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Journal

of One-Name Studies



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Livery Company Records



Palliser

A Surname
With A History

Using DNA
To Disprove A
Relationship

& Much More

Two New Guild Indexes

Mapping Global Surname Distributions



All the latest Guild news and updates

Guild

of One-Name Studies

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

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From the Chairman's Keyboard...

By Peter Hagger

This is only my second column as Chairman and almost certainly my last as I fully expect a new Chairman to be elected when the Committee holds its first meeting at our Annual Conference, just a few days after you receive this edition of the Journal. Whilst on the subject of elections, I am a little disappointed that once again there has not been the need for a ballot for the election of the Committee this year. I believe it is always a healthy sign when elections are contested, and it also gives those elected a real mandate to manage. So next year when the nomination forms appear give some thought to standing yourself or nominating another member for the Guild Committee. At that first meeting of the Committee we will consider co-options up to the number of vacancies, so if you feel you could contribute to the governance of the Guild please contact either myself or the Secretary prior to Conference.

Renewals

In my last column I paid tribute to Peter Walker for his service to the Guild. This time I would particularly like to thank Cliff Kemball for the inordinate amount of work he has done recently. The last couple of months and the first of the new year are always busy for the Treasurer with the Annual Report and Accounts to prepare. This year, however, Cliff has had to take the lead on sorting out membership renewals. Whilst due in November 2009, by the beginning of January 2010 we still had 28% of the membership who had not renewed their subscription and we were in danger of losing upwards of 250 members. This was in part due to our system for starting to chase members earlier breaking down. Cliff, with a lot of help from Roy Rayment, got things moving and by the end of February 2010, 71 members had their membership lapsed. Shortly afterward some 17 members were re-instated to the Guild as they had

informed us that they wished to stay with the Guild. We therefore had 54 lapsed members which, together with those members who had resigned during the year, meant that we have lost more members than we had anticipated. However only a very few gave the subscription increase as their reason for leaving.

In addition to all of that with some help from others Cliff again has produced three very useful papers on recruitment and retention and members services for our special marketing meeting in March. Cliff has also been working with Kirsty Gray, our Secretary, to put all the final arrangements in place for what I am sure will be another great Conference. So a very big thank you to Cliff for several months of very hard work.

One of the successes this year has been the introduction of PayPal payments via the web site. Since the introduction we have had over 500 transactions, so clearly it is popular. You can now join the Guild, register a surname, buy vouchers, renew your membership and pay for conference and seminars.

Conference Matters

I am sure, like me, those of you who have booked for Conference are very much looking forward to what we hope will be a very good weekend. The Committee will be holding a drop in session on the Friday afternoon before Conference starts. The idea is to allow members to come and meet committee members and discuss any issues regarding the Guild, ask questions of the Committee and make suggestions. One of the things I am very much looking forward to at Conference is to announce the first Guild Master Craftsman. Following the receipt of a good number of nominations from members, the Committee has approved a list of recipients who between them have

"next year when the nomination forms appear give some thought to standing yourself or nominating another member for the Guild Committee"

either been outstanding servants of the Guild or are recognised as experts in the field of One Name Studies. Not surprisingly, a good number of the recipients qualify in both categories.

By the time you read this we will have held our special meeting to discuss the Guild's Marketing Strategy and I am sure this will be referred to in a future issue of the Journal, but I would like to thank all those members who have sent in their comments which will aid the discussions when we meet.

New Guild Indexes

The range of services the Guild is able to provide to the membership continues to expand and recently we have seen the launch on the website of the Scottish Marriage Index and the Probate Index. These projects have been initiated and driven through by Anne Shankland and Barbara Harvey and you will find details of these indexes elsewhere in this edition of the Journal.

The Committee continues to consider new services and one of the constraints is always man or woman power so even if you cannot offer to join the Committee there are numerous other ways you could help the Guild. Please email the Secretary or myself and we will do our best to fit round pegs in round holes. ■

Guild NewsXtra

Guild Marketing Update by Peter Hagger

As publicised, the Guild held a special marketing meeting on March 6th at the Sekforde Arms in London. Members were invited to attend or to send their input to Chairman Peter Hagger so that their views could be represented. The meeting was well attended with around 30 people present and a large number of written contributions were received. It was a lively meeting with lots of views and ideas being discussed with a good deal of commonality in the views expressed. It was pleasing that we had more non-committee members present than committee members.

The day started looking at the Guild's image today and what we would like it to be in the future.

Paul Millington gave us his thoughts on the environment he felt the Guild will be operating in within the next ten years and copies of his slides are available on the web site at <http://www.one-name.org/members/MarketingMeeting.html>

The meeting then looked at promotion of the Guild with many new ideas being suggested.

The meeting felt that we should not be targeting expansion at all costs, but look for "quality" members. The meeting acknowledged that the potential in the USA was considerable as there are many DNA projects there.

Finally the meeting looked at members' services and participation.

The next steps are for John Coldwell to draft a Marketing Plan and this will be considered at the first normal meeting of the new Committee in June.

John is also looking for people to join a new Marketing Sub Committee which will assist in developing the Marketing Plan and managing its delivery. It is envisaged much of this will be done by email etc avoiding face to face meetings if possible.

If you would like to join in this work in some way please contact me. I would also like to hear from members if they wish to add further ideas to our Marketing Plan.

Notes of the meeting appear on the web site at <http://www.one-name.org/members/MarketingMeeting.html>

Chelsea Pensioners Cover Update

Guild member John Carbis wrote in with an update to the "Chelsea Pensioners" cover on the Jan-Mar Journal. He writes:



The picture of the five In-Pensioners of the Royal Hospital Chelsea by June Mendoza is in a sense, incomplete.

Reading from left to right the names of these gentlemen are as follows:

- Jack Rogerson age 85 and still going strong.
- Sam Weekes at 89 is feeling his years, just a little.
- Frank Chambers sadly is no longer with us as is Michael McClean.
- Joe Britton at 98 just keeps on going.

Jack came here from Australia having migrated there after leaving the British Army. Sam served his time with the Royal Sussex Regiment and Joe served with the Royal Fusiliers.



Follow the Guild on Twitter

Twitter is one of the most used buzzwords of the moment. Billed as a micro blogger, it is a useful way of keeping up to date with people including well known genealogists, companies & celebrities. For instance you can follow Else Churchill of the SOG, Dick Eastman, TNA, FindMyPast, Ancestry, Who Do You Think You Are? and many more.

Why not come and follow the Guild on Twitter (www.twitter.com), look for our user name @GuildOneName.

Buckinghamshire Family History Society

Buckinghamshire Family History Society will be holding its Open Day on Saturday 24th July 2010, 10am to 4pm, at the Grange School, Wendover Way, Aylesbury, Bucks HP21 7NH (south east of town between A413 and A41).

There will be many attractions for researchers including full Bucks FHS library and databases, talks, guest societies and commercial suppliers.

Free admission and free car parking at the school.

Further information can be found at www.bucksfhs.org.uk

Have a DNA Project?

Do you have a DNA Project, and have you made any significant discoveries, or increased your knowledge about your registered surnames?

We are looking to compose an article covering the success of DNA Projects associated with one-name studies. You can help by submitting a paragraph or two about your discoveries or increased knowledge about your surname as a result of your DNA Project.

To submit your DNA Project, write to DNA@one-name.org, with the name of your project, the vendor, the number of participants, your name, and then a paragraph or two regarding your discoveries or increased knowledge.

Livery Company Records

By Denise Mortorff

Ancestral livelihoods are the starting point for the study of guild craft and trade records. In England, the most significant of these record types are of the London Livery Companies. Learning their origins, role in history, who joined them, general company organization, and the nature of the record content will prepare a researcher to explore this outstanding resource. The focus in this commentary is on pre-1800 company history and records.

ABOUT LIVERY COMPANIES

These self-governing guild organizations emerged in the 1100s becoming part of the economic structure in England and serving a multi-faceted role in politics and society over hundreds of years. Livery companies have particular historical value from the earliest known chartered company of Weavers in 1155 into the 1700s when over 80 such organizations functioned.¹ While there are just over 100 London livery companies known today², with some still functioning and new ones being chartered, the 1700s ended the greatest period of economic and historical influence due to their changing role.

The most prominent and influential livery companies were termed, "The Great Twelve" distinguished from all other such companies known as the "minor companies". Moreover, "The Great Twelve" had a specific order of precedence. In either case, the organization's membership represented their business trade interests. This was distinguished by the company craft or trade name added to one's own. (e.g. Thomas Coombs, Mercer or Strangersways Mudd, Glover) Members were not always consistent in making use of the appellation and, for those in more than one company, they used the most relevant company name for their purposes at the time.

ROLE IN HISTORY

Derived from mutual protection societies that provided fraternity, early guilds were also known as 'misteries' for the Latin term ministerium = occupation.³ They eventually could be recognized as livery companies by the Crown with charters that formally gave them entitlements and defined their duties and responsibilities. ("livery" is ceremonial attire worn by members who attained livery status).¹ As they progressed, livery company members fulfilled mercantile, political and social interests both in the City and building of the empire.

Each company's commercial interests were of importance to London's ruling leaders. Members were included in the City's decision-making infrastructure as part of the governing body. Through this participation, members controlled business trade standards and activities. For example, the Fishmongers Company Charter by Edward's I-III,



Fig. 2 Freedom Certificate 'casket' carried by livery company members.

"provided that no fish could be sold in London except by the Mistery of Fishmongers; they also limited the markets at which fish could be sold in the City and made it the duty of the Wardens of the Mistery to oversee the selling of fish and to ensure that none but sound fish was offered..."⁴

The influence of guilds was even more intertwined in the City's functioning with company members providing the pool from which the Lord Mayor was (and still is) selected. Specific to livery companies, once a person was granted freedom of the company, the Lord Mayor could then grant the person the privilege of Freedom of the City. With this rite of passage attained, members could then practice business, as well as elect and be elected as Common Councilmen and Aldermen. A guild member's freedom certificate was carried like a license in a container referred to as a 'casket' (see Fig 2).⁵

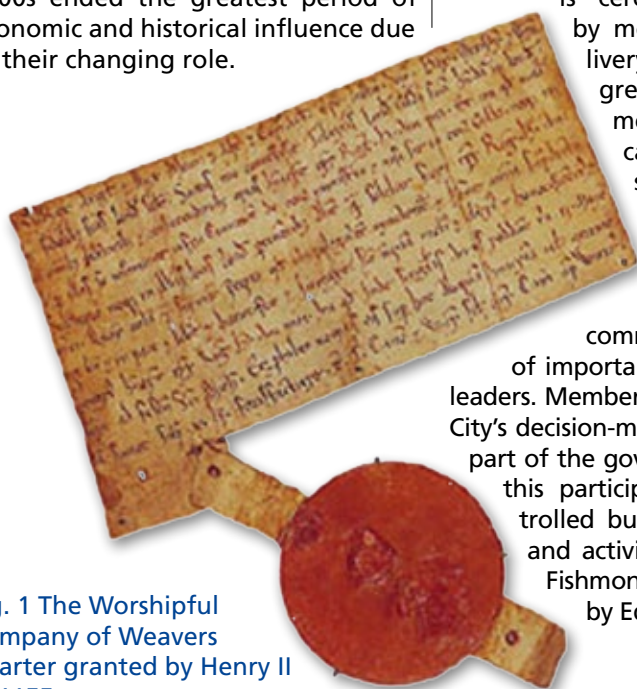


Fig. 1 The Worshipful Company of Weavers Charter granted by Henry II in 1155.

It was common for the reigning Monarch to look to the companies and their members for financing and support of ventures for exploration and colonization throughout the world. Through their involvement with the City, they were given special consideration and at times civic privileges in return. For example, Elizabeth I conveyed to the livery companies that they support the 1600s venture to settle Virginia.⁶ A record demonstrating a response to this request, is noted in the Septimo die Aprilis 1609 Minutes of the Drapers' Company. In this case I discovered an ancestor as an Adventurer paying monies to support the "Plantacion in Virginia", the Jamestowne Colony, in part, as follows:

VIRGINIA Adventurers wch
adventured wth the house and not
in their owne names but included
in the sune of Clⁱ as on the
other side of this leafe

Mr John Coombe	v ^{li}
Mr Allen Cotton	v ^{li}
Mr William Banister	v ^{li}
Mr John Rany	v ^{li}
Mr John Meredethe	v ^{li}
Mr John Shawe	v ^{li}
Mr John Rose	v ^{li}
Mr Richard Husbandes	v ^{li}
Mr Willm Essington	v ^{li}
James Mallett	v ^{li}
[Total]:	l ⁱ

Fig. 3 1609 Drapers' Company Minutes naming members as Adventurers supporting the Virginia Colony settlement.

