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# Journal

## of One-Name Studies

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publication of the

**Guild of  
One-Name  
Studies**

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All the latest Guild news and updates

# Guild

of One-Name Studies

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## Guild information

### Our Mission

*The Guild will strengthen its position as the centre of excellence for surname studies by educating the public and worldwide genealogical community in one-name studies and empowering members to share their knowledge 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: <https://genelists.uk/mailman/listinfo/goons>. To send a message to the mailing list send it **in plain text** to [goons@genelists.uk](mailto:goons@genelists.uk).

### Guild Marriage Index

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

Cover photos: © Pixabay

*The Guild is served by about 100 volunteers each of whom gives of their valuable time. For a complete list of postholders, see: <https://one-name.org/about-the-guild/post-holders/> and <https://one-name.org/about-the-guild/regional-representatives/>.*



[www.facebook.com/guildonename](https://www.facebook.com/guildonename)



[www.twitter.com/guildonename](https://www.twitter.com/guildonename)



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

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## From the Committee...

by W. Paul Featherstone, Guild Chairman

Those of you who read my newsletter will know that we are forming a working party to look at what we do and how we do it on four fronts:

- Community
- Resources
- Education
- Sharing & Preservation

To 'help' the working party looking at what members think, I have started a topic on the web forum so we can gain information on their views. I have had some response via the web forum: you can see some of the comments I have already received at <https://one-name.org/forums/topic/community/>.

I have made those comments anonymous so if you have anything to add please email me: [chairman@one-name.org](mailto:chairman@one-name.org) - subject: My Comments on Community .

We will use these comments as a guide in our deliberations. I expect to be able to move to the next topic in a month or so. It is important that you share your views, either good or bad, on what we offer the membership as a community.

We are hoping to change the first page of the website soon to give it a new look and hopefully help visitors who can't find what they are looking for. Your profile page on our website will be changed: the default setting of 'delete' had been set to remove the page automatically when a member leaves the Guild. We are about to change it to 'retain' since we think members' pages are a major part of the Guild

preservation policy. The page will go if someone else takes over the name but they will be offered your page to start. We will let you know when this change has happened and if for some reason you want it changed you can go to this page and change it to delete using this link <https://one-name.org/change-your-bequest-details/>.

Some members have still not enabled their profile pages. [name.org/managing-your-one-name-study-profile-page /](https://one-name.org/managing-your-one-name-study-profile-page/) and go here to edit <https://one-name.org/my-details/>. There are also many members who have set up a profile page and not changed it to show what progress they have made. Do we need to send out a yearly reminder to update your profile page? When it says on your page "A study where research using core genealogical datasets and transcriptions is in its early stages" that does not encourage visitors to your profile to contact you.

We are planning to look at what we can offer to those members who have been with us a long time in terms of preservation, see the article inside this issue. The committee will also be looking at the communication channels we use.

As usual we are still looking to fill positions within our organisation. Please contact me if you feel you can offer your expertise to the running of the Guild. ■

More soon.

W Paul Featherstone (2627)

Chairman



### Masterwork by a member

William Hatchell, a New Mexico Guild Member, asks me to let you know about his book, *Hatchell and Variants of Devon*, *A One-name Study and Family History*, just published by Amazon, see front and rear covers below, with Synopsis and an image of the legendary Wild Huntsman or Hakelberend. Robert Schumann, 1810-1856, wrote a stirring piece of music about the same figure, Op. 68, No. 8.

Details from Amazon:

Printed in the United States of America

LithExcel, a Market Services Company, Albuquerque, NM

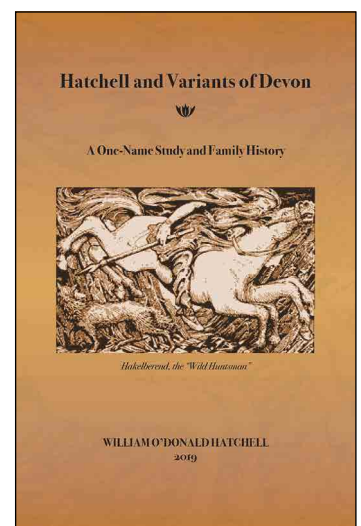
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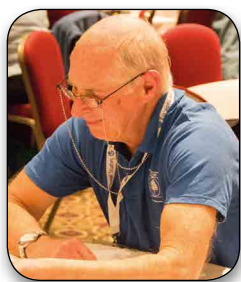
Available at \$39.95 US through Amazon <https://www.amazon.com/dp/1944293426>

A full review of this impressive, closely-argued account follows in the next Journal, soundly based on DNA findings and more traditional research. It's wonderfully replete with maps, mini-trees, lists of names and more. Believe me, I've read every word pre-publication. ■

Lynda Burke

Guild proofreader





# New Rules for Marriage Registration in England & Wales

by Peter Copsey MCG

(Marriage Challenge Coordinator, Member 1522)

**M**y little article this quarter is not so much to do with Marriage Challenge but looks at changes that are proposed for marriage registration which will be implemented very soon. The Civil Partnerships, Marriages and Deaths (Registration etc.) Act 2019 was given Royal Assent in April. There will be radical changes to the way marriages are registered and marriage certificates are issued in England and Wales. It moves the responsibility for these two activities from the clergy, or authorised person in the case of non-Anglican marriages, to the parties being married and the General Register Office (GRO).

When a marriage occurs in a church, the married couple will be issued with a "marriage document". The contents of this document will be similar to the present marriage certificate but will look dissimilar to avoid confusion. It will have no legal standing. It will contain the details of the marriage and be signed by the parties to the marriage and by the witnesses. It is then the duty of the married couple to take the document to the appropriate Register Office where the marriage will be registered and a Marriage Certificate will be issued to them. They have seven days to do this but it may be done by someone on their behalf; it is quite likely that the married couple will have other things on their mind, like a honeymoon, rather than registering their marriage.

The duplicate marriage register system of England and Wales will end and instead there will be only one book and the marriage document to sign at the church. The present two registers will both be closed when the new system comes into place, and the Church will start a new marriage register (format not yet clear).

Also part of the new law is the requirement that the marriage document and certificate will have a space for both the mothers' and fathers' names of married couple. The new legislation also allows civil partnerships for opposite-sex couples.

The Government is hoping that the new law will be implemented before the end of the year but the Church of England is not so

optimistic, citing the training required for the clergy on the new requirements as taking some time.

The result of the new law will have only minor impact on us genealogists. Firstly, because all present marriage registers will be closed and a new register begun, the diocesan record offices, normally the County Record Offices (CROs) in England and Wales, will be receiving all the marriage registers in use today which should be available in due course for examination by the public visiting the CROs. Secondly, because the Register Office will now register marriages in a similar way to births and deaths, it is hoped that the GRO will be issuing earlier annual (or perhaps quarterly) indexes of marriages. Marriages are presently running nearly two years behind births and deaths. I understand that, at the time of writing, marriages for 2017 and birth/deaths for Q2 2019 are the latest indexes to have been issued.

Now for Marriage Challenge. I am pleased that my appeal for Challengers to volunteer for those areas of England and Wales where there have been few Challenges to date has borne fruit. Three Challenges are announced (see table below).

The Guild is always looking for Marriage Challengers. If you live fairly close to a County Record Office and can afford to spend some time there to help other Guild members with their one-name studies by finding marriage entries, then becoming a Challenger could be an option. Please select a Registration District which has not been done before (or not for many years) and which is not covered by transcriptions by Ancestry or FindmyPast etc and contact me to get going with a Challenge.

I will advise on what is needed and on any aspect of a Challenge that you are considering. Most Challengers find it a rewarding and interesting experience. Please email [marriage-challenge@one-name.org](mailto:marriage-challenge@one-name.org) if you'd like to contribute. ■

The Challenges beginning in the coming months are:

Registration District and Period	Request Deadline	Challenger	Challenger's Email	Key
Weobley 1837 - 1911	27 Oct 2019	Sonja Smith	<a href="mailto:winship@one-name.org">winship@one-name.org</a>	B
Ledbury 1837 - 1880	31 Oct 2019	Geoff Studerus	<a href="mailto:geoff.studerus@one-name.org">geoff.studerus@one-name.org</a>	B
Penrith 1837 - 1900	4 Nov 2019	Helen Brooke	<a href="mailto:helen.brooke@one-name.org">helen.brooke@one-name.org</a>	B

Key B: Requests using the standard Excel template are much preferred (see website), but other formats can be accepted.

## Editor's desk

**I**n the previous journal (Volume 13 Issue 7), Aubrey Cox's article on page 30 'Did your Ancestors know the Pastons?' included a link to his spreadsheet, the link is: <https://brazenor.wordpress.com/names-from-the-paston-letters/>.

Ken Cole has recently taken over the Guild email system and asks that members ensure that their email addresses are up to date. He has noticed that there are sometime issues of connectivity with certain sites with member email addresses not being recognised. He would ask that members check their Guild membership page and ensure that they have the correct and up to date email address registered to ensure that they receive all Guild news (especially the Guild Chairman's Newsletter). ■



# DNA for your ONS: Successful Recruiting

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

**R**ecruiting is fundamental to the success of a DNA project. You need recruiting for your DNA project to grow.

It is tempting to rely on the marketing efforts the vendor uses to sell their products, and hope this results in participants for your project. Historically, the marketing efforts of Family Tree DNA have been limited and had little impact. For example, I have a project I created in 2002. For my other projects, such as Meates, I have recruited the participants. With this other project, I tested the one man in my family tree with the surname and then let the project sit there to evaluate the impact of Family Tree DNA marketing efforts. The global population of the surname is 35,000, of which 9,000 are in the USA. Today, the DNA project contains sixty-three persons. This includes the one I tested. So sixty-two persons found the project and joined on their own in seventeen years. Of these, only thirty-eight are males with the surname, and the rest have the surname somewhere in their tree. sixty-two persons in seventeen years is 3.64 persons per year out of a global population of 35,000.

Most Guild surnames are rare or low frequency, due to the scope of work involved. For example, the project I am currently setting up for a member has a global population of 2,700. If he doesn't recruit, he can expect a person to join, perhaps once every four to five years or longer, assuming all market conditions remain the same, and there is a robust population of the surname in the USA. The USA population of the surname can impact the number of participants, since there are more marketing efforts in the USA.

The advent of Ancestry in the autosomal market and their extensive marketing is bringing DNA testing into the mainstream, and making it less threatening. Many who take an autosomal test at Ancestry later upload their results to the Family Tree DNA database. As you will see later, inviting these participants to join your project is important.

## Where to Start

Review the article about recruiting in the January 2019 Journal. Have you done all or most of these steps? The first 10 steps are fairly easy to accomplish.

Make sure you repeat step 6 every six months, which is inviting those who tested with your surname in the Family Tree DNA database to join your project. These are easy to recruit, though you often have to send the invitation multiple times, since it may go into their SPAM folder. Many of these may be those that took an autosomal test, either at Family Tree DNA, or another vendor, such as Ancestry, and they uploaded their results. They may be male or female. If males with your surname, they should be pretty easy to convince to take a Y-DNA test, since they have already conquered any fear of DNA testing. For the females, they most likely have a

male husband, brother, father or uncle that they may be able to convince to test.

For some Guild members, they established a DNA project to protect their registered name, and wouldn't have time until retirement to devote to the project. That is understandable, and it is important to protect their registered surname.

## What's Next?

If you followed the guidance in the January 2019 Journal article, and you still aren't having success - then I would suggest the following:

**Check** your project to make sure you are still listed as the Administrator with your email address. In October, any projects where the Admin hadn't logged in and accepted the new terms and conditions had the Administrator removed. I was surprised to just recently discover that this impacted over 100 Guild projects. Once the Admin was removed, the project was put up for adoption, and someone else may now have the project.

To check your project, go login with your user name and password. If you get in, all is fine. If you don't get in, then go here, and search on your surname:

<https://www.familytreeDNA.com/why-FTDNA.aspx>

The search box is down the page. On the search results page, click on the surname. On the page that comes up, hover over Contact Administrator and see if your email address appears. If it doesn't, and there is no email address, this indicates your project was abandoned and the Admin was removed. Contact the DNA Advisor to see what can be done to get your project back. If a different email address than yours appears, this means the project was abandoned, and another person took it over. You can also contact the DNA Advisor, though solutions are very limited.

**Females** in your project: More and more females are taking an autosomal test and joining projects. Sometimes they have the surname of interest, sometimes it will be their father or brother. Other times, it is too far back in their tree for them to know any living males with the surname. It is beneficial to contact all the females, and find out if they know any males with the surname in their tree, and if so, can they help you recruit them.

**Try** the bulk mail system at Family Tree DNA. This will enable you to write to all your participants at once, and enlist their help in recruiting males with the surname of interest to take a Y-DNA test.



## Raise donations

Paid test kits make it easier to recruit participants. You can raise donations in the USA to fund kits in the UK. You can raise donations from females to fund the test kit for a male to represent their tree.

