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Journal

of One-Name Studies



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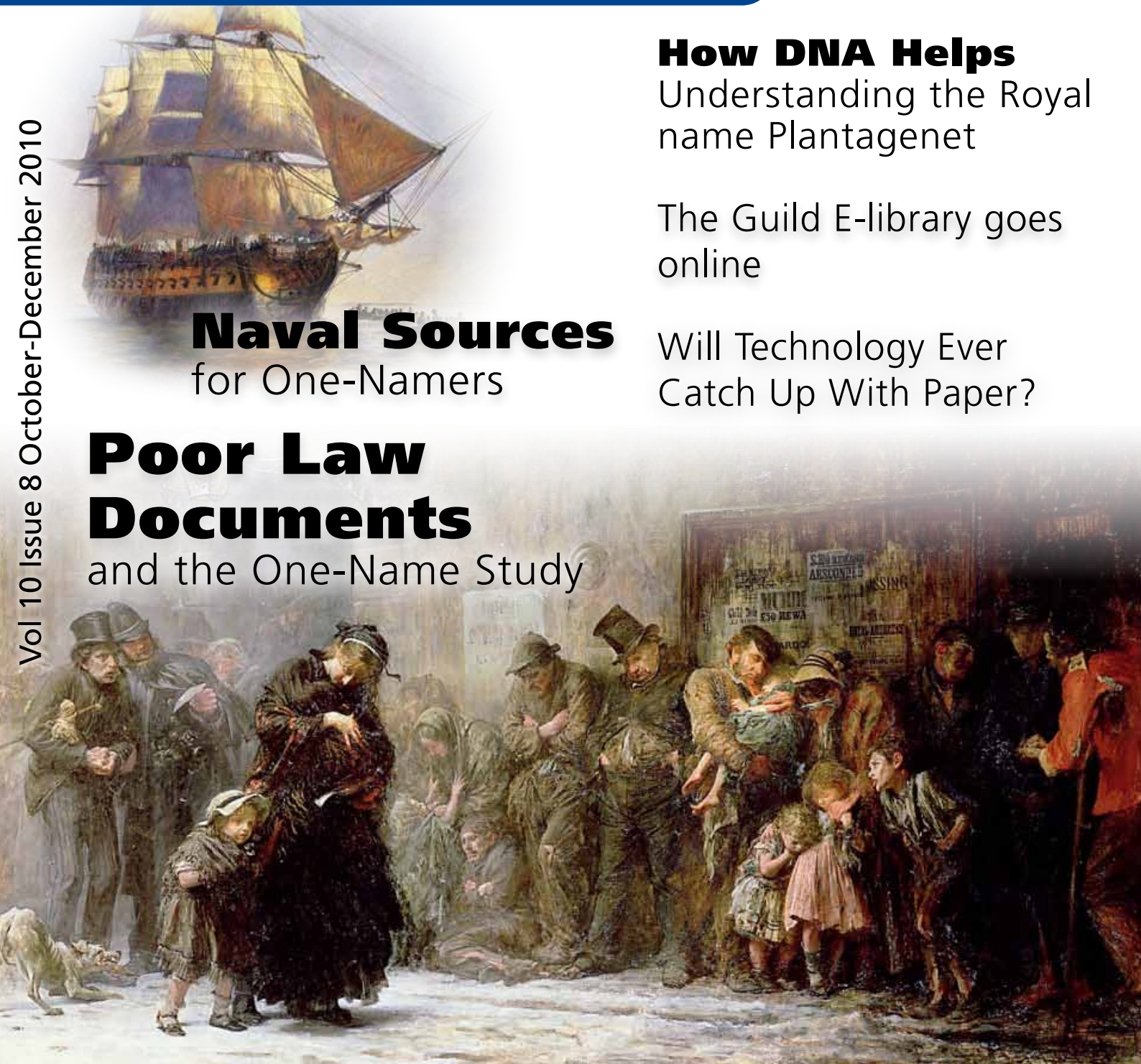
Understanding the Royal
name Plantagenet

The Guild E-library goes
online

Will Technology Ever
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Naval Sources for One-Namers

Poor Law Documents and the One-Name Study



All the latest Guild news and updates

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of One-Name Studies

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Bookstall

As well as Guild publications, the
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This online discussion forum is open
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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 Kirsty Gray

Having appointed many new volunteers in June, the last few months have been extremely busy and improved communication has been at the forefront of the endeavours of all committee members. **Corrinne Goodenough**, having been a regional representative for Hampshire and Wiltshire before taking on the post of Regional Representative Co-ordinator, has developed a superb system informing local representatives and ultimately, you as members, of the new developments within your organisation. She has also taken on the post of Stand Manager and has been working closely with Howard Benbrook and Ron Woodhouse to look at how we can market the Guild at fairs and events after Howard retires from the bookstall at the beginning of November this year. In an incredibly short space of time, Corrinne has developed guidelines for stand managers and has also recruited many regional stand managers to manage events in their area. If you feel that you are able to help 'fly the flag' for the Guild, please do get in touch with Corrinne (stand-manager@one-name.org).

Howard's last fair will be in Woking at the WSFHS Open Day on Saturday 6th November. His contribution to the Guild has been tremendous over the years not only in generating much needed revenue, but also in marketing the Guild at the many fairs he has attended. As Derek Palgrave said when he nominated Howard as a Master Craftsman of the Guild, 'he has revolutionised the Guild's publication sales function'. Howard has given up countless weekends and through his efforts, an enormous number of people have not only learnt more about the Guild but many have joined the Guild as a result of meeting him at events around the country. He served on the committee for many years and has also been Chairman of the Guild. His wealth of knowledge, particularly concerning London, is offered freely and through his many marriage challenges in the region, he pioneered 'Cardinal

Points'. I am sure that many of you will say your own personal thanks to Howard for his unstinting work for our organisation over the years but, on behalf of the Guild Committee, thank you Howard and we wish you and Pam a quieter retirement! **Jo Howarth** is waiting in the wings to take on the role of Sales Manager in November when Howard shuts up shop. She will hold the stock of books, vouchers, CDs etc and will operate a mail order service (sales@one-name.org).

A more recent appointment is **Andrew Millard** to the post of Academic Co-ordinator. For the past few years, **Cliff Kemball** has been working with Helen Osborn at Pharos on the One-Name Studies course and more recently, on the Advanced One-Name Studies course, as well as all his work as Treasurer. **David Mellor** created links with Strathclyde University during his time on the Committee and it is hoped that Andrew will progress our links with many other academics, particularly Richard Coates and Patrick Hanks at the University of the West of England and their project 'Family Names in the UK'.

Projects

Following my Newsflash in May and **Glenys Marriott's** appointment as Volunteer Co-ordinator (volunteers@one-name.org), many new projects are being investigated so that we can improve the promotion of our members' studies and create more opportunities for our members' studies to be progressed through greater access to documentary data. **Jim Isard's** Newswatch project has been a great success already with 66 volunteers. Although I haven't signed up for a particular newspaper, I went through some papers before I recycled them over the summer holidays and scanned the registered names. I was delighted with how many I located and equally delighted that every single one I sent was acknowledged. It is very quick to check the family notices pages against

the online register and it does add that extra little snippet to peoples' studies, so why not get in touch with Jim and sign up for your local newspaper (newswatch@one-name.org).

Since the Marketing Strategy meeting, I have been working hard to develop links with **FamilySearch.org** and there are two exciting projects in the pipeline for 2011; the first will improve the visibility of the Guild in the wider genealogical community as well as providing potential contacts for members' one-name studies and the second will enable volunteers to access documentary data for their studies which may not currently be accessible anywhere online. So, watch this space in the January Journal to find out more!

Seminars

The recent Epsom seminar was extremely well attended - 127 people! And the effort that went into planning the event was extraordinary. So many speakers on so many topics and all the talks available on a memory stick..... No mean feat! My sincere thanks go to **Gordon Adshead** who chairs the Seminars Subcommittee but also to the rest of the team who plan and organise these fantastic events throughout the year, all round the country. If your ancestors were born abroad, don't miss the next seminar at Sevenoaks in November (see Guild events - <http://www.one-name.org/timetable.html>). The Conference booking form is included with this Journal and is being organised by the same team. Taking place at the De Vere Hotel, Daresbury Park, Warrington, the AGM/Conference promises to be a super event (as always!) - book early to avoid disappointment!

Can you help?

With all these projects, events and posts, we can always do with extra hands on deck. If you feel you can help in any way, however small, please do get in touch with me at chairman@one-name.org. ■

Guild Helpdesk Crosses The Pond

By Roy Rayment

The Guild is thought to be unique among genealogical organisations in providing a UK telephone helpdesk to which calls can be made completely free of charge from all UK landlines. Available for seven days a week, 365 days a year, it provides a much-appreciated service for the use of both the general public and members of the Guild.

Launched in early 2005, the helpdesk Freephone number 0800 011 2182 has now become familiar to most of our members, appearing on the front page of our website and in virtually all of our publicity material, together with the Register, the Journal and the Member's Handbook etc.

Following the Guild conference and AGM earlier this year, the toll-free number 1 800 647 4100 was launched to provide both the public and Guild members throughout North America with direct access to the Guild helpdesk and is proving to be equally successful. Although the North-American number is currently being answered in the UK, the Guild is hoping eventually to find volunteers in Canada and the USA to answer some of the calls, especially during night-time in the UK.

I must admit that when I first proposed the idea of setting up a helpdesk, neither I or the rest of Guild committee realised just how integrated into the Guild's affairs it was destined to become, the variety of calls received on the helpdesk being truly amazing. As far as calls from Guild members are concerned, subjects covered include membership renewals, questions regarding marriage challenges, requests for assistance in setting up profile pages on the website, help with electronic archive accounts, bookings for seminars and

for annual conference, long-term storage advice for members' One-Name Studies, census voucher sales, library and e-library queries, questions about setting up DNA projects, queries regarding use of the Wiki, information about registering variant surnames, and help with e-mail aliases to name just a few.

More Than A Friendly Voice

It is perhaps less well known that the helpdesk is also able, among other things, to reset members main passwords whilst they wait, to provide look up services for members without a computer and to update membership details (including changes of address and telephone number).



The biggest problem encountered in running the helpdesk is caused by a small number of members who have omitted to notify the Guild of their home (landline) telephone numbers. The Guild does not publish such numbers unless requested to do so, but they are needed in case of e-mail problems etc. and are only made available to members of the committee and official post holders. Members can easily check whether or not their telephone numbers have been included in the membership records by calling the helpdesk, or by visiting the Members Room on the Guild website and clicking "Change

of Membership Details" in the self-service section.

Manning the helpdesk has certainly not been without its lighter moments. For example, since the North American toll-free number was launched, a number of calls have been received in the middle of the night from various gentlemen asking to be connected to someone called Jacey Penny. It had initially been presumed that she was a lady of ill-repute but later, upon questioning some of the callers in detail, it was discovered that there is a chain store in the U.S.A. known as "J. C. Penney" which proved to have a similar toll-free telephone number to that of the Guild.

As for the future, the Guild would ideally like to launch a world-wide Freephone number in the international 00800 range but, unfortunately, this is out of the question due to the massive costs that would be involved. However, if all goes well, our next foray may well be into the Australian telephone numbering system, with the possible provision of an 1800 toll-free number.

I have no doubt that the helpdesk has an extremely rosy future, especially if some of our more experienced members can be persuaded to volunteer their services for just a few hours each week, on a regular basis, to answer some of the calls! If anyone thinks that they might be interested in volunteering, they are more than welcome to give me a call to find out more. ■

Naval Sources For One-Namers

By **Iain Swinnerton**

Unlike the British Army which has a definite birth date, the Royal Navy does not – rather like Topsy, it just grewed!