Through trade company membership, livery company members gained further opportunities to promote their business and personal interests. It was not uncommon for a trade company to receive entitlements by being given sole trading rights for specific commodities relative to a country or a colony thereby adding to a freeman's business prospects and advantages. A blatant example of this occurred, in 1661 when the Levant Company (AKA Turkey Company) established a new charter restricting membership in the Company by forbidding, "all persons other than noblemen or gentlemen of quality who resided in London or within a radius of twenty miles from it to be admitted to membership, unless they first became freemen of the City."⁷

WHO JOINED LIVERY COMPANIES

Livery Company membership was essential to practise business in London. A 1563 Statute of Apprentices required anyone entering a trade had to serve an apprenticeship. Until 1856, a person practising a craft or trade in London had to be a member of a livery company. Although not required, many continued this practice after 1856. The Charters may have indicated residency requirements for members. (e.g. London only or a certain distance outside London)

Members represented a range of social classes including gentry. Merchants and professional men were not required to join a company, but many did. Those that were wealthy tended

to join one of the "Great Twelve" livery companies which had the most influence in government and business. The choice to join and move up in the ranks of the company was influenced by cost of admission, livery fees and civic responsibilities one could anticipate fulfilling.

To practise a craft or trade in London, admission to "freedom" of the City was attainable by

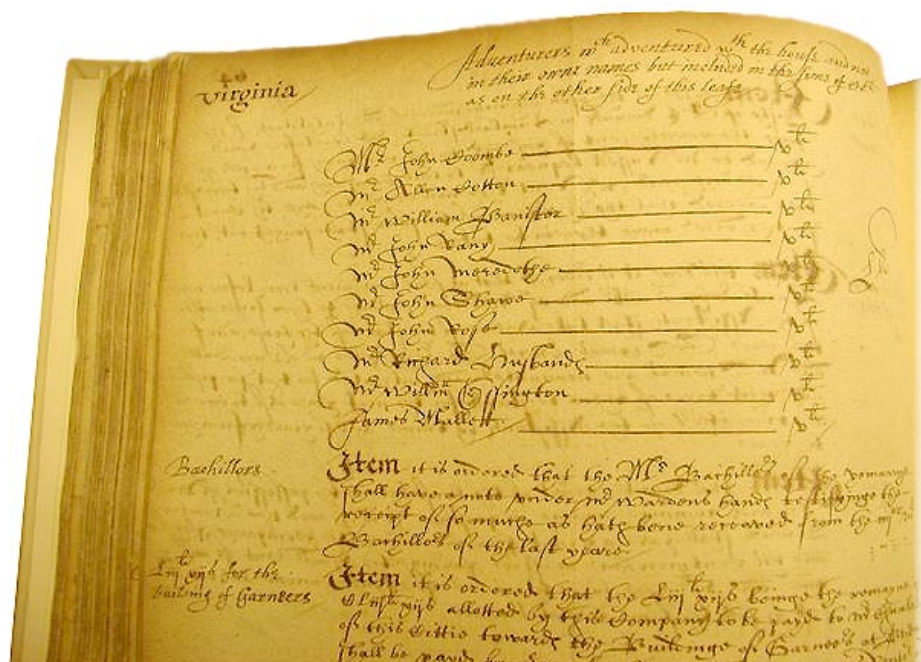
1. Completion of apprenticeship (servitude)
2. Being a child of a freeman (patrimony)
3. Purchase or gift (redemption) by presentation or direct petition to Court of Aldermen.
4. Honorary (rarely given to individuals or groups)

The average age of an apprentice was 14. Women typically joined as widows of members or as daughters by patrimony. After 7 years an apprentice, admitted as a member of the company, was eligible to apply to the City of London Court of Common Council or the Court of Aldermen for admission to the "freedom", and if approved, required to make oath to both the Sovereign and the Lord Mayor of London. While estimates vary, it is safe to say well over a majority of company members were from outside London.

LIVERY COMPANY ORGANIZATION

Each company has a governmental framework based on charters, ordinances, grants, etc. The Court of Assistants is the governing body and specific roles emerge for those who have progressed from an "apprentice" to "freeman" to "livery member". Age ranges were: Apprentice 11 to 21, Freeman 21 to 24 and up, Warden 30 and up. Until the 1700s, a company member likely practiced a related trade. As time progressed, this was not always true.

Roles are mentioned throughout records so familiarity with them can be helpful in studying record content particularly as it relates to the nature of the contribution of one's ancestors. Fifteen membership roles or categories, possibly more, can be performed in Livery Companies.¹ Their application may vary among companies.



APPLYING RECORDS TO FAMILY HISTORY

Company and non-company record sources that pertain to livery companies and their members should be considered depending on one's research interests. This information should be studied within the context of London and records about its residents and history as found in major research collections.

COMPANY RECORDS encompass authorities and rights, governing, membership, finances, and more. Records vary from company to company in type, completeness, and time-frames covered. While some of the ancient company records pre-date 1400, records are more prevalent in the late 1500s/1600s forward. The most relevant records for family history are¹

- Apprenticeship Binding Books / Alphabetical Lists of Apprentices
- Freedom Admission Registers and Indexes / Alphabetical Lists of Freemen
- Quarterage Books
- Court Minutes and Wardens Accounts
- Accounts and other Records
- Orphans Tax Books

APPRENTICESHIP RECORDS can consist of a Register of Apprenticeship Bindings, Presentment to Court, and Apprenticeship Indentures. Details can contain:

- Name
- Date of binding or presentment
- Father's name (mother or guardian)
- Place of origin
- Age
- Term of apprenticeship
- Master's name, occupation, address
- Sum paid to master
- Fees/gifts due to the company
- Date of master change and who took over responsibility.

An example from the Haberdashers' Company 1583-91 Apprenticeship Binding Records I transcribed at the Guildhall for my Kendall Ancestry ONS reads (see Fig 4):

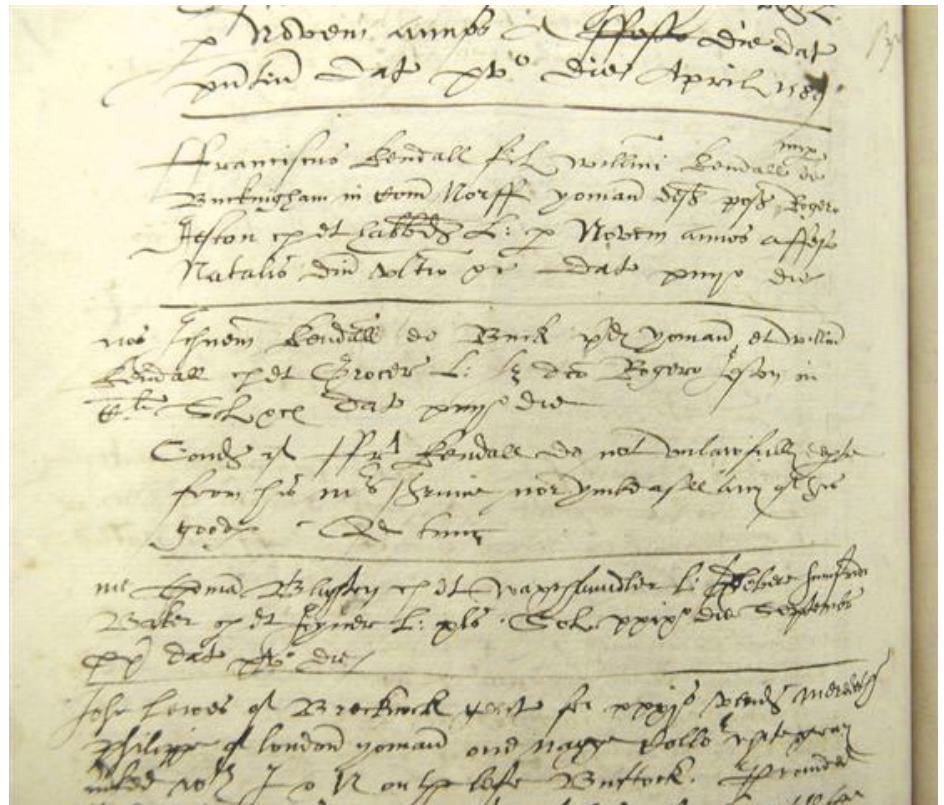


Fig. 4 1598 Haberdasher Company Apprenticeship Binding Record Entries.

Francis Kendall, son of William Kendall, late of Buckingham in the county of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, was placed to Roger Jeston, citizen and Haberdasher of London, for nine years from the feast of the birth of the lord last, etc. Dated 14th day.

Note: This record was made April, 1589 so the parent, William Kendall, is not living by that date. Buckingham is probably Buckenham, Norfolk.

Another example, from Boyd's Roll⁸, a secondary source consulted for Drapers' Company records, reads:

Combes, Archadell son of John of Sparsholt, Bucks Arm dec

1656 April 10: Binding as an apprentice to Christopher Lovett 8 years.

Elizabeth Combes of Oxon, widow, £1000 [undated]

Note: Christopher Lovett was the brother to Elizabeth Combes and the uncle to Archdale. The John Coombe, Draper in the Jamestowne record was the grandfather of Archdale Combes.

These records indicate "parentage", "provenance", the "familial" nature of the companies and key associations that can distinguish the unique

identity of a person and where they were in place and time. The ability to link back into shires is invaluable. The Masters whose own apprenticeship may pre-date apprentice records can still be identified in these records. Both examples illustrate the content can vary in similar record types. Many of these records cover a lesser timeframe than the Minutes and some other records of the Company. So, member information may still be derived from earlier non-apprentice records of the company.

FREEDOM RECORDS consisted of Freemen Lists (addresses, occupations, apprentices taken); Freedom admission details (name, date and method of admission, address); apprentice information, fathers name only, fee only).

QUARTERAGE RECORDS were quarterly memberships dues and consisted of addresses, occupations, period of membership, date of death, fees paid. These can pre-date admissions records.

COURT MINUTES AND WARDEN'S ACCOUNTS Minutes are the fullest record of a company. The Wardens accounts include transactions between the company and members, as well as a broad range of finances. These can pre-date admissions records.

ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECORDS

comprise a mix of things like estates, charities, pensions, legal affairs, receipts, etc. These should be compared to one's research interests. An interesting example are Irish Estate records some dating into the 1600s.

ORPHANS TAX RECORDS are a list of all apprentices 1694-1861 bound in the company listing the apprentice's name, the date of binding or presentment and the tax paid for the relief of orphan's into the Chamber of London.

RECORD USE CONSIDERATIONS

- Prior to researching in these records, it may be necessary to study livery companies to determine where some crafts or trades "fit".
- A defunct livery company may have merged with another, so records may not be where you would expect to find them.
- A person could be a member of more than one company.
- Not all apprentices completed their apprenticeship and stayed in livery companies.
- For some companies, records may not be abstracted, indexed or published.
- Original records may take considerable time to study. Handwriting may be a major challenge.
- Many records are not likely to contain personal information however "minutes" can provide unanticipated gems.
- Non-members are also noted in company records. (employees, non-member estate tenants, charitable foundations, craft and tradesmen not members but under Company power)

WHERE TO FIND RECORDS

Livery company records can be found in a variety of formats and organizations including subscription services.

Company Website Links – Livery Companies Database hosted by the Fishmongers Company <http://81.130.213.163:8002/cgi-bin/lcl.exe>

Original Records – Guildhall, Company Archives, LDS Family History Library (film)

Company Histories/Records – Guildhall, SOG, LDS FHL, other major repositories.

