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Journal

of One-Name Studies



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Washington DC.

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of One-Name Studies

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As well as Guild publications, the
Bookstall Manager has a supply of
Journal folders, ties, lapel badges
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Forum

This online discussion forum is open
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number to:

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To e-mail a message to the forum,
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*The Journal of One-Name Studies is
published quarterly by the Guild of
One-Name Studies and printed by
Flexpress Ltd, 5 Saxby St, Leicester
ISSN 0262-4842*

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

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The views expressed in the Journal are those of individual contributors and are not necessarily those of the committee of the Guild of One-Name Studies.

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



From the Chairman's Keyboard...

By Peter Walker

From time to time I use this column to let you know of issues discussed at, and decisions taken by, the Committee. Of course, all Committee papers and minutes are now available on the website in the Members' Room, but I am aware that many of you don't routinely read them; indeed it takes quite a bit of stamina to do so. At our last Committee meeting we finally agreed an Archiving Policy. Now your first reaction might be 'surely the Guild must already have an archiving policy?' To an extent this is true. Librarians down the years have looked after material deposited with the Guild, though until recently, we have had no dedicated space in which to keep it all. We long ago outgrew the cupboard at the Society of Genealogists and past Chairmen got fed up with having to store Guild material in their homes. We now rent commercial storage space, though it could not be called of archival quality. Now that we have digitised a lot of the material deposited in the library and with more material coming to us in digital form, this raised the question of whether we should weed out and destroy paper originals. Fear not! The Committee felt strongly that paper originals should not be destroyed, even if that does potentially create a storage problem in the longer term.

Another point that arose was that even if we had an implicit archiving policy for library material, what about material created by members themselves on the website? Should profiles and electronic archives be deleted if a member leaves? What about data in the marriage and probate indexes? Should we treat donated material differently from material given to us after a member leaves or dies? This is complicated by the fact that we don't often know what the intentions were of members sending us material in the past. Did they send it to us as a security archive or to allow it to be loaned to members or even copies provided to them?

The more we discussed it, the more confused we became. We concluded that in principle we should have an archiving policy that was as far as possible the same for all material and that we should separate archiving policy from the more detailed issues of archiving processes, which by necessity will differ according to the medium of the record concerned (paper, electronic, online etc).

So now we have a policy and all that remains (not a trivial task) is to create the detailed processes to be employed. Like any policy, it can probably be improved on. You can see the document for yourself on-line at <http://www.one-name.org/members/library/ArchivingPolicy.pdf>. For the future, we recognise the importance of establishing clarity, for each class of material, concerning the rights and intentions of the person providing the data. For example, irrespective of copyright, do we have permission to copy?

'New Blood' wanted

While on the subject of the Committee, it is once again that time of the year when we send out application forms seeking members willing to stand for the Guild Committee or to express an interest in any of the Guild posts. Not all posts need to be held by Committee members, though with some it is far preferable. It looks likely that several committee members will be standing down this year and we would really benefit from 'new blood' in the team. So please give this some thought. If you need to know more about what is involved, there are descriptions of the posts in the Members' Room, though you might learn more by speaking to someone on the existing committee. In particular, I would be happy to discuss this with any of you interested in assisting the Guild in any role.

"It looks likely that several committee members will be standing down this year and we would really benefit from 'new blood' in the team"

Chairman's Newsflash

Those of you who have e-mail will normally receive the Chairman's Newsflash, which is sent out occasionally when there is news that is best not left until the next Journal. This involves sending out over 1800 e-mails. For some years now, I have been using a special Mailing List program which sends out individual customized e-mails to each person on the list. Those of you that received the last Newsflash will have realised that I was forced to use a different method of distribution. Thanks to those of you that acknowledged receipt of this Newsflash – it seems to have worked. But the original Mailing List program no longer seems able to beat the various measures that ISPs are increasingly adopting to stamp out spam. The sad fact is that someone trying to send 1800 messages in a short period looks to them like a spammer. In the early days of the Newsflash I used a system where my own PC acted at the outgoing ISP, sending directly to your respective e-mail boxes, rather than route through the servers of my home ISP (Virgin Media, ex NTL). However, in recent times, ISPs have objected to mail being sent from a computer that it didn't recognise as a valid ISP. So I was forced to revert to sending all the mail via my own ISP. However, Virgin Media have now instituted a system whereby if you try to send more than 48 similar e-mails in a short space of time, it refuses to send any more. Even when I slowed the process down to one e-mail every 15 seconds, it refused to send more than 48 e-mails.

In desperation, I installed a mailing list program onto my own web-space, as Anne Shankland, the Guild webmaster, was not keen on using the Guild's own server due to past overload problems. I was hoping that other ISPs would see another ISP's web-servers as a valid place to send e-mail from and that no limits would be placed on the sending. How receiving ISPs would react I didn't know, but based on the rather low number of bounces I received, it seems to have been satisfactory. If you didn't receive the Newsflash, do let me

know. Do remember that if you have spam filtering that you can adjust, do add **chairman@one-name.org** to your 'white-list'. Remember too that you can always read Newsflashes on the website and there is an RSS feed for those that use that form of mail reader. With RSS, you can be sure that the Newsflash cannot be blocked. Details of this are in the Members' Room.

The downside of this alternative way of sending Newsflashes is that I can't customise them with your particular

name and membership number. This isn't a major issue, though I had always hoped that such small differences would avoid the mass mailing being detected as spam.

I apologise for going into all this detail: I suspect that the intricacies of e-mail and spam filtering is not of wide interest within the Guild, but I did want to let you know how difficult it is getting to maintain this Guild service, thanks to the desire of ISPs – quite correctly – to help stamp out spam. ■

Guild NewsXtra

Which? - DNA

DNA testing for consumers is a new discipline, and as a result, you may run into to negative press on occasion, since those in the media are not yet well educated on the subject. As with any new market, it is difficult to differentiate vendor product offerings. As a result, media articles often end up comparing different DNA tests, which have different purposes, and therefore produce different results, and then the tests are called worthless. In addition, two vendors may appear to offer the same test, yet a more in-depth comparison will show significant differences.

A negative article recently appeared in Which? magazine in the UK. Then, several other media picked up the article, spreading the word.

This negative press is frustrating to those who are administrating DNA Projects, since there can be an impact on recruiting efforts. Temporarily suspending recruiting efforts in a country where there has been negative press until the article is forgotten often works well.

For those that would like a full understanding of the problems with the Which? article, a new DNA article is in the Member's Room that comprehensively addresses this article. See DNA and the Media 2008. If you run into potential participants who have been influenced by the Which? article, the new article in the Member's Room article may be able to help.

The Guild is a member of SAFHS [Scottish Association of Family History Societies] and our representative Graham Tuley attends Council Meetings, the AGM and SAFHS Conferences on our behalf.



SAFHS is trying to get access to the Scottish Records via a subscription service as well as the pay-for-view that is available at present.

For those who plan to visit, the upheaval at New Register House is now over and it is cheaper to attend at only £10 per day though you now have to wait outside until the opening time. The trial of 2 hour free tester sessions is continuing but the entry will be more restrictive in future.

On 25 April 2009, Aberdeen and North East Scotland Family History Society is hosting the SAFHS Conference which is part of a much larger Family History Fair. It will be at the King's College Conference Centre in Old Aberdeen. The Guild will have a table in the Elphinstone Hall. There is a charge to attend the SAFHS Conference but I think other aspects of the Fair may be free. For more information see www.scotthist.org or contact the society at 158-164 King Street, Aberdeen AB24 5BD.

2009 Committee Meetings

February 7th
April 19th
June 6th
September 5th
November 14th

30th

Conference And AGM

— STOP PRESS! —

There are already **SEVENTY** people booked for the Pearls of Wisdom 30th Anniversary Guild Conference at the Holiday Inn in Peterborough!

There is a fantastic programme of lectures, stalls, entertainment and jolly fine company to be had – so don't miss out.....

Let's make this the best Conference ever

Another booking form is included with this journal so make sure you send it off to the conference organiser **TODAY!**

More information can be located on the Guild website: http://www.one-name.org/Conference_2009_Peterborough.html



A Place Called Lapper?

By **Alan Lapworth**

You are lucky to have a name like that', said a voice from over my shoulder. I was sitting at one of the viewers in the (now closed) Family Record Centre at Myddelton street, London. I had to agree with him that a relatively unusual surname like Lapworth had made my search a lot easier, especially when my branch of the family had been relatively isolated from its origins for several hundred years. However I was to discover that there was something more to our family name than its slightly unusual nature, and that there was an aspect to it of which none of my immediate family were aware.

Beginnings

It had all started when I saw a leaflet advertising the Family Record Centre and noticed that it was open on Saturdays so that it could be visited out of working hours. My father had

known very little about his family apart from the fact that they had lived in Gloucestershire, and I had for some time been interested in finding out more about them. I was hooked after my first rather diffident visit, when I had enquired of the security man exactly how did you get started. Soon the regular Saturday visits started followed by impatiently waiting for the next lot of certificates to arrive – it all got quite expensive during this period. The Family Record Centre has now closed and with the coming of age of the on-line resource Freebmd, people no longer scan the pages of the heavy index tomes. Mine was the last generation to engage in the physical effort of heaving down one tome off the shelves after replacing another. This would be followed by the companionable activity of ducking and dodging other people similarly engaged to lay each volume out on the overcrowded benches provided to

leaf through them. After a few weeks I had discovered that in 1841 three of my forebears had lived in the small village of Southrop in Gloucestershire – two Williams and a John. This was as far as registration and the censuses could take me. A month or two later I was headed down to Gloucester Record Office on a beautiful morning – noticing on the way signposts to places that had become very familiar in my recent researches. At the office I immersed myself in the Parish Records and was surprised to find myself leapfrogging whole centuries in a morning – it was all a bit breathtaking. Part of the attraction of family history research is that you begin to identify with history which had previously only been something read in a book – you actually had an ancestor who knew Henry VIII as king.

It appeared that my forebears had lived in a small group of six





neighbouring Cotswold villages for around 300 years. These were Colne St. Aldwyn's, Hatherop and Quenington (shown opposite) on the River Colne together with Eastleach Turville (pictured above), Eastleach Martin and Southrop on the neighbouring River Leach. This is an isolated group of villages within walking distance of each other that still shares the same parish magazine.

Among other records, the Gloucestershire office provided a listing of occupants of Southrop in a transcription of a Tithe survey dated 1838. But to my surprise there were no Lapworths listed in this although I noted some Lappers, a family name that cropped up in parish records from some other nearby villages. I became vaguely interested in the Lappers and did wonder what the origin of the name was – however none of the usual guide books giving name origins mentioned them. Was it an obscure occupation or was there a place called Lapper?

Wills found on the way were exciting – the only communication I had with an ancestor I had never known. I remember one in particular that gave money for some gloves for his grandchildren and another that made a gift conditional on the children's good behaviour towards their mother. There was some difficulty with the 'commonwealth gap' but luckily a Bishop's Transcript and a will provided vital information. This was followed by

more difficulties due to the sparseness of the very early parish records and an incorrectly indexed name. These difficulties were finally resolved by finding a court deposition and another will so that I ended up with an eleven-greats grandfather Richard living in Cirencester and his brother John at Turkdean in the sixteenth century. I could find no mention in any earlier records of Lapworths living in Gloucestershire. Both of these places lay on the ancient Fosse Way built by the Romans during their initial conquest of Britain. Travelling north along the Fosse Way, the village of Eathorpe in Warwickshire is reached and Lapworths are recorded here in a still earlier era. This village is not far from the hamlet of Lapworth in the same county.

The Next Year

In spare moments over the next year I made visits to various Record Offices in Warwickshire, Kew, and the British Library discovering a whole new world of friendly, helpful people and interesting places I had never known about before. Records from the 14th century – mainly taxation, manorial and legal documents – showed that Lapworth families had lived mainly in Eathorpe, a village on the River Leam, and the surrounding area since the early part of that century. However it was not possible to directly link the Gloucestershire Lapworths with those at Eathorpe, where the Christian names of Edward and Thomas were usual, and in fact the names of John and Richard were more common

in a minor branch of the family living around Kenilworth (also in Warwickshire) at that time. The county records show that the large majority of Lapworth families expanded from Eathorpe as a centre so that today the name is most commonly found around Coventry and Nuneaton.

