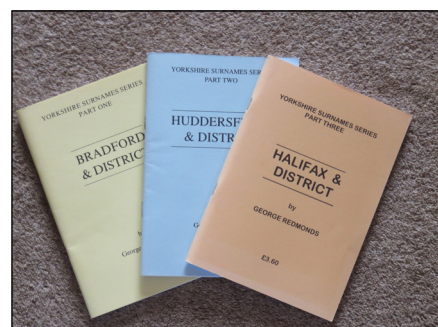
- Cambridgeshire 1664
- Durham 1666
- Essex 1670
- Kent 1664
- Norfolk 1674-9
- Warwickshire 1662-89
- Westmorland 1670, 1674-5
- Yorkshire West Riding 1672
- London and Middlesex 1666

## New Zealand - Early Settlers

This CD is provided by the New Zealand Society of Genealogists and contains approximately 100,000 early records of New Zealand settlers including the 1853-1864 Electoral Rolls and Jury Rolls.

## Yorkshire Surnames Series

This is a three-volume series of books for surnames in Bradford, Huddersfield and Halifax and Districts of Yorkshire by George Redmunds. It contains about 700 surnames. It is being offered by one of our members for look-ups.



## Columbia College Alumni Directory 1988

Columbia University was founded in 1754 as King's College by royal charter of King George II of England. It is the oldest institution of higher learning in the state of New York and the fifth oldest in the United States. The book, offered by a Guild member, lists about 25,000 alumni with biographical information.

## The Westminster Historical Database

The Westminster Historical Database has almost 150,000 records relating to the electorate of the City of Westminster between 1749 and 1820.

## The Complete Peerage

The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom Extant, Extinct or Dormant is a comprehensive guide to the titled aristocracy of the British Isles.

## Armies of the Crown

The Guild has acquired the above-mentioned CD-ROM with permission to do look-ups for members of the Guild. The authors have divided the CD-ROM into two parts as:

1. *Regimental Histories of the British Army*. This contains a list together with a brief description of the numerous bibliographies that are available; however, autobiographies have been omitted.
2. *Regiments and Corps of the British Empire and Commonwealth*. This, in addition to providing bibliographies, provides details of 'Precedence, Military Chronology and General Reference'. This latter section includes the 'Rarity, Research value, Sources and Contributors'.

As will be noted, this does not provide information on individuals, but rather biographies of the various units both of the British and the Commonwealth, which in the past have gone a long way to the formation of the whole being, that was loosely termed the British Army.

## Soldiers who Died in the Two World Wars

The Guild has acquired copies of the following two CDs from which 'look-ups' for specific names may be downloaded to paper or disc. It should be emphasised that the *Soldiers died in the two World Wars* is different from the information on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission listing. The former gives the place or county of birth, place of enlistment and cause of death. The latter generally gives the parents' names and place of burial or memorial.

## Soldiers Died In the Great War 1914-1919

During this war there can hardly have been a family in the United Kingdom which was not touched in some way or other by tragedy. In 1914 the British Army went to war with an army mainly based on voluntary enlistment and which numbered something over two hundred and seventy thousand, with a further four hundred and eighty-six thousand Reservists and Territorials. In January 1916, for the first time in the country's history, conscription was introduced, producing by November 1918 a further five million, of which over half were volunteers.

In 1921, eighty-one volumes embracing every regiment and

corps of the British Army were published listing approximately six hundred and thirty-five thousand soldiers and thirty-seven thousand officers who had died during this war.

Searches of this database may be made by one or as many elements as may be required as follows:

- Regiment or corps, battalion or sub-unit of a regiment
- Surname, Christian names
- Place or county of birth [no dates]
- Place of enlistment [in some cases this will include the place of residence]
- Number and rank
- Cause, place and date of death
- Sometimes there is text indicating service with another unit
- For officers, decorations etc. are shown

## The Army Roll of Honour WWII

This CD of soldiers who died in the Second World War 1939-1945, contains the complete roll preserved in the PRO under reference WO 304. Searches may be carried out for the Regiment or branch of the Army between 1 September 1939 and 31 December 1946 and also includes those deaths in service which were non-attributable (natural causes etc.) as well as those who were killed in action or who died of wounds or disease. The toll does not include "disgraceful" deaths, i.e. men who were executed for capital crimes whilst in the Army.

A search will provide:

- Regiment or branch of the Army at death
- Surname and Christian names
- Where born (county) and place of domicile (county)
- Service number, rank, and theatre of action or country
- Where fatal wound was sustained or death occurred, decoration and date.

The information represents that which the then War Office felt appropriate for its own purposes; that which the Commonwealth War Graves Commission desired; that which could be made public. Searches may be made by surname or for specific individuals.

## Biographical Database 1680-1830

This database, on CD-ROM, holds over 900,000 records, giving names and other details extracted from various directories, subscription lists and Gentleman's Magazine.

## How to ask for a look-up

Requests for Look-ups should be made through the Guild website. Each of the look-up resources are listed on the Look-up webpage under the Guild Services Menu (Resources

tab). There is a link attached to every look-up which when clicked will produce a titled email to be sent to the volunteer who has offered to perform the look-up. Members should fill in their request in the body of the email making clear which registered surname should be searched for.