Apprenticeship/Member Indexes or Abstracts –

- City Livery Companies and Related Organizations. Guildhall Library Research Guide 3. Guildhall Library. 3rd ed 1989. (website) New edition forthcoming.
- Searching For Members or Those Apprenticed to Members of City of London Livery Companies. Guildhall Library. Manuscripts Section Leaflet Guides to Records (website)
- Sources for Tracing Apprenticeship and Membership In City Livery Companies. Guildhall Library. Manuscripts Section Leaflet Guides to Records (website)
- Apprenticeship Records as Sources of Genealogy, Research Guide Domestic Records Information 80. The National Archives TNA. (website)
- London Livery Company Apprenticeship Indexes. 48+ Volumes. Cliff Webb and Society of Genealogists (Origins Network, SOG Bookstore, major repositories/libraries)
- The Apprentices of Great Britain 1710-74. Society of Genealogists. Inland Revenue Tax records. 2 series. (Origins Network, The National Archives Series IR1, LDS Family History Library)
- Association Oath Rolls 1696. The National Archives TNA. Series C213 (copies at the Corporation of London Records Office, the Society of Genealogists, Origins Network, LDS Family History Library)
- Livery Companies Membership Database Project. Centre for Metropolitan History. Project in formative stages to digitize freedom and apprenticeship records in Company archives. Not publicly available at this time. See British History On-Line.

Related Records –

- City Freedom Records. Leaflet. Corporation of London Records Office. (website) (Guildhall. London Metropolitan Archives LMA)

- Orphan's Court Recognizance Records. Court of Orphans. London Corporation. London Metropolitan Archive. CLA/002
- Lists of City of London Inhabitants. Leaflet. Corporation of London Records Office. (website)
- Inhabitants of London. Percival Boyd (SOG, available at on the Origins website, major repositories/libraries)
- Trading Companies (repositories vary)
- British History On-Line. Centre for Metropolitan History, sponsor. Search terms: Apprenticeship (under Incorporation and Citizenship); Company Name

NOTES

1. City Livery Companies and Related Organizations. A guide to their archives in Guildhall Library. 3rd ed. 1989. (Guildhall Library Research Guide 3).
2. See a list of livery companies at Wikipedia.
3. www.mercers.co.uk Homepage > The Company > History The Worshipful Company of Mercers
4. <http://www.fishhall.co.uk/fish.htm> The Worshipful Company of the Fishmongers. Excerpt & Armorial Bearing Image from "The Company History".
5. www.london.gov.uk/corporation Leisure and Culture > Local History and Heritage > Freedom of the City > History.
6. The Worshipful Company of Drapers Archives. London, England.
7. Wood, Alfred Cecil. A History of the Levant Company. Oxford University Press. 1935. p.95.
8. Boyd, Percival, MA, FSA, Citizen and Draper. Roll of the Drapers' Company of London Collected from the Company's Records and other sources. Croydon: Address Press. 1934. ■

IMAGE CREDITS:

- Fig.1 Archivist, Worshipful Company of Weavers
 - Fig. 2 London Corporation
 - Fig. 3 Archivist, Worshipful Company of Drapers*
 - Fig. 4 Archivist, Worshipful Company of Haberdashers (original at Guildhall) *
- * Images photographed from originals by D. Mortorff.



Palliser

a surname with a history

By **T. J. Simmonds**

Palliser is a comparatively rare surname, but it is well-known on the tennis circuit and by fans of Anthony Trollope. The Queen's Club, in Palliser Road, was built on land once owned by Sir William Palliser who was also said to be the inspiration behind *The Pallisers*, the long-running BBC TV series based on Trollope's political novels.

Trollope liked unusual surnames and while working for the Post Office in Clonmel in Ireland in the 1840s, he doubtless knew the Reverend John Bury Palliser, who was Rector of Clonmel. He was also Sir William Palliser's uncle.

The **Dictionary of National Biography** gives some details of notable Pallisers, including: Major Sir William Palliser M.P. (1830-1882) who built Barons Court in London and who was knighted for his ordnance inventions; his brother Captain John Palliser (1817-1887), whose explorations in Canada were commissioned by the British government; their ancestor Dr. William Palliser (1644-1727), Archbishop of Cashel; and his cousin, Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser (1723-1796), the mentor of Captain Cook.

Burke's Peerage¹ begins the Palliser pedigree with the father of Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, Bt, while Burke's Landed Gentry² and Burke's Irish Family Records³ start the family lineage with the ancestor of the admiral and archbishop, John Palliser, "born about 1550", but who was actually born some twenty-seven years later.

Surname dictionaries state Palliser is a surname originating in Yorkshire and County Durham, which is borne out by early parish registers showing the name predominantly in Yorkshire and Durham, with a few strays in neighbouring Northumberland, Lincolnshire and, not surprisingly, London.

These and other records show the name to be concentrated in the area straddling the A1, or Deere Street, between Leeds and Durham, the highest numbers being between Bishop Auckland in County Durham and Ripon in Yorkshire, a distance of about thirty-five miles. I term this the "Palliser Belt". The two civil registration districts of Thirsk in Yorkshire and Auckland in County Durham show the highest concentrations of the surname and all its variants, during the early Parish Register period, during civil registration and in censuses of the mid-nineteenth century.

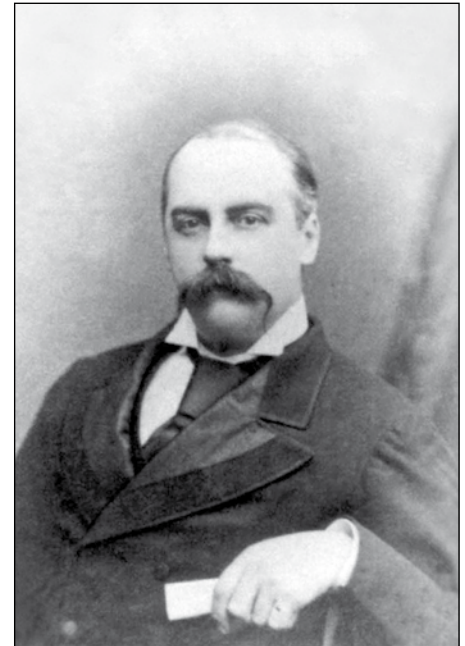
The name Pallister is included as a variant, but whereas Palliser was predominant in the Thirsk area, Pallister was predominant in the Auckland area, implying the two were separate names. This is not necessarily so, for many Pallister ancestors' names appear in seventeenth-century records without the 't'. That came later.

Dialect

The addition of the 't' may be a matter of dialect. I have heard Yorkshire people say Pallister, sounding the 't', even when it is known the 't' is absent in the spelling. Pallister was more commonly found in East Yorkshire, County Durham and Northumberland while those in the Yorkshire "Palliser Belt", omitted the t.

The name Palser is often linked with Palliser in surname dictionaries, but I doubt this is true. However, I have not yet investigated my own theory that Palser, which predominates in Gloucestershire, may have a different origin.

The **Northumberland Assize Rolls**⁴ refer to a family called Palleston of Palleston (or Palxton or Plaxtone) in the early 13th century. Now known as Pawston, this place is in the Northumberland National Park,



Sir William Palliser
(Photo: C. D. Crocker)

between Newcastle and Hawick in the Scottish Borders. If Pallister or Palliser derived from this location, the name might be more predominant in the Borders area, but that is not the case.

The close proximity of the two registration districts of Thirsk and Auckland suggests all Pallisers (and Pallisters) in England possibly have a common ancestor originating from somewhere approximating the Durham/Yorkshire border along the A1.

Surname dictionaries say the name itself is from an old Flemish word meaning '*a maker of palings and fences*' which suggests those who built palings around early Norman wooden castles. Pallister is given as the female equivalent but I cannot readily accept ladies undertaking this function.

In the thirteenth century, the term was also used for that of a '*park-keeper*', as in a warden of a Royal deer park or a bouncer of poachers. Mid-twentieth-century French dic-

tionaries still defined the word 'pallisser' as 'one who attaches vines to a wall.' All three of these trades involve some kind of building of wooden frames or structures. The 'parkkeeper's' duty probably included the building and maintenance of fences around the park.

The **Durham Account Rolls**⁵ refer to John Rogerson, '*palicero de Mugleswyck*' and the custodian of the two park gates in 1368/9. **Willis & Clark**⁶ refers to Thomas Combe, *paliser* "to make the pale of the closure of the college" in 1442. The **Durham Account Rolls**⁷ refers to Jacobo Foster '*palaser de Beaurpark*' in 1536-7.

All these palisers have surnames: Rogerson, Combe and Foster; which shows the word described an occupation well after the surname itself was already established.

The earliest Palliser I have found is Roger Palesor, who was fined 2d at Stanley in the huge manor of Wakefield in 1315,⁸ not long after one Adam Ballaster was beheaded at Easingwold.⁹

After the fourteenth century, the numbers of Pallisers increase in the indexes, but prior to this period are many index entries for Ballistarius and the variants of Arbalister, Arblaster and Alblaster. Adam Ballaster could have been either a late Ballistarius or an early Palliser.

In the **Domesday Survey** of 1087,¹⁰ one Odo Ballistarius (or Gunner or Crossbowman), held land in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. From the same root derives the modern '*ballistics*,' or the subject of missiles. Odo Ballistarius was William the Conqueror's chief military technician and was rewarded with substantial grants of lands in Yorkshire just east of York, in Thixendale, Bugthorpe, Youlthorpe, Skirpenbeck and elsewhere. None of these places have any later Palliser connections. Odo Ballistarius probably left no descendants except possibly a nephew, Amfrey de Chauncy, who received his Lincolnshire lands.

Hybrid

There is a potential connection between the ancient Latin word of *balistarius*, the adaption of French and Latin words into the English language, and the emergence of the name of Palliser as a possible hybrid Anglicised

version of the Latin *balistarius*, and that same old Flemish or French word for 'a maker of palings and fences.'

Palliser remains quite a rare surname in England and there are about twice as many Pallisters as Pallisers.



Descendants of Sir William Palliser in Barons Court. (Photo: P. A. Simmonds)

Between 1837-1908, there were 926 Palliser and 1933 Pallister births registered in England. In more modern times, between 1984-2007, there were 215 births registered where either the father's or mother's surname was Palliser and 473 where either of the parents' surnames were Pallister.

The Palliser surname is far more common (in that spelling) in Spain than it is in England. The 2001 telephone directory gives 174 Pallisers in Spain. A similar directory for England and Scotland gives 142 Pallisers (excluding Pallister). The other main variant in Spain is Pellicer, but neighbouring France abounds with Pelissiers.

This begs the question, did a Palliser go from England to Spain, or did a Palliser come from Spain to England?

The coat of arms for the Pallisers of Newby Wiske in Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire in 1665 is blazoned thus: per pale and sable argent, three lions rampant counterchanged. Dugdale made the comment: "Respite is given

for proove of these armes but nothing done in it." Later members of the family used the same arms and the motto: Deo Volente (God Willing).

The internet can give too much information while at the same time, giving too little. One frustrating web site, which has now disappeared, gives the following blazon in Catalan, without revealing its source. "Pallisé: De origen catalán. Descripción del Escudo de Armas: Escudo partido de sable y plata. En cada jefe, un leon rampante. En la punta un leon rampante comparte los cuarteles."

The translation: "Pallisé: of Catalan origin. Description of Coat of Arms: Divided shield in sable (black) and argent (white). A rampant lion on each chief points dexter and sinister (top right and top left). A rampant lion spans the quarters (divisions) in the middle base (lower part)" This is just another way of saying "per pale and sable argent, three lions rampant counterchanged. It is the same coat of arms held by the Pallisers of Newby Wiske and Ireland.

Was this a coat of arms held by the Pallisers in Spain before they came to England? Could they not prove it because it was not granted in England, but in Spain or even France?

While Palliser is a common spelling in Spain, Pellicer is a common variant which has a different etymology to that in England. In Spain, a pelicer was one who worked with furs, or pelts, the medieval Latin variation of which was peliparius. Another variant is Pallicer, which is similar to the spelling used in medieval England.

Another web site¹¹ gives the origin of the Pellicer surname as south-west France, from Castro Pellice in the Albi region. This site gives a different coat of arms to that early Pallisé family. During the Albigensian Crusade of 1207, this family fled to other areas of south-west France and the Catalan region of Spain. From there, the name spread from the Barcelona area to other parts of Spain, and particularly to Menorca in the Balearic Islands.

This brings us almost full circle, because Menorca was known as the "Island of Slingers" because of their ancient skill with slingshot. The etymology of Balearic is not known,

but perhaps it has the same root as *balistarius*, meaning missile.

Mayor

To confuse matters, Sir Thomas Pullison, Mayor of London in 1584, registered his coat of arms in 1565. It was the same coat of arms as Palliser of Newby Wiske and Pallisé of Catalonia. Thomas Pullison had no Yorkshire connections and his father was William Polloxhill of Foots Cray in Kent. There is a Pulloxhill near Bedford but neither Polloxhill nor Pulloxhill seem to exist as surnames. Whether Sir Thomas Pullison was connected to the Puleston family of Puleston (or Pyvelesdon)¹² in Shropshire is not known. Their coat of arms bears no resemblance to that of Sir Thomas Pullison or the Pallisers of Newby Wiske.