You can use the donation system at Family Tree DNA. Unfortunately, if you do this, then you can't take advantage of the low priced 37 marker DNA test kits from the Guild. To purchase Guild test kits, you could collect the funds yourself, by checking if those donating are in your country, else for other countries by PayPal, which will also do the currency conversion.

**Review** the terminology in your communications you use to recruit, ranging from emails, to letters, to your Guild Profile, DNA Project website, and so forth.

It is important to keep your explanation of DNA testing simple; use limited technical terms, and stress benefits. For example, I always call the test a harmless genealogy DNA test.

Avoid providing a scientific tutorial. This doesn't sell. A few might have questions where you need to provide more detail, though the vast majority aren't interested in the science.

## You are selling Discovery

This approach can interest and excite someone. They can make discoveries about their family tree, their surname, and their distant origin. It is recommended that the theme of your recruiting and one of the benefits is the discoveries they can make

## Include in your correspondence the need for their help

You need them to participate to represent their family tree and to make a contribution to the knowledge about the surname. This approach can make many people feel important.

## Call to Action

End all correspondence with a call to action - what do you want them to do. Contact you for more information? Order a test kit? Find a male with the surname to represent their tree? The objective is to get them to act.

## Increase the numbers

Sales is a numbers game. If you close 50% of those that you contact, the more you contact the more participants you will have. Have you contacted all those with whom you've had contact in the past? Even the females? Have you tried Letter to the Editor in areas with a concentration of your surname? or a Press Release about your project and any discoveries? Have you tried direct mail? For those so inclined, have you tried social media? [Personally, I rely on direct mail. I have had significant success with this, and the cost is minimal. A recent white paper regarding direct mail in the UK showed an open rate of over 90%, while the open rate on emails has declined significantly.]

For the UK it is fairly easy to make a list from Electoral Rolls. For the USA you can buy data from ReferenceUSA, and for other countries, use the online phonebook to make a mailing

list. Australia and New Zealand are excellent sources of participants. You will generate more participants if you can provide paid or subsidized test kits.

## Annual Updating

Have you updated your Guild Profile, DNA Project website, and any other Internet properties within the last year? If not, an annual review and update would be helpful. Have you made any discoveries, either through research or DNA testing? It would be beneficial to add this. Have you learned anything interesting from your research to share with your audience? Updating items once a year is very helpful.

## DNA test kits from the Guild

This terrific benefit from the Guild, of providing Y-DNA 37 marker test kits at a significant discount, year round, will help your recruiting efforts. This lowers the cost for the participant or the person paying, and no need to wait for a sale, and perhaps lose the interest of the participant.

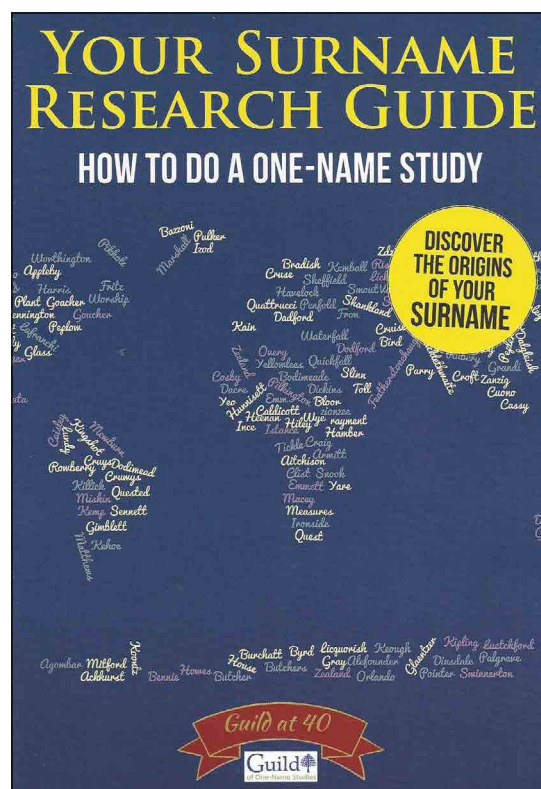
## Update your knowledge

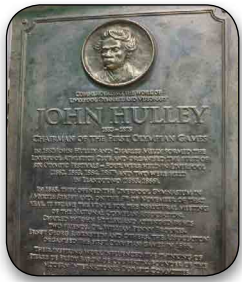
Be sure to visit the DNA section at the Guild website. Over 200 print pages of education is available, as well as videos. You must be logged in to see all the selections. Go to the Guild website, log in, and then click DNA under Resources in the menu.

## Conclusion

Recruiting requires preparation, persistence, patience, and the proper tools.

If you've done all the steps in the January 2019 Journal article, and the above action items, and you still don't have success - contact the DNA Advisor for help. Please summarize what you have done and provide samples. I will see if I can figure out what to do to end your dry spell. ■





# Royal Recognition of John Hulley - the forgotten man of British Olympic history

by Ray Hulley (Member 693)

Some members may recall my article published in the July-August 2012 edition of the Journal of One-Name Studies entitled "John Hulley Olympic Instigator". This was published to coincide with the opening of the London Olympic Games.

I had been attracted initially to the John Hulley story, not only because he may have been a long-lost relative, but also because he had a vision of the benefits of physical exercise and its place in the life of ordinary people. My interest was stimulated by an article written by the late Dr Don Anthony, an ex-Olympic athlete and Executive Member of the International Society of Olympic Historians in the Winter 2001 edition of the Journal of Olympic History entitled "Organic Olympism or Olympic Orgy. - The Roots of Modern Olympism." (Note the clever use of the five Olympic rings in the title!). The mystery of his disappearance from the annals of Olympic history made it even more challenging to a family historian.

My researches of John Hulley started by tracing his grave in Smithdown Road cemetery. This was in a terrible condition with the almost unreadable headstone detached from the grave covers and the stonework adversely affected by over 130 years of atmospheric pollution. I decided to raise funds for its renovation and thanks to donations from the International Olympic Committee, the British Olympic Foundation, members of the public and of my family, I engaged Messrs Welsbys to undertake the work. The results were amazing, with the white marble being brought back to its original colour. A re-dedication ceremony was held in June 2009 conducted by the Rev. Graham Murphy Minister of Toxteth Park chapel where John Hulley had been married. Revd. Murphy ended his address with the following:

"Until now, Hulley has suffered from obscurity following his early death. Let the restoration of his grave be an end to that. It is with great pleasure that I declare this restoration to be the granting to John Hulley of a place in history, which he undoubtedly deserves."



Grave as found in 2008

I have produced an entry for John Hulley in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, placing him in the national record of 60,000 men and women who have shaped British history and culture, worldwide. Also, there is now a Wikipedia page for him.



Re-dedication ceremony in June 2009

After over six years of my in-depth research covering a number of sources including births, marriages, deaths in parish records, local and national newspapers, census returns and even a Chancery case concerning a disputed will, the story of John Hulley being the forgotten man of the British Olympic movement was adopted in 2009 by Liverpool Heartbeat. This is a charity founded by Robin Baynes MBE with the objective of pursuing healthy, exciting and fulfilled lifestyles for children.

In 2012, Liverpool Heartbeat campaigned for the city of Liverpool to officially recognise John, and in 2014 this was achieved by both Royal approval through the Queen's representative the Lord-Lieutenant of Merseyside, Dame Lorna E F Muirhead DBE, and civic approval through the Lord Mayor, Councillor Gary Millar who accepted it on behalf of the city of Liverpool.



By means of the John Hulley Legacy, a series of sporting events has been organised to achieve self-sustaining financial success. These include the John Hulley Equestrian Event, the John Hulley Cross-Mersey Swim, the John Hulley Formby Hall Golf Tournament, the Aintree Family Fun Day, the Crosby Junior Aqualon.

The John Hulley Sefton Triathlon started in 2002 but ended in 2013. Efforts are being made to resume this very popular event.



A further demonstration of Liverpool Heartbeat's promotion of the John Hulley story was the intention to have a statue of John Hulley erected in a suitable location in Liverpool. After a few false starts, Robin Baynes was successful in agreeing with the Canal and River Trust to have the statue placed on a plinth on Liverpool waterfront. Planning permission was granted and local sculptor Tom Murphy was commissioned to produce an appropriate figure. The statue was sponsored by Liverpool Heartbeat and was unveiled by the Princess Royal on 14 June 2019, exactly 10 years after the re-dedication of his grave. Princess Anne spoke to several people associated with the John Hulley story, including me.



Left to right - Joan and Ray Hulley, Tom Murphy, Princess Anne, Robin Baynes

She gave a short speech, in which she said that thanks to John Hulley, the first Olympic Committee was set up in Liverpool, from which the existing one followed on. He also set the example for Pierre de Coubertin, who managed to create a more international version. But it is from here and his work that has set an example that has grown into an extraordinary world-wide movement. It is only appropriate that John Hulley should be recognised not just here in Liverpool, but also around the world.



John Hulley - The Liverpool Gymnasiarch

The Princess Royal unveiled a plaque on the plinth reading "John Hulley 1832-1875 Liverpool's First Olympian, self-styled the Gymnasiarch", unveiled by HRH The Princess Royal 14th June 2019 Gifted by Mr Robin Baynes MBE & Mrs Brenda Baynes. Sculptor: Tom Murphy".

Three other plaques reading as follows were also unveiled:

*"John Hulley 1832-1875. In 1865 John Hulley chaired the first meeting of the National Olympian Association In his Myrtle Street Gymnasium with Dr William Penny Brookes (Much Wenlock) and Ernst George Ravenstein (London). These men were known as The 'Three Founding Fathers' of the Modern day Olympics".*

*"John Hulley 1832-1875. His Motto was "Mens Sana in Corpore Sano" (A healthy mind in a healthy body). In 1867 John Hulley said 'What I desire to impress upon you is that Olympic Festivals are not the end of physical education. Physical Education, or rather its dissemination, is the end. John Hulley registered the first Across Mersey Swim in the Grand Liverpool Olympic Festival 1863".*

*"John Hulley 1832-1875. In 2008 Family historian Ray Hulley rediscovered Hulley's grave in Smithdown Road Cemetery. He led a group of enthusiasts who, with the support of the British Olympic Foundation and the International Olympic Committee were able to renovate John Hulley's grave. A rededication ceremony was held on June 14 2009. John Hulley has been included in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, a respected work of reference on notable figures from British History".*



The statue was unveiled by a team of young dancers from the Ultimate Force Dance Group.

This event marks the culmination of my research efforts regarding John Hulley the Liverpool Gymnasiarch, and will remain long in my memory, and that of my family. To have Royal recognition of one's family history research is a rare occurrence and something that I will treasure forever. ■

Ray is studying the surname Hulley with variants Hooley, Hully, Ulley, Ullly and can be contacted at [hulley@one-name.org](mailto:hulley@one-name.org)

## The Guild Vision

The Guild will strengthen its position as the centre of excellence for surname studies by educating the public and worldwide genealogical community in one-name studies and empowering members to share their knowledge and expertise.



# Moving Your Research Forward - *Taking liberties with the evidence or arriving at a safe conclusion?*

by Nic Pursey (Member 6049)

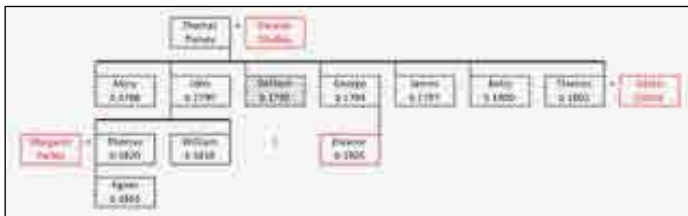
**A**s one-namers, we are indeed lucky if we have a single family tree. Most of us have a number of different trees which, as likely as not, contain individuals who are one and the same. We face a dilemma: to merge or not to merge?

That is indeed a pressing question which occasionally has us with our finger hovering over the button in a state of indecision. The reason for such indecision? Our research and studies assume an important role in the hopes and expectations of those who share our surname. The risks of 'merging' two lost souls who we feel sure are one and the same but for whom there's little concrete evidence to justify the act, can lead to the genealogical equivalent of condemning the wrong man - or woman - to the wilderness. Hitherto painstaking research becomes skewed and those accessing it subsequently, are misled. So more often than not, caution wins the day.

And yet, we all have our hunches - most especially about those lone individuals who are born in one county only to disappear subsequently without trace. This account explores just such an example from the Pursey one-name study.

The protagonists are two hitherto unconnected William Purses, found eight miles apart in south-west England: one in Hemyock, Devon, the other in Pitminster, Somerset. Available birth and death records suggest that both were born about 1792. A brief outline of the two Williams' circumstances will set the scene.