So having come to the traditional 'brick wall' with the direct line I started filling in details and exploring the extended family as it grew from Gloucestershire origins and starting diffusing down the Thames valley into Oxfordshire and Berkshire. One discovery made during this period was that the only Lapworth with some claim to modern fame, the geologist Charles Lapworth, came from Oxfordshire.

While researching the extended family I looked again at the 1838 Southrop Tithe survey in more detail, comparing it name by name with the 1841 census of the village. I realised that there must have been some error in the transcription as the census made no mention of any Lappers while the first names of the Lappers in the Tithe survey (William, William junior and Joseph) corresponded to those of the Lapworths in the census (where one William was the father of the other two men). I went so far as to tell the Record Office of this error but not surprisingly little interest was shown. But I was wrong! – when I eventually traced the original of the Tithe survey (in an Oxford college) it was clear that there was no mistake in the transcription – the surname Lapper had been spelt out in a beautiful copperplate hand. (Fig. 3)

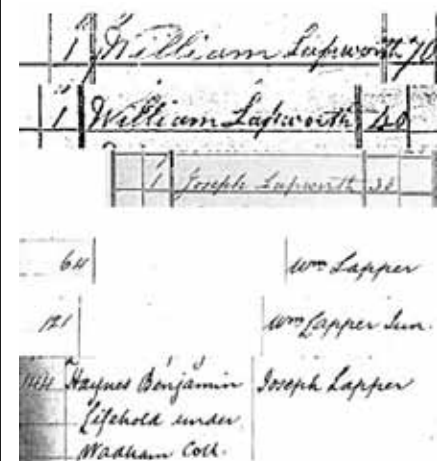


Fig. 3 - Entries from the 1841 census compared with the 1838 Tithe apportionment at Southrop (courtesy National Archives/Wadham College)

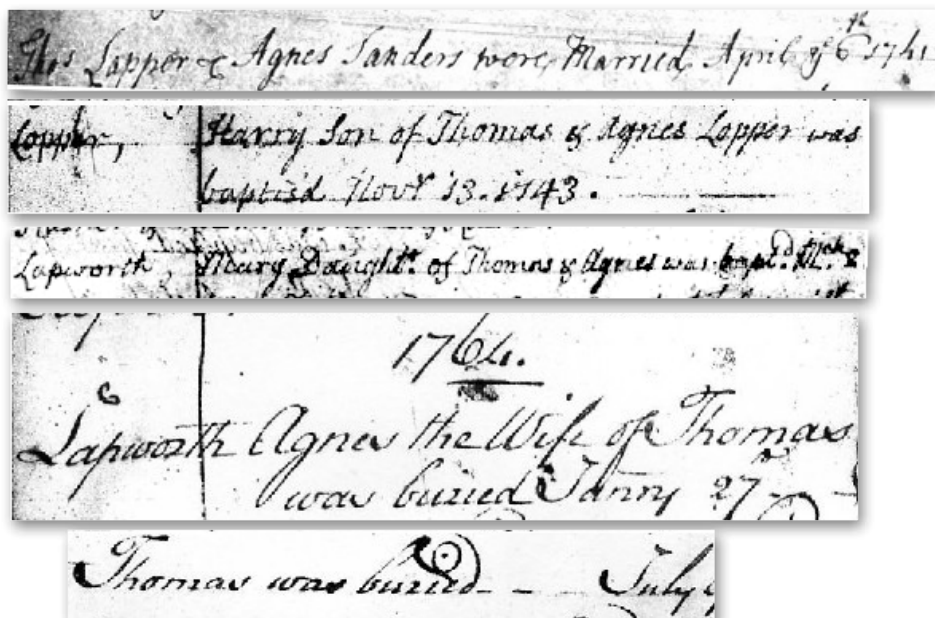


Fig. 4 - Entries from Eastleach Martin and Southrop registers (courtesy Gloucester Record Office ref P129/IN1/1,P304/IN1/1)

Breakthrough

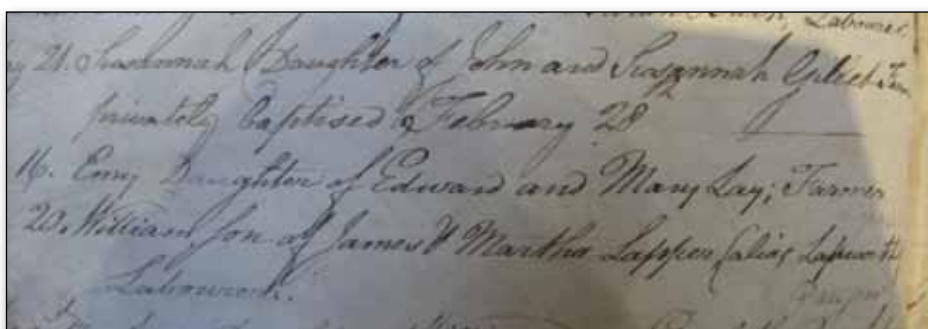
The breakthrough was made when I was browsing the Society of Genealogists bookshop and noticed George Redmonds newly published book 'Surnames and Genealogy: a new approach' (Publ FFHS Bury, Lancs 2002) in which he described how many surnames in past centuries have aliases so that individuals might be known by more than one name. This was a completely new idea to me. When I was halfway through reading this book the penny dropped – that Lapper was an alias of Lapworth – and suddenly a lot of things made sense.

I started looking at Parish records with a new eye, seeing several cases where the same families were given either of the two names on different occasions. For instance, in the register of the Gloucestershire village of Eastleach Martin, there are several entries referring to the family of Thomas and Agnes. In some cases they are given the surname Lapworth and in other cases the surname Lapper. In other families the surname Lapper is consistently used. (Fig 4) Of course this gave a whole new perspective when following the movement of families – I was already interested in pursuing the 'extended family'. Searching through the parish records of Oxfordshire there were several cases where an individual was recorded with the Lapworth surname on one occasion and the Lapper surname on another. At length I finally found an entry in the Shilton register for 1794 which

had an annotation specifically stating that Lapworth and Lapper were aliases (Fig 5). This finally resolved the matter.

Going back, the earliest mention I have found of the Lapper surname was in 1598 in an Oxfordshire village, although the surname only became common a hundred years later. By comparison the earliest mention of the Lapworth surname is from a Stratford Lay Subsidy in 1310. There are a very few isolated cases of variants of the two surnames – such as Lappeworthe, Lappoth, Lappor and Laper but the large majority of cases are either spelt Lapworth or Lapper and this suggests that Lapper possibly originated as a nickname rather than as a spelling variant, and then became stabilised. By the eighteenth century there are several entries of the surname Lapper in the registers, and in many cases it is obviously hereditary as well as being an alias.

Fig. 5 - Entry from Shilton register (courtesy Oxford Record Office ref PAR233/1/R1/3)



Analysis

An analysis that immediately suggested itself was to count the numbers of Lappers and Lapworths in their three main areas in the 1881 census. There were two points here. The first was that if the names were aliases, then Lappers should only occur in areas where there were also Lapworths. The second was that there should be fewer Lappers around Warwickshire where the name had originated, as the place name itself would be better known there. The main areas in which the name occurred were centered on Warwickshire, Gloucestershire and London, where the name was present from the late fifteenth century onwards. The census showed that of 588 Lapworths and 161 Lappers, only 8% of the Lappers were not in the same counties as Lapworths. However while 63% of Lapworths lived in Warwickshire and neighbouring counties, only 29% of Lappers came from this area. The remaining 71% of Lappers came from the more remote Gloucestershire and London areas which together accounted for only 37% of Lapworths.

Conclusion

These results undoubtedly confirm that the Lapper surname is associated with Lapworth and is relatively more common in Gloucestershire and London than in Warwickshire. In fact the 1838 Tithe survey is the latest period at which I have found the two surnames used interchangeably. Subsequently the two surnames have 'frozen' so that families became either Lapworths or Lappers but not both. Of course none of this proves that all Lappers have their origins in the Lapworth surname but it is probable that most of them do.

I had never previously come upon a modern Lapper but while this research was in progress, I became aware of the statue of Alison Lapper that was for a time exhibited in London. Who knows - she might be a distant relation! ■

Publish - And Be Blest!

By **Anne Shankland**



New "Publication" award replaces Guild website and periodical awards

Here's your opportunity for fame and fortune in the Guild! Well, perhaps not fortune, but certainly fame . . .

The Guild is launching its **Publication** award competition, replacing the website and periodicals awards from previous years. The Publication award has a much wider scope, so if you've hesitated to get involved with the technicalities of websites or just preferred to see your work on paper - this is your chance! Just read on . . .

We want to encourage Guild members to publish their ONS. Often, publishing is the neglected area of one-name activity: it's tempting to keep collecting data and to put off publishing one's findings until the study is, in some sense, "complete". But this puts one-name studies into the same kind of arena as, say, train spotting or stamp-collecting - no doubt enjoyable and interesting in itself, but essentially a solitary and private pastime without much contribution to make to the wider world. We want to spread the joys of one-naming! and, more importantly, establish its credentials as a potentially useful and serious contribution to the extent of genealogical and historical knowledge.

We also believe that publishing, or preparing to publish, the results of a one-name study is a useful activity in itself. Assembling the material for publication gives you the opportunity to revisit your data and reassess it, perhaps imposing a structure on to it that was not there before. In doing so you might well discover something significant that escaped your notice the first time round, or may reveal a pattern that you hadn't suspected before. And of course, the finished publication may do a lot to encourage and inspire other one-namers, and give you, the author, some valuable feedback. (Perhaps even a Guild award . . . ?)

So what we're after for the **Guild Publication Award** is any kind of publication. It may be a website (and probably most entries will in fact be websites). It may be a Guild profile. Alternatively, it may be a one-name study newsletter or journal. Or an article about your ONS in a newsletter or journal (including JoONS). It may be as big as a whole book, published either commercially or privately (perhaps using Lulu as featured in the JoONS a few issues ago). It may be as small as a poster for a one-name study gathering. It may even be a Powerpoint file or a script for a presentation at a meeting or seminar - or an audio or video recording of the talk itself. Or it may be something else entirely.

We are planning to be really open-minded as to the format of your publication. The only criteria will be:

- a. The publication must be associated with your one-name study in some way**
- b. The publication must actually have been made public.**

For the second criterion, websites and Guild profiles obviously qualify, as do newsletters or journals, or articles in journals, or commercially published books. Books which are privately published qualify as long as copies can be acquired or purchased (it isn't necessary for anyone to have actually bought one!) Talks to an audience are eligible, and a poster will be considered eligible if it's actually been pinned up on a noticeboard or tree or lamp-post somewhere. Since this is the first time we have run such an open competition, anything published within the last ten years can be considered for entry. We're interested in being inclusive rather than exclusive here - the more entries we get the happier we shall be.

Of course, if the publication is a physical item such as a book or journal, you

will have to provide the judging panel with copies. Ideally we would like two copies of the item, but in the case of a large or expensive book we'll settle for one and share it. Websites have the advantage that you need only provide the URL and we'll look it up ourselves. If you need your entry back afterwards, let us know; otherwise it will be added, with grateful thanks, to the Guild Library.

Since the material we're inviting is likely to be so varied, we plan to make several awards for different classes of publication. But we want to see what turns up before deciding what classes we're going to use. Every entry will be judged on its own merits, and not by comparison with other publication formats. The emphasis throughout will be on presentation, content, and style, rather than the entry's format or technical wizardry.

The judging panel will consist of **Keith Bage**, Journal Editor, and **Anne Shankland**, Webmaster. If we can't agree, **Peter Walker**, the Guild Chairman, will arbitrate.

The competition is open right now. Documents in electronic format, or URLs of website entries, should be sent to Anne Shankland. Physical items (two copies if possible) should be sent to:

**Anne Shankland,
63 Church Lane, Colden Common,
Winchester, Hampshire, SO21 1TR.**

Be sure to quote your membership number when submitting your entry. The last day for receiving entries will be Saturday 14th February 2009. Judging will take place during February/March, and the results will be announced at the 2009 AGM in April, and subsequently in the Journal. We look forward to receiving your entries! ■



Surname Searching at the Society Of Genealogists

By **Else Churchill**

The Society of Genealogists has many resources for anyone undertaking a one-name study, and indeed houses the research notes of many one-name studiers. Founded in 1911 the Society has accumulated not only a remarkable library of printed source materials but an archive of unique manuscript collections. Now comprising four floors, the library holds all the sources that one would expect to help family historians begin their research and with free access to many subscription or pay per view sites such as Ancestry, FindmyPast, Family Relatives, British Origins and TNA's Documents Online, along with reference guides and text books the library holds everything one needs to get started. In addition the Society has published many of its unique collections indexes and finding aids online with commercial websites such as Findmypast and British Origins and in December 2008 the Society launched its own exclusive Members' Area within its website where members can access from home some of the unique and special collections held within the library. The members' area will have digitised indexes, pdfs of books in the library and other items. The Society's library catalogue known as SoCAT is freely available via the Society's website www.sog.org.uk. According to the Guardian Newspaper *"The Society of Genealogists has the most comprehensive family history library in the country, and this makes its online catalogue the ultimate bibliography for the UK genealogist"*.