King Alfred had a small navy of longships which he designed himself as a defence against the constant raids of the Danish Vikings. The first invasion had come in 790 and the first recorded battle in naval history was in 851 when Athelstan of Kent beat the Danes off the coast of modern-day Sandwich. Alfred came to the throne in 871 and in borrowed ships, himself defeated the Danes at sea in 882. He realised the usefulness of having his own fleet so designed and built his own ships. With these he beat the Danes in the Thames Estuary and off the coast of Essex in 895 and again in 897. However, subsequent monarchs again resorted to borrowing merchant ships - fortifying them with small wooden castles when necessary as happened for the Crusades.

The first Lord High Admiral of England was appointed in 1391 but ships designed specifically for war were not built until the 15th century. When Henry V invaded France and fought his famous battle at Agincourt, it is said he had a total of 1500 ships and boats to transport his army. He certainly built the first big ships, the *Trinity Royal* of 540 tons, the *Holigost* of 760 tons, the *Jesus* of 1000 tons and, above all, the *Grace Dieu* of 1400 tons – as you can see by the names he gave his ships, by now he had become a very religious man as opposed to the rumbustious drinker and hell-raiser of his youth.

However, it was the Tudors who laid the foundations of our modern navy, notably Elizabeth 1 who encouraged her sea captains to sail (and rob) the world. It was the decisive defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 that gave birth to the ultimate supremacy of the British at sea which lasted until WW2.

The Royal Navy Emerges

Three Royal Dockyards were established at Plymouth, Portsmouth and Chatham: Henry VIII established the Navy Board and founded Trinity House. Yet there were still no regular naval officers or seamen and it was another hundred years before the great diarist Samuel Pepys became secretary to the board. He set about re-organising the naval service, introducing the Articles of War and the Naval Discipline Act and from the reign of Charles II, the service gradually became known as the Royal Navy. An interesting sideline – during the Commonwealth, the post of Admiral was abolished and Generals-at-Sea were appointed in their place! One of these, General George Monk, later Duke of Albemarle, the principal architect of the restoration, proved to be just as competent at sea and beat the Dutch on more than one occasion.

It was now possible for officers to take an examination to be appointed Lieutenant and then follow a full-time navy career but sailors were still signed off at the end of each voyage until continuous service was introduced in 1853. Until the early 19th century, the majority of these men would have been 'pressed' into the service as there was a constant shortage of men to man the growing number of ships. From 1853, all boys between the ages of 14 and 17 who joined the navy had to sign an engagement to serve for 10 years after they reached the age of 18. They could go on to serve further engagements to complete the 20 years service required to qualify for a long-service pension. The same terms of service were also extended to those joining aged 18 and over.

Ratings who were already serving in 1853 could opt to serve an initial 7 year continuous engagement instead of ten and then also serve further engagements to qualify for a pension. For each engagement served, a

continuous service number was issued (known as "CS numbers"). So it is possible that a rating could have been issued with several CSNs throughout his career.

As a consequence, the records of the Royal Navy have always been complex – there was nothing to compare with the Army's regimental system with its corresponding records.

Ratings

The Internet has gone some way to alleviating this and in September 2005 the service records of over 600,000 ratings (seamen) were put on the net by The National Archives (TNA). These are for **ratings** who joined the Royal Navy between 1853 and 1923 (services are recorded up to 1928 when an index card system was started) and were previously in the Admiralty (ADM) series of Registers of Seamen's Services (ADM 188) and the Continuous Service engagement books (ADM 139). This is a great step forward – these records will give you details of your ancestor's birth, physical appearance, occupation and which ship(s) they served on. They are arranged alphabetically and can be searched and downloaded for a reasonable fee. By simply typing *Swinnerton* into the surname box, I was quickly presented with the references to five ratings of that name which I could download.

For men who joined the Navy before 1853, it is much more difficult to trace their records of service. The principal sources available are the ships' muster and pay books but to use these you will need to know the name of at least one ship on which your man served and roughly when. These musters can be found in a number of locations – ADM 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 115 and 119. If the muster book is missing you can check the pay book. Remember though that before 1853, sailors would take any berth offered so he may have served

periods on merchant ships as well. Using TNA's catalogue you can enter a particular ship's name (do not put in HMS) a rough date and put ADM in the last box.

If you were lucky enough to have an ancestor who fought at Trafalgar on the 21 October 1805, TNA has a database online which lists every man who fought in the battle. Of particular interest to one -namers is that it can be searched just by surname. Some years ago, before this database existed, I was researching the career of a sailor for a client and was delighted to find that his final appointment in a long and distinguished career was as Sailing Master to Nelson on the Victory. I was thrilled to find this but the client wasn't particularly interested but only wanted to know the name of his father!

The Navy had its own hospital at Greenwich for its pensioners just as the army had Chelsea. To apply for a pension, ratings (and warrant officers) had to submit a certificate of service. These applications, for the period 1790-1865 can be found

in ADM 73. They are arranged by the first letter of the surname and can contain a complete record of service as well as the admission papers.

Officers

For tracing the career of officers, the system is much simpler. The first place to go is the Navy List. *Steele's Navy List* was first published in 1782 but was superseded by the official *Navy List* which has been published quarterly since 1814. From this it is comparatively easy to trace the career of an officer from the day he was promoted Lieutenant - the ships he served on and his seniority at any particular time. There was also an unofficial publication (rather like Hart's Army List) called the *New Navy List* which was published from 1841-1856 and, like Hart, includes potted biographies which can go back long before 1841.

Official records of officers' services 1840-1920 may be found in ADM 196 (on microfilm). The bulk of the entries are for 1840 to 1920. They are extremely useful as they give dates and places of birth, marriage and death; the name of the wife and

home address (which allows you to find the family in the censuses) and the ships on which he served. They are partly indexed on cards at TNA. There is also a listing of officers' services for the years 1817 and 1846 in ADM9 but it is far from complete.

The starting point for an officer's career was the day he passed the examination qualifying him to be appointed a Lieutenant. The actual certificates are in ADM 6, 13 and 107. Bruno Pappalardo (the naval expert at TNA) has produced a splendid printed nominal index to these – *Royal Navy Lieutenants' Passing Certificates 1691-1902* which has been published by the List and Index Society in two volumes. There are also passing certificates for Surgeons 1700-1800, Paymasters 1851-89, Engineers 1863-1902 and Masters 1660-1863 in various ADM volumes.

Tracing a man's career in the Royal Navy is not easy but well worthwhile and gives you a good account of this country's long association with the sea. ■



The Guild E-library *goes online*

By *Roy Rayment* (Librarian), *Colin Pattrick* (E-Librarian), & *Anne Shankland* (Webmaster)

A major new facility for our members is now available: the Guild E-library – online!

For many years the Guild has been collecting one-name material on behalf of its members, including copies of one-name periodicals and one-name data collections. Some of this material has been acquired from Guild members who have donated their studies to the Guild, or who have lodged some of their ONS material with the Guild; some of it has been donated to the Guild by one-namers who were never even members, but who felt that the Guild was the best repository for their one-name data.

Most of this material was received in paper format, but where feasible the material has been digitised to form part of the Guild electronic library ("E-library"). In addition, the Guild has sought and received permission to make this material available to its membership. Currently the E-Library contains over 9,000 documents for which the Guild has release permission.

Now, for the first time, this collection of one-name material is being made accessible to the Guild membership through the website.

There are two ways of accessing the available data.

Catalogue search

The first is through the Online Library Catalogue. All the material for which the Guild has release permission has been catalogued, and can be located through the catalogue search at



www.one-name.org/cgi-bin/library/search.cgi.

There is a basic search, for material relating to a surname, and an advanced search, which can also specify other criteria for finding the material you want. If the search produces 50 results or less, they are presented as a list on the web page. If the search produces more than 50 results – and for some surnames there are hundreds or even thousands of files – then the search will tell you how many results it has found and allow you either to refine your search or to retrieve the search results page by page.

For each search result shown, a link is provided to download the document. Since some of these documents are quite large, the size of the document is shown.

Full-Text Search

The second way to access the data is via a full-text search. A subset of the E-library documents has been indexed for text searching, and there is a Google-type search facility available for this, at www.one-name.org/cgi-bin/library/zoom/search.cgi.

Ideally, the whole of the E-library would be searchable in this way, but this has proved not to be possible.

Many of the E-library documents were digitised from paper originals into Adobe Acrobat (PDF) files, in most cases using OCR (Optical Character Recognition) software. Where OCR was not used, the PDF files are simply unsearchable photographic images rather than text, but even where OCR was applied, the results, although searchable, turn out to have very many OCR errors, making them unsuitable for full-text indexing.

On the other hand, those documents which were generated electronically, such as Word or Excel documents or text files (including GedCom files) do not suffer from this problem, and have been indexed. Currently the index contains over half of the E-library documents. It is hoped that over time the proportion of fully indexed documents will increase.

The E-library therefore contains two classes of document: those accessible via a text search, and those which are accessible only via the Catalogue. The Online Library Catalogue includes both classes, showing the first as "available for **search** (or reference)" and the second as "available for **reference** only".

The Online Library Catalogue

The Guild Online Library Catalogue is the centralised directory for all one-name material held by the Guild. It is available only to members. A search of the Online Library Catalogue returns details of all one-name material held by the Guild whether this relates to ongoing studies or to "orphaned" studies, i.e. those currently without a registered member. The Catalogue includes

- physical material such as books, etc., where it may also offer a loan service
- electronic material in the E-library, which is accessible for download via the website
- other one-name material on the website which does not form part of the E-library, such as articles relating to specific one-name studies.

The Catalogue was first piloted about a year ago, containing the books and periodicals donated as part of the 2009 Guild Publications Award, providing not only a search facility for these items but also the means to request a loan.

It has now been substantially extended with the thousands of electronic documents held in the E-library, providing a means of accessing these documents through the website. Where electronic documents are found by a search, as mentioned previously, they are displayed with a link to their location in the website, for download.

In addition, the Catalogue gives links to material which is not actually held in the Guild library but which is accessible on the website. This includes various articles relating to one-name interests published elsewhere on the website. Similarly, if there is a Profile page or a public Archive page for the study specified in the search, it is intended that this will also be included in the list returned. Furthermore, if the owner of the Profile and/or Archive page has given their permission, the Profile and/or Archive page can continue to be included in the Library Catalogue even after the owner has given up their Guild membership. (See below for more details about this.)

Preservation of data

As Guild members we tend – rightly – to be very aware of the need to make arrangements for the preservation of our one-name study data. For many of us it has been the result of decades of research, and represents a significant body of data and expertise. At some time in the future we may have to give up our study; and in any event we shall have to discontinue it when we finally join our ancestors. Allowing our achievement to simply gather dust unused on a shelf, or, worse, to be destroyed, is unthinkable.

I believe that the online Guild E-Library represents an excellent way of safeguarding our one-name data. In addition, it makes our own records available to other members, including both those whose one-name studies intersect with our own, and also perhaps someone who would be prepared to take over an "orphaned" one-name study.

New material is invited – in electronic format – to be added to the material currently held. (Note that for this material to be added to the E-library, you will need to indicate your permission for it to be released to the Guild membership. The Guild will not release it to the general public.)

Preservation of Profile and Archives

Profile pages and Archive pages are significant items of one-name data, and the Online Library Catalogue will include these items in a study name search.

In the case of Profile pages, the page is removed when the author ceases to be a Guild member. However, plans are being made to allow members to specify that when they leave the Guild for whatever reason, or deregister their study, their Profile page will continue to be available (although, obviously, without their contact details). If no choice is made by the member, then the Profile page will be deleted as at present.

As regards Archive pages, members already have the option to choose not only who can currently access their Archive, but also what should happen to it when they leave the Guild or deregister their study. The choices are available through the maintenance page ("change status") of the Archive

facility, and specify whether the Archive will continue to be accessible to the public, to Guild members, to the Committee only, or whether the Archive will be deleted altogether. Again, as in the case of Profiles, if no choice is given then the Archive will be deleted.

Data provided in both Profile pages and Archive pages is of course considered to be the property of the Guild member who created these pages. It will not automatically continue to be extant when the member leaves the Guild or deregisters the study name. For this reason it is vitally important that the owners of Profile and Archive pages indicate their wishes regarding these pages.