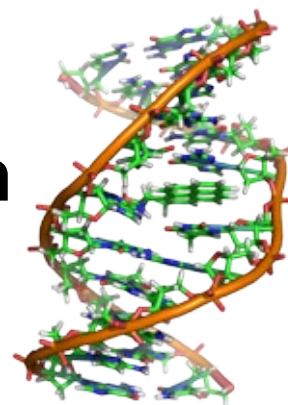
As far as the English Pallisers or Pallisters are concerned, I suspect the name originated in Languedoc in south-west France and made its way to Spain, then England in the late 13th century. ■

Endnotes

1. Burke's Peerage, 1823, Palliser, Bt
2. Burke's Landed Gentry, 1893, vol ii, Palliser of Annestown
3. Burke's Irish Family Records, 1956, Palliser of Annestown
4. Northumberland Assize Rolls, Surtees Society, 1890
5. Surtees Society, ref. 575
6. Cambridge 1886, vol. 1 p.387
7. Surtees Society, ref. 703
8. Early Yorkshire Charters
9. Wakefield Court Roll. YAS vol LXXVIII
10. Domesday Book, Yorkshire, vols I & II, ed John Morris, Phillimore, Chichester 1986
11. <http://www.ferrando.org/apellidos/pellicer.htm>
12. <http://puleston-jones.com/index.htm>

Using DNA to Disprove a Relationship

by Paul Caverly



I have been actively using genealogy DNA for about 8 years. Early in 2009 a distant cousin passed on. I had been fortunate enough to meet him when I became involved in genealogy years ago. Nowadays many death notices have links to websites where you may leave a condolence message (I do recommend checking these out from time to time as I have made contact with a number of new cousins through these posts).

My cousin George died at age 85, married late in life and had no known children. There were only a few condolence messages posted on-line and mine was the only one with an email address showing. Shortly after my condolence posting I received an email from a gentleman in Australia who heard of George's death. For this article I will refer to this Australian gentleman by the name of Rob. Rob was trying to learn more about George who he believed was his biological father. His story is complex but I corresponded with Rob and found he had no evidence about who his biological father may have been. After he was born Rob was adopted by his mother's new husband. Rob is now 50 and through family folklore he learned he had an unknown biological father. His mother, still living in Australia, confirmed this and she pointed to the recently deceased George as the one she believed was the father at the time she lived in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

George's family branch is spread out and basically broken apart like many others. George actually became a merchant seaman for most of his life and did not have any roots to speak of. I did not want to just hand over George's family genealogy to this Australian stranger but I was fascinated with the sincerity of his story. A couple of George's relatives hinted they were aware of a possible birth out of wedlock but no one talked about it.

Since I had an existing genealogy DNA Project I suggested that if Rob was interested we could compare his DNA to others in my project that are related to George. Rob was interested in exploring DNA but did not know how to start the process. Rob's situation appeared to be an interesting genealogy challenge so I spent the last nine months working with Rob on his DNA.

We started out with a basic test for Rob (12 markers) and found he did not come close to a match with others in our tree. Rob was concerned there could have been an error. We were using FamilyTreeDNA as our test lab, who specialize in genealogy DNA testing, not paternity testing. I asked FamilyTreeDNA about checking the results but they wanted a second fee to do this. One thing I have learned about genealogists is that they are frugal but are willing to pay for related genealogy resources if results can help with research. I checked out AncestryDNA and found they had an on-going special to test with even more DNA markers for a cheaper price. Rob agreed to this and we tested 33 markers for Rob at Ancestry. Although different labs may use some different markers the majority of the markers are the same. We found the results for AncestryDNA markers were the same as the 12 markers tested at FamilyTreeDNA plus we now had more markers to look at. The results still indicated Rob was not genetically connected to our family tree and therefore not related to George.

Rob was very distraught and wanted to find his genetic roots. He talked with maternal relatives and learned of some other possible candidates that could be his biological father. He explored these other leads and ran into opposition. With the help of a maternal aunt they located someone who was a nephew to the new potential biological father and willing to do a DNA test. Rob and

his family decided to take a different approach with this test candidate. This time a living person was being identified as Rob's potential biological father. However, this candidate had a family of his own and denied being Rob's biological father. Rob decided to go through a Paternity Test lab for these tests comparisons. The process cost more but was very fast and confidential. Rob also had to provide a new DNA sample for himself under controlled conditions where a doctor collected and returned the sample. This was part of the quality control used by the Paternity Test lab and a system used to maintain privacy. For genealogy DNA you do all the collecting and submitting on your own.

Third Time Lucky?

Rob was good enough to share the results with me. Sadly Rob had still not found a possible lead to his biological father since the new results did not show any potential relationship. So, now Rob had a third set of results which had been produced under very tight controls. The results showed markers tested at this third lab matched Rob's earlier markers from both FamilyTreeDNA and AncestryDNA. This was gratifying to me, since it proved DNA testing from genealogy labs was accurate, cheaper and had the ability to show family relationships. Although all of this was negative proof of a relationship it still showed me how DNA could be further used with my genealogy studies.

So, what about Rob and his quest to find his genetic father? I told him not to give up hope. Genealogy DNA is relatively new and more results come in daily for comparison. We posted Rob's results in several databases and

ran comparisons. We found a couple of close matches but after contacting these individuals they could not provide any new useful information. Rob's results will stay posted and I suggested he check back every 6 months for possible new matches. Rob's email is linked to his results so if someone has new test data that matches Rob's, they can contact him directly. Like traditional genealogy, researching can take years before we finally find that elusive missing relative or link. Those genealogists using DNA may find it will take some time before possible results come in that may be useful. Even when we do receive some positive DNA results we must still go back and use traditional genealogy to try and document the relationship.

Genealogists have numerous tools in their toolboxes they use constantly. Everything from contacts with relatives, documented records, family tree data from others and message boards. Genealogy DNA is just another useful tool for us to keep in our toolbox.

Notes:

1. Donors 1 through 5 are part of my original DNA project. Although we have additional marker results for some of these individuals I am only using 12 markers to show some of the comparison results in this article.
2. Some marker results do not show for each test lab but additional markers are provided but not shown in this example.
3. The markers themselves do not have any particular meaning. The value of testing these markers comes from comparing them to a database. Males with

the same results share a common male ancestor in the past. On the table below markers referred to as DSY # are compared under a sequence of marker numbers such as 393, 390, and 19. Results for test subjects are noted under each of these sequences to compare and to find possible matching results.

4. We do not have George's DNA so using genealogy we connected him to others we have DNA results for. Donors 1 & 2 are 3rd cousins to George shown through documented evidence. Donors 3 to 5 are assumed cousins but the document trail is incomplete. All the male donors share the same surname; have ancestors who settled in the same parts of the country at approximately the same time.

Reference sites:

www.FamilyTreeDNA.com
www.ancestry.com
www.ancestry.co.uk
<http://www.dnacenter.com>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetic_marker
<http://www.isogg.org/>

Footnotes

1. Results from FamilyTreeDNA.
2. Results from AncestryDNA.
3. Results from DDC paternity test lab for Rob.
4. Results from DDC paternity test lab for individual called John, a potential nephew, with negative results.

Comparison Test Results for Rob

Donor	Haplo	DSY #											
		393	390	19	391	385a	385b	426	388	439	389-1	392	389-2
Donor 1	R1b1b2	13	24	14	10	12	14	12	12	13	13	12	29
Donor 2	R1b1	13	24	14	10	12	14	12	12	13	13	12	29
Donor 3	R1b1b2	13	24	14	10	12	14	12	12	13	13	12	29
Donor 4	R1b1b2	13	24	14	10	12	14	12	12	13	13	12	29
Donor 5	R1b1b2	13	24	14	10	12	14	12	12	13	13	12	29
Rob ¹	I	13	26	17	10	14	16	11	13	11	13	11	30
Rob ²	I2	13	26	17	10	14	16	--	--	11	13	11	30
Rob ³	--	13	26	17	10	14	16	--	--	11	13	11	30
John ⁴		13	23	14	10	12	14	--	--	12	13	13	29



Mapping Global Surname Distributions

By **Howard Mathieson**

We previously discussed Earth Plot's ability to export files from Genmap to Google Earth. However, its real strength lies in the ability to map global distributions. Given that the theme of this year's Guild conference is "Around the World, an International Perspective", I thought it would be fitting to address this dimension of Earth Plots capabilities.

Earth Plot is a "generic" mapping utility which can be used to map a wide range of spatial data in Google Earth. As it will import and map files in both Excel and CSV format, much of the work needed to prepare your surname data for mapping can be done in advance and in a program you are familiar with.

Earth Plot takes the mapping process one step beyond plotting anonymous distributions. Information associated with the individuals who comprise your surname distribution can be displayed on the map. This can be a particularly useful feature when analysing migration patterns.

To demonstrate this feature, imagine you wanted to map a file of Australian births. While Earth Plot will only display one field of data, which it calls it's "label field", we can overcome this shortcoming by creating a "concatenated" field in an Excel worksheet. The following example (Fig 1) illustrates the principle.

Fig 1.

	e	f	g	h	i	j
2	Name	Event	Date	Father	Mother	Label field
3	Jessie MICHELMORE	Born	06 Jan 1887	James	Eliza WRIGHT	Jessie MICHELMORE Born 06 Jan 1887 parents: James and Eliza WRIGHT
4	Alice Mary MOUCHEMORE	Born	1882	Daniel	Mary CARVER	Alice Mary MOUCHEMORE Born 1882 parents: Daniel and Mary CARVER
5	William Thomas MICHELMORE	Born	21 Aug 1855	Thomas	Elizabeth	William Thomas MICHELMORE Born 21 Aug 1855 parents: Thomas and Elizabeth
6	Walter Norman MICHELMORE	Born	08 Aug 1881	Thomas	Emily Clare WARREN	Walter Norman MICHELMORE Born 08 Aug 1881 parents: Thomas and Emily Clare WARREN

Adding the formula =CONCATENATE (E3," ",F3," ",G3," parents: ",H3," and ",I3) to column J, row 3 and copying it to the remaining rows, combines five fields of data into one. This is the information that will be displayed in Google Earth. Familiarity with the =concatenate function could similarly be applied to any set of data, for example BMD or census records.

Geo-Coding the locations

If you are seriously thinking about using maps as an analytical tool, you should consider attaching a longitude and latitude value to all your place name references. This will greatly simplify and speed up the mapping process in Earth Plot or other mapping utilities. However, if you have not taken this step in your research you will need to rely on an online batch geo-coder to find your coordinate values. For this task I would recommend using the GPS Visualizer. <http://www.gpsvisualizer.com/geocoder/>

To use the batch geo-coder, copy the location information (Fig 2) to your clipboard. Paste the information into the GPS Visualizer's input frame. Select the options, raw list, and one address per line.

The GPS Visualizer provides two geo-coding options, each with its own unique advantages and disadvantages:

- The Yahoo option: Yahoo will Geocode hundreds of records at one time. However it will not provide a **"double check"** to confirm its selection. You can however use the Yahoo map which shows the places it has found to assist in confirming the correct location. Use this option if you have "standardized" your place names, eliminated spelling errors, or if you are using known "modern day equivalents" for historic spellings.
- The Google option: You are limited to geo-coding a maximum of one hundred records at one time. If you have one thousand records, you would need to input 10 separate batches. Use this option if you are not confident in the integrity of your place name data. Google will however provide a **"double check"** of places it has found for comparison. (see below)

Fig 2.

Location	Label field
Port Vincent, South Australia, Australia	Jessie MICHELMORE Born 06 Jan 1887 parents: James and Eliza WRIGHT
Queenscliffe, Victoria, Australia	Alice Mary MOUCHEMORE Born 1882 parents: Daniel and Mary CARVER

Once you have selected the geo-coding option, click Start geo-coding.

For the first row of data Yahoo would return, -34.78455,137.834564, "Port Vincent, SA, Australia", Google would return, -34.779593,137.859065, "Port Vincent, South Australia, Australia, "Port Vincent SA, Australia". Thus we can easily cross reference our place names with those selected by Google.