The Society of Genealogists is the premier genealogical library in the country. Over its 100 year history it

has become known for its campaigning voice making original documents more accessible and has encouraged its members to get involved in transcribing and indexing original records. The Society runs the largest programme of genealogical educational events, lectures and courses and has an extensive publishing programme. However the jewel in the Society's crown remains its ever growing collections of books, manuscript collections and data in all forms of electronic media making the Society of Genealogists the largest genealogical library in Britain. Anyone using the Society's library will find that it helps most in answering fundamental genealogical questions – Where did my ancestors live? What did my ancestors do? What research has been done before?

Sources for beginners are most likely to be found in the basement area which is called the Lower Library which is also the floor that has Internet computers and readers for films and fiche. Any absolute beginners who need help in starting family history, getting used to Internet searching and guidance in searching censuses and births marriages and deaths online can stop off in the free community access area on the ground floor reception area and get one-to-one help from our community access officer. However those who already have a little experience should go straight downstairs.

Most people approach the Society having already undertaken some research. They find out about us because they are generally wondering what to do next after having reached the early 1800s. It's very clear from the referrals we see from other institutions such as TNA and other record offices that the Society is very much seen as a place to come if you are researching before 1837 and possibly have reached an impasse. So, can the SoG help you climb the brick wall? The greatest resource in the Society's library is

undoubtedly its staff and volunteers who between them must have centuries of accumulated skills and experience in genealogical research. All the library staff are tracing their ancestors. The volunteers on the main help desk in the Middle Library (on what we in England call the first floor) have all been members for some time and are keen to help. They remember clearly how overwhelming a first visit to this large library can be. Several are also undertaking their own one name study. The Society also runs regular family history advice consultation sessions that can be booked at the Society on alternate Saturdays and volunteers man the telephone advice line every Saturday and on Thursday evenings. Details are on the Society's website.

Where did your ancestors live?

In the Middle Library are thousands of indexed transcripts of parish registers from all the counties in England, Wales, Scotland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Irish sources can be found in the Upper library near the Overseas Shelves. Clearly not all registers have been transcribed or indexed online yet and the library has been keen to collect fiche or film copies of original Parish Registers or Bishops Transcripts so that we hold most registers that are available. Of course all good family historians will want to check the originals rather than rely only on indexes or transcripts. We haven't got them all yet but we are working on it. Parish registers aren't the only sources the Society holds for places. We hold the largest collection of copies of monumental inscriptions from churches, churchyards and cemeteries all around the UK (and overseas), which often supplement burial register information. There are a huge number of other sources for places noted in the Society of Genealogists' library catalogue that give the names of the inhabitants. In addition to primary sources the

Society has various collections of notes on families from several counties including the following:

- Berkshire - Snell collection
- Cornwall – Glencross & Rogers bequests
- East Anglia – Campling & Whitehead
- London – Boyd's inhabitants & burials
- North country (& clergy) - Fawcett index
- West country – Dwelly index
- Scotland – Macleod collection

The strength of course is our diversity in bringing together this material from counties all around the UK and further afield. The overseas collections are particularly strong with regard to sources for the countries where the British migrated with particular emphasis on India, America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Names in Places?

If you can't find your ancestor on any of the online census name indexes but really feel they should be there, then you might consider searching the old fashioned way and looking for them living at a specific address. If you haven't got an address then the Society's collection of nineteenth century directories might well be of use. The Society holds copies of most directories that were published. The Society has always gone out of its way to collect lists of people living in a particular place at a particular time. Even if a list doesn't give as much information as the census itself it can at least prove that your ancestor was what we genealogists call "flourishing", that is to say he was alive at the time and could therefore be the person you are looking for. The most extensive collection of lists of this type held in the library are the Poll Books listing those who voted – largely from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (i.e. before the censuses). Admittedly voting rights were restricted during this period but people probably under value these lists showing where our ancestors lived and how they voted. Other examples in the library of these local sources or "lists" which might be considered census substitutes such as a *survey of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Astley in the County of Warwick Taken in the Month of July by J Rennie minister of the said Parish Anno 1782* (copy of

item in Warwick CRO Ref CR 1841/40 held at the Society of Genealogists - SoG ref WA/C18) or *Deal St Leonard 1801 census* (copy from the original returns for 1801, 1811 & 1821 as published on fiche by Kent FHS, Record Publication no 17 held at the Society of Genealogists. SoG - ref KE/CEN/54097/1-9)

Lost in London?

The Society of Genealogists was originally incorporated as the Society of Genealogists of London but abandoned the London restriction in 1914. Many of our earlier members were especially interested in Londoners and to this day we have regular requests for help from family historians who have found an ancestor in London, say in the late 1700s, but have no idea of where they may have come from. Most families will have some connection with London, nearly all surnames are to be found there and it is said that by the middle of the 1700s London made up about one fifth of the population of England. There are many sources in the library for London and many of these have been published online.

As there are over 100 parishes in the City of London alone as well as the large parishes in Middlesex where a marriage may have taken place you might consider looking for the name in the Pallot Marriage Index - the most comprehensive finding aids for marriages in this area from 1800-1837. It can be used free of charge via access to the Ancestry.co.uk website at the Society's Library. Don't forget that many Londoners obtained marriage licences from the Archbishop of Canterbury's courts of the Vicar General and Faculty Office. These are indexed and can be viewed at home (or free of charge at the Society of Genealogists) on **Britishorigins.com** and the films of the original allegations are held in the Lower Library at the SoG. Boyd's Marriage index (also on Britishorigins.com) has a good coverage of London before 1754.

Cliff Webb has been compiling some incredibly useful databases of Londoners for the Society which can be found at the Library on the British Origins website. These include various City of London Livery Company Apprentice Registers, which have hundreds of thousands of references from the earliest entries to the mid

nineteenth century. The indexes to wills of many of the London church courts have been published for this period and the indexes are of course held at the SoG along with some unpublished finding aids. You might find Cliff Webb's book *My Ancestors were Londoners* and Jeremy Gibson & Heather Creaton's work *Lists of Londoners* useful for ideas as they often refer to item at the SoG.

Another collection by the indefatigable Percival Boyd is Boyd's Inhabitants of London. This is a useful collection of notes on some 60,000 families in the City mostly for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries but some earlier. This too can be found on-line on British Origins. Many of the sources used by Boyd are described in the Society's publication *My Ancestors were Freeman of the City of London* by Vivienne E Aldous.



An example from Boyd's Inhabitants of London

Boyd's London Burials Index includes approximately a quarter of a million entries for adult males from many registers in London before 1837 and this has gone on-line via the British Origins website. The City of London Burials Indexes (parts 1-3) 1813-1853 compiled by Cliff Webb, Monica Stevens and John Hanson have been published on Findmypast and British Origins and the full transcripts of the registers indeed can be found at the Society.

The Society has recently completed indexing projects for London parishes not well covered by the IGI – the St Andrews Holborn Marriages 1812-1837 and St Leonards Shoreditch burials 1813-1853 are online on British Origins.

What did my ancestors do?

The Society has always collected printed sources relating to our ancestors' occupations and there is an area in the Upper library specially designated for professions, trades and occupations but the Library has some unique unpublished materials as well as printed lists. It's fair to say that middle and upper class folk are likely to be represented in these items and that self employed artisans and craftsmen are easier to find than labourers. One would expect to find many sources relating to the Medical and Legal professions on these shelves but there are also directories of civil servants, parliamentarians, accountants, architects and artists. There is a lot on sportsmen and women, and of course on craftsmen who made things, such as clockmakers, scientific instrument makers or furniture makers. The Society is primarily a Library but despite that we have always taken into our archives collections that other institutions might wish to discard but which the Society felt might be of interest to family historians. In fact we have often saved records from destruction until archives eventually recognise their worth. The Trinity House Petitions relate to families of mariners who fell on hard times after the death of the seaman from 1787- 1854 with a few miscellaneous petitions and pensions to 1899. The index is reproduced on British Origins and the films of the petitions are in the Lower Library. The records of the Teachers Registration Council (1902-

1948) were passed on to the Society of Genealogists from the Department of Education in the 1990s and these registers have now been digitised online on British Origins. Recent online publications include the indexes on FindmyPast to over 200 boxes of the Civil Service Irreplaceable Evidences of Age files 1752-1948 for established civil servants and civil service examination candidates, collected by the Civil Service Commission (CSC) from 1855 in order to establish accurate birth dates for the purpose of either ensuring that an examination candidate was of the required age, or granting a pension. The Society of Genealogists has also published on FindMyPast its Great Western Railway Shareholders Index from ledgers created by the GWR known as the Probate Books, reflecting the fact that the great majority of the company share transfers (approximately 90%) were as a result of death. The new members area includes indexes to many Polish Immigrants to England in the nineteenth century.

The Library's religions shelves in the Upper Library bring together sources not only for Anglican clergy but other denominations and nonconformists, especially Quakers and Huguenots, Baptists, Methodists and Jews. In addition the Society holds some significant collections of research notes on Jewish and Huguenot Families. The various Jewish collections such as the Colyer Fergusson, Hyamson, Mordy and D'Arcy-Hart collections are remarkable in their scope and can be found in the Lower Library. The new online members' area includes indexes entries from Catholic baptisms in the Portuguese Embassy Chapel registers

If you have had problems tracking down a will before 1858 then the Society of Genealogists is a good

place to start looking for it. The records of the PCC are accessible through TNA's documents online which is completely available free at the SoG. The records of the myriad of lesser local church courts can be tricky to find. If there is an index or finding aid telling you whether

the will exists then the SoG should have it whether the index has been published or not. Clearly the Society won't hold all copies of the original wills held locally, but many have been abstracted or copied into the various library collections. The Society is currently compiling a database of all the copies and extracts of wills that it holds in the library. Of course, will abstracts and other evidences of death made for the purposes of the Bank of England from 1717-1845 are indexed via British Origins with the abstracts themselves on film in the lower Library. It's interesting how many of these BoE abstracts suggest a will from the PCC was presented to the Bank as evidence but which can't be found in the TNA's online probate index so it's fortuitous that this is another collection rescued by the SoG that would otherwise have been destroyed.

The records of an ancestor's education can be enlightening. Few local school records such as admission records or log books are published but some are being transcribed and deposited in the library. The Society is more likely to hold printed school registers and these tend to relate to the older public or foundation schools. These may have been founded to provide education for poor scholars but certainly became the bastions of more wealthy families. The Society holds all published alumni records of universities that it can find, especially for Oxbridge, Scottish and Irish colleges and overseas. One might consider apprenticeship as a form of education and the Society certainly collects what it can that relates to apprentice records. One of its first projects was to index the Inland Revenue (IR1) records of the tax levied on eighteenth century apprenticeships. The Apprentices of Great Britain volumes covering the period 1710-1774 are in the Upper Library and reproduced on the British Origins site. The database of London city apprentices has been mentioned above. There is a lot in print relating to local borough freedom records; many became freemen through apprenticeship. The records for cities such as Coventry, York, Canterbury and Bristol are often published and hence brought into the library.

Your ancestor may have been the litigious argumentative sort. An



invaluable index to many Chancery, Exchequer and other records, known as the Bernau Index is held at the Society. This largely deals with cases before about 1750. It is microfilmed and includes many references from the period. The Society publishes a guide *How to use the Bernau Index* by Hilary Sharp that explains what records are indexed and how to follow up a reference at TNA

What's been done Before?