Genealogical Next of Kin

Considerations of data preservation bring to mind the arrangements which we should make for our studies in the event of our death – a melancholy subject but a necessary one.

The Guild recently changed the way that studies are represented in the Register, so that members can indicate the properties of their studies: for instance if there is a web page, a DNA study, published material, etc. Paul Millington has now provided an extension to this, so that in addition to saying how their study should appear in the Register, members may also say what they would like to happen to their studies after their death. This can include the following:

- **Contact:** the individual whom the Guild should contact regarding your study material after notification of your death
- **Bequest:** A brief description of what is to happen to your study material upon your death
- **Genealogical Next-of-Kin:** An individual who you believe might wish to undertake your study following your death.

These choices can be specified using a new web page at www.one-name.org/cgi-bin/user-maintenance/bequestpropsfrontpage.cgi or by going to the Members Room and selecting the "Change study details" item in the drop-down list under "Self-service". ■

POOR LAW DOCUMENTS

AND THE ONE-NAME STUDY

By **Anne Cole**



It was in 1983 that one of the archivists at Lincolnshire Archives asked me the question. There had been a weekend workshop and the attendees had begun an index to Settlement Certificates. Would I like to continue the project? I had never heard of Settlement Certificates, but being interested, and there being very few DuncalFs in Lincolnshire that I could research, I said yes. Thus began a long, and still continuing, association with Poor Law Documents and other Poor Law Records.

Having found this wonderful source I wanted to apply it to my own ONS. Cheshire has been my main area of research for many years, and my annual week at Chester RO during the 1980s and 1990s has produced a wealth of material, much of which I had to search for and browse as there were no indexes.

Beginnings

I began with a Removal Order. John Duncalf, Mary his wife and their children Ellen aged 18, Mary aged 9, Ann aged 7, Sarah aged 2, Elizabeth aged 16, William aged 11 and Joseph aged 5 were removed from the township of Sutton to the township of Little Budworth on the 21 February 1822.

There was nothing to associate any Duncalf family with Little Budworth apart from three census returns and five burials between 1810 and 1848. A Mary Duncalf was living in an almshouse in 1851 and 1861 and was in receipt of charity. I ordered up the Overseers Accounts and opened a page in the middle where I immediately found several Duncalf entries. Proceeding backwards I eventually found the first reference to Duncalf on the 25th April 1768 "To Expences getting Duncalfe Certificate" one shilling. The next Duncalf entry, for the 19th October 1768 read "For a Certificate for Duncalfe which he has not yet had" two shillings. To cut a

long story very short, Joseph Duncalf married Ellen Mear at Warrington St Elphin on 1st June 1762. Their first child, Matthew, was baptised at Great Sankey, near Warrington, on 17th April 1763. Joseph next appeared in the parish of Weaverham, Cheshire, where a further seven children were baptised between 1768 and 1784. Ellen died in 1786 and Joseph married Mary Whitby in 1787 at Weaverham. Mary gave birth to triplets in 1788, all of whom survived, and a fourth daughter in 1791.

It is clear that Joseph, on arriving in Weaverham sometime between 1763 and 1768, was required to produce a Settlement Certificate. He may have been examined at Weaverham to ascertain where his legal settlement was, but unfortunately no examination survives. His settlement being at Little Budworth, a certificate was applied for and presumably handed over in 1768. Many Settlement Certificates were dated from after the arrival of the potential pauper in a parish where he didn't have a legal settlement. Joseph received relief whilst living at Weaverham, from the parish of Little Budworth, until his death in 1809. His burial and his wake were paid for (see Fig 1. below) at a cost of £1 14s 5½d.

The entries in the Overseers Accounts paying for rent, coal, flour, medical bills, clothing etc. continue to the end of the book in September 1830, and I have 12 typed up pages of all the Duncalf entries covering three generations of the same family.

Poor Law sources can be used for several purposes. Relationships between people and places and between family members can be proved; putative fathers of bastard children can be found; family histories can be embellished with information gleaned from settlement examinations and other Poor Law records, and they will often give clues that can be followed up in other areas of research. It is not my intention here to go into great detail about the various records. Information about the Poor Law and the records may be found in other places. What I would like to do is to give some examples from the sources themselves. Delving into Poor Law records is a little like putting your hand into a bran tub. You never know what you will pull out. Little gems of information may be found, such as the illustrated bill from the public house where the overseer spent the night when he took a pauper to the Quarter Sessions; a list of children's births accompanying a set of removal documents; a doctor's certificate explaining why someone should not be removed.

Most of the examples that follow are from Lincolnshire, and one or two from Cheshire. All are records that I have found myself or to which I hold joint copyright as compiler where they have been published. All the featured surnames are currently being researched by members of the Guild. As poor law records differ widely between documents, parishes and counties, none should be taken as a standard example of a particular

Relieved Tox Duncalfe with	0	3	0
Tox Duncalfe Buried at Little Budworth	1	0	0
To Church Fees	0	3	4
To Bread and Buns and Ale	0	11	2½
Relieved Widow Duncalfe	0	5	0
	0	10	6

Fig 1. Cheshire RO, P36/18/11
Little Budworth Township Overseers Accounts, 1809

source, but they will give a flavour of what could be found. References are given; Lincolnshire Archives has been abbreviated to "LA".

Stamford (Lincolnshire) Poor Law Union: Minute Book of the Board of Guardians [LA ref: PL15/102/2 page 259]

13 May 1840. The relieving officer reported that Ann MESSENGER travelling through the town with 6 children had applied for relief in consequence of Eliza Messenger her daughter, aged about 13, having met with an accident which would detain her in the workhouse for about a fortnight. But the clerk having reported that he had written to her friends at Thistleton, the case was directed to stand over till an answer was obtained.

Holbeach (Lincolnshire) Poor Law Union: Minute Book of the Board of Guardians [LA ref: PL8/102/32 page 248]

6 September 1900. re Rose H. CHILVERS aged 10 years. M^{rs} Joseph BRAMBLE of Holbeach Hurn made application for this child to be boarded out with her. It was decided to allow her to go for a month on trial then if satisfactory agreement to be signed.

Bastardy Certificate: Cheshire Quarter Sessions [Cheshire RO Ref: QJF 173/1/80]

4 March 1744/5. Thomas SWAN of Etchells in the parish of Northen husbandman being charged to be the father of a male bastard child born on the body of Ellen ADSHEAD of the same place singlewoman on the 3rd day of January last past has given security to indemnify the township of Etchells from all costs.

Removal Order [LA Ref: Navenby Parish 13/3/2/7]

Elizabeth the wife of George HEMP-SALL and her six Children John aged 12 years or thereabouts Ann aged 10 years or thereabouts Charlotte aged 8 years or thereabouts Mary aged 5 years or thereabouts Lucy aged 2 years or thereabouts and George aged twenty weeks or thereabouts removed from Newark upon Trent in the county of Nottingham to Navenby. Order dated 2 July 1812

[On reverse] George HEMPSHALL's Warrant of Removal

Doctor's Bill about	4s
Funeral	<u>1 5</u>
	1 9
Relief &c	<u>13 6</u>
	2 2 6

Settlement Examination [LA Ref: Bourne Parish 13/12/26]

Examination of Lawrence ROBINSON of the parish of Bourn Horsebreaker 12 March 1808he is twenty eight Years of Age or thereabouts, and was born in the Parish of Manfield in the North Riding of the County of York as he hath heard and believes; of Parents legally settled there. That he was hired by Ralph SEDGWICK of Hutton Henry in the Bishoprick of Durham Farmer for the Term of one year, That he served him the whole of the said Term and received a full years wages. And left him about twelve years since. That he hath since lived in various Places by weekly hirings. That on the 31st day of August last he married his present wife Ann (then Ann WILLOUGHBY) at the parish Church of Bourn aforesaid who is now pregnant and has done no Act whatever whereby to gain a Settlement except as aforesaid.

Lawrence Robinson (signed)

Lindsey (Lincolnshire) Quarter Sessions [LA Ref: LQS A/1/377/103]

Vagrancy Pass and Examination dated 30 April 1811. Samuel BOLSTERIDGE and Ann his wife lately committed to the House of Correction at Kirton for Vagrancy, to be kept in the said House of Correction for two days then removed to Bedworth in the County of Warwick. He is the son of Samuel Bolsteridge Tinker deceased whose settlement as he hath been informed and believes was at Bedworth in the County of Warwick and that he hath not done any [act] to gain a settlement in his own right. Samuel X Bolsteridge.

Lincoln, Rutland & Stamford Mercury 2 July 1847

Report from the Stamford Petty Sessions held 26 June Thos. TEBBUTT, of Upton, farmer, was adjudged to be the putative father of Mary Ann HARRISON's illegitimate child, and ordered to pay 2s weekly towards its support, and also the costs of the order.

Settlement Certificate [LA Ref: Sleaford Parish 13/2/112]

John VOSS & Sarah his wife and his family legally settled in the parish of Shelford in the county of Nottingham. Certificate addressed to the parish of Sleaford dated 5 October 1751

Bastardy Recognizance etc. [LA Ref: as shown below]

Bastardy Recognizance dated 13 April 1779. Mother: Elizabeth CATER of East Barkwith. Putative father: James CRIDLAND of Sturton Yeoman. Male child born at East Barkwith. [LQS A/1/205/Spilsby/2A]. See also note concerning the whereabouts of James CREDLAND. [LQS A/1/206/Louth/37]

Lindsey Quarter Sessions [LA Ref: LQS A/1/662/232]

Vagrancy Conviction dated 7 July 1847. William NEEDLER convicted of being an idle and disorderly person for that he being a person able to work and thereby to maintain himself and his family did on or about 16th June last at South Elkington wilfully neglect so to do whereby his four children whom he was legally bound to maintain did then and there become actually chargeable to the parish of South Elkington.

Letter Book of the Clerk to the Guardians of Boston Union [LA Ref: PL1/118/1 page 5]

To: C. F.....Esq. Clerk to the Guardians Horncastle 30 November 1887
Mary Jane CAMMACK & 4 children

Dear Sir – The Guardians having been informed by their relieving officer that the above Pauper has had an illegitimate child, they at their meeting on Saturday last discontinued the relief advanced on your behalf & you will oblige by forwarding an order for the admission of the mother & children to your Union Workhouse.

Yours truly

Hy Bates

Cheshire Quarter Sessions [Cheshire RO ref: QJF 170/1/55&56]

Vagrancy Examination dated 4 March 1741/2. Mary DUNCALF. She is the wife of William Duncalf of the parish of Saint James's in Taunton Dane in the county of Summerset clark and that her said husband hath been the curate of Saint James's church in Taunton Dane aforesaid for the space of eight or nine years last past and further she saith not. Mary X Duncalf. Vagrancy Pass dated 4 March 1741/2. Mary Duncalf wife of William Duncalf (clark) of the parish of St James in Taunton Dane apprehended in the town of Stockport as a vagabond, to be conveyed to the House of Correction at Middlewich then to the parish of St James Taunton Dane.