The output will appear in the results window of the GPS Visualizer. Insert three new columns next to your original location field in the Excel worksheet. Copy the results from the GPS Visualizer results pane and paste them back into the first of the three new columns. Be certain that the locations are properly aligned with the original places in your spreadsheet. Highlight the first new column and select data, text to columns, values. The Visualizer's results will then be split into three separate columns: latitude, longitude, and a place name reference (Fig 3). Delete all unneeded columns, and label the remaining columns as shown below.

Latitude	Longitude	Place	Event
-34.779593	137.859065	Port Vincent, SA, Australia	Jessie MICHELMORE Born 06 Jan 1887 parents: James and Eliza WRIGHT

Fig 3.

If the GPS Visualizer was unable to identify a place name in your file, it would return 0,0, for the coordinate values. Sort your file on one of the coordinate columns to group all locations that have not been geocoded. You would then need to undertake a manual Internet search for the coordinates for any un-geocoded results.

Your data is now ready to map

- Open your file in Earth Plot
- Under plot type select Post
- Under data columns match your longitude and latitude fields
- Under data columns select the place as the "variable" to be mapped
- Under label column select your event field.

Select the Google Earth Icon in Earth Plot and your map will be displayed in Google Earth.



Fig 4. Mitchelmore births 1850 - 1930

One of Google Earth's most useful features is its time slider which can display a surname's movement through time and space. Unfortunately Earth Plot does not have a date field and therefore this option is not available. This is disappointing as the time slider can be a powerful analytical tool.

Despite this weakness, Earth Plot still warrants consideration as a surname mapping tool. Global surname mapping sites are available on the internet, some

distributions at the international scale. The ability to analyse data in programs such as Custodian or Access and then visualize the results in Google Earth is a powerful combination. Earth Plot goes a long way in addressing this shortcoming. ■

Earth Plot v1.3.0

is a free utility and can be downloaded from: <http://www.earthplotsoftware.com/download.htm>

Google Earth

is also free and can be downloaded at: <http://earth.google.com/intl/en/download-earth.html>

of which offer interesting potential. However, the lack of economical personal software for mapping data in a GIS like environment has seriously hampered an appreciation of surname

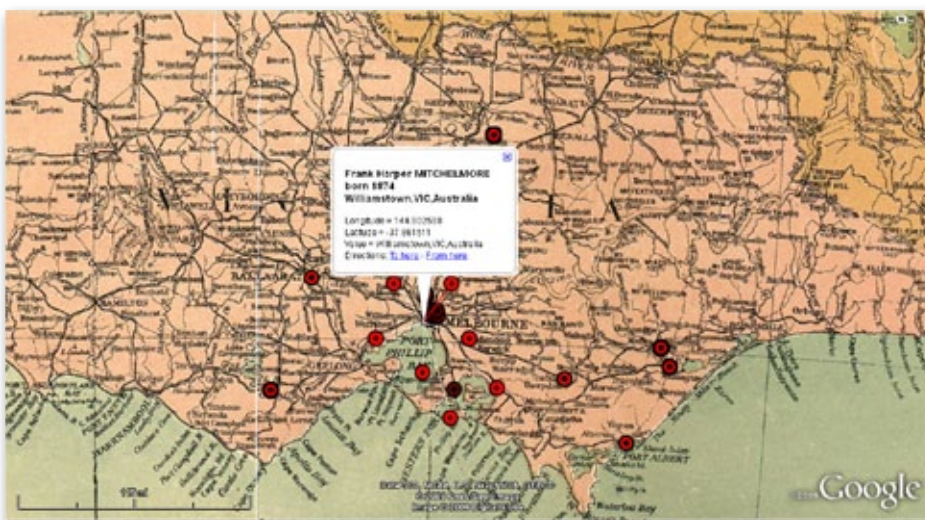


Fig 5. A cluster of Mitchelmore births: Williamstown Victoria 1850 – 1930. Clicking on a Point will reveal any hidden records in the form of a fan. Selecting the point icon will show the information associated with that individual.



Marriage Challenge Update

By **Peter Copsey**

How Long Will It Take?

Many members think they might like to undertake a Marriage Challenge but their main worry before committing themselves is the question of - how long will it take?

I have always given the answer - it will take as long as you would like it to take. There is no necessity to look through every church marriage register for the selected Registration District. You can stop whenever you believe you have done enough. At a later date another Guild member might offer to take on the same Challenge (I encourage Repeat Challenges) and add to the marriages that you have found. Challengers should keep a record of which registers have been searched, then I will be able to give guidance to a new Challenger for the same Registration District on where best to concentrate their efforts.

The problem is, of course, Marriage Challenges can be addictive. Once started it often takes more will-power to stop part-way through than to continue until every register has been searched, taking more time than originally planned. So let's look at how long it will take to complete a Challenge, looking through every deposited marriage register.

One Challenger has told me that the ideal size for a Challenge is to receive between 250 and 300 requests. This can be arranged by limiting the period of the Challenge and determining the corresponding number of requests (see my Update in Vol 10, Issue 1).

Influencing Factors

So how long does it take to find 250 marriages? There are many factors that influence the rate that marriages are found. Here are some of them: how quickly you can read the writing in the marriage registers, how quickly you can move from one image to the next, how quick are you in noting

down the marriage details once a marriage is found, how often will you be changing fiche or film. Also, there is a need to consider how long you will be at the Record Office and how much of that time will actually be spent searching - eyes get tired, coffee breaks beckon, there are distractions from other researchers etc.

From my own experience at Essex Record Office, on a good day I can find and record about 9 marriages an hour. Many would say that I do it the "long way" as I hand-write the details on proforma certificates. Those who are competent typists and who bring a laptop to the record office would be able to record the details considerably faster. A little over half of my time is spent noting down the information from the marriage entries, while a little under half of the time is spent searching.

Record Office opening hours vary considerably. Many have one or more late closing days a week. On Mondays, Essex Record Office stays open to 8:30pm so on these days I am able to be in front of the fiche viewer for over 10 hours, eyes permitting. My best bag is 102 marriages a day. From those who have spoken to me of their experience, the record number of marriages found and recorded in a day that I am aware of is 120 (at the LMA using a laptop).

But for the majority of Challengers I would estimate that 40 marriages a day should be a sensible aim, say 7 marriages an hour for 6 hours of searching. As an option, one day could be set aside at the start of the Challenge for determining which anglican churches are within the Registration District and perhaps checking some cardinal points to determine the church order in the GRO index and verifying that the church list is correct. An additional visit is probably required at the end of the Challenge to try to find those few elusive marriages that have escaped the

searching. If a Marriage Challenge has 250 marriages on the search list, I would estimate that a total number of 8 visits to the Record Office would be sufficient to fully complete the Challenge.

There is also time needed at home. Before the Challenge starts, an hour or two are spent receiving the e-mailed lists of requests and creating a search list. If "faux certificates" are dispatched electronically (eg using Andrew Millard's excellent facility on the Guild's website) little time is required after the searching has been completed, but if the certificates are paper-based, some time is needed in collation and dispatch. Of course, if you hand-write the results at the record office and then transfer them to a spreadsheet at home, a substantial amount of extra time is expended.

At the Record Office I use abbreviations on my proformas to save time there; and back home those abbreviations need to be converted to long-form. "B" becomes "Bachelor", "L" becomes "Labourer", etc. Also I use FreeBMD to check a few of the marriages where the hand-writing is so bad to make the names difficult to interpret.

No Time Limits

The last point I need to stress is that there is no time limit for a Challenge. The visits to the Record Office can be spread over 3 weeks or 12 months. There is no time pressure.

I am always looking for new Challengers to volunteer. I hope those who are fearful of "biting off more than they can chew" will look at what I have written above and realise that the task is not as daunting as it might seem. If you can spare a few days at a Record Office near you, you can become a Marriage Challenger. It is rewarding and enjoyable and you will be helping many of our members with their studies. You could share the task with a friend or another Guild member. I look forward to hearing from you. Contact me, the Marriage Challenge Co-ordinator, on marriage-challenge@one-name.org

Here is the list of forthcoming Challenges. All members are encouraged to send their requests to the Challengers by e-mail, hopefully using the standard "requests.xls" spreadsheet on the MC web-page. However many Challengers will

accept requests in any form (for postal addresses, see the Members' Handbook). Send the listing extracted from the GRO index (FreeBMD will

give almost all of them) for the named Registration District between the years given (Year, Quarter, Surname, First names, Full GRO reference).

Challengers will search for and often find your marriages in the deposited anglican church registers and then send you the full particulars. ■

Registration District and Period	Deadline	Challenger	Challenger's e-mail
Warwick 1837 - 1860	25th April	Steph Murray	wimbush@one-name.org
Fylde 1837 - 1881	30th April	Penny Pattinson	eagle@one-name.org
Rye 1837 - 1911	30th April	Roger Goacher	goacher@one-name.org
Farnham 1837 - 1881	1st May	Christopher Gray	gray@one-name.org
Farnborough 1837 - 1869	1st May	Christopher Gray	gray@one-name.org
Romford 1837 - 1911	16th May	Peter Copsey	copsey@one-name.org
Beaminster 1837 - 1911	16th May	Mary Brinson	pride@one-name.org

The British Library Web Archive

By **Anne Shankland**



One of the concerns expressed to me from time to time by one-namers is what may happen to their study in the event of their own death or incapacity. Many one-namers have created websites to publish their one-name research, and they are concerned about what will happen to their website once they are no longer able to maintain it, or even to keep up the payments to their ISP to keep the website going.

In this regard, the British Library Web Archive is well worth bearing in mind.

Recently I read a newspaper report that the British Library was seeking additional Legal Deposit legislation to allow it to archive any UK website that was felt to be valuable. On investigation I found that the British Library is already archiving websites where they have permission to do so, and that since 2004 they have added over 2,500 UK "scholarly, cultural and scientific websites" to their collection. The BL Strategy web page (<http://www.bl.uk/aboutus/stratpolprog/digi/webarch/>) explains the programme:

The Web Archiving Programme collects, makes accessible and preserves web resources of scholarly

and cultural importance from the UK domain. Our objectives are:

- to build a comprehensive web archive as part of the British Library's digital collection*
- to preserve the archive so that it remains accessible in the future*
- to put in place people, processes and systems so that the Library can fulfil its obligations with respect to legal deposit of web resources*

Their FAQs note that their Archive contains "UK websites that publish research, that reflect the diversity of lives, interests and activities throughout the UK, and demonstrate web innovation". Their objective is to "collect, preserve and give permanent access to key UK websites for further generations". The home page of the British Library Web Archive (<http://www.webarchive.org.uk/ukwal>) says:

Here you can see how sites have changed over time, locate information no longer available on the live Web and observe the unfolding history of a spectrum of UK activities represented online. Sites that no longer exist elsewhere

are found here and those yet to be archived can be saved for the future by nominating them.

Our one-name websites are clearly prime candidates for the British Library Web Archive!

Partly because of the difficulty of obtaining permission to archive websites, the BL welcomes nominations from website owners to archive their sites. They are particularly keen to archive sites that are about to be closed and the information otherwise lost. Active sites are revisited about every six months so that a picture of the website development is formed. Naturally they can archive only static content, excluding any interactive or database or program based content.

The result is not only an archive of potentially enormous interest in its own right, but an effective means for one-namers to safeguard their study for the future. This initiative from the British Library is very much in line with our own objectives of publishing and preserving one-name studies, and we urge members who have not yet done so to take advantage of it. ■



A View From The Bookstall

By
Howard Benbrook

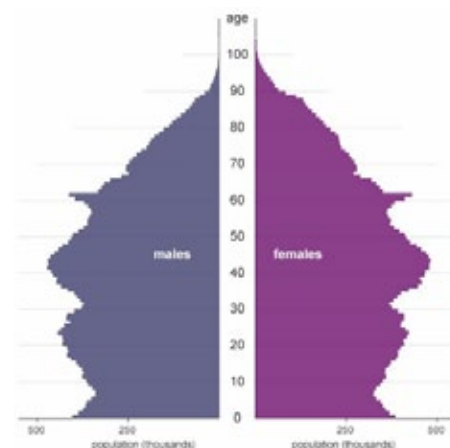
Is It Really Worth All That Effort?

A few days before I began this article, I got back from taking The Guild Bookstall to Olympia; the event was 'Who Do You Think You Are? LIVE', a show that's a spin-off from the UK television programme, now franchised to several other countries. It was a major event - of course - the biggest! I don't know the final numbers yet but I wouldn't be surprised by 12,000 people through the doors, as it was last year. I came back absolutely exhausted by the effort and I'm now finally able to talk to people in a voice that is slightly higher than basso profundo.