Very few genealogists think to look if any research has already been done before they embark on their family history. The Society has always encouraged genealogists to write up their family history and deposit copies in the library. There are thousands of bound family histories on the Family History Shelves that will never be found elsewhere. Over 250 of these are one name studies listings of births marriage and death entries extracted from the General Register Office indexes. All the bound family histories are listed on the Society's Online Library Catalogue SoGCAT. In addition the Society has most of the books containing family history material cited in the genealogical bibliographies, *The Genealogists Guide* compiled by George Marshall and *A Genealogical Guide* by J B Whitmore. The Library also provides a home for unpublished manuscripts (and increasingly electronic media) should no other family member be interested. Hence many research notes and much hard work has been saved that would otherwise have been lost after the death of a genealogist. There are over 350 Special Collections arranged in over 1300 boxes and over 200 boxes and 15,000 fiche of miscellaneous, manuscript, genealogical research notes known as the Surname Document Collection that are a tremendous resource, containing much that is unique and which are probably quite under used as the listing and indexing of their contents is still quite rudimentary. There are guides to surnames covered freely available in the library section of the Society's website and a card index available in the Lower Library. Most of the collections relate to the work of one family historian and his (or her) quite extended family. However some are quite specialist in nature and reflect the work of renowned experts in their field. Hence the Campling collection of notes on East Anglian families or the Rogers Collection of

notes on numerous Cornish families are quite rightly considered special, despite the archetypal antiquarian poor handwriting! It's fair to say genealogists can compete with doctors on the illegibility stakes. Many older One-Name Studies bequeathed to the Society were on card indexes rather than modern computer databases. The Society has recently digitised two of these, for the names MAYCOCK and JOHNCOCK and they are amongst the unique collections recently launched on the exclusive members' area of the Society's website.

Getting the best from the SOG

There is plenty in the Society's library that will interest anyone undertaking a one-name study. First time visitors are always amazed by the size of the Society's Library and it takes a while getting to know our little idiosyncrasies and hiding places. There are regular free tours of the Library on alternate Saturday mornings, the Librarian gives regular free onsite lectures on using the library catalogue and there will be podcasts on using the library available very soon on the website.

It's vital that anyone using the library tackles the computer catalogue. It's designed for family historians to tell you what we have, what it looks like and where it is. Sadly we can't afford to make the catalogue an index to every individual named in every book, fiche, CD, database, microfilm or manuscript in the library but it does list what the Library holds for places, surnames, general searches for county wide sources, occupations, religions, indexes, finding aids and much, much more. The catalogue can be accessed

from all floors and by the time you read this it should be on-line to look at from home with a link from our website www.sog.org.uk. The website is evolving all the time and has all the information you need to use & visit the library. The members area of the website will develop into very interesting ways of delivering the Society's material.

The Society of Genealogists can be found at 14 Charterhouse buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA tel. 020 7251 8799

Non members are welcome but as the library has no public funding will have to pay a day search fee ranging from £4 per hour to £18 for a whole day. Hence, it may be cheaper to become a member. There is a joining fee of £10 (payable once only) and an annual subscription of £45 (£42) if paid by direct debit). Overseas subscription is just £27 per year. Members have free access to the library, discounts on publications, events and courses, and some free access to SoG data published on www.britishorigins.com and www.findmypast.co.uk as well as the data on the members' area. ■

Special Offer

The Society is delighted to offer Guild members a discount on the first year's membership of the Society of Genealogists by waiving the one off joining fee of £10 to any Guild member who presents the special offer voucher which can be found on-line in the members room at <http://www.one-name.org/members/promotional.html>.



Mapping

With Google Earth & Map My Ancestors

By Howard Mathieson

Google Earth has fast become one of the most popular applications on the internet and conventional genealogy programs are beginning to embrace its potential. However, one name studies have to this point, not been able to fully realize the benefits offered by Google Earth.

Enter Map My Ancestors (MMA). Previously it was noteworthy for its ability to map gedcom files and automatically plot generational migration paths in Google Earth. Recently, the capability to import data in a comma separated (CSV) format has been added. As a consequence one name records can now easily be plotted in Google Earth.

This article will explain the mechanics of using MMA and the issues relating to the preparation of data for mapping in Google Earth.

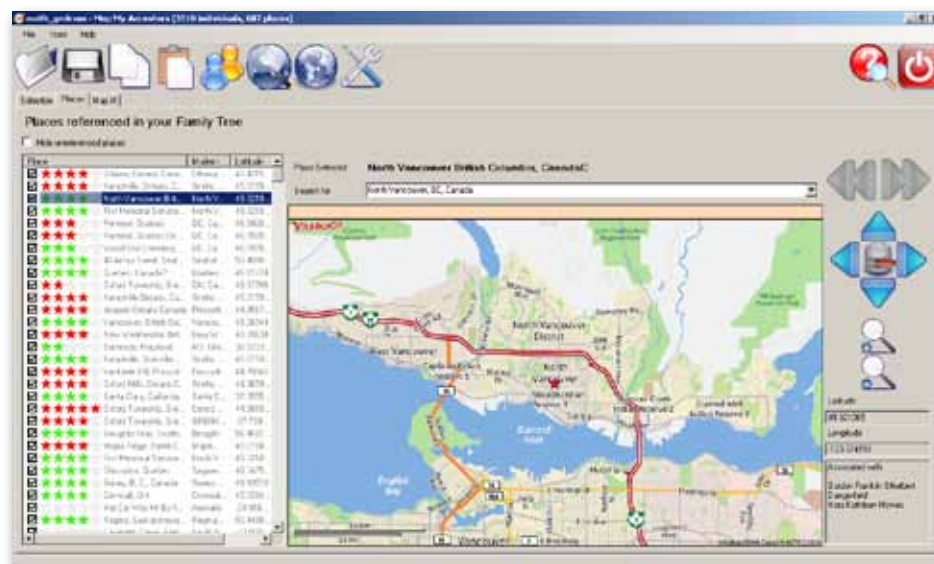
Data Preparation

Using MMA is a three step process. First, the input file must be prepared, and "mapped" in much the same way files are imported into Custodian. The input file can contain from one to six event fields. Predefined fields are available for birth, baptism, death, residence and two user defined fields. Marriages can be accommodated using one of the two user defined fields. Designing the input file to accommodate the mapping of multiple event types can be accomplished in Excel. For the less adventurous it might be simpler, and in certain respects, advantageous to map event types one at a time.

Once the input data fields have been mapped, the Places Menu is selected. MMA proceeds to automatically geo-code the data by assigning latitude and longitude values to unique "addresses" found in the CSV file. Addresses should be hierarchical, with Street address, town or parish, county/

state/province, and country elements in that order. Care should be taken to separate the address elements by commas. If an element is missing or not identifiable, MMA proceeds to the next element in the address field. MMA uses the Yahoo geo-coding engine. Depending on the nature of your place data, the process of geo-coding can be relatively straight forward or it can be more complex and time consuming. Four columns will be displayed in the places menu: the original address, the modern day equivalent suggested by Yahoo, and the latitude and longitude values. Initially each geocoded address will display red stars beside it. The suggested modern day equivalent should always be confirmed as Yahoo, and other internet geo-coding engines are inclined to make mistakes. Verifying locations can be a time consuming process. For example a Matheson data base with 23,000 records contained 900+ distinct addresses. If your data contains incorrect or historic spellings, MMA will not locate that element of the address, but will move to the next element in the hierarchy.

Map My Ancestors Interface



A Yahoo map showing the location is automatically displayed as each address is selected. Locations can be corrected by clicking on the map or corrections can be manually typed in the "search for" field. For example, "St Mary's Devizes, Wiltshire" would only map to the Wiltshire level as St Mary's Devizes is not a place found in the Yahoo data base. Typing "Devizes, Wiltshire" in the "search for" field would map the location correctly. If a street address were included as the first element, it would be mapped to that level providing it was a valid address. Streetmap.co.uk makes an excellent source for finding UK addresses missing in the Yahoo database. If a place is found, Streetmap can also provide the post code for the location, and this value can be used in the MMA search field. Many of these difficulties can be avoided by carefully preparing your database in advance of importing it into MMA. When you are satisfied with a "modern day equivalent" the location can be confirmed by selecting the green + sign. It's important to note that once an address has been checked and confirmed, it does not have to be rechecked for this or any subsequent data base with the same address structure.

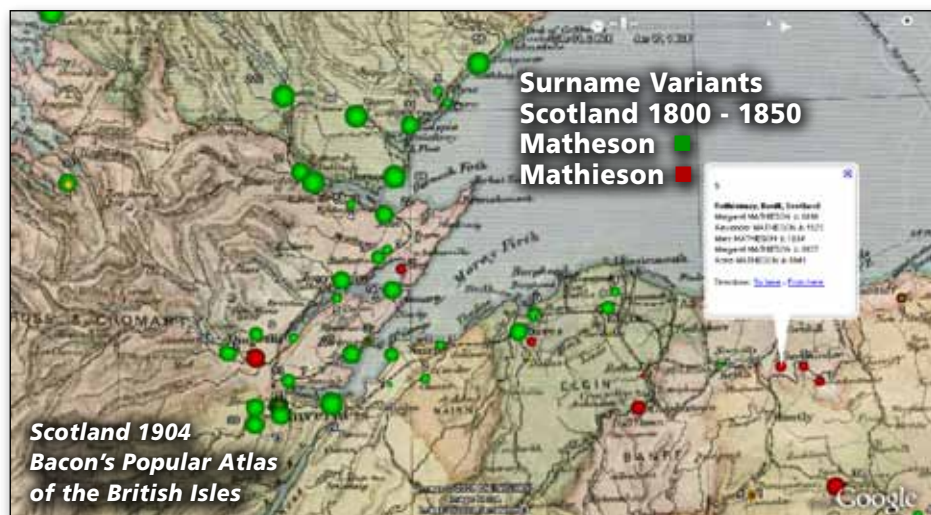
Individual Selection

When the locations have been finalized, attention can then be turned to the next step, the individual selection menu. This is a very straight forward operation. What type of data or individuals do you want to map? One of the nice features of MMA is the ability to sort and filter the data within the program. Sorts can be done by name, event, or event date. Records can also be "filtered" using the same fields. Blocks of individuals can then be highlighted and moved from the left selection pane, to the right pane, in preparation for mapping.

Before selecting the Map It operation you can also chose to map a distributions file along with the individual data file. Once the Map It option has been chosen Google Earth will be launched and a "Map My Ancestors" folder will then appear in the temporary Google Earth folder. If the results are not what you expected, or if changes in the selection of individuals are needed, go back to MMA, make the necessary adjustments, and simply remap. The first Google Earth file will be overwritten. If you don't want to overwrite the original file, move it from the temporary folder to the "My Places" area of the Google file management window.

Let's briefly look at the Google Earth output. First the "individual" file: potentially thousands of individuals and their associated event data can be mapped at one time. Once a file has been created and moved out of the temporary folder, the attributes of the file's contents can be changed and saved. I'm old fashioned and I don't like the teardrop balloons which are the default in MMA and Google Earth. Selecting the preferences menu for a file (right click on the file or folder in the Google file management window), will allow you to select the type of icon, its size and colour. Each icon shown on the map can "hide" information on many individuals. Click on the icon and the names of individuals, the event type, and event dates are revealed in a fan.

The time slider in Google Earth can be used to restrict which of the individual records are visible. Moving the time slider produces a remarkable time series as individuals appear to diffuse across the landscape.



The distribution folder is a sub folder found within the main MMA folder. It cannot be influenced by the time slider. The distribution file displays proportional symbols (circles), scaled in relation to the number of individuals found at that point and specified time period. Only the colour attribute of the distribution folder can be changed, and only from within MMA. Clicking on a proportional symbol will display a dropdown list of individuals, dates and events. If you move a distribution file to the Google "My Places" folder, a new distribution file covering a different time period, event type or variant could be generated. For example you could have numerous distribution files, covering different time periods, or alternate spelling variants for the same period!

The final Google Earth element which creates a powerful synergy between the two programs is the ability to include historical map overlays in Google Earth. Recent versions of Google Earth include a number of David Rumsey's wonderful historic map scans covering many areas of interest to one name studies. (The USA, Canada, The United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand for example). With a little practice it's also surprisingly easy to add your own historic scans or images to Google Earth. Depending on a maps accuracy and detail, remarkable contrasts can be seen between the past and the present landscape. Viewing your one name data in the context of historical maps can be a fascinating and instructive experience!