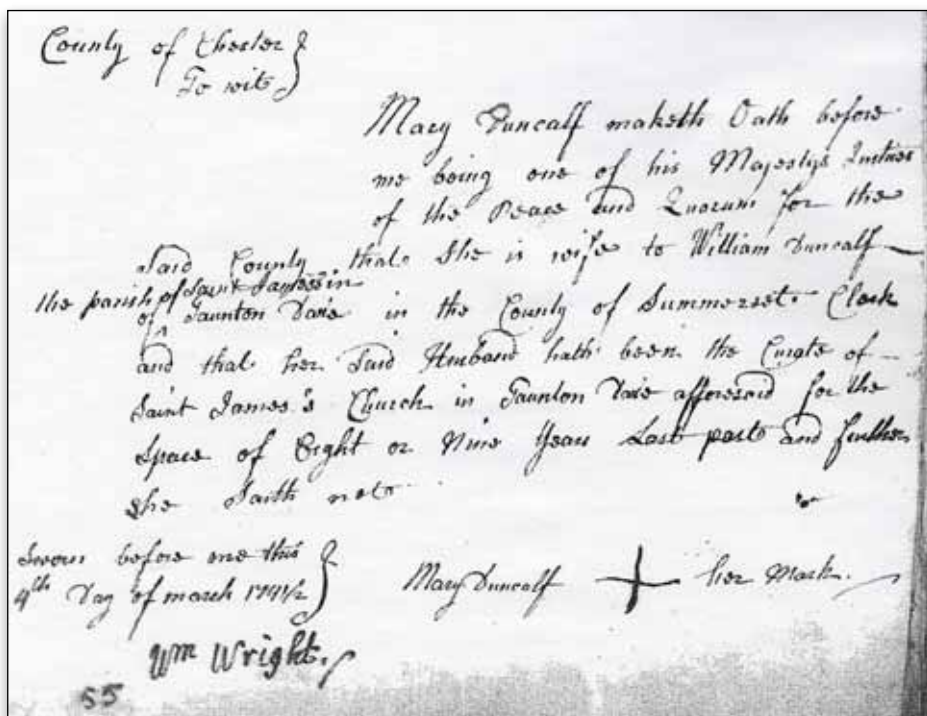


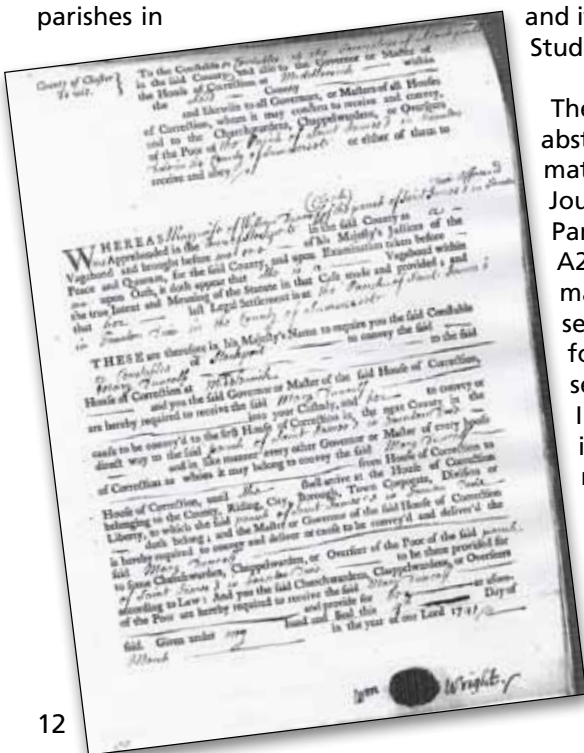
Fig. 2 Vagrancy Examination - Cheshire RO, QJF 170/1/55
Fig. 3 (Below) Vagrancy Pass - Cheshire RO, QJF 170/1/56

So that is where William disappeared to! Educated at Congleton and Cambridge, William married Mary Aire at Acton by Nantwich, Cheshire, in 1720. Ordained a deacon in March 1719/20, Curate of Sandbach, Cheshire in 1722, and curate of Tamworth Staffordshire in 1724, he died at Taunton in 1743.

How to find the Records

The survival rate of parish and township poor law documents is patchy, to say the least. The 5000+ Settlement Examinations deposited at Lincolnshire Archives come from less than a third of the 650 plus parishes in

the county; one parish has more than 300 examinations, other parishes have only one. By far the best way to find out whether poor law documents survive for a particular parish is to contact the County Record Office who should also be able to tell you whether existing poor law material has been, or is being, indexed, and by whom. Many indexes now exist to poor law records both from the Parish Chest and from Quarter Sessions records, and an index is the best way to approach these records which may have become very fragile. Poor law documents also turn up in repositories other than the County Record Offices and it is worth scouting around Local Studies Libraries and local museums.



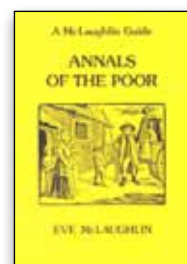
Suggested reading:

Poor Law Documents sometimes require interpretation, and there are several publications that will aid the researcher to understand what has been found. The following list is from my own collection.



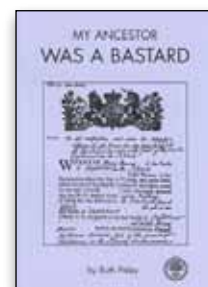
The Handy Book of Parish Law
by William Andrews Holdsworth
Edited by Beryl Hurley,
ISBN 1-898714-13-14
(Wiltshire FHS)

Poor Law Union Records, 4 volumes
by various authors
(FFHS and Family History Partnership)



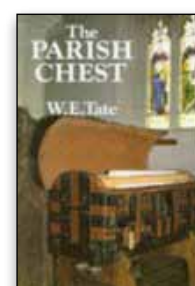
Annals of the Poor, The Poor are always with us & Illegitimacy,
by Eve McLaughlin

My Ancestor was a Bastard
by Ruth Paley (SOG),



An Introduction to Poor Law Documents before 1834
by Anne Cole
(FFHS 2nd Ed),

The Parish Chest
by W. E. Tate
(Phillimore & Co. Ltd.),



There are websites offering abstracts or indexes to poor law material including "Yesterdays Journey" (Derbyshire), the Online Parish Clerk (OPC) websites, and A2A which has Quarter Sessions material for some counties. Also, search the LDS Library Catalogue for filmed poor law and quarter sessions records. Use the Strays Indexes kept by the local Family History Societies and don't neglect the Genuki sites for each county. There is a large amount of information on settlement and the poor law on the Lincolnshire Genuki site, for example, including some free transcriptions.

2011 Guild AGM & Conference

Daresbury Park, Warrington 15-17 April 2011

The Guild's 32nd Annual AGM & Conference is to be held at the DeVere Hotel, Daresbury Park, Warrington, WA4 4BB and is being organised by myself (pictured opposite) with the assistance of the Seminar Sub-committee.

The conference is titled "Northern Lights" and a summary of the details

on the venue and programme can be found in the flyer/booking form accompanying this Journal.

Additional information can be found on the Guild's website at www.one-name.org/conference.html.

I look forward to seeing you there. ■



Gordon Adshead

Free Rootsmap Offer

The Guild are pleased to announce that Rootsmap have kindly offered to provide any Guild member with a free surname distribution map of their choice for either Great Britain or Ireland.

Members may request a map for any surname (whether registered with the Guild or not), though the offer is for one distinct name only.

To claim your free map Guild members should e-mail Rootsmap at info@rootsmap.co.uk with their requested surname, their Guild membership number and clearly stating whether they wish to receive a map of Great Britain or Ireland.

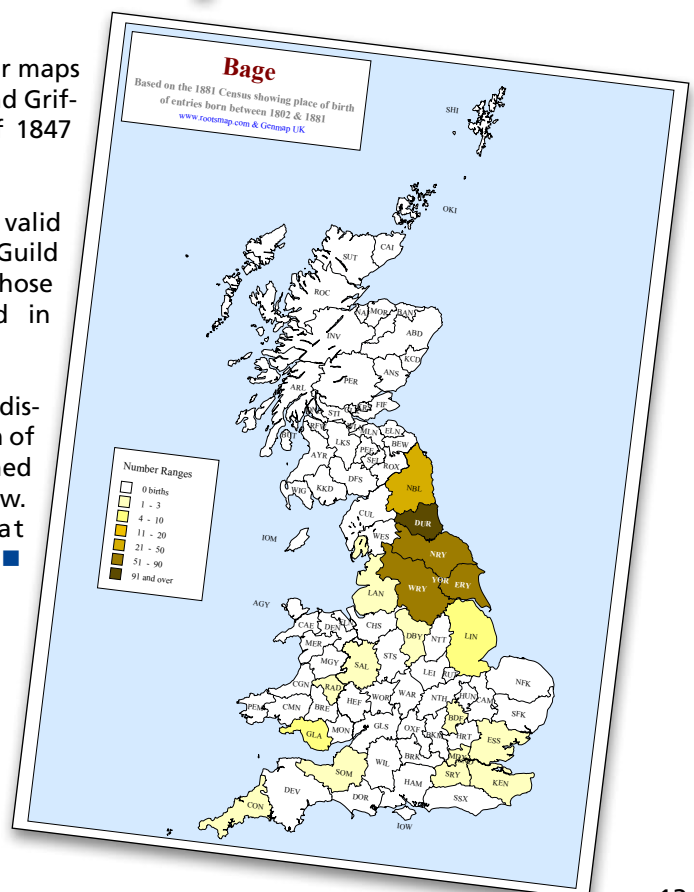
Rootsmap will provide the map as a PDF document by return via the e-mail.

Maps are based on "births" with the source of the information being from

the 1881 census for maps of Great Britain and Griffiths Valuation Of 1847 - 1864 for Ireland.

The offer is valid for all current Guild members and those joining the Guild in the future.

Further surname distribution maps can of course be obtained directly from www.rootsmap.com at the regular price. ■



Understanding The Royal Name Plantagenet.

How DNA helps

By **Dr John S Plant**

The name Plantagenet was originally spelt Plante Genest or Plantegenest and later Plauntegenet or Plantaginet. It originated as a nickname for Count Geoffrey of Anjou, father of King Henry II who ascended the English throne in 1154. This name has traditionally been taken to mean a 'sprig of broom', which is an instance of a 'hairy shoot'. It seems that there was an earlier tradition for such symbolism.

Old Aquitanian Gods and Goddesses had the names of plants and animals. This predated the name Plantapilosa of a famous ninth-century Aquitanian duke. Early medieval beliefs were beginning to develop into scholastic writings about man's vegetable soul with its powers of nutrition, growth and generation when the noble name Plantapilosa led on to the names Plante Genest and de la Planta in neighbouring Anjou. Plantapilosa means 'hairy shoot', which seemingly symbolised robust growth and regeneration.

The traditional explanation, dating back to 1605, for the Plantagenet name is that Geoffrey Plante Genest

wore a sprig of broom (the planta genista) in his bonnet. However, this tradition was broken in the second half of the twentieth century by a claim in the Encyclopedia Britannica that the Plantagenet name 'more likely' arose because Geoffrey supposedly planted broom to improve his hunting covers.

Deviation from the pre-revision meanings of Plantagenet can be laid mostly at the door of late twentieth-century Surname Dictionaries and their partially-evidenced account of the Plant surname.

Ernest Weekly's early twentieth-century book on Surnames had proposed the meaning 'sprig' or 'young offspring' for Plant. In the Oxford English Dictionary, plant is listed with the archaic meanings 'shoot', 'sprig', 'scion' or 'young person' – the words sprig and scion have human 'offshoot' as well as vegetable meanings. There are other surnames with a similar meaning: Boyce, Boyes, Child, Childers, Children, Jeune, Jevons, Soanes, Son, Vaughan, Young, Younger and Youngson. In Welsh, plant literally means 'children'.

However, in the mid twentieth-century, this interpretation of Plant was ignored by Surname Dictionaries and revised to mean a 'gardener' or 'planter of various plants'. The 1950 edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica had mentioned only the traditional 'sprig wearing' story for Plantagenet; but then the 'broom planter' story was added as a 'more likely explanation' by the time of the 1974 edition.

The Surname Dictionaries justify their explanation by pointing to the thirteenth century, English names Plantebene and Planterose. However, the full set of such names comprises: Plauntegenet; Plantebene; Plantefolie; Plantefene; and Planterose. These do not all construe 'gardener'. Instead, they can all be related to the medieval

concept of 'generation' which, in medieval belief, was a power of man's vegetable soul. This would then categorise these names as 'names of philandering', of which there are various other examples. Not to mince words, an archaic meaning of the verb to plant and the modern meaning of the Welsh verb planta is 'to procreate'.

The documentary evidence for the Plantagenets and Welsh Law indicates that there were those who practised polygyny – that is philandering with many women. For the sake of the dignity of the Plantagenets however, it can be added that there were also semantic extensions of the generating sense of plant to such meanings as 'establishing' or 'founding'. Salacious sense to the vegetable soul, symbolised by the 'sprig of broom', helps to explain the long delay before Plantagenet appears as an official royal surname. There is no contemporary evidence that Geoffrey Plante Genest's royal descendants used Plantagenet as an hereditary surname before the mid fifteenth century. Eventually, it seems, the nickname Plantagenet attained sufficient dignity to become accepted as a royal surname; and, indeed, in this spirit, the Angevin count is now most remembered for founding a legitimate royal dynasty and establishing the Angevin Empire.