On a few of the resources there is also a listing of the names that will be found. Please search this list first before sending the email. The listing may include a reference which should be quoted to make finding for the volunteer simpler. If your registered name is not listed, please do not send in a request to search.

For those few members without internet or email, requests may be sent to me by post. Guild Librarian, Peter Copsey, 86 Scrub Rise, Billericay, Essex CM12 9PE.

### Do you have a book or CD for look-ups?

Many of us have books or CDs in our collection that could be suitable for Look-ups. Would you be willing to help? The CD would need to be searchable and books would need an index unless all name-entries are listed alphabetically. The resource should not be available on the web. For CDs you may need also to consult the Terms and Conditions of Use in case look-ups are prohibited. Please contact [librarian@one-name.org](mailto:librarian@one-name.org) if you have an offer. ■

## 39<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference

### “National Treasures”

Friday 23<sup>rd</sup> March - Sunday 25<sup>th</sup> March 2018

**T**he conference 2018 team has been working hard to put together an interesting programme to entertain and educate delegates at next year's conference in Wakefield, West Yorkshire.

We have selected a top-quality conference hotel, located very close to main transport links, with enough local attractions to enable you to make the most of your visit to Yorkshire.

Ahead of announcing the final programme, we thought you would like to see the list of organisations confirmed so far:

- Borthwick Institute for Archives: <https://www.york.ac.uk/borthwick/>



- Ministry of Defence Records Office: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/requests-for-personal-data-and-service-records>
- National Fairground and Circus Archive: <https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/nfca>
- National Railway Museum: <http://www.nrm.org.uk/>
- National Science and Media Museum: <https://www.scienceandmediamuseum.org.uk/>
- The Gazette: <https://www.thegazette.co.uk/>

- West Yorkshire Archive Service, West Yorkshire History Centre: <http://www.wyjs.org.uk/archive-services/>

As well as a speaker from the West Yorkshire Archive Service, we are offering a talk and tour of the new West Yorkshire History Centre at 2pm on the Friday afternoon.



### The Conference Hotel

The Cedar Court Hotel, Wakefield, West Yorkshire: <https://www.cedarcourthotels.co.uk/hotels/wakefield>

Train journeys from London and the South West are available direct to the main station at Wakefield Westgate.

There are a number of local golf clubs, The Hepworth Gallery, Yorkshire Sculpture Park, Nostell Priory, Wakefield Cathedral and if you are into JCBs Diggerland is close by.

The area is well known for the production of rhubarb and was once producing 90% of the world's winter supply of forced rhubarb.

The team are looking forward to welcoming you to the Guilds 39<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference and 2018 AGM. ■

David Burgess (Yorks West RR), Jackie Depelle (Sem Sub), W. Paul Featherstone (Yorks North RR)





# A Tragic Memorial

by Julie Goucher (Member 3925)

Over the last almost quarter of a century I have visited the Scottish town of Lockerbie numerous times. The first time I struggled to recall why the name was so familiar and after being told why I was immensely sad. 21<sup>st</sup> December 1988 was the date of the Lockerbie Air Disaster, resulting in killing all passengers on board and some of the locals who were victims killed by the debris as it landed.

My husband grew up in a hamlet about five miles outside of Lockerbie and about three miles or so from where part of the wreckage landed. By the time I visited Lockerbie a memorial room had already been erected in the grounds of Tundergarth Church. The memorial housed a visitor's book and a copy of a document listing all the victims of the disaster.

The cemetery at Lockerbie, known as Dryfesdale has a memorial to all the victims of the disaster also there are numerous plaques representing some of the individuals. Some of those plaques can be found on the walls aside the memorial, others on benches and some in front of trees. There are also headstones relating to the locals who were sadly killed in the disaster.

We have been back in Devon from south west Scotland for about a week and I found myself putting finger to keyboard to explain to members about the disaster and about the photographs of the memorials that Stuart, my husband took. The photographs have been deposited within the Guild Inscriptions Index.

I cannot tell you why this memorial speaks to me, but it does. My husband is only here because the wreckage of the plane didn't land on his parent's home. Two of his former school friends were not so lucky. Stuart told me that the noise of the aircraft and the subsequent explosion was initially believed to be a military plane crashing, or a crash of a petrol tanker

exploding on the motorway (M74). Of course, neither of those were true and I suspect that the concept that terrorism could have been at play here was not considered.

We visited Tundergarth church and walked around the grounds. Stuart taking a few photographs with a super camera that is way too complicated for me! In fact, the first headstone I spotted related to someone who had died in the 1988 air disaster. I didn't recall ever seeing that headstone before, but it must have been there. I looked around a little more and in total found three headstones relating to the disaster.

Just inside the grounds at Lockerbie Cemetery is a visitor's centre which is fairly new, well within the last decade or so I guess. I went in and got talking to the local who was on volunteer duty. I checked the written list of the victims and that confirmed that the last headstone that I had spotted at Tundergarth was connected to the air disaster whilst not explicitly saying so. As I was leaving the visitors centre I noticed a plaque on a nearby bench; commemorating the service and life of the local Police Officer who had supported the community in the days after the tragic event.