In conclusion, Map My Ancestors is a remarkably easy program to use. One of the shortcomings is Marriage links

cannot be directly mapped. However if the names of spouses are included in the CSV file, they can be displayed by concatenating the spouse to the given name of the individual prior to importing the file. (An alternate fore-name column could be created in the CSV file which included the spouse). Thus "Smith John, 1 Aug 1823" would be displayed as "Smith John, married Ann Jones, 1 Aug 1823".

Map My Ancestors has the potential to be an extremely valuable tool for one name studies. Used in conjunction with data base programs, or Custodian's powerful query language, Google Earth and Map My Ancestors form a powerful geographic information system. The ability to display the elements of a surname distribution, along with its associated records on a global scale, is a feature that should recommend it highly to one name study practitioners. ■





The First Hilborne in America

By **Bob Hilbourne**

The Hilborne family originated in Kingsdon in south-east Somerset where there are court records of Hillebronds and Hildebronds holding land as tenant farmers in the 'vil of Kyngesdon' in the 14th C and an Adam Hildebrond was rector of Kingsdon in 1309, as well as being a tenant farmer. This spelling of the name continued until the early 16th C, when it changed to Hylborne or Hilborne. Thus in 1503 Richard Hylbrond of Kingsdon was reported for having a damaged roof to his barn but in 1506 Richard Hilborne was appointed as the Manor Hayward for Kingsdon. Similarly the 1524 Subsidy Roll for North Wootton, near Sherborne, lists a Nicolas Hylbrond as being assessed for tax but in the 1544 Roll his name is given as Nicolas Hilborne.

Early Records

When parish records started in 1540, there were Hilbornes living in Kingsdon and about 10 miles from Kingsdon in Sherborne, Dorset; there are no known parish records or census returns for the Hillebrond or Hildebrond surname. The Hilbornes in Kingsdon were farmers and there affluence is shown by the tomb of one such farmer Thomas Hilborne (1626-1692). His descendents continued as farmers in Kingsdon until the middle of the 20th C. However, the Sherborne Hilbornes were obviously from the more mobile 'ag.lab.' side of the family and by the end of the 16th C had all moved away from Sherborne. In spite of this mobility, almost all the Hilbornes remained in either Somerset

or Dorset until the end of the 18th C. One of the exceptions was a Thomas Hilborne who emigrated to America in 1670.

Thomas Hilborne

Thomas was born in North Petherton, near Bridgewater, Somerset in 1655, the son of Robert and Mary (nee Hayes). They had a daughter Elizabeth, born 1648, and another son Hayes, born about 1849. Their marriage in 1647 is the first Hilborne record in the North Petherton area. There are three known Robert Hilborne births in the first part of the 17th C. One was born in Martock, Somerset in 1611, he married there in 1633, had 6 children and died in 1655. Another was the son of Thomas Hilborne (1626-1692) mentioned above. This Robert was born in Kingsdon in 1632 and so was only 15 years old in 1647 when Robert and Mary married in North Petherton. The only Robert Hilborne birth that has been found, which is consistent with a marriage in 1647, is that of Robert, the son of Simon and Mary Hilborne, born in Owermoigne, near Weymouth, Dorset in 1615. There are no other records of this Robert anywhere else in Dorset or Somerset but there is no way of confirming the connection. Possibly there was a sea connection since Weymouth and Bridgewater are both ports. Simon Hilborne was born in Owermoigne in 1573, the son of John Hilborne who was born in Sherborne in 1545.

Quakers

Robert Hilborne and his family became Quakers. The Quaker movement was founded by George Fox in the 1650's. He rejected any need for an organised church; he believed that he and his followers had received an 'inner light' from God which directed what they should do. Since they rejected the authority of the church, they refused to pay the compulsory church tithe or attend church. When they were taken before



George Fox

the courts, they rejected the authority of the magistrates to tell them what they could or could not do. The Quakers were constantly in trouble and Robert and his family were no exception. In 1659 Robert Hilborne was sent to prison for refusing to pay his church tithe. In May 1670 Hayes Hilborne and 7 other Quakers were on their way to their meeting when they were stopped by the Bailiff and Constable who demanded an on-the-spot fine from them for not attending church, they refused, were arrested and put in prison. Robert Hilborne was again sent to prison in 1670 for non-payment of church tithes. The same year Thomas, who was 14, was indentured for four years as a servant to a Christopher Holder, a Quaker Missionary who had recently returned from America. Together they sailed from Bristol in May 1670 to Providence, Rhode Island.

New England

In 1677 Thomas visited Boston, Massachusetts where he attended a Quaker meeting. He was arrested, together with 14 others, and sentenced by the magistrate to be whipped. This is not what I expected, having been taught that the Pilgrim Fathers had sailed in 1620, in the Mayflower, to New England to escape religious



persecution and to establish a land of religious freedom. Towards the end of the 16th C a number of Church of England clergy and laymen felt that the church and the state should be separate. They were persecuted for their beliefs and fled to the Netherlands where they established 'Separatist' churches in Amsterdam and Leiden. In 1618 there was a change of power in the Netherlands and the Separatists were no longer welcome. 200 members of the Leiden church under the leadership of John Robinson obtained a charter from the King to set up a colony in America and with financial support from London merchants chartered the Mayflower to take them to their Plymouth Colony.



William Penn

However, that was only the beginning of the New England story. There was also a movement within the Church of England that wished to 'purify' its forms of worship and its organisation - the Puritans. In 1630 they obtained authority from the King to establish a Puritan colony in Massachusetts Bay and thousands of Puritans sailed across to their new colony. Eventually the Plymouth colony was absorbed into Massachusetts. The Puritan beliefs were the exact opposite of those of the Pilgrim Father separatists. The Puritans believed that the church and the state should be one and that the state should be run by the church, the Puritan church. In Massachusetts only members of the church could hold government office, only members of the church could vote in the elections and anybody who disagreed with their ideas was driven out of the colony. Some of those with separatist ideas went south and formed the Rhode Island Colony. When Quakers arrived in Massachusetts their disregard for the authority of the church aroused the anger of the Puritan leaders who arrested them and beat them to encourage them to leave. Christopher Holden, to whom Thomas was indentured, had been arrested earlier in Boston and, when he had refused to sign a document renouncing his Quaker beliefs, he had his ear cut off and was sent to Rhode Island. Eventually, in 1660, four Quakers, including a woman, were hung because they would not leave the colony.

Some time after his experience in Boston, Thomas Hilborne moved to

Shrewsbury, New Jersey. This was in the Quaker colony of West New Jersey that had been established by the prominent Quaker William Penn who had access to King Charles II. In 1688 Thomas, who was 33, married Elizabeth Hooton aged 15. Elizabeth was the daughter of Samuel Hooton who had been imprisoned in Leicester in 1662 together with George Fox. Between 1689 and 1701, Thomas and Elizabeth had 6 children and had also acquired a farm in Shrewsbury of more than 120 acres. In 1702, Thomas and Elizabeth and their 6 children moved to Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania was the Province granted by Charles II to William Penn to establish a colony with complete religious freedom. In Newtown, Thomas and Elizabeth had 6 more children. When Thomas died in 1723 aged 68 he owned a 980 acre farm. We only know all these details because the early Quakers kept such good records of what happened to them; we even know the names of the 32 people who were present when Thomas and Elizabeth were married.

Outcome

In 1980 a survey of all the telephone directories in the USA gave a total of 350 Hilborne families, when all the spelling variants were included. Nearly all of these families are descendents of Thomas Hilborne since it was another 200 years, after Thomas arrived, before the next Hilborne emigrated to America. A similar survey in the UK gave only 96 Hilborne families which is surprising since there were 15 other male Hilbornes born between 1645 and 1665, of which 8 married and between them had 33 children. The

differences in the numbers of families must be due to the differences in family size, the differences in standards of living and the differences in health care between the two countries over the subsequent 300 years. As Robin Hilborn, a Canadian descendent of Thomas understated: "Thomas rose from an indentured servant in 1670 to owner of almost 1000 acres in 1702. I think it is fair to say that he had done better by moving to America than by staying with his family in Somerset". This is true in religious as well as material terms. Later in 1670, Robert Hilborne started to pay his church tithes to keep himself out of prison. He was condemned for this action and excluded from the Quaker movement. Hayes, the brother of Thomas, married Joane Wookie in North Petherton in 1674. Their two children, Joane born in 1675 and Hayes born in 1678, were baptised in the local parish church. So in the end Thomas Hilborne was the only member of the family who was able to truly practice his religious beliefs.

Conclusion

To fully understand the events in the life of Thomas Hilborne, it was necessary to have a closer look at the social history of the period. Only then was it possible to understand why Thomas emigrated while the many hundreds of other Hilbornes remained within the boundaries of Somerset and Dorset, and to make sense of what subsequently happened to him. Thomas was different from the other Hilbornes. At the time, the rest of the Hilbornes were baptised, married and buried in their local parish churches. In Kingsdon the Hilbornes supplied the Church Wardens for the parish church for many generations. The Kingsdon Church, with its many Hilborne graves, is the place that most American Hilbornes visit when they are in the UK. It is unfortunate that it has not been possible to link Thomas Hilborne directly back to the prosperous farmer Hilbornes of Kingsdon. Instead they may be part of the more mobile 'ag.lab,' side of the family which could account for the move of Robert Hilborne to North Petherton. Anyway it is almost certain that the Sherborne Hilbornes came originally from Kingsdon before parish records started. The Richard Hilborne who in 1506 was the Hayward in Kingsdon could well be the Richard who was buried in Sherborne in 1550. ■



A View From The Bookstall

By
Howard Benbrook

Challenging Times

Everyone knows I'm 'follically challenged' these days, but in the last few weeks I've also become 'maritally challenged'! No, no, I don't mean my wife's kicked me out, but I got my first significant set of results from a Marriage Challenge a few days ago - and some very big thanks are due to Denise Bright! I've completed several Marriage Challenges of my own, focussed on the East End of London, but I must say it's really exciting to now be on the receiving end. As you'll know, my ONS is really very small and you can guess it gets sadly neglected because of my other duties, but Denise's 'faux certificates' for Thame RD have sent me scuttling back to my records and I've put a whole family of BAMBROOKS together now. Fantastic! If you've not taken advantage of this project yet - what on earth are you waiting for? You are really, really, missing out!

More on Those On-line Vouchers

One of the earliest things I did, when I took over as the Guild's Bookstall Manager, was to launch a scheme to purchase vouchers for the first census for England & Wales available online, for 1901. Now, the cycle has come round again and the 1911 Census for England & Wales is coming ever closer (ouch! I've been doing it *that* long?). Under the Information Commissioner's Ruling, TNA are committed to releasing a limited edition of the census by the end of 2009; and it's those clever people in Scotland who run the Scotland's People website who've won the contract to bring it all to you online. They're called **brightsolid** and they're now also the owners of FindMyPast (and, yes, that emboldening in the second part of their name is intentional). I'm still hoping for some clever arrangement with vouchers across both websites, but the commercial wheels seem to be turning very slowly.

But there's some good news: if you're one of those people who's already done all the Victorian censuses and just want to add the 1911 data, a voucher or two will probably do the trick for you. The 1911 census has been set up on its own website: <http://www.1911census.co.uk/>, but if you already have a FindMyPast subscription or voucher, you'll be able to gain access. Note, by the way, that this census is different. The enumerators' books, which we've been used to using for all the previous censuses, have not survived, so it's the household returns that are being digitized and indexed to be made available online; it's a huge task - apparently, something like 14 times the volume of the 1901 census.

Just to tempt you a little further, FindMyPast have launched some new vouchers. There's a new, 3 month Explorer (i.e., look at anything) voucher, priced at £27 for Guild members, and there are some new £5 vouchers that give you access to 40 units of data (to remind you, a page from the BMD Indexes is 1 unit, a census page costs 3 units). But hang on! I just happen to have some of the 50 unit, £5 vouchers (which are only £4.50 to Guild members), that will also give you access to the 1911 census data. Hurry, as they say, while stocks last!

The 'What' Crunch?

I'm a bit of a contrarian. When the other sheep are all happily making their way into the pen, I'm the one who wanders up the hill to see what the view is like (that sheepdog - ha! He's all bark and no bite...). And so it is in this explosively promoted economic 'crisis'. I daren't comment on others' commercial ineptitude, but I will say that it seems that this has only had a modest effect on the market for The Guild Bookstall, so far. A lot of my customers are in the 'baby boomer' generation, like me, and most of us

are moving inexorably to that state where our incomes, albeit modest ones, are fixed and guaranteed. We know what we can spend. We know that 'recycling' is nothing new (bring back the rag and bone man!). We know the difference between indulgence and essentials and how to choose between the two.