The revision, in the second half of the twentieth century, of the meaning of Plantagenet, at least diverts from any possible embarrassment that might be caused by a 'hairy shoot' symbolism for the Plantagenet name. Rather than supporting this revision however, recent DNA results endorse the traditional story for Plantagenet which is consistent with a 'sprig' symbolism for generating a fresh generation.

A clue to the contemporary meaning of plant, occurring in Plantagenet-like names, relates to how best to explain



the large population of the surname Plant. This surname was believed to have had very many separate origins. This offered sustenance to the twentieth-century revision of the Plant and Plantagenet names. These names were claimed to have meanings 'gardener/planter' instead of 'sprig'; and, it was believed that the large population of Plants arose because they descended from very many unrelated gardeners, albeit that the documentary evidence gives various other occupations. Instead, the DNA evidence indicates that the Plants mostly belong to an abnormally large single family. It can now be said with some conviction that there is an alternative explanation for the large population of the Plant surname and this alternative does not endorse the mid twentieth-century revision.

Computer simulations indicate that monogamous men, remaining faithful to their wives, will produce typically around 100 offspring from each medieval male ancestor after 20 generations. Sometimes, more offspring will result by monogamy for a 'single-ancestor' surname; but, according to the simulations, not nearly enough to explain the large population of the main Plant family. By impregnating many women (i.e. polygyny), a single ancestor can get a surname off to a much faster start and apply a large multiplier to the whole of the subsequent population of his family. This would be augmented still further if philandering were practised throughout a few generations.

The DNA evidence makes a 'many children' hypothesis viable for Plant though the parentage of these children is unknown. The sense 'children' of plant is largely self-sufficient, not only linguistically, but also for explaining the large fraction matching for the populous Plant surname. Plant is frequent amongst the million or more surnames in England and Wales, being the 617th most common.

A few additional remarks can now be ventured about how a surname such as Plant might have arisen. Patronymic surnames usually give the forefather's forename explicitly though some surnames, such as Son, might be classified as implicit patronymics. Omitting the father's forename might have been held to be adequate if, for example, the father was known by



Henry II disputing with his archbishop. Like his father, Henry was an open violator of the marriage bond.

rumour. For example, there could have been notoriously many children and keeping their paternity clandestine might have been encouraged to avoid any implied challenge to the father's more legitimate heirs.

It would be useful to have a Y-DNA signature for the Plantagenets which could then be compared with those of their possible male-line living descendants. However, there is as yet no 'Plantagenet' Y-signature in the public domain to enable any such comparison. My initial hope was that some consistent evidence would emerge from amongst those who have variously been offered as possible male-line descendants from the Plantagenets. That might allow a hypothesis to be formed whereby some set of matching Y-signatures might be considered to represent a descent from the medieval Plantagenets. However, DNA tests have so far only uncovered various mismatching Y-signatures.

It has often been held that the illegitimate male-line descent from the royal 'Plantagenet' family is to be found amongst bearers of the surnames Somerset (Beaufort relatives), Cornwall, and Warren. In so far as DNA evidence is yet available, it has been found that there is no known Y-DNA signature shared by the surnames Cornwall and Warren. For the surname Warren, there are already

several DNA results; but, so far, they do not indicate that there is an abnormally large family with a particular modal signature. At least so far, the surname Warren does not reveal any one Y-DNA signature as an obvious contender for a Y-signature from the 'Plantagenets'.

There are instances of the surname Plantagenet itself, particularly in France, though these have typically been held to be 'pretenders', unrelated to the royal 'Plantagenet family'. As yet, no Y-DNA result is available for the modern bearers of the Plantagenet surname. Perhaps the best hope for obtaining a Y-signature for the royal 'Plantagenet family' would be to seek that of the Duke of Beaufort and his male-line relatives. Even for this however, the sceptics question whether that would be a true signature of the royal 'Plantagenet family' since even that reputed male-line descends through two illegitimacies. I have written to the Duke of Beaufort about the prospects for obtaining such a signature 'for the Plantagenets' but I have received no reply.

Further relevant evidence may be forthcoming in due course.

A fuller version of this article is available On the Guild's website at: www.one-name.org/members/DNA/PlantAndPlantagenet.pdf ■



Will Technology Ever Catch Up With Paper?

By Peter C. Amsden

We are told that the reliability of paper places it above other usable methods of storage. If you use a computer you will be familiar with digital storage, its great advantages, and its equally great drawbacks. Computers crash, paper remains in the filing cabinet. The most ardent advocate for digital storage has to admit, when pressed, that there are no guarantees that your data will be there next year, let alone in fifty years time. Paper, on the other hand, can survive for a thousand years. We know because we have examples. Until the latter part of the 20th century this remained the primary medium upon which we wrote and printed our records, but when the computer was developed it was not long before we were entrusting our data to floppy discs and hard drives.

The Rise Of Digital Media

The problem was that every manufacturer had their own ideas on disc size, format and so on. We went through 8" discs, 5.5" discs, and an entire plethora of smaller varieties. All of these early discs were based on magnetic material, and frequently their capacity was tiny compared to those used today. We had great faith that this new wonderful technology would not fail us. Once our vital data was on one of these discs it would be there forever. Few of us realised that the technology was evolving so rapidly that much of what we had faith in would soon be redundant and out of date. Before long it would even be difficult to find a computer that could access the data.

As so often happens in this world, new ideas are being developed for one purpose that will end up being used for another. A typical example must be the CD. Although initially aimed at the music industry, the fact that it was a digital medium meant that it soon found its way into the computer market. They were advertised as plastic

miracles that would last forever, no matter how badly they were treated. In computer use they would hold far more data than we could comprehend. There was enough space to store photographs by the cartload, and seemingly infinite amounts of text and figures. But what most of us did not know was that the CD on sale in the music stores was a quite different creature to the CD that we were using to write our valuable data onto. Music CD's rely on a market that sells tens of thousands of copies. Because of this it is commercially viable to create a master disc from which copies are pressed. Not unlike the early gramophone records. Thus the data impressed on the disc was of a mechanical nature. It was tough and could, to some extent, be relied upon even when the dog had run around with it.

The disc that we had purchased from the local store on which to record our own data was of a very different nature. Instead of the data being impressed onto the disc it was no more than a change made to a microscopically thin layer of dye sandwiched between two sheets of plastic. The change was created by a laser beam writing a series of digital signals that altered the dyestuff in such a way that the signals could later be read back. It was a brilliant idea, but the flaw in the system is that a layer of dye is being changed by the light of a laser beam, and if the disc holding the data is left in the sun, or other light source for some time the data can be lost. This happens because the dye is unstable and any light source will change the data. If the change is too great then the data will vanish and a disc will no longer be readable. This is the problem with unstable materials. Even if you do nothing and try to protect them, they will eventually undergo changes, some fast, some very slow. But the time will come when they fail, and a failed CD can rarely be salvaged.

Rather ignoring these possibilities, and to make the product more attractive, manufacturers managed to cram more and more data onto these discs. The CD became the DVD and now the DVD is giving way to Blu-Ray. They have achieved this transformation by essentially reducing the diameter of the laser beam, enabling the lines of data to be much nearer together. The Blu-Ray system uses a violet light which is even narrower. Nevertheless, whatever they call this technology, it is still dependent on an essentially unstable dye. It is estimated that the maximum lifetime to be expected from these discs is around thirty years in ideal storage. Maybe a little more, maybe a lot less.

If we are going to keep our data on this type of media, then, to be sure that it is safe, we will need to migrate it to new discs or new technology every few years. If the data is important, then we ignore this at our peril.

So, if this dye based CD - DVD - Blu-Ray system is not really that reliable over a very long period, then how about the original magnetic storage to be found on hard drives, either internally or externally, and old floppy discs?

Think about magnetism, what is it? Simply put a tape or disc carrying digital data is no more than a line of metal particles that have been magnetised to lie in this direction or that. One direction is a 0 the other is a 1. Sounds simple enough, but what if there is some minor corruption in the data chain?

For example, the binary code for DATA is:

01000100010000010101010001000001
= DATA

But with one small glitch (can you find it?) it ends up as:

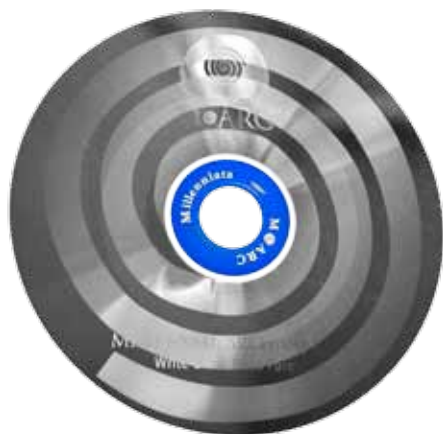
01000100010000001101010001000001
= D@ÔA

That is not going to be a great deal of use. Normally digital code on tape or hard drives is very reliable, but like dye stuff, it is unstable and can't last forever. It turns out that the average life expectancy for magnetic material to maintain its integrity is around 25 years in domestic archives, and if it ever comes into close proximity to high voltage cables or another magnet then it could just vanish. The simple glitch shown above might happen just because atoms in magnetic material are always heading toward entropy, a state where they lose all of their energy.

So, even with magnetic storage we are still left with having to migrate, or copy, everything on a fairly regular basis. This is time consuming and costly, and in a domestic environment, not the kind of thing that we can expect our heirs to keep going. In the outside world of professional archives the problem is almost insurmountable. It was recently estimated that to copy all of the audio recordings held by the Library of Congress in the USA would take 30 years! And that would only be scratching the surface.

Is there an answer?

Archivists have long held a dream for something that emulates paper. Something that is so stable that you can put it in a decent vault and still expect to find it intact in five hundred or a thousand years time. It seems as though we may have found it. A company in Utah has developed the Millenniata disc. It looks like a DVD, but it ends there. These are made using a totally unique fabrication. Unlike all of the other optical disc media onto which you can record, the Millenniata disc contains no organic dyes and the two halves are now virtually welded together because they will make molecular bonds with



each other. In fact, if you try to prise one apart it will simply break off in small pieces. The actual layer that will carry the data is composed of minerals based on carbon, silica dioxide and an oxidation resistant metal alloy that is similar in concept to stainless steel. By doing that they have removed the common failure of delamination, and with the use of completely inorganic materials for the dye layer, they have designed out the possible failure caused by exposure to UV and visible light.

As a test for the integrity of this new media it was submitted to the Naval Air Warfare Centre Weapons Division in China Lake, California, USA. There it was subjected to just about the worst anyone could throw at it. 29 of the Millenniata discs along with 190 assorted discs from most of the better brands of DVDs were subjected to high humidity, high temperature (85°C plus) and intense UV radiation for prolonged periods. None of the Millenniata discs failed, all of the others did. The Millenniata disc can even be dipped into liquid nitrogen, thawed by putting it into boiling water, and will still read perfectly.

It was concluded that these discs should easily last 1000 years, which is amazing, but the real advantage is that once data is transferred to them, there is time to relax and think about the next move. If someone forgets to transfer the data in thirty or one hundred years it does not matter providing that a DVD player can be found. They are not envisaged as a forever solution, but they will prevent the frantic worry over data integrity until an even better solution is found. Effectively we are now using lasers to write onto stone, which has to beat paper.

Of course the question has to be: How do you write to such a disc? And the answer is, simply by using a very high energy laser that burns into the media layer creating a very similar type of disc to those DVDs created commercially in large numbers. The advantage is that we can burn one disc at a time.