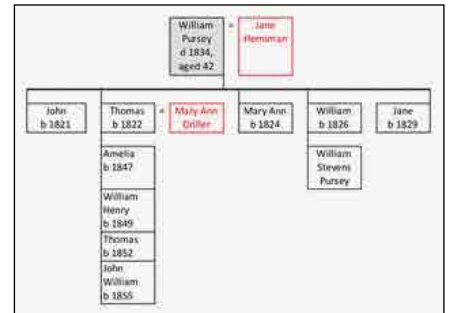
In Pitminster in June 1787, a Thomas Pursey married Eleanor Studley. They had seven children, beginning with Mary in 1788 and ending with Thomas in 1802. In-between are John, William, George, James and Betty (see tree).



I have amassed a good number of facts and stories about the lives of Thomas and Eleanor's children, bar William, born 1792. Beyond his baptism, he simply disappears with no obvious marriage or death - in the Somerset records, at least.

Over to Hemyock: here, a single Pursey line has long presented a conundrum to those researching their antecedents. The family is headed up by one William Pursey, a blacksmith who died 30 March 1834. His age at death - forty-two - suggests a corresponding birth year of about 1792.

This William married Jane Herniman in Taunton, Somerset in 1820. The marriage register notes him as "of the parish of Hemyock in the county of Devon". Over the following decade, he and Jane have five children: John, Thomas, Mary Ann, William and Jane, all born in Hemyock (see tree).



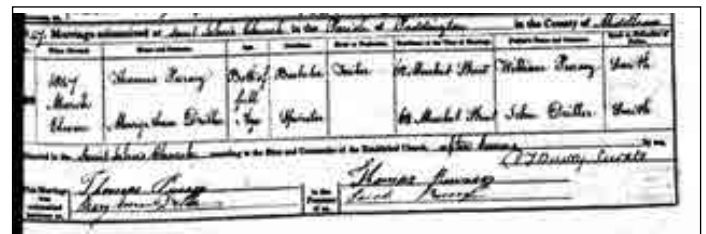
But where did William come from? And is he the same William born to Thomas and Eleanor? Significant clues as to the identity of William lie in the records of two of his sons Thomas, born 1822 and William, born 1826.

Fast-forward to April 1846, twelve years after William's death in Hemyock. The following notice appeared in the *London Gazette* under the heading 'The Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors':

*'Thomas Pursey, late of No. 1, Laurel-cottages, Cricklewood, near Kilburn, Middlesex, Journeyman Coach-smith, formerly of No. 62, Praed Street, Paddington and at the same time carrying on business at No. 62, Market-street, Paddington, both in Middlesex, Coach-smith.'*

Those addresses may prove to be key, especially 62 Market Street.

The following year in March 1847, Hemyock William and Jane's second son Thomas married Mary Ann Driller in Paddington, London.



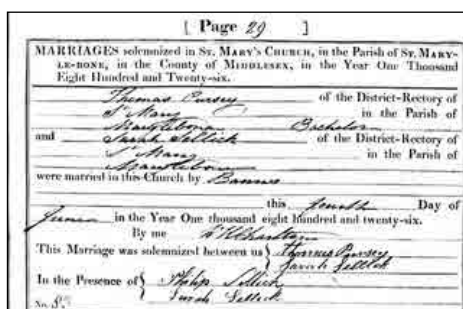
Their marriage certificate indicates that their residence at the time of marriage was 62 Market Street, Paddington - establishing a link of sorts with Thomas the debtor. The marriage was witnessed by a Thomas Pursey and Sarah Pursey. Who were Thomas and Sarah? Husband and wife, brother and sister or simply two unconnected relatives? And did they live or have anything to do with 62 Market Street?

Thomas and Mary Ann (Driller) subsequently appear in the 1851 census with daughter Amelia (aged three), living in Queen's Crescent, St Pancras. They went on to have sons William Henry born 1848 (died an infant in 1849), Thomas born 1852, and John William, born 1855.

Daughter Amelia died of TB in 1852 and sadly for the surviving boys, their father Thomas died of the same disease at the young age of thirty-five, in November 1856. His wife Mary Ann succumbed just two months later, leaving young Thomas, five, and John William, two, without a mother or father. So what happened to them?

Fast forwarding to 1861, we find young Thomas living with his Driller grand-parents back in Kentisbere, Devon. But what of younger brother John, who in 1861 was still just six years old? A search the 1861 census throws up a John Pursey, aged six, with widow Sarah Pursey, aged fifty-four. John is noted as nephew. Also in the household was Betsy Pursey, aged sixty-one, (noted as sister) and Sarah's son Isaac, aged seventeen.

The records reveal that the only Isaac Pursey born in 1844 is Isaac Sellick Pursey whose mother's maiden name is noted in the GRO records as Sellick. Sarah Sellick married a Thomas Pursey in Bryanston Square, London in 1826 (see image).



Both Thomas and Sarah have signed their names on the register. A close inspection of the signatures reveals a more than a passing resemblance to the Thomas and Sarah who witnessed the marriage of Thomas and Mary Ann Driller in 1847. Sarah (Sellick) Pursey's signature is especially distinctive although Thomas's signature has by 1847, gained a flourish since his own marriage.

So far, so good. But who is Thomas the coach-smith carrying on business at 62 Market Street and is he the husband of Sarah Sellick? Well, we know Thomas died in March 1849, aged 45, leaving Sarah a widow. And then there is the aforementioned Betsy.

A Betty Pursey was born to Thomas and Eleanor Studley in Pitminster in 1800, two years before her brother Thomas. Could this Betty be the same Betsy who is living with Sarah Sellick Pursey in 1861? And rather than her sister, is she in fact Sarah's sister-in-law? If one accepts this, it would make Thomas and his wife Sarah Sellick, uncle and aunt of Thomas who married Mary Anne Driller.

It is far from ideal that the 1841 census returns for Ossulstone hundred covering parts of Paddington and Kensington (where I believe Thomas and Sarah would have been found) are missing. But given the relative rarity of the Pursey name and the fact that a Thomas and Sarah taken together are yet rarer, it is certainly possible that widow Sarah is indeed the wife of Thomas the debtor, who, in turn appears to be the son of Thomas and Eleanor Studley.

And if that were to be the case, we have Pitminster descendant Thomas having witnessed the marriage of Hemyock William's son Thomas to Mary Ann Driller and William's grandson John living with Pitminster descendant Thomas's widow Sarah and his elder sister Betty.

That is not all. Two of the grand-children of Thomas and Eleanor Studley, William and Eleanor (respectively offspring of sons John and George), marry each other in February 1847 - again the residence at the time of marriage is given as 62 Market Street. And then another grandson - again Thomas - marries Margaret Parker in May 1844. His given address: Praed Street!

So the records appear to show that the Pitminster descendants of Thomas and Eleanor Studley are living and working together in the coach trade in Paddington in the latter part of the 1840s. Never far away are the descendants of William and Jane Herniman.

There is one further piece of evidence to support the theory that the two Williams mentioned at the start of this article are one and the same.

Hemyock William and his wife Jane also had a daughter - Mary Ann, born 1824. In 1888, at the age of sixty-four, she was admitted to Bethlem Hospital having previously been living with one Agnes Pursey at 80 Earl Street, Lissom Grove. Three years later in 1891, we find a Margaret Pursey, widow at the same address.

Agnes, it turns out, was the youngest child of Thomas and Margaret Parker and great-grand-daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Studley. Significantly, the grandson of William of Hemyock, William Stevens Pursey is also mentioned in the hospital report and is noted as nephew to Mary Ann. Thus we find that over two generations, descendants of William Pursey of Hemyock are associated with or living with descendants of the sons of Thomas and Eleanor Studley of Pitminster.

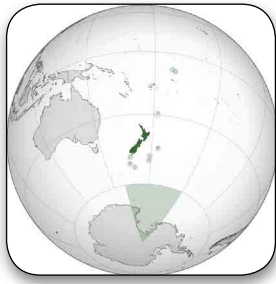
I'll be the first to admit that the available evidence is not conclusive beyond doubt and in the case of Thomas and Sarah in 1841, missing altogether. However, the close proximity of the offspring of the two Williams over several decades cannot simply be ignored. Indeed, many would argue it is sufficient to suggest a close family bond.

So is it a case of taking liberties? Or does the evidence support a conclusion that the two Williams are in fact one and the same? I leave it for you to decide. ■

Nic is studying the surname Pursey with variants Percie, Percy, Persey, Purse, Pursey and can be contacted at [pursey@one-name.org](mailto:pursey@one-name.org)







# A Turbott One-Name Study: To be or not to be

by Garth John Turbott (Member 8078)

For some years now I have been researching Turbott, my family name, starting in New Zealand where I live and extending to Ireland. When my great grandparents arrived in this country in 1856 they could neither read nor write. In the scanty Irish documents which are still available, their name was spelt with many variants, usually Turbitt or Turbett. Turbott was the least frequent, but for some reason it was this spelling that was settled on in New Zealand. Now most New Zealand Turbotts spell their name this way and are related.

I have now reached the point where I am considering starting a one-name study. I have amassed a significant body of data about Irish Turbotts in all variants, mostly derived from church records, the tithe applotments and the Griffiths valuations. Unfortunately, as all Irish family researchers know, most of the early census records have been destroyed. However, I am grappling with the problem of how extensive any one-name study should be, and now with the issue brought to the fore by Wayne Shephard's article in the July-September 2019 issue. I too am in my mid-70s with no obvious person to take over an early-stage and still-developing study.

By way of understanding how the name Turbott came to Ireland and thence to New Zealand I have done some research into its origin, which forms the basis of this article. It is my hope that this may stimulate interest, lead to contacts from others, and perhaps form the basis for a shared one-name project.

## The Surname Turbott

Turbott is an uncommon variant of a relatively uncommon surname, occurring in England, parts of Scotland and Ireland, and in Anglophone regions where British and Irish people settled as immigrants, particularly the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Various spellings occur but the most frequent variants are Turbitt and Turbett. Leading authorities on the origin of British names agree that the surname Turbott is derived from the personal name Thorbert, a hybrid compound formed from the name of the Viking god Thor (Scandinavian) and a descriptor meaning bright or illustrious (Old German/Anglo-Saxon).

However, authorities differ in the detail of their theories. According to Reaney<sup>1</sup>, there is no similar form of personal name in either Old English or Scandinavian (Old Norse) i.e. it is a unique hybrid. It has no old or modern Scandinavian equivalent. In Reaney's view, the name Turbott (variants Turbard, Turbet, Turbett, Turbutt, Torbett, Torbitt, Tarbard, Tarbert, Tarbat, Tarbet, Tarbath, Tarbitt, Tarbutt) originated with the Normans (originally Viking raiders) after they settled in France in the ninth or tenth century, as a hybrid compound of two languages, the old Norse Thor (the god of thunder) and the old German -bert/berht (bright). With the adoption of the local Frankish language and the development of Norman

French, the initial Th- was pronounced T-. He suggests that the name was brought to Britain in the Norman invasion of 1066, or possibly in previous decades when the Normans were already building a substantial presence in England. He notes that it is relatively common in the Domesday Book of 1086 and records its occurrence in various English documents from 1218 onwards.

On the other hand, the Scottish authority Black<sup>2</sup> claims that in Scotland the name Turbett is of purely old Norse origin, a compound of Thor and -biartr (bright) and either was brought to Scotland directly by Norse raiders of the northern coast and Western Isles, or originated in Norse settlements there. He does not suggest how the name may have spread from Scotland. Black believes the probably unrelated names Tarbert and Tarbet are derived from place names which are found in the northern coastal areas of Scotland (and also in Ireland), and the Gaelic term tairbeart, a portage or isthmus.

According to the Irish authority John Grenham<sup>3</sup>, the surname Turbott (and variants) is not considered to be indigenous or of Gaelic origin in Ireland. The somewhat similar but probably unrelated names Tubrid and Tubridy are an Anglicization of the Irish Ó Tiobraide, but Grenham considers Turbott to be an English name, probably introduced to Ireland with seventeenth century immigrants. However, as I have discovered, the majority of Turbotts in nineteenth century Ulster were Catholic and unlikely to have come from England or Scotland as immigrants. In fact, this suggests that the family name was present in Ireland from before the sixteenth century Reformation of the English church and the establishment of the Protestant Church of Ireland.

The incorporation of Thor in personal names was popular among Scandinavians of the early Viking Age (eighth-ninth centuries), possibly a reaction to European attempts at Christianisation. Vikings were in close contact with the West Germanic residents of the north-western coast of Europe (the Frisian coast), including the Angles and Saxons who had been spreading to Britain in previous centuries. Vikings began raiding Britain from the late eighth century and conquered large parts of England following the Danish army invasion of 865. It is possible the personal name Thorbert originated as a Viking/Old German (Anglo-Saxon) hybrid on the Frisian coast before 865. A more likely explanation, contrary to the Norman origin theory of Reaney described above, is that it arose in England in the generations immediately after the Danish invasion, when some Vikings were beginning to settle and farm alongside local Anglo-Saxon inhabitants. This may either have been in the initially conquered areas, which included parts north to the Scottish border and west to the Welsh border, or in the more restricted area of north and eastern England which continued to be ruled under Danelaw after the settlement of 886 between Alfred and Guthrum. By the tenth century the Danes (Vikings) were settled in England

and becoming Christian. It is unlikely that any personal names incorporating Thor originated after this time. The suggestion that the name originated in the Danish parts of England is consistent with the distribution of names found in the Domesday Book of 1086.