The memorial sits proudly at the top of the cemetery grounds. A lasting memorial to the victims of the tragic disaster. What is apparent is that family members and friends from the United States and beyond visit the memorial, seeking to pay their respects. Over the years since the event the spirit of friendship surrounds the town of Lockerbie, the memorial and all those affected by the disaster.

Lockerbie Air Disaster, 21<sup>st</sup> December 1988. 270 Victims, whose ages ranged from 2 months to 88 years and representing 21 nations. ■



# Forthcoming Seminars

## 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 Road, Abberley, Worcestershire, WR6 6AZ

## 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

## 14 July 2018 Across the Water

 #GuildCanal

The venue is ideal for this subject and we have assembled specialist speakers on canals, waterways, their building and their families who worked on them. This seminar will appeal to all serious genealogists as well as one-namers.

**Venue:** National Waterways Museum, South Pier Road, Ellesmere Port, Merseyside, CH65 4FW

## West Country Wanderings Seminar

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

09:30 am for 10:00 am, Saturday 11 November 2017



Teign Heritage Centre



Ellis Island

### Programme

09:30 - 10:00	Registration and Coffee
10:00 - 10:05	Welcome to the Seminar - Julie Goucher
10:05 - 11:00	<i>The Cornish Diaspora</i> - Kim Baldacchino
11:00 - 11:02	Two Minutes Silence
11:02 - 11:10	Comfort Break
11:10 - 12:05	<i>Farm, Fish, Faith or Family: Motivations for Emigration from North Devon 1830-1870</i> - Dr Janet Few
12:05 - 13:05	Lunch Break
13:05 - 14:00	<i>Tracing the Devon Diaspora through DNA</i> - Debbie Kennett
14:00 - 14:10	Comfort Break
14:10 - 15:05	<i>Clockmaker, Ship Builder, Empire Maker: A story of a Devon Family</i> - Julie Goucher
15:05 - 15:30	Tea Break
15:30 - 16:25	<i>The Quest for Land: West Dorset Migration to the United States 1820-1920</i> - Jane Ferentzi-Sheppard
16:25 - 16:45	Plenary Session and Final Q&A
16:45	Close of Seminar

Seminar cost, including refreshments and buffet lunch, is £19.00. Teignmouth Heritage Centre is across the road from Teignmouth train station and there is parking in the railway car park which costs £3.90 all day (free for blue badge holders).

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 29 October 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 <http://one-name.org> or phone the Guild Help Desk Tel: 0800 011 2182



#GuildWestCountry



# Braund One-Name Study

by Dr Janet Few (Member 1136)

Vol 12 Issue 12 • October-December 2017



This year the Braund Society celebrated its 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary and Braund has been a Guild registered surname since 1983. The surname Braund is firmly rooted in the West Country of England; North Devon in particular. It is a commonly expressed myth that the Braunds, noted for their dark hair, broad heads and brown eyes, owed their existence to local women who married survivors of a Spanish Armada ship, wrecked on the North Devon coast over four hundred years ago. Documentary evidence shows that Braunds lived in Devon villages long before the sixteenth century. In fact, the earliest references to the surname are in eleventh century Lincolnshire. No connection has been made between the Braunds of Lincolnshire and Devonshire, although the counties are linked by ancient drovers' roads.



Will's Cigarette Card of Len Braund, part of the 1903 Cricketers series

Image courtesy of  
Wikimedia Commons

We currently have 25 separate family trees that cannot be amalgamated by documentary means. We believe that all Braunds share a common ancestry but the records required to prove this have not survived; DNA results are supporting this theory. Over the last two centuries the family has spread to every corner of the world. Illustrious members of the Braund family include: Captain James Braund 'King' of Bucks Mills; Mary Braund, a First Fleet convict who escaped in an open boat to Timor Island; Leonard Charles Braund

the England cricketer; George Braund the conjuror; John Braund who designed furniture for royal residences; Allin Braund the artist; John Braund the Hatherleigh clockmaker; William and Thomas Braund who fought at Trafalgar; Lewis and Owen Braund who perished with the Titanic and William Braund the East India Company merchant. We are however just as proud of our 'ordinary' Braund ancestors, many of whom were agricultural labourers or fishermen.

As a Society, we produce a quarterly journal and have published a range of booklets. Over the years we have assembled a museum of Braund related artefacts and also have a virtual museum on our website [www.braundsociety.org](http://www.braundsociety.org). We hold regular reunions in the UK and Australasia and have also organised a Canadian reunion. We have an active Facebook group and pride ourselves on involving younger members of the family. ■



Janet is studying the surname Sweetingham with variants Sweetenham and can be contacted at [sweetingham@one-name.org](mailto:sweetingham@one-name.org).

Journal of One-Name Studies  
Quarterly publication of the  
Guild of One-Name Studies  
ISSN 0262-4842  
£3.00 when sold to non-members