The downside is that whilst the disc can be played in most PC or Mac DVD drives it needs a special drive to create it. This is fractionally larger than a



normal external DVD drive and is connected via a simple USB connection to any computer using already existing software to 'burn' the disc, in exactly the same way as you would burn a DVD. Of course, being very new technology, these drives are currently expensive, around £900 and the blank disks are about £17 each. Also each disc only holds the same amount of data that can be held on a conventional DVD 4.7 GB. That will improve, because there is every indication that the same technology can be applied to discs that will emulate the Blu-Ray ones.

Am I speaking from experience? Yes, I am, because I have been fortunate enough to experiment with one of these drives as an independent who has no financial connections with the company whatsoever. I have been looking at the way in which these drives and discs will function with computers that use software outside the USA. Technically there was really no reason why they would not work, but it had to be tried.

Currently, they are being marketed in the UK by a company that is using the drives as part of a more complex system. However, I am assured that the basic drive will be available in the UK once marketing issues have been finalised. So far there has been very little publicity for this new technology, so you may be reading about it for the first time in this Journal. ■

Peter would be very interested to hear from others interested in this development. You can contact him directly at amsden@one-name.org.



A View From The Bookstall

By
Howard Benbrook

That's All Folks

So. Well. This is it; my last Bookstall article for the Journal. It's difficult to express the feelings this evokes in me. There's a sigh in my heart, but it gives me an opportunity to reflect, to give thanks where it's due, and, of course, to tempt you for just one last time... Yes, it's the great Closing Down Sale!

Writer's Block is Someone Else's Problem...

But, erm, to reflect for a moment... I thought, back in the early days, that it would be a really cool idea if I had the opportunity to promote my wares with a regular piece in the Journal. And, naturally, an excitable queue would automatically form as a consequence of my persuasive text. Of course! Well, having established my place in the Journal, I soon found out what being a 'regular contributor' really meant. It doesn't sound much, writing 1,000 words every quarter, together with some nice illustrations, but it can quickly become a chore, especially when you have pressing domestic tasks around the time of the deadline (and I'm writing this on 2nd September, incidentally – I'm late again! Oops! Sorry, Keith). I began to develop a respect for professionals like Roy Stockdill, who can wordsmith an article in a trice, deliver it on time and still get back before closing time. Me? I seem to spend for ever, re-working my text, and I'm reminded of that quote which I think is attributed to Mark Twain: "I didn't have time to write a short letter, so I wrote a long one instead". Each time I start out not knowing what to say but end up with a body of words that needs major surgery and long hours in the operating theatre...

How It Started

My Guild Bookstall career was launched in my very first Journal article in Vol. 7, Issue 8, October 2001, when I announced the availability of pre-paid vouchers that you could use to access

the forthcoming 1901 census – the very first online census – and, despite reservations from the Committee of the time, the vouchers turned out to be an absolute smash-hit. I still have the spreadsheet I developed to support the sales campaign. By the time they ran out of steam a couple of years later, I had sold over £20,000 worth of those vouchers, I was learning how the Bookstall could make a significant contribution, and the importance of the internet was becoming very obvious to those genealogists who cared to look.

The Ups and Downs

When you run a small retail operation like the Bookstall, successes are important highlights in a story that frequently includes the dreary disappointment of your poor buying decisions. I can't tell you the number of times I've scoured publishers' lists and come up with a title that I thought would make a swift killing. This is the one, this will certainly take off, they'll be crying out for this, I'd say – but then my purchased copies would sit obstinately on the tables, gathering dust and condemning my inadequate judgement.

But, fortunately, there have been more successes than failures, and here I shall raise a very large glass to Steve Archer, who single-handedly presented me with a gift that continues to captivate and delight my customers each time I open the Bookstall. Steve first showed me Surname Atlas at a fair at Maidstone, and asked my opinion of it. I'm fairly sure of my reaction of the time. I think I said something like: "Steve, I'll bite your arm off for this", and when he let me have a Beta version of it, I touted it round the fairs, printing surname distribution maps for customers at £1 a time. But it made sense, once the production version became available, to switch my sales effort to selling the product itself and, by the time of the Guild Conference in April 2003, we were ready. Woosh! All available copies

disappeared in a flash. The following month, we cleared more than £1,000 worth at the SoG May Fair. And so it has continued. If you're looking for something that demonstrates the fascination for surnames, you have no further to look. Surname Atlas is magic. Thank you, Steve.

The Future Is Online. Or Is It?

I'm particularly pleased that, as well as striving to make some small contribution to Guild funds, always my stated aim from the start, I've actually managed to offer a sort of service to Guild members. I know, for instance, that our seminars have an added dimension when attendees can browse the Bookstall, and perhaps buy, during the breaks. The internet is now the preferred channel for buying (and this will be reflected soon on the Guild website), and it's obviously efficient and convenient, but I worry that we're missing something in all this. People tell me that I'm a natural salesman (and so why didn't somebody tell me this, 40 years ago?), but I think that what this really means is that I know my products and I have a good understanding of my customers, so that I can match the one to the other. If the customer has the cash, a sale can be made that benefits both parties. That's all it is, really. But is it really possible to reproduce that sort of personal interaction on a website?

How Will You Fill Your Time?

I have a guilty secret. I've been indulging myself recently. No, no, don't get too excited, it's not a case of late-onset hedonism, but the refreshing space left by a diminishing Bookstall business. Diminishing, I may say, through my own efforts, but that's something that I'll come back to. No, I mean that I've been helping out with the indexing effort for the new FamilySearch website and I'm having lots of secret fun.

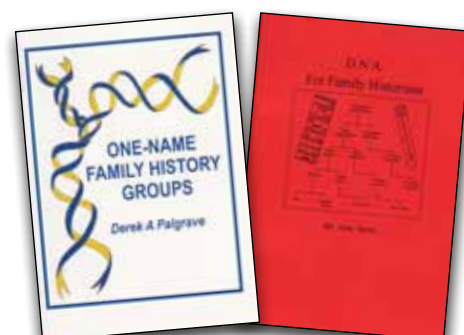
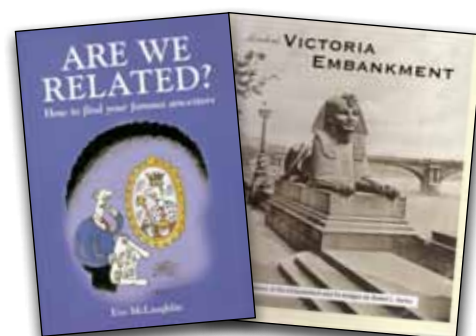
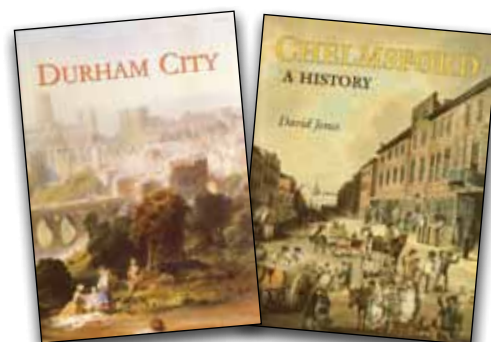
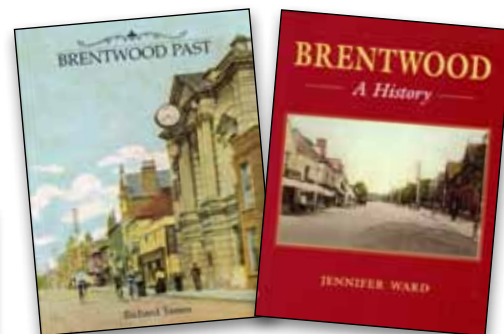


I've been fairly insistent in past articles of the way that commercial interests have taken over large portions of the family history world. It seems possible that our pursuit will be dominated by those few data suppliers who've secured sufficient investment to be able to offer us something substantial. You may think that this is the only way of the future. But the LDS Church has over 2 million rolls of film tucked away in their mountain vault and, once transcribed, this is likely to dwarf the efforts of the commercial suppliers. If you've not already heard, that project has already begun.

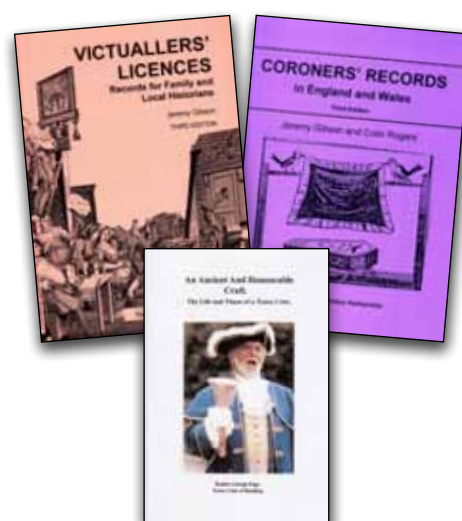
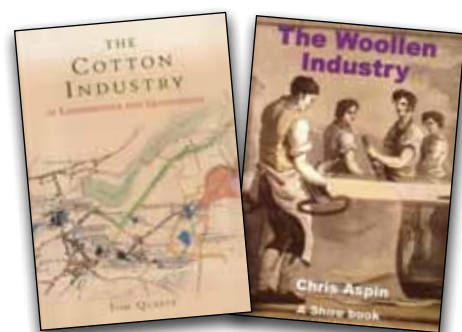
The transcription of records may be entirely down to volunteer labour but the figures are awesome. Something like a million records have already been transcribed (and can therefore be indexed) in 2010. It's quite possible that this figure will double before the end of the year. I recommend that you keep an eye open, and at the very least bookmark <http://beta.familysearch.org/>. There are many records that were never available online before, but the project is about more than just indexed records; it's still early days, but there are support forums and an emerging wiki that will provide family historians with tons of information that will support them as they wander in unfamiliar areas. I know, for instance, that there were several BENBROOK migrations to the US and this means lots of American research. What do I know about the USA? Don't ask. I've been there lots of times, but that doesn't mean I know much. I shall need help.

Roll Up! Roll Up!

This is your final chance to take advantage of my Closing Down Sale! Not being one inclined to hold back, I've included almost EVERYTHING! And that means I've slashed prices so that almost everything is half the marked price! Take a look. Stock may be getting low, but there are still some bargains here. And, as I said last time, I can only sell what I have left, so the swifter you act, the better your chance of getting a bargain. If you need more background information about the product, just drop me a line at: bookstall@one-name.org.



Title	Cover Price	Sale Price
One Name Family History Groups	Derek Palgrave	£1.25
Surnames of Devon	David Postles	£10.00
Surnames of Oxfordshire	David Postles	£10.00
Surnames & Genealogy - A New Approach	George Redmonds	£5.00
Yorkshire Surnames - Bradford	George Redmonds	£1.35
Yorkshire Surnames - Halifax	George Redmonds	£1.80
Yorkshire Surnames - Huddersfield	George Redmonds	£1.35
An Ancient & Honourable Craft	George Fage	£1.80
General Family History Books		
Are We Related?	Eve McLaughlin	£4.00
Coroners' Records in England & Wales	Jeremy Gibson	£1.75
Coroners' Records in England & Wales (Third Edition)	Jeremy Gibson	£2.25
Fire Insurance Records	David Hawkings	£12.50
Local Census Listings, 1522-1930 (3rd Edition)	Jeremy Gibson	£1.75
Marriage Indexes for Family Historians	Jeremy Gibson	£1.75
My Roots - Tracing Your Belfast Ancestors	Ulster Historical Foundation	£1.00
PLU Records, Vol. 3; SW England & Wales	Jeremy Gibson	£2.25
PLU Records, Vol. 4 Gazetteer of England & Wales	Jeremy Gibson	£2.25
Suburban London Before 1837 (Map)	Cliff Webb	£0.30
Tracing Your Family Tree	John Titford	£2.50
Tracing Your First World War Ancestors	Simon Fowler	£5.50
Tracing Your Second World War Ancestors	Simon Fowler	£5.00
Victualler's Licences (Third Edition)	Jeremy Gibson	£2.50
'Places & History'		
Brentwood - A History	Jennifer Ward	£8.00
Brentwood Past	Richard Tames	£8.00
Chelmsford - A History	David Jones	£8.00
Clapham Past	Gillian Clegg	£7.50
The Cotton Industry in Longendale and Glossopdale	Tom Quayle	£7.00
Durham City	Keith Proud	£8.00
London's Victoria Embankment	Robert J Harley	£8.25
Shire Publications		
British Campaign Medals, 1914-2005	Peter Duckers	£3.00
Discovering Your Family Tree	Iredale / Barrett	£3.50
The Victorian Domestic Servant	Trevor May	£2.50
The Victorian Ironmonger	Cecil A Meadows	£2.50
The Victorian Schoolroom	Trevor May	£2.50
The Victorian Soldier	David Nalson	£2.50
Thatch & Thatching	Jacqueline Fearn	£2.50
The Woollen Industry	Chris Aspin	£2.50
Technology Books		
DNA for Family Historians	Alan Savin	£2.00
Software & Data CDs		
St Botolphs Settlement Examinations	WSFHS Publications	£3.75
Index to Chester Marriage Licences, 1750-1779	Bertram Merrell	£5.00
Find your way round Mid-Georgian London (1746)	MOTCO	£10.50
Your Maps Online 3	Your Old Books & Maps	£10.00
1851 Dublin City Census	Eneclann	£15.00
(Please remember to add postage and packing when ordering - see the website for details)		



Can I Ever Thank You Enough?