The Domesday Book was compiled ten years after the invasion of England in 1086, by order of the Norman King William the Conqueror, and was written in Latin by French scribes. The name appears as Thorbert but would have been pronounced Turbert by the French, and was translated as the Latin Turbertus. Individuals named Thorbert were listed as landholders in thirteen southern and western counties including Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Middlesex, Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. In most cases the Thorbert listed was a vassal of the displaced King Harold Godwinson (Earl Harold), one of his retainers, or of Harold's predecessor Edward the Confessor, making it clear that the name was present in the local population and reasonably common in England before the Norman invasion of 1066. However, in each case, by 1086 the Thorbert landholder was displaced by a Norman appointee or a retainer of King William.

As recorded in the Domesday Book, holders of the name Thorbert (Turbertus) were distributed in a band from East Anglia through Middlesex to Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Devon. In Norfolk, Thorbert, a freeman, held land in Norwich during Edward the Confessor's reign. Another Thorbert (possibly the same man) had land nearby, and is described as the Lord of Taverham. In Gloucestershire, Thorbert is listed as a thane of Earl Harold (William would not have referred to him as King Harold) and held land at Ashton-under-Hill before 1066. Both these men lost their land after the Norman invasion, and may also have lost their lives in the fighting, but it seems likely that family members carrying the same personal name survived and may later have prospered in the areas. Evidence of the fate of the Thorbert descendants from Ashton-under-Hill in Gloucestershire can be found in the church records of the nearby Anglican parish of Bredon (then in Gloucestershire but now in Worcestershire). Here there is frequent reference to the name Turbott (mostly the more common variants) in the period between 1500 and 1700. The continuity of Turbott families in this broad area also is demonstrated in the 1841 Census of England, where the majority of Turbotts listed are found in the contiguous counties of Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire and Berkshire. The other major concentration of Turbotts in this census is in the northern counties of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Durham, where their numbers may have been swollen by recent immigrants from Ireland, seeking factory work in industrial centres. There is little similar evidence of a continuity of Turbotts in Norfolk.

Other compound personal names beginning with Thor are fairly common in the Domesday Book. Most are purely Scandinavian (Viking, Danish, Norse). The most common e.g. Thorburn, Thorold, Thorkell, continue to be used as personal or family names in contemporary Scandinavia, suggesting that they originated there and spread to England with the Vikings. This contrasts with Thorbert (Turbott), a Scandinavian/Anglo-Saxon hybrid compound which, it has been argued, probably arose in England after the Danish invasion and is now found only in Anglophone countries. Most Thor compound names in the Domesday book are distributed fairly evenly in both the northern and southern counties of

eastern England, in contrast with Thorbert which is mostly found in the south and west.

At the time of the 1086 Domesday book, pre-Norman landholders were recorded almost exclusively by their personal names. Family names probably were first introduced to England by the Normans, gradually becoming more common through the twelfth and thirteenth centuries but not widespread until the fourteenth century. Over this time, with an expanding population, the need to identify individuals precisely for inheritance, taxation and other administrative purposes had grown in importance. Many of the newly introduced surnames reflected a geographical place of origin or an occupation, some allegiance to an overlord, while others were patronymic. Relatively few developed from the older Anglo-Saxon and Danish personal names, which had largely been replaced by Norman Christian names, although this appears to have been the case with Thorbert (Turbott). It can be speculated that a traditional family personal name, perhaps usually given to the first son, was adopted as a surname when this was deemed necessary. In this scenario, it is obvious that those deciding to use Turbott as a surname were not necessarily related; those from widely separated geographical areas probably were not. Whether modern Turbotts are descended from a common ancestor in historical times remains to be seen, but cannot be assumed.

## The Place of DNA

Clearly it would be most informative if Turbotts in Ireland and other parts of the world were DNA-tested. I, and a number of relatives in New Zealand and Australia have had autosomal testing with various companies and some have uploaded to the GEDmatch website. This has established that we are related at levels consistent with the known genealogical facts. To my knowledge, I am the only bearer of this surname who has had full Y-DNA testing, the Big Y-700 with Family Tree DNA. My haplogroup is R1a1a (in the older terminology) with the uncommon terminal SNP YP6042. The only other group as yet known to share this SNP is one branch of the Britton/Brittain family. YSTR haplotype analysis by family tree DNA project administrators, and also by YFull, suggest that we share a common ancestor around 900 years ago, before or possibly about the time at which surnames were first becoming established in England. I remain hopeful that some day Turbotts from other branches will have Y-DNA testing and establish whether or not we share a common ancestor. ■

John has no registered name(s) and can be contacted at [john.turbott@one-name.org](mailto:john.turbott@one-name.org)

## References

1. P.H.Reaney, The Origin of English Surnames, London: Routledge & Keegan Paul, 1967.
2. George F. Black, The Surnames of Scotland, New York: New York Public Library, 1946.
3. John Grenham, Irish Surnames, <https://www.johngrenham.com/surnames/> accessed 24/07/19.



# Surname Search Limitations for a One-Name Study

by Wayne Shephard (Member 6744)

Surname searches won't always tell you what you want to know. In the case of my wife's grandfather we cannot even guess about his paternal line. Alexander Couper, of course, was illegitimate. It says so right on his 1867 Scottish birth registration.

1867 BIRTHS in the Parish of <u>Rolling</u> in the County of <u>Highland</u>					
No.	Name and Surname	When and Where Born	Age	Name, Residence, & Rank or Profession of Father, Date and Place of Marriage, and Date and Place of Birth of Mother	Signature and Qualification of Informant, and Signature of Minister
5	<u>Alexander Couper</u>	<u>1867</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Elizabeth Couper</u>	<u>1867</u>
	<u>illegitimate</u>	<u>1867</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Elizabeth Couper</u>	<u>1867</u>

No record has been found yet that indicates who his biological father was. To compound the search for his ancestors, on various documents he fibbed about his parentage, although in every case he stated his father's name was Couper or Cooper (both names are interchangeable) but that was his unmarried mother's surname. It is entirely possible that his mother met a man she liked when she was in Glasgow for her sister's wedding about nine months before Alexander was born and then never saw the man again.

Changes to surnames create roadblocks to tracing ancestors by name as well and, obviously, particularly impact one-name studies. I have published articles before about examples where men went by different names during their lifetimes (Shephard, 2016; Shephard, 2018). These examples are not just variants of names, with the odd change of spelling which some members of my family have often done (Shephard, 2015; Shephard, 2019), but entirely different names that were recorded on many documents.

Where males were illegitimate, as was the case of Alexander, studies of a surname line may stop altogether, leaving the family historian to only look at the female side. I suspect that most one-name studies are male-oriented, not the least because under European traditions, particularly in the English-speaking world (of which most genealogists are likely to be part) the father's name is the one that is given to children, sometimes even when the parents are not married.

Another complicating factor in the search for ancestors occurs when records do contain inaccurate information due to individuals not being entirely truthful. Alexander seemed to be a master at this, perhaps because he was illegitimate and wary of anyone finding out that fact.

Alexander joined the British Army with the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) on 14 August 1885, at the age of eighteen years and seven months. His attestation form says he was nineteen years and two months old, so he fibbed a bit about that. He said his birth place was Lerwick, Shetland, but his birth record says Brough, Shetland.

SHORT SERVICE. Army Form B. 243.

ATTESTATION OF

No. 1647 Name Alexander Couper

Corps Scottish Rifles

Joined at Glasgow on 19th August 1885

Questions to be put to the Recruit before Enlistment.

1. What is your Name? Alexander Couper
2. In or near what Parish or Town were you born? Glasgow
3. Are you a British Subject? Yes
4. What is your Age? 18
5. What is your Trade or Calling? None
6. Are you, or have you been, an Apprentice? If so, where? No
7. Have you resided out of your Father's house for three years continuously in the same place, or occupied a house or land of the yearly value of £10 for one year, and paid rates for the same, and, in either case, if so, state where? No
8. Are you Married? No

2. Educated at Royal Military Asylum

3. Name and Address of Next of Kin John Couper 2 Albert St Govan

The story told by family members was that he used his mother's last name when he left home because he disliked his father. That was curious because the next of kin shown on his attestation form was indicated to be his father, John, who lived at 2 Albert Street, Govan, Glasgow. No surname for his father was recorded, which may have been another attempt to hide his origin.

The only John we have found in his life was his stepfather, John Blackburn, an Irish longshoreman his mother married in 1871. We wonder why he did not use his mother's name as next of kin as she was still alive and well at the time and separated from Blackburn. In 1881, according to the Scotland census, John lived at 7 Main Street in Govan. John's death record, dated 5 November 1885 (only three months after Alexander joined the army), states his usual address was Greenhaugh Street in Govan. While they are both close to Albert Street, they are distinctly different addresses. Albert Street was, coincidentally, where the family of his mother's sister may then have lived.

Alexander married his first wife, Margaret (Maggie) Scott, in 1890. His father was recorded as William Cooper, a fisherman, and his mother as Elizabeth née Spence. He had cousins and uncles named William Cooper/Couper but none living near Govan. There are no Spence relatives in the family.

1890 MARRIAGES in the District of <u>Highland</u> in the Parish of <u>Rolling</u>									
No.	When, Where, and How Married	Signature of Father	Signature of Mother	Age	Usual Residence	Name, Residence, and Rank or Profession of Father	Name, Residence, and Rank or Profession of Mother	Signature of Minister	Signature of Registrar
100	<u>1890</u>	<u>William Cooper</u>	<u>Elizabeth Spence</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>Glasgow</u>	<u>William Cooper</u>	<u>Elizabeth Spence</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1890</u>
200	<u>1890</u>	<u>William Cooper</u>	<u>Elizabeth Spence</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>Glasgow</u>	<u>William Cooper</u>	<u>Elizabeth Spence</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1890</u>

Alexander married his second wife, Elizabeth (Lizzie) Walker, in 1908. That marriage record again showed his father was William Cooper, a boat builder, but this time his mother was stated to be Elizabeth née Lawrence. The closest we can find



[illegible]

192		DEATHS in the DISTRICT of		MILTON		in the BURGH of		GLASGOW	
No.	Name and Residence. Place of Birth, and Date of Birth, Death, and Burial.	When and Where Dead.	Sex.	Age.	Cause, Nature, and Duration of Illness, and Date of Death, and Date of Burial, and Name of Minister of the Gospel, and Name of the Burial.	Cause of Death, Duration of Illness, and Date of Death, and Date of Burial, and Name of Minister of the Gospel, and Name of the Burial.	Reasoning and Qualification of Informant, and Name of the Burial, and Name of the Burial.	When and Where Buried, and Name of the Burial.	
	<i>Allegoray, Joseph</i>	1907. November Northside	Male	60 years	<i>William Burgess</i> Northside deceased	<i>James of</i> <i>James</i>	<i>James W. Burgess</i>	1907. November 23rd Northside	
414	<i>Macmillan, Elizabeth</i> <i>Williamson</i> <i>Elizabeth Scott</i> <i>Elizabeth Smith</i>	1914, Northside Northside Northside Northside	Female	60 years	<i>Elizabeth Burgess</i> Northside deceased	<i>James of</i> <i>James</i>	<i>James W. Burgess</i>	1907. November 23rd Northside	

Elizabeth's parents were stated on the records of both of her marriages, in 1871 to John Blackburn and 1892 to James Ross, to be Andrew Cooper, fisherman, and Eliza née Marshall. From all other records, Andrew was a farmer and her mother, as I indicated above, was Margaret Laurenson. There are no Marshalls in my wife's family.