So, in this challenging world, The Guild Bookstall has taken the brave decision to increase stock in what Ron Woodhouse and I call 'Big Books'. I mean large, usually hardback, books, often with many illustrations and commanding a higher price than usually found on the average family history stall. Of course, we've tried to explore all the avenues to make these titles available at a price where both you and the Guild gain some benefit... But I'm happy to now offer you a really wide range of these titles; more, unfortunately, than I'm able to illustrate in this article, despite Keith Bage's indulgence. So, please, take a look at the full list of titles in the accompanying Bookstall Price List, or browse the Bookstall pages on the Guild's website. If you need any more details, just send me a note.

Here are some of the London-biased books we've added:

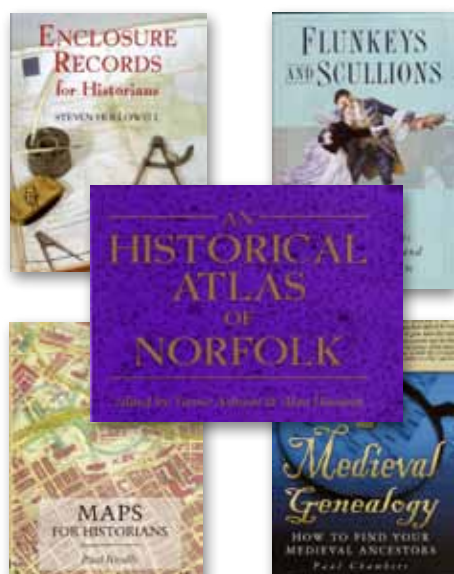




And here is a selection of books with more of a Northern bias:



But here are some of those “big books” we’d like to tell you about, such as; An Historical Atlas of Norfolk, Maps For Historians, Medieval Genealogy, Flunkeys And Scullions and Enclosure Records for Historians, to name just a few.



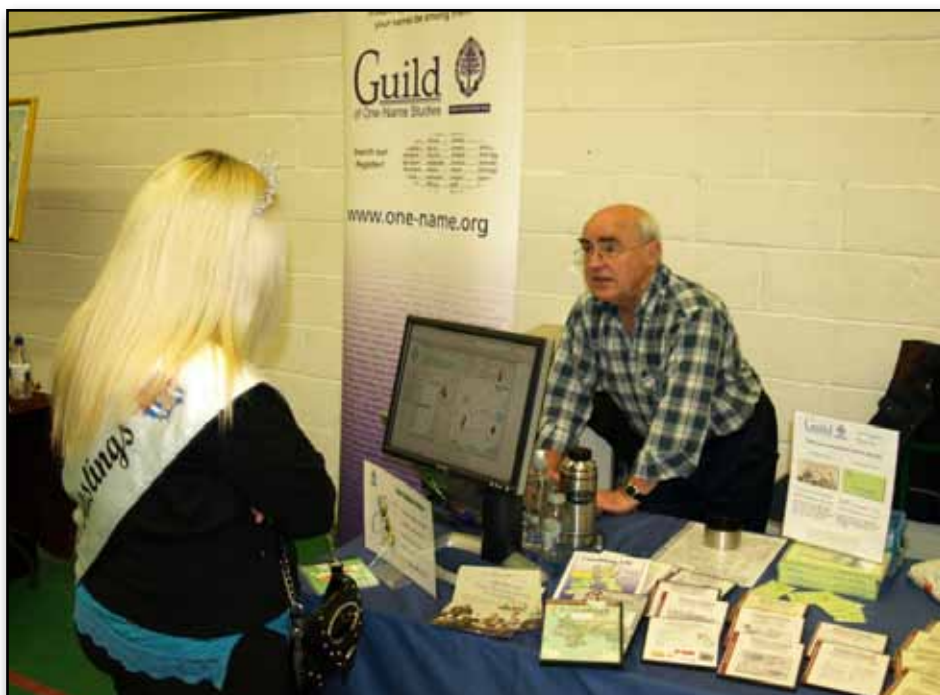
Where We’ve Been, Where We’re Going

Since the last Journal, The Guild Bookstall has been to Debenham in Suffolk, Scarborough, Hastings, Woking, Liverpool, Chesterfield, Poundbury in Dorset, and Doncaster, not to mention guest appearances at some of the talks I’ve given! And, in case you think that running The Guild Bookstall is entirely without consolations, here’s a shot taken of me with Miss Hastings, Gemma Baughurst, at the Hastings & Rother Fair (thanks to Michael Flegg):

Grateful Thanks...

...are due to the wonderful people in the following list: Terry Silcock, Mike Walker, Susan Atkins, Rodney Brackstone, Fiona Sendall, Michael Flegg, Ken Wenden, David & Brenda Horwill, Judy Cooper (& Graham), Barbara Harvey, Alan Toplis and, of course, Ron Woodhouse and Gwen.

And I’m due a sharp rap on the knuckles, because I missed these people from the last issue: Alan Croxford, Eric Bonell, Ken Grubb and Denise Bright. Sorry for my negligence, and to anyone else who I’ve missed, but big, big thanks to you all...



And no, there’s no caption competition! Check out the schedule below looking forward, at the time of writing:

If you’d like to contact Howard about any of the items he holds on The Guild Bookstall or to volunteer to help, you can write to him at bookstall@one-name.org, or 7 Amber Hill, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 1EB, U.K.

EoLFHS Family History Fair	Barking, Essex	Sat 17 th January
Bracknell Family History Fair	Bracknell, Berks	Sun 25 th January
Crawley Family History Fair	Crawley, West Sussex	Sun 8 th February
Guild Seminar	London	Sat 21 st February
Who Do You Think You Are? Live	Olympia, West London	Fri 27 th Feb & Sun 1 st March
City of York FHS Fair	York	Sat 21 st March
Pudsey Family History Fair	Pudsey, West Yorkshire	Sat 4 th April



Seminar Report - Pre 19th Century Sources

The Brownsword Hall, Poundbury, Dorset, November 5th

By **Jan Cooper**

Arriving in Poundbury there was a real village atmosphere, the familiar blue GOONS van was parked in the square so knew I was definitely at the correct destination. The hall although quite modern has an "air of age" about it and was a superb venue for this Seminar.

Kingston Lacy Estate

The first speaker of the day **David Smith** was head gardener at the 16½ acre Kingston Lacy Estate before it was willed to the National Trust in 1982. In Doomsday times the estate was 45, 857 acres. The National Trust removed everything from the house for cleaning and discovered in a room, hundreds of manorial rolls dating from 12th to 20th Century. They were in remarkable condition as they had remained undiscovered for years. The restoration of the house took four years.

David became warden and archivist and spent many happy years going through the documents. He found maps of the estate where fields, meadows, copse, woods etc were all named, many of which continue to the present day. He organised excavations, exposing many old roads and buildings, showing us pictures of the results including Mear Stones found marking the boundary of fields and bluebell covered woods where the old tracks can clearly be located. He brought along beautifully coloured maps showing how farmers worked together, having many strips of land within different furlongs. Farms were given under a "three lives" copyhold system and so stayed in the same family for generations.

The talk gave a fascinating insight into the estate, how it was in medieval times and how it developed over the years. Maps clearly showed the Turnpikes, Roman Roads and old settlements. A fascinating insight into the past and an amazing find.

After a short comfort break we were entertained by **Tom Doig**. His project as a mature student at Cambridge University was the subject of his talk, *"The role of women from agricultural labouring communities in the early 1800's"*.

There was no stigma at being pregnant when you got married, but if there was no fella it was a different matter. Ladies who found themselves in the latter category may go to extreme lengths with gin and hot baths, but Tom suggested there was another solution with Widow Welch's pills, guaranteed to remove "unwanted blockages for ladies".

He told us about female barbers with many children with interesting middle names, why it was unlucky for women to hear their own wedding banns, why couples chose to be married by licence and some very amusing midwife stories and "old wives tales". He suggested that women giving birth stayed in bed so long some of their deaths may have been due to deep vein thrombosis. The cure in those times was to use leeches. So in Tom's typical humour, used throughout the talk, he suggested that next time we fly to Australia we take a couple of leeches with us!!

Period Drama

After a wonderful lunch Sandra introduced **Janet Few** who entered dressed in the clothes of the period about which she so magnificently talked, entitled *"Coifs, Cobs, Comfrey and Cavaliers"*.

Wearing her Coif, she commenced by ensuring we were all awake asking us to wave if we had 17th Century ancestors. After a moments pause, a roar of laughter flowed through the audience.

Janet described Mrs Average's family, her house, her children, what she

wore, giving a demonstration with a willing pre-appointed volunteer from the audience. She explained where the phrases "Sleep tight, don't let the bed bugs bite", "straight laced" and "square meal" originated.

During her talk she made us very aware of the "smells" of the house and the occupants. She explained how urine became one of the most frequently used liquids of the day. We heard then about the value of flowers and herbs to improve the food, help dispel the smells and for medicinal purposes.

Although at times I expected Madam Pomfrey from Hogwarts to appear, Janet's talk was very amusing and informative giving a very good picture of life in the 17th Century. Certainly no one slept during Janet's "grave yard slot".

Parish Chest

After a tea break there was sadly some confusion over the time our last speaker was due to arrive. Howard kindly stepped into the breach, giving way to **Jane Ferentzi-Sheppard** when she arrived. Jane gave a whistle stop tour over the many excellent documents to be found from the Parish Chest and later deposited in the Dorset History Centre, supported by two family history groups and many similar offices throughout the country. She talked about the value of quarter session records, maps, militia lists, poor rate books and vestry minutes and suggested we visit record office websites before visiting as they were a mine of information

The afternoon was closed with a rousing thanks to all the organisers, speakers and Howard who brought his bookstall to the seminar. All those who attended were well pleased with the day and returned to their homes all over England full of new information. ■

Forthcoming Seminars

16th May 2009

RESEARCHING YOUR NAME OUTSIDE THE UK

Guild Non-UK Sources Seminar: Hampsthwaite Hall near Harrogate, Yorkshire. This seminar will be focusing on the material available outside of the UK with special attention to details sought by people with a one-name study.

8th August 2009

THE ART OF ONE-NAME STUDY

New Members Seminar: Amer-sham. A number of short talks by several speakers will cover the workings of the Guild and the seven key aspects of a one-name study. Although primarily directed at members who have joined in the last few years, there will be much to help all put their study into context.

21st November 2009

FINDING FURTHER ONE- NAME SOURCES

Less Used Sources at the National Archives, Kew. This Seminar aims to shine a light on a variety of less familiar records held at TNA of interest to One Name Studies. Topics include Hearth Tax, Muster Records, and the work of the List and Index Society.

One-Name Studies Poster Event, February 21st, Canterbury Hall, Euston, Lon- don University, WC1H 9EF

This is an entirely different sort of seminar. It will suit every member able to get to London for the day. Everybody does something. It will be an ideal opportunity to meet other GOONS with plenty of scope to learn from and help each other.

Pick an issue: Something you are proud of: something that will help other GOONS: or a question that puzzles you. After consultation with the event co-ordinator, you will be allocated a display board or table to display your material, or you may use your laptop, or you may prefer a 10-minute slot to make a short Powerpoint presentation.



Programme

- 10.00 – 11.00 Arrival: Registration and coffee and set-up your material
- 11.00 – 11.15 Plenary welcome and summary of the day
- 11.15 – 12.15 5x Mini-Presentations
- 12.15 – 13.00 Poster session #1
- 13.00 – 14.00 Lunch break
- 14.00 – 15.00 5x Mini-Presentations
- 15.00 – 16.00 Poster session #2 with tea
- 16.00 – 16.30 Plenary questions & answers, Summary of issues raised
- 16.30 – 17.00 Dismantle your posters

The cost of the day will be £14 per person including refreshments and a light sandwich lunch. The Guild Bookstall will be present all day.

There is more information on the Guild Website under "Events" on the various options for posters and how the day will operate. There is absolutely no need for anything elaborate. Everyone is welcome to bring along anything they feel to be of interest. However, if you have any questions feel free to contact the event co-ordinator Gordon Adshead on 01625-549770 (gordon@adshead.com).