But I'm concerned. Is this *really* what it's all about? I remember this stuff from my commercial past. Big expense budgets, major marketing campaigns (and lots of partying - woo-hoo!). The products on sale had big numbers on their sales tickets - think 10's of thousands. But hang on! Is this pursuit realistically able to sustain this same type of treatment? Even the 'Big Boys': Ancestry, FindMyPast, The Genealogist etc, who mount huge displays, only have products that sell for hundreds, not thousands of pounds. (Yeah, OK; there was a Bentley for sale in the hall, but do you believe he sold one?).

This may now be the time to reveal the banal truth about my sales prowess - I didn't make any money for the Guild. Gulp! Quite simply, the expense of being there was much more than the discount I get from bought-in products. But, confidentially, I suspect that the Big Boys didn't actually contribute much to their bottom line, either. And, although there were clearly a lot of people in the hall (except Sunday), I can't be sure that there were any more than last year, and I certainly don't know if they were the *same people* as last year. How can we be sure then, that all this fuss (and expense) is leading to any growth in the market? It may be my over-active

cynicism, but is this monumental extravaganza simply compensating for the passing of a peak in the level of interest for family history? I'm sorry to point out the obvious, but you have to admit this is mostly a 'silver-haired' pastime. We've had a bit of a blip in the statistics (think all those returning soldiers...), but the big peak in retiring baby boomers is yet to come (see the 2008 graph); perhaps we should draw in our horns for a while and simply wait?



Let's Get Down to Business

Now then. About this Bookstall Manager job. You all know I'm standing down at the end of the financial year, right? That's the end of October, in about six month's time. And is there a long queue of candidates stretching round the corner, eager to take my place? H'mm... Not exactly. So, what's up? If you've got this idea that, come October, I'll relent and continue as before, you are seriously mistaken. It isn't going to happen. Unless someone steps into these shoes, there will no longer be a Guild Bookstall; and that means less income for the Guild, no 10% discount on books and CDs, and no more Journal articles like this one - OK, so you can probably do without my rambling prose style each quarter, but wouldn't it be a good idea to have someone at least represent the Guild at family history events? This last

point is perhaps the most important of all - and although it's true there are fewer events now, those that survive are larger and this simply emphasises that we should be there...

Perhaps the job can be shared? Dividing it up would make for a more manageable task, and would make fewer demands on your time. As I've mentioned, the Bookstall I shall hand over will be smaller, in any case, as I'm trying to run down the stock I hold. And it's really not rocket science, honest; don't think that I have some clever wizardry that I bring to the job. You buy stuff in at a discount, and sell it on at a higher price. That's it. And yes, I'll still be around to help out now and then, if you need to call on me. So, come on, you budding entrepreneurs - it'll be like running your own little business without all the hassle of dealing with the taxman!

Bargains Galore!

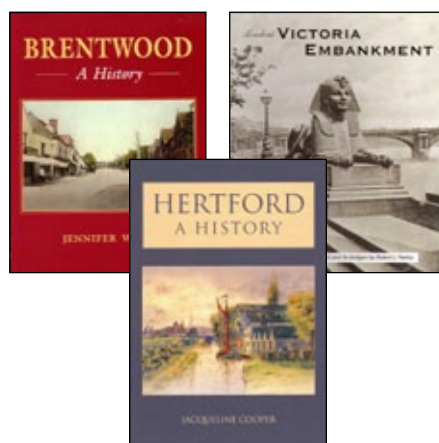
And turning to those stock reductions... With this issue, I'm announcing a Special Clearance Sale, for members only. At Guild events and in this and the next two issues of the Journal, I shall be carving at least 25% off the cover price of selected items. Keep your eyes open - there'll be some bargains!

The first selection is from my 'Places and History' series. These hardback books are full of local history, mostly close to London, and beautifully illustrated; they would appeal to those of you who want to explore more background to your study families. They generally have a cover price between £15 and £25, so you'd save at least £3.50 each time! It will have to be a matter of 'first come, first served' as I can only sell what copies I have, so I'll try and keep the Bookstall website pages up to date; please check the latest status before you place an order, or send me an email or phone to reserve your copy.

And to whet your appetite, here's a small sample of the covers:



Special Clearance Sale Titles	Cover Price	Members' Sale Price
Banbury - A History HALF PRICE!	£15.99	£8.00
Barking Past	£15.95	£12.00
Brentwood - A History HALF PRICE!	£15.99	£8.00
Brentwood Past	£15.95	£12.00
Georgian Brighton HALF PRICE!	£25.00	£12.50
Camden Town and Primrose Hill Past	£15.95	£12.00
Chelmsford - A History HALF PRICE!	£15.99	£8.00
Chelsea Past	£15.95	£12.00
City of London Past	£15.95	£12.00
Clapham Past	£14.95	£11.75
East Ham and West Ham Past	£15.95	£12.00
Hammersmith and Shepherd's Bush Past	£15.95	£12.00
Hampstead Past	£15.95	£12.00
Harrow Past	£15.95	£12.00
Hertford - A History HALF PRICE!	£15.99	£8.00
Kew Past HALF PRICE!	£15.99	£8.00
Kingston Past	£15.95	£12.00
London Bridge: A Visual History	£15.95	£12.00
The Lost Rivers of London	£16.95	£12.25
Marylebone & Tyburn Past	£15.95	£12.00
Richmond Past	£15.95	£12.00
Sydenham & Forest Hill Past	£14.95	£11.75
London's Victoria Embankment HALF PRICE!	£16.95	£8.25
Westminster and Pimlico Past	£15.95	£12.00
(Please remember to add postage and packing when ordering - see the website for details)		



Where We've Been, Where We're Going

Since the last Journal, we've been to Barking, Bracknell, Crawley, the Guild Seminar at Ullenwood near Cheltenham, Kidlington in Oxfordshire, and

Olympia and we're due at the places shown in the table below soon.

Many, Many Thanks

Those of you who've never worked behind the Bookstall tables will simply never know what fun it is! That's not to say that the support is not hugely appreciated, far from it, so please spare a thought or two for the wonderful people who've helped me recently: Peter Copsey, Roy Rayment (twice!), Mike Walker, David & Brenda Horwill, Ken Toll (three times!), David Probett, Helen Williams, Sonia Turner, Ken Grubb, Bill Corser, Victor Medlock, Stephen Daglish, Judy Cooper, Kirsty Gray, Keith Bage, Bob Cumberbatch, Cliff Kembell and Alan Moorhouse. Wow! What a great bunch! And if I've missed you out, please forgive me! ■

Event	Place	Date
Guild Conference & AGM	Thame, Oxfordshire	Fri 9th - Sun 11th April
Worthing FH Fair	Worthing, West Sussex	Sun 25th April
Maidstone FH Fair	Maidstone, Kent	Sun 6th June

TWO NEW GUILD ONLINE INDEXES!

By **Anne Shankland & Barbara Harvey**

With over 2,300 Guild members researching over 7,850 study surnames, it becomes more and more likely that the research being done by one member can directly benefit another member. This is of course the idea behind the Guild Marriage Index, where members contribute details of the marriages they have found in their one-name research, in the hope that their name's spouses will match with other Guild names.

But the concept can go much further than that. Today we announce not one but TWO new online Guild Indexes, accessible via the Guild website, which allow our members to benefit from other members' research in two significant areas:

The Guild Probate Index

The Guild Probate Index

Barbara Harvey,
Probate Index Administrator

The Guild Probate Index has been collecting data for some time. The previously available manual search facility has now been augmented by an online web search facility for this Index, making its rich content instantly available to all Guild members.

Why should we collect wills and administrations? If you do not have a collection, you cannot know what you are missing. Not every will turns out to be the link which breaks down that proverbial brick wall, but it is amazing how many different kinds of links can be found. I cannot imagine a One-Name study without a collection, however small. One of my luckiest breaks concerned my direct ancestor Hannah Moorcroft. There were three with the same name; all baptised in the same parish and in the age range of my Hannah, so how could I find out which were her parents? One of my other contacts told me she had a will of someone who mentioned several Hannah Moorcrofts in the right area, so I obtained a copy. The testator happened to be Hannah's maternal

uncle and he left all his possessions to be divided amongst his 24 nephews and nieces, of whom eight were called Hannah. Because there were so many with the same forename, he linked everyone to their parents. In one document I had acquired a whole range of relatives previously unknown to me. You may strike lucky too - or perhaps you have already.

Contributing to the Guild Probate Index

Currently the Guild Probate Index contains well over 26,000 entries, submitted by some 44 members. Even so, there are some areas of England and Wales (and other countries) which are poorly represented. More submissions of probate data are needed to give it a better balance. Have you sent yours in yet?

The more entries there are, the more likely it is that you will find a match with another Guild member's research. Do not expect miracles straightaway, but keep watching for new additions.

If you do not use a computer, but have a collection of wills, please write to me as I have some volunteers who may be able to help you participate in this exciting venture. If you have other problems which make it difficult for you to participate, please contact me with the reason why you need help.

Where to find probate records

For England and Wales, the Probate Calendars (an index with extra details) from 1858 to the present day are to be found at the Principal Registry in First Avenue House in Holborn, London. There are fiche copies of these calendars in many Record Offices and libraries, but they only go up to 1949. The Principal Registry hope to start releasing the calendars online within the next 12 months. They will be released a few years at a time and without fanfare, to avoid a repeat of the 1901 census crash debacle.

Before 1857, all probate was undertaken by the ecclesiastical courts, so you may need patience to locate the correct one for your ancestors or ONS. The Guild Wiki (<http://www.one-name.org/members/wiki/>) and Andrew Millard's website <http://www.dur.ac.uk/a.r.millard/genealogy/probate.php> are good sources of information about the Courts for the UK and overseas, and have links to other useful websites. "Probate Jurisdictions: Where to Look for Wills" is a good printed resource. There are some indexes online.

The Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) is the highest court in England. The wills proved in this court are held by the National Archives (TNA) at Kew and may be viewed there free of charge. Copies cost a small amount

per page. From home you may search the index on TNA's website without charge. From the home page select "Records" and then DocumentsOnline. There is a charge, currently £3.50, for each will you download. TNA hold a few further PCC wills which are little known. These are usually wills which have been contested or are not straightforward for a number of other reasons. You will need to look in the main catalogue and enter "prob" in the "Department or Series code". If you are not familiar with these, use the surname Fernyhough in the top box as an example.

What data may be submitted to the Guild Probate Index

All probate from the earliest times until 1967 may be submitted, whether it was proved in the UK or overseas. This date, 1967, has been chosen because it is the point at which the England and Wales calendars ceased to give the names of the executors for a period of about 20 years, so there are no surnames to extract except from copies of the wills. For reasons of privacy, the Guild considered that this was a reasonable year to make the cut off point. Other countries may have different index rules, but the limit remains the same for all.

You may submit any entries provided that the surname of the testator is different from that of the referenced person. The latter may be an executor, a beneficiary, a witness, a tenant or any other person who is mentioned in the probate. Records other than from your ONS may be included, as long as they meet the different surname criteria. If the surname is the same, then this data would only be of interest to you and not to fellow members. Two or more surnames in the same column are allowed and may be separated by 'or', 'alias' etc.

An example of the ideal layout of an entry is given on the Probate Index page in the Members Room on the Guild website (www.one-name.org/members/GPI/). The following columns are "required":

- Membership number
- Year of probate
- Court if proved before 1857
- Deceased Surname and Forename
- County or Country
- Address of deceased

- Surname of referenced person
- Role in will.

Searching the Guild Probate Index

The Probate Index page at <http://www.one-name.org/members/GPI> includes a link to the search screen. There is a basic search and an advanced version.

The **basic search** is just for a surname, which may be that of the testator or of someone referenced in the Will. The **advanced search** allows you to search on any of the fields in the data, such as the year of death or of probate, the court, the address of the deceased, etc. The usual wildcards can be used, for finding surnames which may be spelt in various ways in the data.

You can choose to restrict the results to entries which were NOT contributed by a specified member, which will allow you to exclude your own contributions (or any one else's) from the search results shown.