[illegible]

18 66. MARRIAGES in the District of <u>Yorvon</u> in the County of <u>Sanmark</u>									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
No.	When, Where, and How Married.	Signature of Parties. Banns or Publication of Banns, or Notice of Intention, &c. &c.	Age.	Usual Residence.	Names, Surnames, and Rank or Profession, of the Bride and Bridegroom.	Names and Maiden Names of Witnesses.	Place and Date of Celebration, Name of Minister, and Signature of Minister.	When and Where Celebrated, and Signature of Minister.	
26	1866 On the Eighteenth of May at New Hamlet After Banns according to the Form of the Established Church of Scotland	<i>(Signed)</i> James Jackson John Cuthbert Wainman  Widower  <i>(Signed)</i> John Cooper Domestic servant.  Spinster	27	Victoria Street Yorvon	George Jackson Kilmata Water, married and Jane Jackson W. S. Wyndham	W. S. Wyndham Kilmata Water, married and Jane Jackson W. S. Wyndham	1866 June 8th The Parish of Yorvon St. George		
27		<i>(Signed)</i> Andrew Cooper Barrow Margaret Cooper Barrow John Cooper Barrow	23	Barrow Barrow Barrow Barrow Barrow	Andrew Cooper Barrow Margaret Cooper Barrow John Cooper Barrow	Andrew Cooper Barrow Margaret Cooper Barrow John Cooper Barrow	1866 June 8th The Parish of Yorvon St. George		

*Journal of One-Name Studies, October-December 2019*

[illegible]

Birth, marriage and death record images: copyright National Records of Scotland; retrieved from [www.ScotlandsPeople.gov.uk](http://www.ScotlandsPeople.gov.uk)

Wayne is studying the surname Shepherd and can be contacted at [wayne.shepherd@one-name.org](mailto:wayne.shepherd@one-name.org)

## 15



# Extraneous Surnames Associated Genetically with Early Acree Lineage

by Charles Acree (Member 6198)

## Misattributed Paternity

In the July-September 2019 issue of this Journal, John A. Creer discussed the incidence of “Non-Paternal Events” (“NPEs” - misattributed paternity) in the patrilineal lineages of men of Manx origin. He discovered through Y-DNA testing that they exhibited an NPE incidence rate of approximately 0.4% per generation - less than the average 1-2% rate that is often cited.

He calculated that if a 2% rate would be used in combination with an average generational length of twenty-seven years, there would be a 50% probability that an NPE has changed the surname of any patrilineal line extending 900 years into the past. Whatever time-span and multipliers are selected, those of us seeking to extend our lineages beyond a few hundred years cannot avoid the probability that hidden NPEs will render our well-researched findings inconclusive.

Several situations other than concealed infidelity have occasioned NPEs through the years, including unrecorded adoptions, but most NPEs have occurred within circumstances that were undisclosed at the time and undocumented for posterity. Through genealogical research alone, we can never appreciate the full extent to which NPEs have impacted our family histories. With the advent of Y-DNA testing, our inclination to disregard their indeterminate impact is injudicious.

## The Acree One-Name Study

The Acree One-Name Study, which is assisted by its companion Y-DNA Project, has determined that most Acrees living in the U.S., including me, descend from William Acree (c.1710-c.1767), who we believe immigrated to Virginia from the English-Scottish border area in the early eighteenth century. After many years of effort, we have been unable to determine his specific family origin.

I have been hoping that someday we will succeed in testing an Acree male living in the UK who matches us genetically, shedding light on that origin. The man matching us would presumably have a variant of our surname because the name Acree itself has been practically non-existent in the British Isles. Through the years, we’ve been grateful that several British men with Acree-variant names have tested with our project, but their Y-DNA results have differed considerably from ours. They generally belong to other ancient haplogroups and are thus related to us only in pre-historic times.

This experience has led us to believe that our surname grouping had multiple origins in the British Isles and to speculate that our genetic Acree line may have become extinct in Britain.

## Extraneous Surnames

Beyond that, we have discovered through Y-DNA testing that we closely match several men having entirely different surnames - Brown, Collier, Hall, Peel, Wells and Willoughby, who are clearly associated genetically with our Acree line, rather than the lines of men sharing their own surnames (with the exception of identifiable relatives). Clinching their genetic match, they all possess a rare Y-DNA microallele that distinguishes our Acree line.

The nature of these non-Acree matches indicates that their individual relationships with us must have derived from NPEs that occurred several hundred years ago in Britain, rather than during the past three centuries in the U.S. Evidence for this assertion has been found through both genealogical research and advanced SNP (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism) Y-Chromosome (male) DNA testing, which has been gradually replacing conventional STR (Short Tandem Repeat) Y-DNA testing, as I discussed in the July-September 2017 issue of this Journal. Y-SNP testing is not only more definitive than Y-STR testing. In contrast to Y-STR marker values, Y-SNP mutations are hierarchical. They originate sequentially and cumulatively. As a result, approximate dates of origin are being progressively applied to them.

From those applied dates and the possession of certain Y-SNPs by men testing for them, it is apparent that the above non-Acree lines separated from our Acree line some time between c.1300 AD, when the Y-SNP R-BY3313 that they all share with the Acrees originated, and c.1600 AD, when our Acree line acquired its distinctive Y-SNP R-A2156.

## Different Perspectives

That perspective is from an Acree-centric point of view. It assumes that Acrees, through NPEs, intruded upon these non-Acrees’ individual ancestral lines, possibly as informal adoptees, and then, as adults, had families of their own who used the non-Acree names of the adoptive parents.

There is really no way of knowing the specific ways in which the non-Acree surnames became associated genetically with ours or with each other. Any one of them may have been the “original” surname with which we and the others became related through NPEs. We may even all go back to a different surname that was adopted in the fourteenth century, when surnames became common. The fact that the non-Acrees individually have fewer DNA matches than we Acrees do with each other implies that an Acree-centric viewpoint is valid, but insufficient testing has been accomplished to support that conjecture.

Drastic “surname hijacking” occurs when an NPE completely takes over a genetic line from the founding surname of that line, while the founding line itself dies out. The original



Acree line, however it began, may have been hijacked at some point by an NPE from an entirely different family. Or our Acree line may actually descend from another family line that we Acres hijacked. Numerous scenarios are conceivable.

## Implication

I suggest that any surname study that extends deep into the past and has accumulated abundant Y-DNA testing detail is likely to encounter puzzling associations such as ours, where extraneous surnames, involving occasional NPEs, complicate an otherwise straightforward researched lineage.

We can all expect that the personal surname lines that we have inherited will go extinct eventually, as so many have, through lack of offspring or “daughtering out” - one branch at a time. I am impressed by the tenuous situation that exists within my own Acree branch, as I contemplate the fact that my great-grandson is the only one capable of perpetuating our Acree line among the numerous descendants of my patrilineal great-great-grandfather. ■

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



# The Inspiration for my SMOUT One-Name Study

by Mary Antonello (Member 8117)

In early 1940s Melbourne, Australia, a careers counsellor called the name of his next new client - “SMOUT” - and two people stood up. Grace Mary Smout was the person he was to see, and after her interview, Grace Mary and her mother left to return to their country town of Dookie, 140 miles north of the city.

Glancing at the next file, the counsellor turned to his receptionist saying he’d already seen the Smouts. He was told there was another one.

Donald James Smout was the next client, and was asked whether Grace Mary was his twin sister - they were both born 15 March 1926. They also had the same height, hair and eye colour! Don did have a sister named Grace, but she was younger, and her middle name was Lillian. This Smout family lived in Melbourne.

The careers counsellor became very excited about the coincidence - two unrelated Smouts born the same day, having consecutive appointments with him! He said they “should call the papers!” He managed to arrange a meeting between Don and Grace Mary, and the rest is history. Don and Grace happily married, and were wonderful parents. I’m the middle child of their five, and I like to call myself Smout Squared.

Don began researching both Smout families, perhaps at first because he and Grace had to prove they were unrelated before they could marry. Don’s Smouts were Welsh, and arrived in Victoria, Australia in 1854. Grace’s parents were English Smouts who arrived in Victoria in 1924.

Dad was Donald James Smout, born 15 March 1926, and Mum was Grace Mary Smout (née Smout), also born 15 March 1926, but 130 miles further north.

Don’s research continued until age and illness overcame him. He was a member of the Genealogical Society of Victoria, and collaborated with family members, including a cousin, Jill, who now shares her experience, research and discoveries with me.

When we sorted out the family home after Mum and Dad had gone, my siblings handed me Dad’s family history paperwork, saying I was the most pedantic of us all, so best suited to the task! Then, each piece of paper I discarded was carefully scrutinized by at least one of my siblings, to make sure it wasn’t important. I’m sure attention to detail disease is hereditary!

Dad would have been thrilled with the many genealogy resources available to us now. I’ve digitised all his work, and continued his research on and off. I’ve realised I need to be much more organised and methodical in my research. Having come across a One-Name Study when searching for Kemp ancestors some years ago, I discovered the Guild, and am very pleased to find such a wealth of knowledge and experience is available. It’s time to get serious now!

I aim to research Smouts and their families worldwide, and also hope to find the common ancestor of my parents, as DNA studies have proved their Welsh Smouts and English Smouts are related. ■

Mary is studying the surname Smout with variants Smont, Smoot, Smot, Smote, Smowt, Smut, Smute and can be contacted at [mary.antonello@one-name.org](mailto:mary.antonello@one-name.org)

Title photo: wedding photo of Mary’s parents, Don and Grace Smout







## Book Review - The Forensic Genealogist Series

**G**enealogical, historical mystery writer and local historian, GOONS-member Nathan Dylan Goodwin has been researching his family tree since the age of twelve, focusing ever since on the Dengate side of his family (his grandmother's maiden name) and which name he registered with the Guild of One-Name Studies in 2005.

Having written two books about his home town of Hastings during the Second World War, Nathan went on to complete a master's degree in Creative Writing, where he first had the idea of incorporating genealogy into fiction writing. In September 2013, *Hiding the Past*, the first book of his series, was released, seeing forensic genealogist Morton Farrier trying to solve a crime which occurred in the past, all using genealogy.



The series sees each of the books set in a variety of historical periods, many of them featuring real stories, locations and characters. The most recent, *The Wicked Trade*, for example, is set in 1820s Kent and Sussex, involving a real smuggling gang and a real murder. In each story, Morton Farrier tackles the past crime using genuine genealogical resources and undertakes Research in a way familiar to the family historian. To make his life all the more complicated, Morton was himself adopted and his journey of discovery about his own biological parents gradually unfolds across the series.

The books are all available in paperback, Kindle and most in audiobook (the rest to follow!) A short e-book prequel to the series entitled *The Asylum* is available for free via [www.nathandylangoodwin.com](http://www.nathandylangoodwin.com) which gives readers a taste of the series.

### Additional biographical information:

Nathan Dylan Goodwin was born and raised in Hastings, East Sussex. Schooled in the town, he then completed a Bachelor of Arts degree in Radio, Film and Television Studies, followed by a Master of Arts degree in Creative Writing at Canterbury



Christ Church University. A member of the Society of Authors, he has completed a number of successful local history books about Hastings, as well as several works of fiction, including the acclaimed Forensic Genealogist series. His other interests include theatre, reading, photography, running, skiing, travelling and, of course, genealogy. He is a qualified teacher, member of the Guild of One-Name Studies and the Society of Genealogists, as well as being a member of the Sussex Family History Group, the Norfolk Family History Society, the Kent Family History Society and the Hastings and Rother Family History Society. He lives in Kent with his husband, son and dog. ■

### Further information:

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Nathan is studying the surname Dengate with the variant Dugate and can be contacted at [dengate@one-name.org](mailto:dengate@one-name.org)





# From Millwrights to Engineers: Part One

by Anne Leonard (Member 6204)

## John Torr Foulds (1742-1815)

*'He could handle the axe, the hammer, and the plane with equal skill and precision ...he could turn, bore and forge ...he could set out and cut in the furrows of a millstone ...he could calculate the velocities, strength and power of machines, could draw in plan, and section ...he could build bridges, cut canals and perform a variety of work now done by civil engineers.'*

*The whole mechanical knowledge of the country was centred amongst them, and where sobriety was maintained and self-improvement aimed at, they were generally looked upon as men of superior attainments and of considerable intellectual power.'*

Sir William Fairbairn thus described the millwright's work in the eighteenth century in his *'Treatise on Mills and Millwork'* of 1865.

The name of John Torr Foulds (1742-1815) is not well-known today, but he is mentioned in the *'Biographical Dictionary of Civil Engineers in Great Britain and Ireland Vol 1'* and a large portrait of him hangs in the main hall of the Worshipful Company of Cutlers in London. His work at the London Bridge Waterworks as a millwright and engineer was highly influential in ensuring the efficient distribution of water to London residents in the latter part of the eighteenth and first decade of the nineteenth century. Over the course of his career, his remit broadened as he became involved with the construction of the West India Docks and the City Canal in London. As one of the early millwrights to move to civil engineering, he liaised closely with some of the major names in the field, such as Smeaton, Rennie, Boulton and Watt. In later life he was recognised as a leader and innovator, both by the Smeatonian Society and the Royal Society of Arts. His sons, John Powell Foulds (1774-1796) and William Foulds (1782-1814) followed in his footsteps and were beginning to build strong professional reputations of their own at the time of their premature deaths.

My purpose in this article is to explore and explain the wonderful range of occupational and related records which I used to shed more light on the career of John Torr Foulds and his sons, and to understand his career in the wider context of the growth of the civil engineering profession in the UK.