You may book directly using PayPal at www.one-name.org. Gordon or his co-organiser Richard Heaton will contact you beforehand to determine how best to fit your contribution into the day. This especially applies if you would like to make a mini-presentation.

We plan to cover a very wide range of One-Name topics so do make sure we include items that interest you. We are sure everyone will get value from this event.



Developing an on-line course for One-Name Studies

By **Helen Osborn and Cliff Kemball**

Your Committee recently approved a proposal to set up distance learning courses in One-Name Studies as part of its ongoing aim to increase facilities available to members and to advance the education of the public in One-Name Studies, thereby meeting the Guild's charitable objective. The idea was to investigate the possibility of collaborating with various educational establishments to develop suitable courses covering the many aspects of undertaking a One-Name Study.

Progress is being made to develop an online course on One-Name Studies in conjunction with Pharos Tutors - www.pharostutors.com. The course will be available to both Guild members and the general public.

Pharos Tutors

Pharos Teaching and Tutoring Ltd, was the first British organisation to provide online courses for genealogists. The company is run by two professional genealogists, Helen Osborn and Sherry Irvine. Helen and Sherry recognised that genealogists were relying more and more on the Internet to actually do their research, but the educational support was still only in face to face classes. Pharos courses set out to address that problem and to bring together students from all over the world who have common interests. A Pharos course uses a combination of written material, delivered to a student's email address, online message boards and a once-weekly live chat in an Internet chat room. Because they are online courses, it does not matter where the student lives and classes normally have students from Australia, NZ and North America as well as the UK. Pharos started with just three teachers, but now has eight and a range of courses to suit genealogists at all stages in their research.

Developing the course

Initial discussions took place with Pharos in the summer of 2008 and subsequent discussions then took place between Cliff Kemball (project mentor) and Helen Osborn (Pharos course tutor) to develop the course structure and content taking into account the views of the Guild Committee.

These discussions narrowed down the scope and duration of the course and its likely content. Significantly, the Guild Committee wanted to ensure that the proposed course covered the seven pillars of knowledge needed for One-Name Studies as covered in the Members' Handbook, namely:

- Data collection
- Analysis
- Synthesis
- Responding to enquiries
- Publicising your study
- Publication of results
- Preserving your study

Helen responded quickly to the Guild suggestions and incorporated all seven elements within the proposed course structure and content.

Introduction to One-Name Studies

The course currently being constructed will be a five week Introduction to One-Name Studies, suitable for all genealogists who have an interesting or unusual surname or who wish to research their surname in greater depth. It will also be of significant interest to existing one-namers.

The course will cover the history and study of surnames, what a one name study consists of, how to get started, how to collect and analyse data from the core records and about the practical aspects of running a One-Name Study such as how to publicise your study, data protection, publishing findings and conclusions, and making sure your study is preserved for others

in the future. Non-Guild participants of the course will also learn what the Guild of One-Name Studies requires of its members.

By the time you read this article, writing the course will be well underway. Further details of course content will be provided to the Guild's Executive Committee in early January 2009 to enable them to sign-off the course and in anticipation of a course start date in the week commencing 27th April 2009. The course will then be advertised on the Pharos website and a joint press release sent out.

Course cost and special offer

The course will be advertised at £42.99. However, members of the Guild who sign up before 19th April 2009 will get the special price of £36.99. Also on offer is a free membership to the Guild for the remainder of the financial year for all non-Guild members who sign up.

No class size will be larger than 30 students and Pharos will arrange to re-run the course as necessary to ensure that this limit is adhered to. When the course is formally advertised, applicants must sign up before 19th April to claim the discounted rate. The first 30 applicants will get the first offering in April. The next 30 will be able to participate in the re-run of the course, in June. Demand will determine how often the course repeats after that.

All Guild members can take advantage of the discount. It does not matter whether 30 or 130 sign up for the course, you will all get the lower price if you sign up before 19th April.

Advanced course

The Guild and Pharos have also agreed, in principal, to develop an advanced course in One-Name Studies. This course will aim to make extensive use of Internet resources to

present outlines of major resources of the United States and of countries that were once part of the British Empire before 1950. Countries covered will, to some extent be guided by the interests of the students who register.

The course will help students find online data for many countries, understand the key record groups and special research problems of each country covered, and build interest in a worldwide perspective for research.

This course will be six lessons over six weeks. The price is expected to be £49.99. Further details of this course will be provided in a future Journal article.

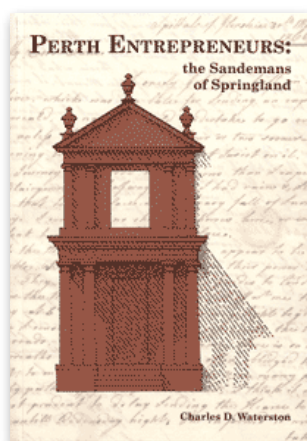
Formal announcement

Look out for the formal announcement for the introduction to One-Name Studies online course. Full details on how to apply will be provided on the Pharos and Guild websites and included in a chairman's newsflash and the Guild's RSS newsfeed.

More information about Pharos and their courses can be found at www.pharostutors.com.

Helen Osborn has been teaching and lecturing on historical records and genealogy for more than 12 years. She is the author of a University of Liverpool accredited distance learning course on records management and also runs a genealogy and historical research business. ■

Reviews Reviews New genealogy books and CDs



Perth Entrepreneurs: The Sandemans of Springland by Charles D Waterston.

Paperback
ISBN 978-0-905452-52-4

In reviewing this book, it is obvious that author and fellow geologist Charles Waterston has achieved that most desirable of genealogical objectives – he has chosen his parents (and grandparents, and great-grandparents etc) very well indeed!

Dr Waterston has produced an intriguing account of an enterprising Perth family, members of which were involved, sometimes directly, with many of the pivotal points in Scottish history from the mid-18th century onwards. The book is a very readable distillation of a huge amount of family research, with excellent photographs and illustrations of the personalities, buildings and localities involved. The Sandemans were no ordinary

family, displaying astute commercial acumen, and were instrumental in the early days of the British Linen Bank and in founding and directing the Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Starting up in business in Perth as a wright and Burgess, as a young man George Sandeman had witnessed the occupation of the city by the Jacobite army during the '45. The latter had imposed a levy of £500 on the city, taking George's elder brother David with them as surety. Ten years later, George Sandeman set about building a water-powered sawmill near Perth for his expanding timber, carpentry and furniture-making business. This prospered, assisted by many commissions for mansion houses and specialist furniture for the local lords and lairds. Springland house was built near the sawmill by George's son David in 1799, and became the family home in Perth for the next four generations.

George, his brothers and successors, with large families of up to 20 children, gradually established themselves as entrepreneurs in a variety of enterprises including banking and the well-known family involvement in the wine trade with Portugal. As with most families, fate and life were not always kind, and numerous examples of both accidental and medical-related tragedy are recounted, reminding us of the chilling death-sentence that diseases such as tuberculosis were until very recently. There were also many interesting matrimonial inter-relationships with other Scottish families, including that with the Glas clan. The Reverend John Glas (1695-1773), minister at Tealing in Angus, had founded the breakaway congregational Glasite Church (Perth congregation formed 1733), which had a strong following in eastern Scotland, especially Dundee and

Edinburgh. John's son-in-law, Robert Sandeman, later carried the Glasite movement to North America.

Because of their numerous business interests in London, branches of the Sandeman clan became firmly established in the south of England, and a perusal of *Burke's Landed Gentry* will quickly confirm their extensive contribution to public life in the Honourable East India Company Service, the military, and elsewhere.

This is the kind of book that sets one off on a journey of discovery, as various threads mentioned in the book are followed into ever-more-interesting corners. For example, as a heraldist, I found the various Sandeman coats-of-arms matriculated in Lyon Office particularly intriguing, incorporating as they do *"the emblem of truth, a naked woman standing on a terrestrial globe, in her dexter hand an open book, in her sinister, which is elevated above her head, a branch of palm, on her breast the sun in his splendour... and a veil across her middle ..."* This charge is certainly unique in Scottish (if not British) heraldry!

A fascinating book, of interest to a readership extending well beyond the family's apparently modest Perthshire roots.

Prof. James D Floyd

Available from:
Perth & Kinross Council Archive,
A.K.Bell Library, 2-8 York Place, Perth
PH2 8EP, price £9.99 plus P&P.
library@pkc.gov.uk Tel: 01738 477016.

The author, Dr Charles Waterston FRSE, has assigned all royalties from sales of the book to Capability Scotland. ■



Marriage Challenge Update

By **Peter Copsey**

How many Requests will I get?
- The Question Revisited.

I suggested over two years ago (see Journal Vol 9 Issue 3) that Challengers could work out how many requests are likely to be received by taking a typical quarter and, using Freebmd (freebmd.rootsweb.com/cgi/search.pl), to count the number of marriages for that quarter. By applying a certain factor, the number of requests could be estimated very approximately. Before a Challenge is announced it is wise to know how big the task will be and whether it would be wise to limit the period of the Challenge to less than the standard period of 1837 to 1911.

There are two problems with this method. First, the quarter taken (I had suggested Q3 1881) may not be typical. Sometimes the third quarter of the year is the most popular quarter for marriages, sometimes it is the least; the difference can be quite significant. As I suggested in the previous article, the year could also be important as the populations of some Registration Districts (RDs) were increasing rapidly over the latter part of the 19th century and early parts of the 20th. Although about midway between 1837 and 1911, 1881 may not be an average year.

The obvious solution is to base the estimate on the total number of marriages that took place in the RD over the full period of the Challenge. Fortunately Freebmd has a facility that

helps. As an example, when Freebmd is asked to list out all the marriage entries in Eton RD for the period Q3 1837 to Q4 1911, it provides the statement *"Sorry, that search found 25468 matches and the maximum number that can be displayed is 3000"*. Despite the apology, the required information is given.

Brian Horridge (Member 4953) has recently successfully completed Eton Marriage Challenge for which he received 464 requests. This works out as one request for every 54 matches on Freebmd; or, put another way, Brian has, on average, found one of the requested marriages in every 27 marriages examined.

I have looked at other recent Challenges. Using the number of Freebmd matches, for Lambeth the factor is 64, for Billericay it is 56, for Uckfield it is 47, and for Westhampnett it is 58. I recommend that 55 is a suitable factor to use to determine the approximate size of a Challenge.

The Second Problem

Having solved the first problem, the second is more difficult to resolve. When the factor of 55 is applied to the number of Freebmd entries for my present Challenge of Lexden RD, I get a value of 441; however, 656 requests have been received. The reason for the divergence is that certain requested one-names are particularly common

in the District. In particular, the names of Springett, Theobald and Barrell amount to a total of 247 requests. The only way forward is to check a limited period on Freebmd to see whether any one-name is abundant and to make an adjustment. Alternatively, wait until the requests come in and then perhaps make the decision to limit the scope of the Challenge if the numbers are much more than expected.

Forthcoming Challenges

Challenges commencing in the coming months are shown in the table below. If you would like to request a search for your marriages (registered names only) send the details from the GRO index (1837 to 1911) to the Challenger either by e-mail or to his or her postal address given in the Guild Register. Also, keep a watch on the Guild webpage for Marriage Challenges as further Challenges are announced.

For more information about Marriage Challenge, what it comprises and how it works, see the article in the Journal (October - December 2005).

Anyone who would like to become a Challenger or would like to know more about what is involved please contact the Marriage Challenge Coordinator on marriage-challenge@one-name.org.

For the Blythswood Challenge, you should send in the index records including the Reg. District number extracted from ScotlandsPeople. There is a need to spend a few credits on ScotlandsPeople to extract the indexing references if you have not extracted the details already.

For the Birmingham Challenge, Barbara will be limiting her Challenge to three of the main Anglican Churches, St Jude, St Michael and St Philip. ■

Registration District and Period	Deadline for Requests	Challenger	Challenger's e-mail
Blythswood, Glasgow, 1881 - 1933	15 th January	Iain Kennedy	kennedy@one-name.org
Cirencester, 1837 - 1911	21 st January	Gerald Cooke	gerald.cooke@gmail.com
Hambledon, 1837 - 1911	31 st January	Jean Normington	boughton@one-name.org
Birmingham, 1837 - 1911	31 st January	Barbara Harvey	loverock@one-name.org
Honiton, 1837 - 1911	7 th February	Des Gander	gander@one-name.org
West Derby, 1852 - 1911	28 th February	Susan Atkins	scotchmer@one-name.org
Toxteth Park, 1882 - 1911	28 th February	Susan Atkins	scotchmer@one-name.org
West Ham (Repeat), 1837 - 1911	14 th March	Peter Copsey	copsey@one-name.org



Registrar's Notes

By
David Mellor

Get your study details up to date for the April "New Style Register"

In my Registrar's Notes for October, I discussed the plans to introduce a new style Register next April. One of the important changes I mentioned was that much more information is to be recorded for each study registered with the Guild. The information will be recorded in a coded form so producing a "hotel-style" description of members's studies. I have to rely on each of you to make this information available to me before the beginning of February, if it is to be in time for inclusion in the next paper Register.