And my last Bookstall article could not be complete without full recognition of the contribution of all those willing volunteers who've helped me through the years. At the last Conference, the Guild honoured me with an award: Master Craftsman of the Guild (MCG). I'm still not sure whether it was entirely justified (especially given the state of my one-name study!) but, if it is, then it's because of the selfless and enthusiastic efforts of all my volunteers. You know who you are – for me, you're all MCGs! Thank you, thank you, every single one of you... ■



New Year Resolutions For (or, confessions of) a One-Namer **UPDATE**

By Ken Toll

Every New Year starts with good intentions...
...and 2010 is no exception!

So started my article in the January Journal – and as with most plans, it did not survive first contact with reality. It's now six months on, and time to reflect on progress...

1. I really must back up my data – straight away, and regularly thereafter. - Three monthly is hardly what I intended as "regular", but it's a start. I've also purchased a small 'fireproof' safe and a pocket sized hard disk. It's not perfect, but it's a start. However, I've STILL yet to send updated DVDs to my off-site storage locations in USA and Australia. I'm also now planning to upload some of my files to my website.

2. I really must sort out my files on the PC. - My main One-Name Study (ONS) folders have now been checked and de-cluttered, but the balance is an ongoing chore. Whenever I open an existing folder I now check its contents and manage/move files as necessary. However, with 1,495 subfolders and over 14,500 files in my ONS folder, it's not going to get completed any time soon.

In case the technique is useful to others – each major ONS data folder has a sub-folder named 'Archive'. This is where I put the superseded versions of files that I may have to go back to (I suspect I'm a bit paranoid, and delete virtually nothing).

3. I really must update my Guild profile. - Failed! Whilst it's got me far more contacts than the Register alone ever did, I just haven't had time. Since writing the original article, Paul Millington has added new features, which were just what I wanted. Now I just need to find another couple of hours a day...

4. I really must complete the digitisation of my Study. - Again, lack of time has delayed this activity. Perhaps I'll make some progress before next year's resolutions.

5. I really must re-enter the (at least) 37 Family Trees into a proper FH program. - I'm delighted to report some progress. My own family has now been done (the Bedfordshire TOLLs/TOLEs, one of the largest Trees) and has also mopped up a few of the smaller Trees. The largest Cornwall TOLL Tree is complete, and the largest Devon TOLL Tree is in progress.

I finally settled on Family Historian Version 4 as my program of choice, although the others are there in case I change my mind...

Re-entering the data has involved validation of earlier assumptions and cross checking a lot of information from multiple sources, plus entering dozens of manuscript updates that were missing from the old computer based trees.

6. When gathering new data, I really must record the sources and context. - This now appears not to be a problem any more (famous last words), so is no longer on my 'to do' list.

7. I really must review and update my research plan. - Failed (so far). It'll get updated when I get some time to do some actual RESEARCH.

8. I really must create a LIST OF CONTACTS. - Still on the "To Do" list. Maybe by Xmas?

9. I really must be more systematic about collecting data. - I will be, I promise! But so far this year I've not had time to look at either links on the forum, let alone the existing subscription websites.

10. I really must look at the Guild Wiki more often. - Failed. Not enough hours in the day. You may have noticed this is a recurring theme...

...let's just stay there's a lot of other (good) things distracting me at present.

11. I really must set up a One-Name Society. - Great idea, but no time at present. Perhaps by the end of the year, or maybe it should be a longer term objective?

12. I really MUST get my ONS website up and running. - Ah! At last something I've achieved. My embryonic website is now up and running – www.toll-familyhistory.org

There's much still to do, but at least my own family tree is there. I'm currently negotiating with other families who are suddenly not happy for their ancestor's details to be added. ■





Seminar Report - Computer Seminar

Rosebery School, Epsom, August 7th 2010

By Jackie Depelle & Pam Smith

The reputation of Guild Seminars is such that we were really looking forward to this event held at the Rosebery School in Epsom, Surrey on Saturday 7th August 2010. It was attended by approximately 125 Guild members and 7 non members. Twenty tutors delivered a full and varied programme designed to cater for basic, medium, advanced and specialist entry levels. It was a roaring success and well worth the trip down from north of Watford which in our cases is Pudsey and Harrogate in West and North Yorkshire respectively.

The effortless manner in which the day progressed proved what a lot of hard work had gone into the planning and preparation by Gordon Adshead et al. We echo the gratitude shown on the Guild Forum and say a big thank you to the organisational team for putting on a cracking and relevant event. For those of you who haven't attended a seminar yet, the pre course administration gives valuable and clear information on directions (even the sat nav understood them!), who is attending and what is occurring on the day. The first come first served basis on which the sessions are allocated is fair and posted regularly so the more tardy of us can see what space is available before we commit last minute.

Sessions covered:

- Finding census data
- Web Publishing using TNG
- Holding ONS data in general databases
- Cloud computing and Google Docs
- Excel
- Custodian 2 and 3
- Understanding GEDCOM
- Mapping and On-line Mapping Tools
- Publishing to the Web
- Useful web sites and search engines
- The Master Genealogist (TMG)
- Apple Mac Computers
- Housekeeping and security

- Subscription sites and Guild Facilities
- Pedigree and Family Historian
- Newspaper sites
- Favourite tools, tips and techniques

Delegates could attend any four of these sessions, all of which lasted an hour with a good break in between so that the pulsating brain had time to recover. Most sessions were held in modern computer suites with individual PC's. Mixed use of PowerPoint presentations and live Internet demonstrations made the content easy and enjoyable to follow.

Between us, we attended Excel, Custodian, Cloud Computing, Family Historian and The Master Genealogist which widened our knowledge and appreciation of their practical applications for managing study data. A masterful idea was being given our own memory sticks containing most of the tutor's notes and presentations. This took away the hard work of taking notes which made the day more enjoyable as the focus was entirely on what the tutor had to say.

Some of the sessions had filled up quickly, we are all keen to make fuller use of Excel and Databases (naturally enough) however I think we can speak for many delegates that we were spoilt for choice. We could very easily

revisit the seminar, choose completely different subjects and have an equally fulfilling day.

It's often the peripheral elements that make a seminar a great experience, the food from "St Michael" was delicious, there was plenty of car-parking and toilets. We enjoyed browsing the poster sessions, picking up bargains in the book stall, meeting up with old friends and making new ones, generally networking.

Apart from researching our projects, we are both Family History tutors and Society volunteers. Jackie is Chairman of Yorkshire Group of Family History Societies whilst Pam is teetering on the brink of registering a surname and may well take the leap after discovering more about capturing initial data in Excel. This seminar demonstrated there is so much more to learn in this fascinating interest that we all share and our students will be encouraged even more to join the Guild.

We would urge any of you who have not previously attended to get out from behind your computers to come and join us at future events. It's a safe environment where anyone attending on their own would not feel out of place, a warm welcome is extended to all. ■



Forthcoming Seminars

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.

— — — — —
21st May 2011

Northumberland Mining Seminar

The Guild has chosen Woodhorn as the venue, being the location of the Northumberland Archives. The subject will be 'Mining in the North East' and will cover the coal, lead and iron industries with speakers from the Durham Archives, the Durham Mining Museum and local specialists. The Northumberland coast is a wonderful location and we would recommend you stay over, visit the archives and enjoy the scenery.

To be held at Northumberland Museum, Archives & Country Park, QE II Country Park, Woodhorn, Ashington, Northumberland, NE63 9YF

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13th August 2011

The Art Of ONS Seminar

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

To be held at Col Dane Memorial Hall, Church St, Alwalton PE7 3UU, Near Peterborough

'Born Abroad' Seminar

20th November 2010,
Sevenoaks Community Centre, Cramptons Road,
off Otford Road, Sevenoaks, Kent TN14 5DN

Programme

- 09.30 - 10.00 Registration and Coffee
- 10.00 - 10.15 Welcome to the Seminar
- 10.15 - 11.15 Researching Ancestors in British India 1600 – 1947
Peter Bailey, Chairman, Families in British India Society
- 11.15 - 11.30 Comfort Break
- 11.30 - 12.30 Tracing your Huguenot Ancestors - Michael Gandy FSG
- 12.30 - 13.45 Finger Buffet Lunch
- 13.45 - 14.45 Jewish Genealogy for One-Namers
Jeanette Rosenberg MBA
- 14.45 - 15.15 Tea and Biscuits
- 15.15 - 16.15 Black Ancestry in Britain – Kathy Chater
- 16.15 - 16.45 Questions

The programme today will give new and prospective Guild Members guidance in finding family records of persons that were born in India or families that have Huguenot, Jewish or Black Ancestry.

Many of us have ancestors in India, usually from the military or Government people who ran the country in colonial times. May we suggest that, prior to your attending this seminar, you sort out the details and have a word with Peter Bailey who may be able to expand on their background.



We all know of Michael Gandy and his depth of knowledge in various specialist subjects. How often have we heard someone say 'They were Huguenots, you know'? Now you can find out for sure.

Recent 'Who do you think you are' subjects have been found to have some Jewish ancestry, Jeanette Rosenberg will point us towards the names that just could be of Jewish origin, many having been Anglicised over the years.



Perhaps your One-Name Study has shown up some Black Ancestry, was this from the Caribbean or USA slave trades? Kathy Chater will expand on this subject for us.

Applications are welcome from Guild members, family historians, genealogists and members of the general public having an interest in family members born abroad. The cost of the seminar will be £20 per person including drinks and a light buffet lunch.

Book on-line at www.one-name.org under Events. Postal booking forms may also be obtained from the Guild web-site or by phoning the Guild Help desk Tel: 08000 112181.



Marriage Challenge Update

By Peter Copsey

I am pleased to announce a record number of new Challenges. The popularity of carrying Challenges is heartening and I'm hoping that the addictive nature of Marriage Challenging is not becoming a serious problem. It is good news for all Guild Members who will now have a good opportunity of obtaining a quantity of free marriage certificates. Certificates that can cost £9.25 each given out free - what a bargain.

I wish to thank all those Challengers who have wonderfully volunteered their time to perform these Challenges. Indeed I wish to thank all Challengers both past and present.

Marriage Challenge is rewarding and enjoyable and you will be helping your fellow Guild members with their studies. You could share the task with

a friend or another Guild member. If you think you could become a Challenger, I look forward to hearing from you. Contact me, the Marriage Challenge 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 most 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 depos-

ited Church registers and then send you the full particulars.

FREE



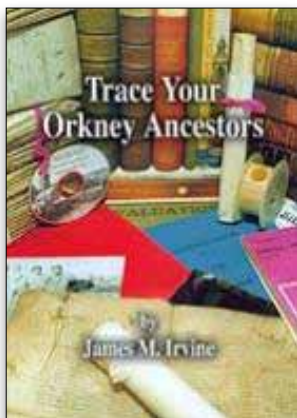
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES

Just send in your list (from the GRO Index or FreeBMD) of the marriages you need from the Registration Districts listed below.