## The London Bridge Waterworks

The narrow arches of Old London Bridge and its wide pier bases restricted the ebb and flow of the Thames River and were hazardous for boats, but also developed a more practical use in the sixteenth century. In 1581, a waterwheel was installed below London Bridge, which drove a pump to lift water from the Thames into a reservoir, from which it could be distributed to the southern and eastern parts of the city. An early demonstration by the Dutch engineer Peter

Morice pumped water right over the spire of the neighbouring St. Magnus Church. Despite the destruction of this initial apparatus in the Great Fire of London, the waterworks were able to continue.

By the early 1700s, there was a complex arrangement of waterwheels and pumping equipment at the London Bridge Waterworks. The waterwheels were designed to work with both flowing and ebbing tides and only stood still for about 45 minutes as the tide turned. They were described in 1731 as superior to the famous waterworks which supplied the gardens of Versailles in France. Over the next few decades, additional wheels were added; by the mid 1700s an average of 1.5 million gallons of water was being pumped each day.



Old London Bridge in 1757 by Samuel Scott just before the buildings on it were demolished. Although not providing a very clear view of the waterwheels, the large piers can be seen and St. Magnus the Martyr Church on the right hand-side (public domain)

Small clusters of millwrights began to appear in London from the early 1700s, employed in breweries, distilleries and waterworks. John Torr Foulds was among those clearly drawn to the opportunities available in the city from his home in the village of North Wingfield, Derbyshire. At twenty-one he joined the London Bridge Waterworks in 1763.

## 1770s-1780s: The initial career of John Torr Foulds:

The Corporate Minutes of the London Bridge Waterworks at the London Metropolitan Archives date from 1776 (fire having destroyed earlier records). The minutes of the Managers and Proprietors are bound in nine large ledgers, in very elegant script. and for the sake of brevity I will just refer to the Minutes from this point onwards.

In the eighteenth century, the term 'engineer' was still largely used by military engineers serving the Crown. The term 'civil engineer' and the growth of the profession started to increase rapidly after about 1760. The following is a description of the duties of the millwrights at London Bridge Waterworks by the Secretary and Surveyor in 1745: (although steam power was introduced to supplement waterpower in



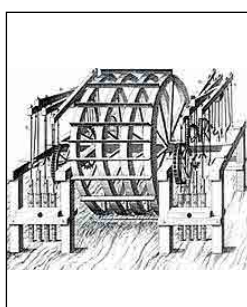
1782, little had probably changed in terms of the overall rôle).

...three millwrights had to attend from 6-6, reporting to the Surveyor. They had to take due care that all the wheels and engines were in good repair, scan at low water for any signs of breakage and mend those that had broken. They also had to attend alternate Sundays and be ready to be called at night to ensure that the waterwheels did not stop turning.

The Thames low tides lasted for about 4 -5 hours a day and the rest of the millwrights' time was spent in a workshop on the NE side of London Bridge. The Secretary noted that their wages were maintained at the same level during any bouts of sickness, in order to provide additional motivation. The work was undoubtedly hard and heavy, with a range of potential hazards. This reinforced the very clear impression I was able to gain from the minutes about the approach of the Company as employers. They definitely sought to provide encouragement and incentives to valued workers, were supportive in times of employee distress, such as illness or family loss, and tried to avoid termination of employment until an employee had received due warnings (for example, as a result of drunkenness). The following are some examples of a responsive and quite compassionate employer in action.

In 1779, fire broke out at a hop merchant's near the London Bridge Waterworks. The tower into which water was pumped subsequently caught fire and was destroyed. John Torr Foulds led the firefighting operation and the rapid restoration of water supply, as well as devising a process for direct piping of water to the mains from that time onwards. He received a bonus of 3 guineas for being the first person to attend the fire and £21 for personal losses. At the time of the fire, he had been making a very valuable model in brass and mahogany in his leisure hours for Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia, which demonstrated how to raise and saw timber, through water or horse power. The committee compensated him for this and the loss of many of his books and drawings, noting his great abilities and service to the company.

The weather was also a significant consideration. The waterworks pumping equipment was subject to severe frost and ice in winter. The Management Committee minutes record regular payments of gratuities to the staff for keeping the wheels moving during frost and ice and for dealing with the danger of spring meltwater. In winter, vast quantities of boiling water were poured every morning on the Bridge Waterworks, before the wheels could be put in motion, and twenty-five horses were employed daily to remove the ice around the wheels. The Committee meeting on 17 March 1786 'took into consideration the extraordinary trouble and fatigue occasioned to their Officers and Servants from the Severity and continuance of the Frost' and awarded gratuities to a number of staff, including John Foulds and his eldest son.



The form of waterwheel used at the Waterworks from the first half of the eighteenth century (public domain)

Throughout the 1780s, constant improvements were made to the overall apparatus of the waterworks: injury was another natural hazard. The admission records of St. Thomas' Hospital record that John Foulds suffered a dislocated wrist in 1784. In 1789 he suffered a very severe and painful wound to his left thumb whilst working on a new wheel and the Committee granted him a gratuity of £21 for the expenses he had incurred as a result of the accident.

During the 1770s and very early 1780s John Torr Foulds' work was beginning to be recognised outside his immediate circle. In 1780 he was awarded the Silver Medal of the Royal Society of Arts. He also liaised regularly with other leading engineers. The Boulton and Watt Archive at Birmingham Central Library has several letters between John Torr Foulds and James Watt (the inventor of the Watt steam engine) about issues at the Waterworks. In 1782 he became a Freeman of the City of London, through redemption.

### Family life:

John Torr Foulds and his first wife Lydia (nee Powell) had a large family of twelve children, although many died at a very young age. Their son, John Powell Foulds, was born 20 February 1774 and baptised 4 April at St. Olave's, Southwark, London. William, their next son, was baptised 26 May 1782 in the parish of St. Lawrence Pountney.

The Sun Life Insurance registers record that John Torr Foulds was living at 4 Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, in 1778 (occupation millwright), whilst he also leased no. 5 Old Swan Passage, Upper Thames Street, as a victualler in 1782. This might look strange at first sight, but the London Bridge Waterworks minutes do record that John Foulds ran a liquor shop as well as actually buying goods from him! David Collins Barnett has written a thesis on London industry 1775-1825 and notes an invoice sent out in 1802 by John Foulds from his wine and brandy vaults opposite London Bridge Waterworks. He sold wines, brandy, rum, shrub (a fruit liqueur usually made of rum or brandy mixed with sugar and citrus fruit), Hollands Geneva (gin) etc.

The website British History Online shows the family then living in Churchyard Alley in 1789, in a Company house (leased from the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers), situated adjacent to the Waterworks. John Rocque's 1746 map of London (on the website Locating London's Past), shows the location of St. Magnus church just north of London Bridge with Churchyard Alley and Old Swan Lane very close by. Fishmongers Hall lies between the two lanes.

On 20 February 1788, on his fourteenth birthday, John Powell Foulds bound himself as an apprentice to his father, citizen and Cutler of London. I will explore the relevance of the 'Cutler' reference later.

### 1790s: the pinnacle of John Torr Foulds' career

In the 1790s John Torr Foulds was probably at the height of his powers in terms of his work at the London Bridge Waterworks and also increasing his circle of influence as an engineer in the wider London scene.

In 1792 he became the Engineer and Chief Millwright of the London Bridge Waterworks, and moved to a salaried footing



rather than weekly wages. His new salary was £100 p.a, payable in quarterly instalments.

John Torr Foulds was appointed as Assistant Engineer to the City Corporation in 1791, and so was responsible for the repair of London Bridge itself. He became involved in schemes for the development of the Port of London, in particular the West India Docks, taking soundings, drawing up designs and making estimates. In addition he worked on the neighbouring City Canal for which he acted as Assistant Engineer at the initial stages in the early 1800s. The City Canal was a short-lived canal excavated across the Isle of Dogs in East London, linking Limehouse Reach and Blackwall Reach on the Thames, to provide a short cut for sailing ships. This required him to provide evidence to a Select Committee of the House of Commons about improvements to the Port of London in 1799, and soundings taken at low tide on the Thames from London Bridge to Blackwall.

The Society of Civil Engineers was founded in 1771 in London. John Smeaton, who had designed and built the Eddystone Lighthouse was a notable early member. Following Smeaton's death the society was reformed in 1793 and a number of people were invited to become members, including John Foulds. One class of the society consisted of people called 'artists' and millwrights fell into this category. The group met each Friday during parliamentary sessions, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand.

Further recognition of John Torr's work came when he received the Gold Medal of the Society of Arts in 1795 for his device for cutting off piles under water.

As noted earlier, John Torr Foulds was recorded as a Cutler on his son John Powell Foulds' apprenticeship indentures. In 1798 he joined the Court of Assistants, became Junior Warden in 1799, Upper Warden in 1800 and finally Master in 1801. This was somewhat puzzling at first sight. However the Clerk to the Cutlers Company assured me that the Master was elected annually by the Court of Assistants and the post was never restricted to practising Cutlers. It is not clear



Photograph taken of the painting of John Torr Foulds in the Worshipful Company of Cutlers (2013)

why John Torr Foulds elected to join that guild, nor is there a record of who introduced him. He became a Liveryman in 1782 and is recorded on the website of the Worshipful Company of Cutlers as surely ranking as 'one of their more distinguished members'. I was invited to visit Cutlers Hall

and saw the image of him below, which hangs in the main entrance hall.

In 1796, 'John Powel Foulds, cutler, Swan Passage and John Foulds, cutler, Swan Passage' were recorded in the List of the Livery of London.

On 20 February 1794 John Torr Foulds and his elder son John Powell Foulds joined the Freemasons Lodge of Peace and Plenty in Horsleydown (a small parish south of the Thames, opposite the Tower of London). This lodge used to meet at the Red Lion in Horsleydown Lane.

However whilst John Torr Foulds' professional career was continuing to flourish, family tragedy struck in 1796. John Powell Foulds had completed his apprenticeship by servitude. He had shown similar promise to his father as a designer during his apprenticeship; the company paid him 6 guineas for a drawing of the new Water Wheel and Engines on the Southwark Side and requested him to draw the leading pipes from the Borough Wheel. However, less than four months after his marriage (which was prohibited whilst his apprenticeship indentures were in force), he died and was buried 8 September 1796 at St Magnus the Martyr Church by London Bridge.

### Context: The labour relations climate in the late eighteenth century

J.G. Moher, an academic specialising in labour relations wrote a valuable PhD thesis about the millwrights and engineers of London (in varied industries) 1775-1825. He also presented a paper to the Newcomen Society in 1987, focusing on the engineering contribution of John Torr Foulds.

Until the first decade of the nineteenth century, the London millwrights still had plenty of powered mills where they controlled the supply and price of expert journeyman labour. The introduction of steam engines necessitated switching from wood to iron, which would eventually reduce the power of the artisan craftsman, though this was yet to come. At the same time, poor harvests during the 1790s and the impact of the Napoleonic Wars were driving up the price of wheat, and bread and - as a consequence - wage demands. There were food riots all over the country and numerous strikes occurred between 1793 and 1815, conducted by journeymen in a wide variety of trades.

Although the journeymen millwrights did not have their own guild, they were highly regulated with a clear democratic system for governing their Society, strict rules about requirements for legal indentures, and their own system of training called Millwright Academies - normally held in a public house on Saturday evenings. The minutes of the Waterworks confirm that the three permanent millwrights and other employees at the works went on strike on 11 July 1795, and that all the work subsequently fell to John Foulds and his son William. John Foulds managed to employ several journeymen carpenters on a temporary basis and persuaded eight journeymen millwrights to work for an extra 6d a day instead of the 1s 6d which they were demanding. This led to him being declared an 'illegal master', which in turn led to even higher wage demands and a strike lasting more than four months: police were brought in to protect the masters from the strikers. ■

To be continued...



# Maritime Aspects of Yorkshire and the Humber Seminar

The Community House,  
Selby, North Yorkshire

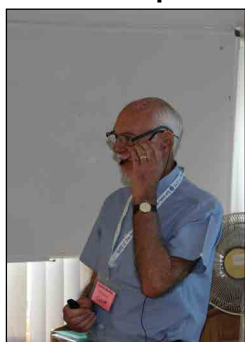
3 August 2019

by Sue Itzinger (Member 7833)

I attended this seminar as I was particularly interested in a John Itzinger, whom I had discovered on Ancestry. He was born in Dewsbury in November 1768 and buried in Castleford in April 1805. The parish record gave his occupation as waterman, cause of death as consumption. I was hoping to learn more about him and the canal he worked on.

We were warmly welcomed by the reception team. The venue was a modern community centre, in the middle of Selby near the famous Abbey; parking was right next door. Guild volunteers provided a mouth-watering lunch. The only downside was that it was a hot day and the windows only opened a small way.

## The Aire and Calder navigation company's town and port of Goole



The first speaker was Graham Buckton, BA Honours in British Maritime History. He gave talks on the subject and informed people about the Yorkshire Waterways Museum. The museum is in liquidation and they are trying to find a home for the archives. His talk was on the history of the Aire and Calder Canal, and of Goole Port. A canal was needed to take 20% of England's trade of coal and woollen cloth to a port, where it would then be shipped

around Britain and Europe. The 19-mile canal was built by navvies (an early abbreviation of 'navigators') using basic tools. It was wider than most canals and took four years (1822-1826) to complete.