If you do not have an internet connection you will need to write to me with any changes as well as the new details now required about your study (my address is on the inside of this Journal's front cover). For everyone else, Paul Millington has set up a self-service page in the Members' Room on which you can record the new details about your study and make changes to the old ones. On the first page of the Members' Room under '**Self-service**' click on '**Change of membership details**'. Then on the page that appears click on the third tab '**Change study details**'. This new page contains information about the changes you might want to make and, at the bottom, the form on which to make them. I will now go through each of the items that may require changes to be made or new information added in the order they appear on the form.

Category

These are the traditional categories A, B, C as previously described in the introduction to past Registers. As before, study category change requests are subject to review by the Registrar.

Category C: For a category C study, the member will not have, at the time, built up a substantial worldwide collection of data for his or her one-name study but fully intends to acquire sufficient information to

transfer to category B or even A in the future.

Category B: For a study to be in category B, the member should have accumulated a substantial body of worldwide data over a period of years.

Category A: In addition to having accumulated a substantial body of worldwide data over a period of years, a category A study should also have an associated fully constituted One-Name Study Society which produces a regular newsletter or journal. The Registrar would expect to be sent a copy of the constitution and a copy of a recent newsletter with any request for A categorization. A member with a category A study would be assumed to act as that One-Name Study Society's representative with the Guild.

Newsletter or Journal

To set the 'Yes' flag, there should be a regular paper or electronic newsletter or journal produced for your study, but the study itself may be in any category.

Other published material

To set the 'Yes' flag, the study should have in existence published material other than a website, a Guild profile, a newsletter or a journal, which are already listed elsewhere. Qualifying items might include a book, a chapter in a book, an article in a magazine, or a CD or DVD, which has been published by the member and is relevant to that one-name study.

Reconstructed Trees

From the drop down menu select '0-None' if you have not yet reconstructed any trees from the data collected for your one-name study, '1-A few' if you have done up to about 20% of what you think will be achievable in the long run, '2-Quite a lot' if you have done about 20-50%, '3-A majority' if you have done about 50-80%, and '4-Nearly all' if you have done more than about 80%.

ONS Website

Subject to review by the Registrar. The website should ideally be dedicated to the member's registered one-name study and include contact details but contain no commercial offerings other than the sort of adverts sometimes seen on free hosting sites.

"much more information is to be recorded for each study registered with the Guild"

DNA Website

Subject to review by the Registrar. A DNA website should ideally be separate from a member's general one-name study website or at least have a separate page with its own URL. It should include contact details but no commercial offerings, with the exception that some will be on testing company hosted sites. It should be about the member's registered study and variant surnames and ideally would not contain any unrelated surnames. Also the member would normally be identified as the DNA project manager or having some other supporting role.

Society

Subject to review by the Registrar. The one-name society should be for the member's registered surname and the member would be expected to represent that society with the Guild. The Society should be fully constituted and the Registrar will expect to be sent a copy of the constitution. The study does not have to be in category A or to produce a newsletter.

When you have finished, just click on the '**Submit changes for XXXXXX ONS**' box. You will have provided your information and can look forward to the first new style register when it is published next April. ■



A visit to the **DAR Library in Washington DC.**

By **Rod Clayburn**

During July 2008, there was a short correspondence on the Guild Forum discussing the amount of One-Name Study material available at the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) library in Washington DC (<http://www.dar.org/>).

Having a large number of my Clayburn ONS variants in North America and having spent many a happy hour working on the US Census returns and other Internet available material, I undertook a search of the DAR 'Online Library Catalog' at <http://tinyurl.com/67rbhp>.

My usual variant wildcard search with `Cl*a*b*n*`, for any text produced 150 hits. Searching on titles only reduced the list to 94, after which, closer investigation revealed a number of books on locations plus a number of biographies of well-known persons, after which these locations had been named. However, there were still around 30 returns that required further investigation.

For Guild members, searching the Genealogical Records Committee National Index at <http://tinyurl.com/6gebdy> allows a search on surnames. However, no wild cards may be used. An overview of this index is available on the DAR website at <http://tinyurl.com/68sgob>.

Fortunately, purely by chance (honest), we already had a visit to Washington DC arranged for October 2008, mainly to fulfil a long held ambition to visit the Smithsonian Museums.

We arrived in Washington to a warm October day that allowed us to walk around in short sleeves. The Metro is inexpensive and easy to use and following a visit to the Smithsonian Natural History Museum, we headed off towards the White House for the

obligatory photo call. Once that was completed, I tentatively suggested that a visit to the DAR Museum across the road might be a good idea.

The DAR building is a magnificent structure, often used by National and US Government agencies for meetings. On the DAR website there is a slide presentation showing various events held there, plus interior shots of the museum and library. Entrance to the building is through a side door where a bag search is made.

The museum was very interesting, but my eye was on the DAR Library, opening times Monday-Friday 8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Sunday closed. Upon entering the library proper, recollections of the old SOG Library came to mind. I approached the desk and paid my fee, the usual library instructions apply, however it is not as rigorous as a Record Office and bags may be taken in with you.

With no descendants from the American Revolution in my family, and also as a male, I don't meet any of the criteria for becoming a member of the DAR. However, for non-members the cost for a full days use of the library is only \$6, which even with the exchange rate currently going against the UK, is a bargain.

Helpful librarians explained the coding on my online catalogue printout and explained, in simple terms for me, that the family name publications were in one part of the library, called 'Families Collection' placed in alpha order, while other entries were indexed by state in the 'States and Regions Collection' with the few remaining listed in the 'Manuscript Collection',

'Biography Collection' or on 'Microfilm'. All this was quite straightforward.

A small number of the publications on my listing were marked as 'poor condition' and these would have to be requested from the archive. Certainly it did not take me long to get in the swing of things, the hardest part was finding the stairs up to the balcony archive. Use of digital camera is not allowed; however there are plenty of photocopiers and 'letter' size prints only cost 20¢ per copy.

So what did I find? As mentioned, a number of books relating to my ONS were already in my possession, so I concentrated on those publications that were of the 'homemade' variety. Only one 'Families Collection' volume, the "The Claybourn Family of Knoxville Tennessee" compiled by Verner Marvin Claybourn and others, circa 1969, contained full family trees. The majority of references to Clayburn and variants in other volumes, concerned ties to descendant trees of two or three well known well Clayburn variant persons, usually where a Clayburn variant had married into that particular family line.

So is a visit worth it? The cost of using the DAR research service is \$40.00/hour for non-members. This hourly fee covers 10 photocopies of material. For more than 10 copies, they charge you \$0.30/page plus \$2.00 shipping. So my advice would be to carry out as much research as possible from all on-line sources. Follow up with a search, saving and analysing the results from the DAR online catalogue and finally organise a family holiday in the USA with a visit to Washington included. Take a day off tour for yourself and you may well just land that gem and yes, I am related to Charlemagne! ■



TNA Catalogue Day

By **Ken Toll**



The National Archives (TNA) held their 8th "Catalogue Day" on Friday 28 November 2008. This free event was attended by about 100 interested readers. Amongst the audience I spotted at least 3 other Guild Members.

The one-day conference was centered on the records catalogue (www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue), providing an excellent opportunity to find out about current projects and developments at TNA. This is a very brief overview of a very busy day. The scheduled topics being:

- The National Archives Cataloguing Strategy.
- Behind the Catalogue: Getting the right data and search to work.
- Registers, indexes and strange old manuscripts: converting trapped data into new catalogue entries.
- Great deeds and little evidences: cataloguing medieval and early modern property transactions in WARD 2 [Court of Ward and Livery – about 3000 items 1200-1640].
- Decoding the mystery of the Foreign Office registry system: the country code project 1906 – 1950 [making the data much more accessible].
- Your Archives: The National Archives' Wiki [a useful new facility where researchers can add their own information about the records].
- User research: the drive behind the development of online services.
- Victorian Women Prisoners [PCOM4: Female Convict Licences. 1853-1887. Hopefully the male convict licenses will follow soon after...]
- Dissecting and cataloguing medical officers' journals in ADM 101 [lots of names of ratings being treated].

- Digitisation Projects and Plans [see below]
- 'Bread or Blood': Wages, Unemployment and the Vote: reports from across England and Wales in the early 1830s [a fascinating insight into the variety material available and how it's being catalogued]

There is a clear policy of trying to 'open up' the archives through the catalogue. Items that previously only had terse descriptions are now being re-catalogued to enable improved access, and in many cases it will be possible to find references to named individuals.

All of them were very informative talks, but some were more relevant to one-namers than others. For me the highlight was the Digitisation Projects and Plans. A handout was provided giving the following update:

- **Licensed Internet Associateships – available free at TNA:**
- **1911 Census** – scanning almost complete. Launch early 2009.
- **WW1 Soldiers Records** – pensions (WO364) complete (Ancestry).
- **WW1 Soldiers Records** – service records (WO363) surnames A-N live, further content launches in 2009.
- **Non-Parochial BMDs** – RG4, 5, 6, 7 live on BMDRegisters.co.uk, RG8, 32-36, and BT158-160 still to come.
- **Immigration Records** – BT26 already online at Ancestry.co.uk, transcription in progress for HO2, 3, & 5, due spring 2009.
- **Chelsea Pensioners** (WO96 & 97) – scanning underway by FindMyPast, first content due late 2009.
- **Merchant Navy Service Records** (BT112-116, 120, 348-350 & 364) – preferred bidder identified. Production 2009?

- **Royal Irish Constabulary** (HO180, 340, PMG48) – preferred bidder identified. Production 2009?
- **Maritime BMDs** (ADM80, 183, 184, 242, 338, BT153, 156, 157, CO386, CUST67) – preferred bidder identified. Production 2009/10?
- **1851 Census** – Ancestry re-scanning unreadable & damaged pages. On-line 2008/2009.
- **Academic, non-exclusive & non-commercial projects: State Papers Domestic, Foreign & Ireland 1509-1714** – Series 1 (Domestic, Tudor) available in reading room via "Opera" menu. More in progress.
- **Criminal Registers** – HO26, 27 1791-1892. Scanned by ancestry, being transcribed by volunteers through Ancestry's "World Archives" project
- **Workhouse Records** – MH 12, internally funded scanning underway. Being transcribed/catalogued by 20 regional groups. Will be free via Documents Online.
- **RN Ships Log Books** – Scanning ADM55 complete, ADM53 underway (for climate change study).
- **Documents online in production for completion end April 2008 (?):**
- **Naval Ratings Service Records** – ADM 139 1853-72, 20% online, complete end 2009.
- **Royal Marines** – ADM159, registers of service, online by end 2008.
- **Navy Officers** – ADM196, service records 1756-1966, selected pieces up to 1920 awaiting launch opportunity.
- **Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve** – already online.
- **WW2 Combat Reports** – AIR50, already online.
- **Airwomen's Records** – AIR80 1914-1918, already online.
- **WW2 Merchant Shipping Movement Cards** – BT389, online in 2009.
- **Service Medal & Award Rolls 1914-1922** – WO372, already online.
- **Recommendations for Honours & awards 1935-1990** – WO373, already online.

I hope that gives a small taster of what's already done and what's coming. 2009 is going to be a busy year collecting more references.... ■

Pictures from the pre 19th Century sources seminar in Dorset

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Main inset: Kingston Lacy Estate, one of the subjects of the seminar. **Top left:** Janet Few. **Middle left:** Jane Ferentzi-Sheppard. **Bottom left to right:** David Smith with Sandra Turner & Ken Mycock, the well attended seminar audience, colourful map of the Kingston Lacy Estate.

Journal of One-Name Studies
Quarterly publication of the
Guild of One-Name Studies
ISSN 0262-4842
£2.00 when sold to non-members