The benefits of the Guild Probate Index

So what can you hope to get from this index? You may look for any surname which interests you and find a link to another member's research. Having done so, you have the opportunity to contact them and find out whether they have more information about the particular person. Sometimes you will be lucky, but obviously not always. You may be lucky as I was with Hannah Moorcroft. In the early stages you may not even find the surname you are looking for, but keep trying at intervals. The chances will increase as more entries are added to the database. You never know, perhaps the brickwall that has been frustrating you for years will come tumbling down.



The Guild Scottish Index

Anne Shankland,
Scottish Index Administrator

Although the Guild Marriage Index provides an excellent opportunity for Guild members to benefit from each other's research, it is designed specifically for marriages in England and Wales. Scot-

tish marriages differ from this in several quite significant ways.

Firstly, a Scottish marriage certificate contains rather more information than an English one. Whereas an English marriage certificate will give the name and occupation of the bride's and groom's fathers, the Scottish version will give the names of both parents of both parties to the marriage, including the mothers' maiden names and any other previous names they may have had. For instance, the mother of the bride may be shown as "Janet McCall formerly Dunlop m.s. McNeil", indicating that the lady was born McNeil, married someone called Dunlop, then married someone called McCall. In addition, for some forms of Scottish marriage the witnesses are not only named but may have their occupations and/or their addresses detailed as well. Furthermore, if the bride and groom are related in some way, for instance are cousins, this will be stated on the marriage certificate.

Secondly, while an official Scottish marriage certificate may be obtained from the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) in the same way as an English one from the GRO, an unofficial copy can be acquired far more cheaply and quickly. If a document with legal authority is not needed, a copy of the register entry can be downloaded online on the ScotlandsPeople website for a cost of 5 credits (£1.00). Because of this, it is very likely that anyone researching Scottish names will amass a larger collection of these at £1.00 apiece than the researcher into English marriages who has to pay £7.00 for each of theirs.

Thirdly, when a copy of the register entry is downloaded in this way, it is actually a copy of the register page containing the requested entry. Since each page contains two marriage entries, the researcher is effectively getting one for free – a fact which will probably not help him particularly but may be extraordinarily helpful for anyone researching the other names on the same page.

These three considerations mean that a single marriage-register copy from the ScotlandsPeople website can contain much more "name" information than an English or Welsh marriage certificate. In fact, it could

hold the names of as many as sixteen individuals, with perhaps twelve (or more) different surnames: two brides, two grooms, four fathers, four mothers, four witnesses. And whereas the names of the bride and groom will have been indexed at ScotlandsPeople, the other names - bride's mother, groom's mother, witnesses, etc - will not have been, and so may be extremely difficult to find.

So these Scottish B/M/D certificates could be a rich and reasonably priced source of one-name data, but one that does not fit easily with the current England-and-Wales Marriage Index. For this reason, the Guild has started a new Scottish Index to hold these records.

Content of the Scottish Index

The Scottish Index can potentially include birth and death records as well as marriages, but initially it is being used as an index to those marriage records held by Guild members. It is not intended to show the full content of the marriage certificate, only the names of the people listed on the certificate, with the roles that they played in the marriage event. Each entry carries the membership number of the contributing member, who can be contacted if more information is required than is available in the Index.

Contributing data to the Scottish Index

Guild members are urged to contribute Scottish marriages to the Index, as the more data it contains the more use it will be to all. Scottish marriage data can be contributed in several ways:

Contribute a spreadsheet

If you have, or can produce, a spreadsheet of data from your Scottish marriage certificates, then do please send this to the Webmaster, who is acting as the Scottish Index coordinator.

The format of the spreadsheet would ideally follow the guide shown on the Guild website at <http://www.one-name.org/members/GDI>, although almost any format would be acceptable. Most of the fields are optional: only the membership number, date and place of marriage, and the names of the bride and groom are essential. But, obviously, the more data the better!

Send a certificate transcription

If you do not have your Scottish Mar-

riage data in the form of a spreadsheet, you could send a transcription to the Webmaster for inclusion in the Index.

Send a copy certificate

Alternatively, if you do not want to make a transcription, you could send a copy of any Scottish marriage certificates that you have to the Webmaster. The copy may be sent by email or by post - obviously email is the easier and cheaper. The Webmaster will enter the details from the Certificate on to the Index for you.

It is, of course, only by collecting a large quantity of Scottish marriage data that the Scottish Index can reach its potential. My heartfelt thanks are due to the small number of Guild members who have already contributed data to the Index even before it was officially launched. Currently the Index covers nearly 900 individual Scottish marriages, with well over 6,000 people named on them (some of them with two, three or more names apiece). Clearly this is a long way behind the Guild Marriage Index, but the Scottish Index is very new, and this is a very respectable body of data for the Index to have at its launch. It is also true that Scotland is much less populous than England. Be that as it may, contributions from Guild members with marriages in Scotland will be most gratefully received.

Searching the Scottish Index

The Scottish Index may be accessed from www.one-name.org/members/GDI. This provides an introduction to the Index, and also a button to go to the Search facility.

There are two types of search, basic and advanced.

The **basic search** is for a name, and the list will return any references to that name found in the Index, whether these are for bride, groom, parent, or witness. Each result returned will show the date and place of the marriage, the referenced person's full name, and their role in the marriage. It will also show the membership number of the contributing member, as a "mailto" link, in case searchers wish to contact him or her.

The **advanced search** allows searching not only for specific names but also for other criteria relating to the document itself. For instance, you can search for

any marriage certificates relating to a specific date (but not a range of dates), or for a particular place, or even for a specified type of marriage ceremony.

(One of the features of the advanced search allows you to find all entries referencing the name of interest which were NOT submitted by a specific member number. So, for instance, if you have submitted 500 entries for "your" name, you can still easily find "your" name among just the entries submitted by other members.)

Since the advanced search may be for a document or for a person named on a document, the results returned may be name entries or document entries. In the case of a document entry, a link is provided for you to look at all the name entries relating to that document too.

It is hoped that Guild members will make good use of both of these Indexes for their one-name studies. But remember that these Indexes, like the Guild Marriage Index, are only as good as the data they contain, and the more submissions are received of both Probate data and Scottish marriage data, the more useful these Indexes will become.

Note on Guild Index Enquiries

Members are reminded that they have a commitment to deal promptly with all queries relating to any of their registered one-name studies. This commitment applies also to any entries for their Registered Names (and Variants) which they have submitted to Guild projects such as the Marriage Index, Probate Index, or Scottish Index. But in each of these cases the member need only supply information held regarding that specific entry in the Index; there is no requirement on the member to carry out any further research. ■



Registrar's Notes

By
David Mellor

So Long, and thanks for all the fish!

I was a candidate for the Guild Committee election in February 2007 and was subsequently voted onto the Committee, much to my surprise. Then came my first Committee meeting at the annual conference in Basingstoke in April 2007 when I was offered the post of Registrar. With very little knowledge of what I was letting myself in for, I accepted the post. Subsequently, the job description and desk instructions written by my predecessor Roger Goacher and the support freely given by other committee members have proved invaluable and kept me afloat at times of adversity.

Learning

Looking back over the last three years the thing that intrigues me most is the amount of new learning that was required of me, which was both a wonderful and a timely mental exercise for someone recently retired and at danger of sinking into terminal mental torpor. I had never before been involved in the running of an international organisation the size of the Guild, never before been responsible for maintaining a large members' database and never before had to do the sort of IT manipulations required to turn the members' database into the annual published Register.

Success

With regard to the routine work of the Registrar over the last three years I have enrolled nearly 700 new members, registered just over 350 new one-name studies, investigated about 90 formal complaints against members for non-response to enquiries and dealt with innumerable requests from members for alterations to be made to their register entries. By the time I finish in April I will have attended some 20 committee and executive meetings and been involved in several projects. Some of these projects have been successful, like the separation of

membership application from surname registration and the development of the new style register.

Failure

Other projects with which I have been involved have been less successful. My greatest disappointment was my failed attempt to set up better connections between the Guild and the academic community. Early on I was given the opportunity by the Committee to start negotiations with the Nottingham University Institute for Name-Studies with a view to arranging some sort of continuing dialogue. Unfortunately the response I got was lukewarm and after several meetings it became apparent that their interests were really only with place names and hardly at all with surnames. However I can take solace in the fact that Cliff Kembell remains keen to develop more academic connections and will continue working on the Committee to bring this about.

Future

I have enjoyed my time on the committee and as Registrar but I am retiring because I wish to do some other things with my life. My wife has just retired and I want to be able to spend more time with her. The book on Byron's doctors, for which I had more or less completed the

research when I became Registrar, is crying out to be written. I started writing up my Heppenstall One-Name Study six months ago and reckon it will need at least another six months hard work to finish the job and get it published. My garden and my bathroom urgently need the attention they should have received three years ago!

Fish

"So long, and thanks for all the fish" was the message left by the dolphins when they departed planet Earth just before it was demolished to make way for an intergalactic highway in the fourth book by Douglas Adams of the series "Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy". Mothers and grandmothers the world over recommend fish as a food to keep your brain healthy. There is some scientific support for this in that oily fish contain high concentrations of long chain omega-3 fatty acids which are essential for brain development and function. When attending committee meetings at the Sekforde Arms I nearly always bought the fish and chips for lunch but really the fish in the quotation is a metaphor for the mental food I received during my time as Registrar. For this and the continued support of my fellow committee members, I would like to express my gratitude. ■





Seminar Report - DNA Developments Seminar

National Star College, Ullenwood, Cheltenham, Feb 20th 2010

By **Arthur Carden**

Despite the continuing bad weather, with a good deal of snow about, nearly 100 of us turned up to learn a great deal about the latest state of the use of DNA in Genealogy. The seminar was faultlessly organised by Gordon Adshead, Alan Moorhouse and Chris Pomery. It was particularly helpful that member Alan is a staff member of the college – I wish they had told us to bring swimming costumes to enjoy the pool!

Four Different DNA Projects

Chris Pomery opened with details about his (nearly completed) study. See the link at the end of this report for comprehensive information, to add to his excellent article in the Jan-March 2010 issue of this Journal and to his article in the Journal of Genetic Genealogy viewable at www.jogg.info/52/files/pomery.pdf, which I would strongly advise everyone to read. I was particularly impressed to hear that almost all BMDs for Pomery and variants outside USA are now included in his trees and linked to DNA results, and sponsors had enabled him to spend £6,500 on certificates and DNA analyses in addition to those paid for by participants. The rest of us were full of envy. I was also impressed by his inclusion of individuals who were the result of “non-paternal” events – many such individuals (such as Chris and myself, neither of whom carry our surname group DNA) are ruthlessly rejected in otherwise magnificent studies which concentrate on DNA rather than broader aspects of one-name studies.

John Blair then told us about his sophisticated Blair surname study (which excludes Tony Blair, the ex prime minister, for the reason mentioned in the last sentence above!). John’s study was particularly interesting as being essentially USA based giving us an insight into efforts by himself and other Americans to discover their transatlantic origins.

Despite great efforts no link had been established to two Scottish Blair families which might have been the common ancestors of most Blairs, and it was thought that they had died out until he found that one of their descendants had changed his name to Cochrane, whose living descendant has given a ‘Blair’ DNA sample.

Debbie Kennett’s Cruwys study (of a rather rare surname compared with Blair) was greatly assisted by £3,000 in donations which made it possible to obtain samples from many relatively uninterested Cruwys and Cruse participants, clarifying that few carrying the name are descended, perhaps sadly, from the medieval Cruwys Morchard family regarding which 2,500 documents exist – the Manor there has been held by the family for 800 years and although the current incumbent still carries the Cruwys surname he is descended through a female line. Debbie has established trees for several other Cruse and Cruwys families however, using DNA results.

Polly Rubery has been a Guild member almost since it was founded and a feature of her one-name study is that the documentary research is effectively complete and she has done all the parish register research and all the BMD reconstruction with just a few stray births and marriages which are unaccounted for. It is complicated by the existence of 18 major variants of the name. Her very enjoyable presentation, which she called “*Shut that chain!*”, showed how each of a mere 11 DNA results led to a conclusion or supposition which greatly clarified an otherwise missing link in one of her trees.

The presentations were all accompanied by excellent documents handed out in advance, which were much appreciated.

Free Book

During a superb buffet lunch (arranged by Judy Adshead and Dominic Johnson) there was an opportunity to study a dozen or more displays of individual DNA projects most of which were excellently prepared and absorbingly interesting. We were all handed free copies of Chris Pomery’s book *Family History in the Genes*.

Marketing, fund raising, interpretation . . .