The Port of Goole, called Goul, meaning drain, was planned by the Company. In 1900 the canal was the most profitable in the country. The canal started using steam tugs instead of horses. The boats, called 'Tom Puddings', were pulled to Goole by steam tug. Coal from 200 pits was transported this way, each boat carrying 800 tons of coal and four crew.

I found the talk very informative. The historical maps and drawings of Goole were incredible, especially that of the Lowther Pub, which is still standing. Graham also helped me with a contact for John Itzinger.

## Historic immigration into Hull (East Yorkshire)

The second speaker Malcolm Scott started his talk with a general overview and time-line. East Yorkshire was joined to Europe by 'Doggerland' or Dogger Bank, a large sandbank in

a shallow area of the North Sea some sixty-two miles off the east coast.

Northern European artefacts have been found: Arras culture chariot burials and Parisi sunken boats found in Ferriby. The time-line of invasions began with the Romans, who crossed near to where the Humber Bridge stands today, through to the Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans. 60% of the region's place names are Anglo-Saxon, the rest are linked to the Vikings. East Yorkshire had traders and workers travelling from Europe and settling. Dutch drainage engineers and market gardeners, Italian textile merchants and ice-cream manufacturers. Irish navvies worked on the canal. Many Germans settled there in the Georgian era; refugees from religious or political unrest, including Jews, and other Eastern Europeans also came. The area had seasonal trade, fishermen came up from the south coast of Britain. The North Sea had abundant fish whilst stocks in the English Channel declined. Between 1880 and 1914, 3.2 million immigrants passed through Hull.

Throughout Malcolm's presentation his graphics were fantastic, really giving the audience a clear picture of the history of immigration to the area over many centuries. Immigration to the UK is not a modern phenomenon.



## Fishing vessel crew lists from the port of Grimsby 1884-1914



The third speaker was John Wilson who started by explaining what a crew list entailed, with name, age, place of birth, position on the ship and to whom the wages were to be paid (e.g. mother, wife). Each ship had a 16-page document, to be completed for every trip. This included name of ship, owner and skipper. Apprentices were also employed, but many thousands were injured or killed, as were fishermen. In the 1840s, railways

and steam trawlers made Grimsby the largest British fishing port. In 1866 there were 200 smacks (fishing boats); by 1876, there were 800.

Because of the huge fish stocks, Grimsby built ice factories, the ice originally coming from Norway. In 1865 smacks would return with 10 tons of fish, by 1910 it was 40 tons. John

explained about the archives. Hull History Centre has over 38,000, but some are in poor condition. John gave out copies of an original shipping document so we could see for ourselves the information he had shared in his talk. Fascinating to see original logs, to see fines and deaths (for which there wasn't a death certificate if a body was not returned to shore).

## Stone, seaweed and sailing ships, the alum industry



The fourth speaker Peter Appleton explained what alum was, that it was mined around the North York Moors and used to improve the colour in the dyeing process and to make the colour fast. The production process of alum took twelve months: the alum rocks would be mined, piled up into large mounds, and then set on fire. These mounds could be 200' wide and 100' high. Water was then used to separate the sediment from the alum.

It was again dried out in huge containers. Then with human urine, transported from large cities, the alum was put into cooling casts lined with lead, so that alum crystals would grow. These crystals were sent by sea to textile companies all across the UK. Peter displayed pay lists from mines in the area, explaining the work and workers' wages. The best paid workers were those who unloaded the urine barrels! He then informed us of a skipper with a cargo of alum crystals whose normal journey of four to five weeks, because of bad weather, took twelve weeks instead. I particularly enjoyed seeing original maps and mine ledgers from the time. The saying "taking the piss" comes from the alum industry.



first arms race was at the turn of the twentieth century. John Fisher, First Lord of the Admiralty, in 1904 wanted to modernise the Navy. He scrapped fifty battleships and put sixty others into dry dock. He planned to build a modern battleship: HMS Dreadnought was the result. It had 11" guns with a range of twelve miles. The Kaiser wanted the same powerful battleships; he got his wish, the *Van der Tan* and *Derfflinger*. It is not known

why these two battleships of the German navy attacked Scarborough at 8.00 am on 16 December, firing 774 shells that killed eighteen and injured 200. Some of the shells had shrapnel, but Germany has always denied using them.

Malcolm showed a picture of a house with small ball-like holes in its brickwork, definitely made by lead shot. The German fleet sailed away under a sea fret, whilst the cruiser *Kolburg* sailed to Flamborough Head to drop mines. At the end of the war the ships of the German navy were held at Scapa Flow but were deliberately scuttled by their German crews; their fleet was larger than the NATO fleet of today. Since the two atomic bombs in Japan and the 1950s nuclear testing, obtaining steel uncontaminated by radiation has been difficult. Instruments such as Geiger counters, MRI machines and some satellites are often made from uncontaminated steel salvaged from the German battleships sunk at Scapa Flow. ■

Sue has no registered name(s) and can be contacted at [susan.itzinger@one-name.org](mailto:susan.itzinger@one-name.org)

## The bombardment of Scarborough 1914

The last speaker was Malcolm Smith, who worked in Sheffield for the Royal Navy inspecting steel for warships etc. The



# Guild Awards of Excellence 2019

by Mike Kipling, Chair of the Awards Panel (Member 5920)

Once again, the Guild will soon be searching for articles, books or websites that will qualify for the Guild Award of Excellence (GAoE).

All articles more than one page long in Volume 13, Numbers 5 - 8, of the Journal of One-name Studies will automatically be considered for an award, other than regular features. Members may also nominate other members' or their own non-JoONS articles, books or website for consideration.

All items must have been produced by a member with a registered study and must be directly related to one-name studies (either to a particular study or to studies in general).

Nominations must be received by the panel by 31 December 2019 so as to provide adequate time for judging before the

AGM. Please e-mail nominations to [gaoe-panel@one-name.org](mailto:gaoe-panel@one-name.org)

Further information and the Judging Criteria can be found on Guild website at <https://one-name.org/about-the-guild/guild-award-of-excellence/>. This page also lists the winners of the 2019 awards, giving an idea of the standards the awards panel is looking for.

If you are a past award winner and would like to join (or rejoin) the panel, please contact me on [kipling@one-name.org](mailto:kipling@one-name.org). ■







# What will happen to your study?

by Stephen Daghish (Guild Secretary)

**T**his is a question that all Guild members will need to consider, sooner or later. There will come a time for all of us when we are unable to continue with our studies and we need to plan for what happens then; how to protect and preserve our study materials which may have taken decades of work to collect and collate.

In an ideal world we will have others interested in our research and ready to take over and continue the study. If that is not the case, then maybe you would want to donate your study materials to a local archive or to the Guild - but how can this be done?

The preservation of members' studies is a top priority for the Guild. We already have a lot of advice available that can help - some key links from the Members Handbook and Guild Wiki are shown below. There are also many excellent facilities that can help, from the Members' Website Project to the Guild Library.

In our fortieth anniversary year we would like to do more to help members plan for what should happen to their studies whilst they are able to do that - rather than leaving it until it is too late. This article outlines some of the things that we are considering. We invite your comments or suggestions.

In recent months we have been informed of the sad news of the deaths of a number of long-standing members and asked to help with the preservation of their work:

- A founder member had his research on a laptop but with no instructions on how to access the files; with some effort, we were able to recover these.
- Study research was shipped to a cousin in Australia along with family history papers, and needed to be returned to the UK. With the help and generosity of the Australian contact, the study has been returned to the UK.
- A member left a generous legacy to the Guild to continue their study along with materials but the executors had difficulty in locating the papers or laptop. After further searches these have now been located.

With additional planning, some of these difficulties could perhaps have been avoided.

## Successor for your study

Do you have someone who will continue your study and, if so, have you recorded this information? There are two ways that the Guild can help with this.

## Study bequest details

This facility allows members to provide a contact name, a

brief description of what is to happen to the study material upon the death of the member, and a Genealogical "Next-of-Kin" being an individual who might wish to undertake the study following the death of the member. In addition, a member can say what should happen to any Profile and DataStore pages when they are no longer Guild members.

On the website, go to Member # - Change my details - Bequest details.

## Will codicil

Whilst the Guild cannot offer advice on making wills, there is a suggested Will codicil for members in the UK to consider using:

<https://one-name.org/suggested-will-codicil/>

## Preservation

The Guild offers to help to preserve the studies of any member where no alternative arrangements have been made. We recognise that studies come in all shapes and sizes, with some being wholly paper-based while others are a mix of documents and digital records.

The key question for the preservation team is how ready the study is to be preserved. This is where members can help us - to look at ways to organise their study in such a way that it could be handed over without needing a lot of volunteer work to understand what the study comprises.

For some members, the thought of where to start with this might seem daunting - and we would like to be able to offer advice, guidance and help with this when this would be helpful.

## Mentors

We propose to look at adding volunteers to our team of mentors who are willing to offer support to members for preservation planning. We would need a range of skills, such as dealing with computer software that may be obsolete, and would seek to provide a geographic spread to provide local support.

## Costs

Where members pass studies to the Guild for preservation there are often costs associated with collecting the materials, storage and digitisation.

We are proposing setting up a dedicated, ring-fenced fund restricted to supporting the preservation of studies which members might consider donating to or perhaps leaving a legacy to in their wills. Donated funds would help older members now and should ensure funds are available when the time comes for other members to hand their studies over.

## What can you do?

### Your study:

How ready is your study to be passed on or to be archived?  
Have you left details of what should happen to the study? If you would like help with some ideas of what can be done, please do get in contact. We will gladly try to help.

### Can you help?

Would you consider helping fellow members with planning for their studies as part of an expanded Mentors team?  
Would you consider making a donation to a dedicated fund to support the future preservation of studies?

### How can we judge success?

The results of this initiative may not be immediately obvious as in many ways it is an investment for the future.

We would hope to see an improvement in the number of members who leave instructions on what should happen to their studies when they are no longer a member, and deposit material with the Guild for preservation and to be passed on to others who may wish to register the name in future.

We also hope that members can feel more confident that they have options and understand the kind of things that they should be considering - knowing that help is available, should they want it.

Please do let me know your thoughts. I believe this is an important area where the Guild can offer more support to its members. ■

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

### References:

The Guild Wiki has pages on:

How to safeguard and preserve your study

<https://one-name.org/wiki/guild-wiki/preserve/how-to-safeguard-and-preserve-your-study/>

Succession planning for your one-name study

<https://one-name.org/wiki/guild-wiki/preserve/succession-planning-for-your-one-name-study/>

Lodging ONS material with the Guild

<https://one-name.org/lodging-ons-material-with-the-guild/>

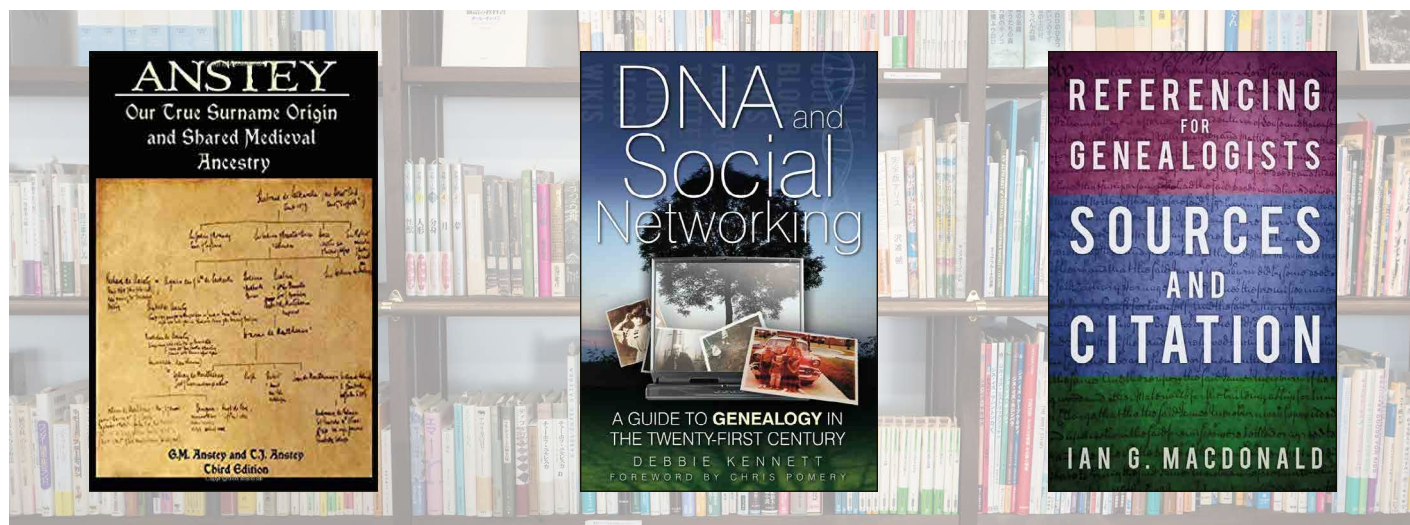
The Members' Handbook also includes sections on:

Preserving - Safeguarding and Preserving your ONS

<https://one-name.org/members-handbook/planning/safeguarding-and-preserving-your-ons/>

Genealogical next-of-kin

<https://one-name.org/members-handbook/planning/genealogical-next-of-kin/>



## Help your One-Name Studies make the grade with online courses from Pharos

Pharos tutors are expert in delivering practical online distance learning genealogy courses to help you find people and hone your methods. Specifically for one-namers we offer **Introduction to One-Name Studies** and **Advanced One-Name Studies** courses, taught in conjunction with the Guild of One-Name Studies and which have won many plaudits. There are also courses in English, Irish, Scottish and Welsh family history as well as specialist subjects such as getting the most from The National Archives

*Our Students Say—"I have taken two of your courses and they have both been absolutely brilliant"*

*"I can't praise Pharos highly enough."*

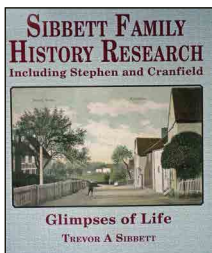
*"I absolutely loved this course and I hope it becomes a Guild rite of passage. The support notes and the links were all great"*

[www.pharostutors.com](http://www.pharostutors.com)



# Book Review - Sibbett Family History Research; and The Eacott Name History

The Guild has received two books for its library about surnames that are not currently registered with the Guild but where the authors have amassed a significant amount of data about their chosen names over long periods of research and have now recorded this in print.



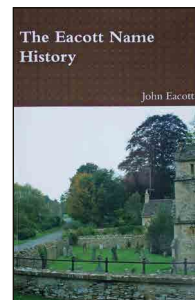
Sibbett Family History Research, including Stephen and Cranfield, by Trevor A. Sibbett (The Choir Press, ISBN 978-1-78963-057-2) 137 pages, including 3 family tree inserts

The cover to this book states "This work is an attempt to produce a resource for anyone interested in the history of the Sibbett family, or a set of foundations for further research".

The book is the result of research by Trevor and his father, Frederick John Bedford Sibbett, most of which took place in the 1970s and 1980s. As well as setting out the data, Trevor has included chapters on key individuals, on the Chatham dockyard and ropemaking which play an important part in his story, and his own thoughts on how the world has changed.

The book would be valuable to anyone researching the Sibbett name, and also touches on the names Stephen and Cranfield.

In his accompanying note, Trevor wrote "This is the best I can manage. There is plenty more to do, when someone has the inclination". I think these sentiments could perhaps apply to many of us!



The Eacott Name History by John Eacott (ISBN 978-0-9878227-7-2), 325 pages

This book is the product of more than forty years of research and takes an extensive look at the development of the Eacott name and its variants, from Saxon times to the present day.

The first section follows individual branch family stories in a very readable format, packed with facts and references. The second section is a series of appendices which provide more details on the research.

Author John Eacott lives in Canada. He has published his book using the online self publishing service [www.lulu.com](http://www.lulu.com), which will be familiar to many Guild members, which offers the advantage of being able to update text as new material becomes available. ■

Stephen Daglish

## More About Mentors

Some of you will no doubt have seen the article in the last issue of JOONS about Guild Mentors. Since then, I have been in touch with all of them and now have an up-to-date list of Guild Mentors.

What a wealth of knowledge our Mentors have and are prepared to share! Some of them are happy to help new or existing members with setting up a One-Name Study, or with finding out how the Guild can help in your research. Many of them are happy to clarify various aspects of family history research. Some have in-depth knowledge of records in certain parts of the country - or in other countries. Then there are those who have expertise in certain occupations, in some software packages or website technicalities. All of them are willing to share their knowledge with any Guild member who would like some help in untangling a certain aspect of their research.

Not only is this knowledge widely available to Guild members, but there may well be a mentor living fairly close to where you are! Our current Mentors are spread across the world, from various parts of Australia, New Zealand and the US to a range of counties in England, Scotland and Wales. There are of course gaps, both in geographical location and expertise offered, so

any further offers of help from would-be Mentors gratefully received.

And those of you who may be struggling with your ONS, or some aspect of your research - just remember, there is probably someone, somewhere who will be very happy to help you overcome whatever the obstacle is. You only have to ask. ■

Sue Thornton-Grimes ([mentors@one-name.org](mailto:mentors@one-name.org))





# Forthcoming Seminars

**22 February 2020**  
**Wherever I Lay My Hat**

 #GuildTravellers

Not all had their roots firmly fixed in one place. For some the peripatetic life was an essential part of their culture, for others it was the demands of work that led to this lifestyle. We are currently exploring speakers to provide research advice and insights into Romany, fairground, theatre, canal, trade and drover people.

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

**16 May 2020**  
**On The Wrong Side of the Law**

 #GuildCriminal

From big time villain to petty thief, we can probably all find one or two ancestors who didn't manage to keep on the straight and narrow. We return to this West Country venue to discover more about the working of the criminal justice system, and the court and prison records that will help us track down individuals, and to explore the fascinating links between crime writing and genealogy.

**Venue:** Ruishton Village Hall, Cheats Road, Ruishton, Taunton, TA3 5JD.

**1 August 2020**  
**Those Who Served**

 #GuildMilitary

Nearly every generation has known war. Whatever their reasons, whether press-ganged, patriotic or penniless, many of our ancestors served and their stories from Napoleonic times to the two World Wars can be revealed in the records. The search is on for further speakers to improve our strategy and strengthen our campaign!

**Venue:** Stock Village Hall, Common Road, Stock, Ingatestone, Essex CM4 9NF.

## “Industry in the Potteries” Seminar

Whitmore Village Hall  
Coneygreave Lane  
Whitmore

Newcastle-under-Lyme  
Staffordshire ST5 5HX

09:30 am for 10:00 am, Saturday 12 October 2019

Situated just south of Stoke on Trent we shall be exploring industries of the north Midlands. It wasn't just pottery in the area, many other industries existed including salt mines.



### Programme

09:30 - 10:00	Registration and coffee
10:00 - 10:10	Welcome to the Seminar - Alan Moorhouse
10:10 - 11:10	<i>Records of Trades and Occupations as Sources for Local and Family History</i> - Liz Street, Archivist, Collections Management, Staffordshire R.O.
11:10 - 11:15	Comfort Break
11:15 - 12:15	<i>Take A Pinch: Salt-making History and Research Resources in Cheshire and Staffordshire</i> - Sue Wilkes
12:15 - 12:20	Comfort Break
12:20 - 13:05	<i>Celebrating the Female Workforce at Doulton Pottery</i> - Alison Boulton
13:05 - 14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 - 15:00	<i>The Wedgwood Archives</i> - Lucy Lead, Archivist
15:00 - 15:30	Tea Break
15:30 - 16:30	<i>The Real Greatest Showman - Philip Astley and Me</i> - Andrew Van Buren
16:30 - 16:35	Close of Seminar

Seminar cost, including refreshments and buffet lunch £22.00.

Whitmore Village Hall, just off the A53 and within easy reach of Newcastle-under-Lyme and the M6 junction 15, was refurbished and extended in 2013; there is ample free parking on site.

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 September 2019. 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 <https://one-name.org> or phone the Guild Help Desk Tel: 0800 011 2182



# Welcome to GENEVA

## An online calendar of GENealogical EVents and Activities

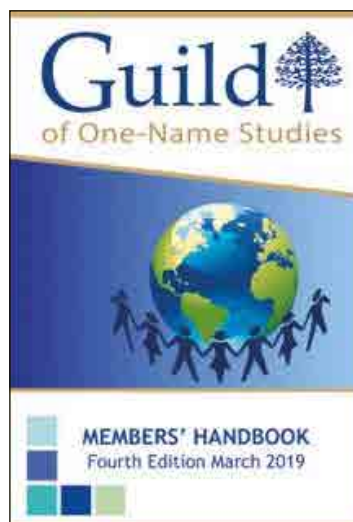
This calendar is being run jointly on behalf of GENUKI and the Federation of Family History Societies <http://geneva.weald.org.uk> and is maintained by Guild member Malcolm Austen (5240) [geneva@weald.org.uk](mailto:geneva@weald.org.uk).

Oct 2 SoG, LND, [Shopkeeper Ancestors](#)  
Oct 2 Canterbury, KEN, [Using Archives and Getting Organised](#)  
Oct 3 SoG, LND, [Visit: Coventry Archives](#)  
Oct 5 Woodstock, OXF, [Oxfordshire FHS Family History Fair](#)  
Oct 5 SoG, LND, [Family History for Beginners & Refreshers: Parish Registers](#)  
Oct 5 Ormskirk, LAN, [Dig Up Your Roots In West Lancashire 2019](#)  
Oct 5 Manchester, LAN, [Family History Research for beginners. Wills and Probate](#)  
Oct 5 Motherwell, LKS, [Lanarkshire Local & Family History Show](#)  
Oct 9 SoG, LND, [Getting the Most from the Society of Genealogists](#)  
Oct 12 Whitmore, Newcastle-u-Lyme, STS, [Guild of One-Name Studies Potteries Seminar](#)  
Oct 12 Doncaster, YKS, [Doncaster & DFHS Family & Local History Fair with Craft Stalls 2019](#)  
Oct 12 Merthyr Tydfil, GLA, [Glamorgan FHS Family History Fair](#)  
Oct 12, SoG, LND, [Brickwalls & Lost Ancestors](#)  
Oct 12 SoG, LND, [How our Ancestors Died](#)  
Oct 12 Birmingham, WAR, [Further Steps in Family History](#)  
Oct 12 London, LND, [FIBIS Open Lecture Meeting](#)  
Oct 12 Woking, SRY, [Romany and Traveller FHS Open Day](#)  
Oct 16 SoG, LND, [Researching World War I & World War II Prisoners of War](#)  
Oct 19 SoG, LND, [Getting the Best from the Ancestry Website](#)  
Oct 22 SoG, LND, [Free Society Library Tours](#)  
Oct 24-26 London, LND, [Rootstech London 2019](#)

Nov 2 Woking, SRY, [The Surrey Family History Fair](#)  
Nov 2 SoG, LND, [Writing your Family History - Part 1](#)  
Nov 2 Manchester, LAN, [Family History Research for beginners. Scottish and Irish Research](#)  
Nov 6 SoG, LND, [Getting the Best from Rootsmagic \(Intermediate\)](#)  
Nov 6 Canterbury, KEN, [IHGS Event](#)  
Nov 9 SoG, LND, [Research Techniques - How to be Confident in your Family Tree](#)  
Nov 13 SoG, LND, [Suicide in the Family?](#)  
Nov 15 SoG, LND, [Visit: Bethlem Museum of the Mind \(special talk & tour\)](#)

Nov 16 Huddersfield, WYF, [Huddersfield Family & Local History Fair](#)  
Nov 21 SoG, LND, [Mapping Rich and Poor: Charles Booth's Enquiry into London Life and Labour](#)  
Nov 23 SoG, LND, [Writing your Family History - Part 2](#)  
Nov 23 Wesley's Chapel, LND, [Beyond the Census IV](#)  
Nov 27 SoG, LND, [Online Resources for London Family History](#)  
Nov 29 Pudsey, Nr Leeds, WYS, [Family Historian Software day](#)  
Nov 30 SoG, LND, [My Ancestor was an Agricultural Labourer](#)  
Nov 30 SoG, LND, [Using The National Archives Website \(Workshop\)](#)  
Dec 7 SoG, LND, [Writing your Family History - Part 3](#)  
Dec 14 SoG, LND, [Family Historian Software for Beginners & Refreshers](#)

Feb 8 Bristol, BRI, [The Family History Show, South-West](#)  
Feb 22 Littleton, Winchester, HAM, [Guild of One-Name Studies Of No Fixed Abode \(Romany and Traveller\) Seminar](#)  
Mar 2 Canterbury, KEN, [Heraldry](#)  
Mar 21 Poole, DOR, [Dorset Family History Society's Family History Day](#)  
Mar 28 Canterbury, KEN, [The Professional Approach](#)  
Apr 17-18 Alexandra Palace, LND, [Family Tree Live 2020](#)  
May 16 Ruishton, Taunton, SOM, [Guild of One-Name Studies On the Wrong Side of the Law Seminar](#)  
May 18 Canterbury, KEN, [The Parish and the Manor](#)  
Jun 20 York, YKS, [The Family History Show](#)  
Jun 26-27, NEC, WAR, [The Genealogy Show](#)  
Sep 26 Sunbury, SRY, [The Family History Show London](#)



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