After lunch many matters were covered by our four excellent panellists such as marketing and promotion of our individual projects, tracking down living descendants to test, fund-raising, probability levels taking into account different mutation rates for different markers, optimum numbers of markers to test, the new Family Finder test from FTDNA, and we all learned a great deal even on subjects not directly linked to DNA. There was also time for some discussion regarding the 12 page hand-out of answers to numerous questions sent to the panel in advance, an interesting and successful seminar novelty. Chris Pomery summed up with remarks on the use of different methodology for high and low-frequency surnames and for USA versus UK studies, the light thrown on surname evolution by DNA analysis, and other matters highlighted by the seminar.

DNA’s Remarkable development

It is incredible how the use of DNA in Genealogy has developed almost out of all recognition to become an essential part of one-name studies since Chris Pomery and I and a dozen others started our projects less than ten years ago. I, for one, learned a huge amount from this most enjoyable seminar. ■

Readers can find some good summaries of the presentations at www.one-name.org/members/seminars.html

Forthcoming Seminars

7th Aug 2010

COMPUTER SEMINAR

To be held in the excellent hands-on computer suites at the Rosebery School, Whitehorse Drive, Epsom, KT18 7NQ. Three parallel streams will cater for beginners, intermediate and more advanced users and it is planned to cover a very wide range of subjects ranging from basic data capture to use of the best internet sites and interesting data manipulation techniques. There will be items of interest to all Guild members.

20th Nov 2010

BORN ABROAD?

A 'must attend' seminar for those researchers with ancestors born abroad, particularly in the Caribbean, India, Europe and those with Jewish or Huguenot ancestry. To be held in the Quinnell Hall at Sevenoaks Community Centre, Otford Road, Sevenoaks, TN14 5DN

12th Feb 2011

Rogues Seminar

Dr. Colin Chapman is the principal speaker at this seminar covering many aspects of the criminal and religious justice systems. 200 years of Rogues and Victims – were any of yours in court records?

To be held at Ruishton Village Hall, Taunton, Somerset, TA3 5JD, just off the M5.

Mapping Seminar, Chester Area

15th May 2010, Helsby Community Centre,
Helsby, Frodsham, WA6 0BW

Programme

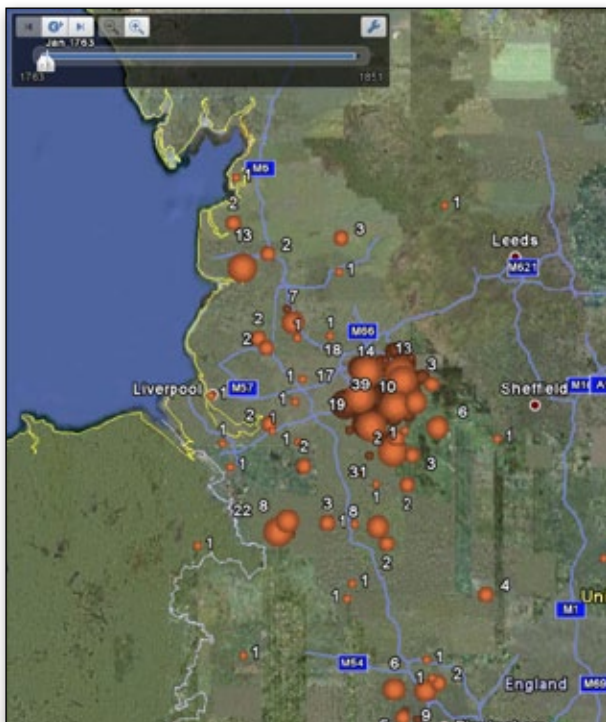
- 09:30 - 09:55 Arrival - Registration and Coffee
- 09:55 - 10:00 Welcome to the Seminar - Rod Clayburn
- 10:00 - 10:15 Why Maps? - Rod Clayburn
- 10:15 - 11:15 E-Mapping Victorian Cheshire - Paul Newman
- 11:15 - 11:30 Comfort Break
- 11:30 - 12:30 Displaying One-Name Data on Maps - Gordon Adshead
- 12:30 - 13:30 Buffet Lunch
- 13:30 - 14:30 Putting Ancestors on the Map - Geoff Riggs
- 14:30 - 14:45 Comfort Break
- 14:45 - 15:15 Plotting Parrys - One Member's Experience - Barbara Griffiths
- 15:15 - 15:45 Coffee / Tea and Biscuits & Demos
- 15:45 - 16:15 England Jurisdictions 1851 - Judy Jones
- 16:15 - 16:45 Wrap up - Rod Clayburn
- 16:45 - 17:00 Questions
- 17:00 Close of Seminar

This seminar is long overdue, the subject of maps and mapping is very important to a one-name study as it allows us to place the study name in a locale and narrow down a point of origin.

For the content of this seminar, we have held discussions with all those members who have submitted articles on mapping to the Guild Journal plus those who have expressed and interest in the subject on the Guild Forum.

Time moves on, and many of the techniques used in the early days of the Guild have been superseded by more up to date electronic methods. We trust that there will be something of interest for all attendees.

We shall allow plenty of time for demonstrations, questions and discussion.



Book on-line at one-name.org under Events. Forms may also be obtained by phoning the Guild Help desk Tel: 08000 112181.



Could you be a Regional Rep for the Guild?

By Jan Cooper

My friend said to me "How is your One Name Study going?" Not a question I get asked very often, and if I introduce the subject I find eyes glaze over very quickly. I get asked "Oh you are into family history, how far have you gone back?" Has this ever happened to you?

When I was asked by Sandra Turner whether I would consider becoming a Regional Rep I said "Oh no, I have too much to do". But later I thought more about it, I read the job description and decided, well maybe. I am so glad I changed my mind.

Newly Appointed

Just before Christmas 2008 I was appointed Regional Rep for Surrey and West London, an area with over 160 members. I guessed the best thing to do was to wish everyone a Happy Christmas and ask what they wanted from an Regional Rep. So, I sent out a questionnaire with an introductory letter by email, where possible, and the remainder by Royal Mail. I then waited. I had explained I did not want to duplicate what was offered by Family History groups or the Guild but there did seem a need for like minded people to chat locally and informally over a cup of tea or coffee.

Replies slowly came in over the next few months, not as many as I had hoped but those who did respond almost all said they would appreciate local informal meetings. We identified some expertise in the group, with people offering to help others with naval records, old writing, causes of death and spreadsheets. Someone spoke fluent Swedish, French and Spanish. I put people in contact with experts who helped to solve their problems. All within our group.

I organised a meeting for a Saturday in June but realised soon that it was not a good month, people went on holiday or wanted to go out

with families. So we rearranged the meeting for September and very soon we had a full house.

Before that meeting I hired a hall in Reigate one Friday evening, which seemed a good choice. To test the water initially I invited only those in the area with a Redhill or Reigate postcode. We had fourteen people attend this meeting. The Surrey and West London meetings were off to a great start. All meetings from then on in were broadcast to the whole region.

The September meeting was hosted by our naval expert who after coffee gave us some excellent tips on where to go to discover more about our seafaring descendants. We all took a packed lunch after which we browsed a superb selection of books and chatted about our own research, our brickwalls and how we resolved them or not as the case maybe.

Later that year we went back to Reigate where several members demonstrated their FH programs. We restricted the demos to fifteen minutes and each of the following program demonstrators explained how the program they used differed or in their opinion was better than the last. The last demo was from a gentleman who had written his own program, impressive! Members now had an idea about quite a few programs and contacts to ask more questions. I think we could have stayed all night but we had homes to go to.

The final meeting was held in the wonderful library of King Edward's school near Witley. Howard brought his bookstall, fifteen members enjoyed this afternoon and some Email addresses exchanged, at least one person was invited to another's home to take their discussion further.

Snow caused the postponement of our first meeting this year, but we have seven meetings arranged in the

first five months. Venues range from a hired hall, a studio to someone's front room. Each meeting has a theme which is initially discussed but I am pleased to say that following what is said round the table, small groups develop to take subjects further.

I believe friendships have developed within S&WL Guild members that might not have even started without these meetings. Certainly we have had time to share ideas in the informal background and we have discovered how differently and yet how similarly we research our ONS and collect data. We can ask advice from the group in a friendly environment, but I need to organise the meetings all over the region, some on Saturdays others in the evening. We may try a daytime one during the week later in the year! Plans are coming together.

"if you feel you would like to make more ONS friends, do think about becoming a Regional Rep"

Everyone Welcome

Our meetings are open to all and I am delighted to say that two East Sussex members have attended one meeting. Some members hide their expertise under a bushel but with a little encouragement and informal surroundings....

We discuss the forum, encourage members to produce their own profile page and we plan to go through the members room of the Guild website at a meeting soon. I ask for a contribution from each attendee to pay for the hall and/or refreshments. Any monies left over will be donated to the Guild.

So if you feel you would like to make more ONS friends, do think about becoming a Regional Rep I can thoroughly recommend it.

We have been asked for our ideas on Marketing, I think we need to help keep our membership and encourage them to develop their ONS. Being a Regional Representative can certainly assist. Do think about it and contact the Regional Representative co-ordinator if you are interested. It is fun. ■

Reviews Reviews Reviews

New genealogy books and CDs

One-Name
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SOLDIERS, SAINTS and SCALLYWAGS

stirring tales from family history



David Gore

Soldiers, Saints and Scallywags - Stirring tales from family history By David Gore

David Gore's interest in family history begins in a very similar vein to my own – wanting to know more about the grandparent who passed away before we were born which spurs on our desire to know more about our past.

A long-standing Guild member, David has clearly done a substantial amount of research on the Mayne surname, though interestingly he has never registered the surname as a one-name study!

His 2009 publication is a fascinating read for anyone interested in family history, local history, social history or

simply history in general. So many tales, thoroughly researched by the author, of controversial or otherwise interesting characters of widely varying occupations: soldiers, sailors, missionaries, lawyers, an artist, a saint.....some highly eccentric, some more upright citizens and some downright 'scallywags'!

David has gone to great lengths to illustrate each individual story and the immense variety of historical circumstances that he manages to cover in 188 pages (in fact less if you take off the contents, preface, name index and about the author pages) is simply staggering - Christian strife in Elizabethan England, the Civil War, rebellion in Ireland, the colonisation of Virginia and India, and the two Afghan wars of the 19th century. Firsthand

accounts of army battles, full-colour, high quality illustrations, an amazing historical knowledge and thorough knowledge of so many Mayne ancestors in the British Isles and beyond. I sincerely hope that David registers the Mayne one-name study with the Guild so that other researchers are made aware of his amazing work on the surname. I can only aspire to write a book of this calibre....

ISBN: 9780953091232

Cost: £15 (paperback)

Available from: Hungerford Books

E-mail: sales@hungerfordbooks.co.uk

Tel: 01488 683480

188 pages

Tautonomy

Dear Sir,

I read with interest the article by John Hitchon in this month's JOONS. In particular I was struck by the concentration of tautonyms in Wales. Has John read the Nomina article 'The transformation from patronymic names to settled surnames in Wales' (John and Sheila Rowlands, Nomina 28, 2005)? The article provides examples of Welsh patronymics surviving into at least the early 19th century, raising the question in my mind of whether at least the earlier records consulted were actually modern surnames or rather Thomas son of Thomas etc., coerced into a modern format. I provided some examples of this in my own JOONS article where a multi-part patronymic ending 'VcX' had been re-indexed as 'McX'.

Iain Kennedy #4452

Tautonomy II

I found John Hitchon's article on surnames used as forenames most interesting. However there is one tautonym missing from Table 2, and that is the fairly common Welsh surname of DAVID. The FreeBMD Birth Index, 1837-1915 contains no less than 470 entries for David David, mostly in Wales. I used to have a work colleague of that name, he was a Mathematician so of course rejoiced in the nickname of Dai-squared!

Phil Sherwood #2391

Pictures from the Guild's DNA Developments Seminar at Ullenwood



Vol 10 Issue 6 April-June 2010

Main inset: The National Star College, Ullenwood, venue for the seminar. **Top left:** John Blair, who gave a talk on his Blair study. **Middle left:** Anne Shankland in discussion with John Coldwell. **Bottom left:** Debbie Kennett delivering her talk on her Cruwys DNA study. **Bottom Centre:** Attendees take the opportunity to peruse the items available on the Guild Bookstall. **Bottom Right:** Alan Moorhouse - one of the seminar sub-committee team.

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