Registration District and Period	Deadline	Challenger	Challenger's e-mail
Steyning (Repeat) 1837 - 1911	16 Oct 2010	Colin Ulph	ulph@one-name.org
Dursley 1837 - 1911	17 Oct 2010	Gerald Cooke	gerald.cooke@one-name.org
Northleach 1837 - 1911	17 Oct 2010	Gerald Cooke	gerald.cooke@one-name.org
Tetbury 1837 - 1911	17 Oct 2010	Gerald Cooke	gerald.cooke@one-name.org
Barnstable 1837 - 1911	23 Oct 2010	Des Gander	gander@one-name.org
Hoo 1837 - 1911	24 Oct 2010	Nick Miskin	miskin@one-name.org
Epping 1837 - 1911	30 Oct 2010	Alan Wellbelove	wellbelove@one-name.org
Daventry 1837 - 1870	31 Oct 2010	David Barrall	barrell@one-name.org
Brackley 1837 - 1911	31 Oct 2010	David Barrall	barrell@one-name.org
Potterspury 1837 - 1911	31 Oct 2010	Tracy Barrall	gayford@one-name.org
Buckingham 1837 - 1911	31 Oct 2010	Tracy Barrall	gayford@one-name.org
Fylde Stage 2 1881 - 1911	8 Nov 2010	Penny Pattinson	eagle@one-name.org
Nottingham 1837 - 1860	30 Nov 2010	Jo Fitz-Henry & Rowan Tanner	fitz-henry@one-name.org
Neath 1837 - 1911	30 Nov 2010	Caryl Gill	pett@one-name.org
Rochford 1837 - 1911	4 Dec 2010	Peter Copsey	copsey@one-name.org

Reviews Reviews Reviews

New genealogy books and CDs



Trace Your Orkney Ancestors
by James M Irvine.
Published by The Orkadian
ISBN 9780954457112, £8.50

Trace your Orkney ancestors was written in 2004 by Captain James Irvine of Surrey, based on his 40 year experience of studying Orcadian ancestry including many trips to both the islands and Edinburgh. The book is in A4 size with 76 pages. Although it contains some chapters on general

Scottish record searching (inevitably starting to become outdated), the most useful if your surname interests include Orkney are those describing the Orkney Archive. This according to Irvine was Scotland's first regional archive. Of particular note is chapter 7 on Census substitutes. My favourite item here must be the 1601 Uthell Buik of Orkney. The original is apparently lost but transcripts can be found both at the local archive and NAS in Edinburgh.

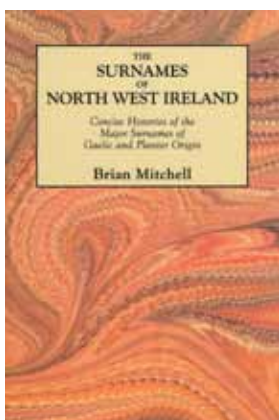
There is a rather brief one-page history of Orkney which I would have liked to have seen expanded. More useful are the 24 appendices including a particularly interesting one on the development of Orcadian surnames. Here we learn that some surnames here did not become hereditary until the 18th century, in common with Scottish Gaeldom, although Gaelic was not spoken. Another vital page explains the difference between the Norse udal system of land ownership (which gives rise to 'skat', the Norse land

tax) and the more familiar Norman feudal system. Record languages are described as predominantly Scots with small amounts of English, Norse and Latin. Religion is almost entirely Presbyterian with a fairly even split at the end of the 19th century between the Kirk, Free Church and the United Presbyterians; Catholics were only present in tiny numbers. Whilst the Kirk records are at Edinburgh Irvine states that the non-Kirk registers were later returned and are now held at the Orkney Archives.

The author proclaims his intention to publish corrections to the book on the website of the Orkney FHS but I can see no sign of this.

In conclusion, the book is well recommended for researchers in this area and should prove an interesting read for anyone studying Scottish surnames or genealogy. ■

Iain Kennedy



The Surnames of North West Ireland; (Concise Histories of the Major Surnames of Gaelic and Planter Origin)
by Brian Mitchell
Published by Clearfield
Company, Baltimore,
Maryland.

For the purposes of this book, north-west Ireland covers the counties of Derry, Donegal and Tyrone, but the content is relevant to the whole of Ulster (i.e. including Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Monaghan). Since the book addresses both Gaelic and Planter names, many of the names covered can be considered equally as Scottish names; some are equally common in England.

The author has chosen over 300 names and devoted a page to each, covering its frequency and distribution, its derivation, and a short outline of the history of the name and people bearing that name. Inevitably, given this format, much of the text is repetitive from page to page. This kind of book is essentially a reference book rather than a book to buy and

read : the typical reader would check if his own name is included, read the page, and then return the book.

Possibly because the author has selected the most common names, I noticed very few Guild names among the 343 page-length accounts. Since my own study name (Shankland - southwest Scottish with strong Irish Plantation connections) is not included, I have no way of determining how accurate the content is. ■

Anne Shankland

One-Name MAIL



Eureka Too

"That Eureka Moment" (Dennis Freeman-Wright, Guild Journal Vol. 10 No. 7), reminded me somewhat of two such moments I had myself in the past couple of years.

The first occurred when I realised that my great grandfather, John William Kemp, born mid-1839 in Canterbury could not possibly have been the son of his "father" Daniel Kemp - who died and was buried in January 1837. He is the Lodger's son, a Mr. Isaac George and is given on John's marriage certificate as "Isaac Kemp". This explains why I spent many fruitlessly years looking for an available Isaac Kemp.... Ironically, I can find Isaac George's birth, that of an earlier sister - but no marriage of his parents or his father's birth. So, for all that, I have 4 members of the GEORGE family - my direct ancestors - for that tree - is this a record?

The second Eureka moment refers to my STEAD/STEED tree - my registered Guild name - and that of one of the founding members of my Study, David Steed, a farmer of Thanet, Kent. For many years I had been convinced, without any proof whatsoever, that our trees must share common ancestry. Mine, purportedly, went back to London and thence to Yorkshire - but the link was always tenuous and I could never prove it. David's tree, researched by the founder of the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies here in Canterbury at his father's request many moons ago, was clearly an outstanding piece of work, tracing back through many generations at Hoath, to Petham, Kent and the commencement of parish registers at the insistence of Thomas Cromwell (bless him!).

David gave me a copy of his tree on an A1 sheet of paper and it didn't take me long to add to it considerably and build a significant tree of over a

thousand individuals. My own tree continued to grow sideways - but never back. At this stage, I guess we had about 1,500 and 1,000 people on our two trees - and still they did not fit together.

Working on David's tree, I discovered an instance where a William Steed in the mid 17th Century seemed to have got married in his 50's and had numerous offspring - whereas the norm for male first marriages was of the order of 25 years for this family. Although not impossible, I thought it would bear further investigation. Looking carefully at the tree and at my significant spreadsheet of CMB, I was able to determine a generation had been jumped, and re-built that section of the tree adding many hundreds to the new and revised section. A branch lost both parents at an early age and the child seemed to move to London for a number of years around this time - just like my family had appeared to - but no, a false lead as there he was, back in Thanet soon thereafter. So, not back to square one, but no further forward with the merging of the trees!

Looking at the first person I suspected was the most genuine at the top to my tree - an Isaac Steed born about 1730-2, I looked around for a possible candidate - and drew a complete blank. Then Kent Family History Society (of which I have been a member since 1986) published their 7th volume of transcribed parish registers - which included the parish of Herne. This isn't in the IGI, nor had we extracted the records for it from the Archives, so taking a look I found my Isaac born 1731 at Herne, son of John and Elizabeth (nee Jackson) of Hoath, Kent. Yay!!!!!!

Elizabeth Jackson came from Herne and had married John Steed of Hoath there in 1727. John was on David's tree, unmarried, born in 1704. All

five of their children are christened at St. Marin, Herne, although the family clearly did not live or die there. Then came the magic moment when I merged the 2 trees - oh bliss! With further work, this tree now extends to some 4,800 people over 20 generations (soon to be 21) with an average lifespan of 57 years and 3 months. It is my pride and joy and not a one of my other surnames (especially the George's!) can hold a candle to it.

Shelagh Mason #2519

Duplication or Innovation?

The Guild's members have come up with some fantastic ideas with such innovations as the Marriage & Probate Indexes but I would suggest that where systems are already in place to record data that we add to them instead of having duplication of effort. So without wishing to knock the efforts of Jim with his "adopt a newspaper" for obituary look ups I would suggest contributors consider registering and adding their obituaries to <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~obituary/>.

Although the system isn't perfect it saves the GOON volunteer scouring through in excess of 2,000 names, avoiding the chance of missing any, and also the records hopefully will remain on-line with rootsweb forever benefitting all.

Bernie Guymer #3871

Guild Journal Volume 10 Issue 6 April-June 2010

I have just read Paul Caverly's article Using DNA to disprove a Relationship, which I believe merits a serious caveat. I hasten to say that Paul's analysis has been undertaken faultlessly: he was seeking a specifically genetic solution, and found it. However, readers eager to "disprove" a relationship may like to consider the following story.

In 2003 I conducted a small DNA study. Like Paul's, this had a specific objective...

There were four "islands" or unconnected groups of Laidmans (my ONS name) in my database. Each group contained a large number of individuals whom I had been able to connect documentarily.

Although I had a hunch that the groups were also connected between them, I was frustrated at not being able to find any proof, and decided to have recourse to DNA analysis.

I found a willing direct-line male Laidman donor from each group and, using Oxford Ancestors (the most convenient at that time), had each donor tested for 10 markers. The result was spectacular: (see table below).

The signatures from the first two groups above are identical. This, together with the fact that the Laidman name is common to all four groups, means that the Southwark and Richmond groups are almost certainly related.

The Bowes signature differs from the previous two in only one of the ten sequences. In spite of this it is still very likely that the Bowes group is related to the previous two, although a mutation has occurred at some point in the number 8 sequence.

The signature of the Heskett group differs in seven of the ten sequence numbers compared with the first two groups, and in six compared to the Bowes group. This larger number of differences can be interpreted to mean that the Heskett group is not genetically related to the other three groups.

So far so good: this is DNA analysis at its most basic. Armed with this result, I was encouraged to continue documentary research to connect the first three groups, and after a few years was rewarded: Southwark, Richmond and Bowes groups are today one huge group of interconnected individuals.

The plot thickens

But what about the Heskett group? My first reaction was to tell the unfortunate donor that he had not a drop of Laidman blood in his veins. We looked at the documentation, and found that his great grandfather had committed suicide in 1878 aged 37. In every single census return from the time of his marriage in 1867, he had apparently not been living with his wife in Carlisle but had been running his sister's farm some miles out of town. Some time after his suicide, his widow married her neighbour. The inference was obvious: there had been a "non-paternal event", probably between the donor's great grandmother and her neighbour, and while the "correct" Laidman name passed down, this had produced the errant DNA signature. Perhaps her husband had found out, and committed suicide as a result...

In order to test this theory, we decided in 2006 to make a further DNA test on a relative of the hapless Heskett donor, his fourth cousin (so with a common ancestor previous to donor number one's great grandfather). We predicted that the result would either be identical to those of the other three groups, showing that all four

were connected; or that it would differ from both those and the original Heskett donor.

We were much surprised to discover that the second Heskett donor's signature was identical to that of the first donor's. Our pretty theory about his wayward great grandmother was shot down in flames. The result proved that the line was "pure" back to the common ancestor of the two donors, who lived from circa 1762 to 1826.

Who's the bastard now?

We are now left with two possibilities:

1. The Heskett group is a completely different and unrelated family to the other groups, or
2. There was a "non-paternal event" prior to the common ancestor of the two donors, which would explain (a) why the Heskett DNA signature differs from that of the other groups, and (b) why the DNA signatures of both Heskett donors are identical.

But there is a third possibility which I did not see until it was gently pointed out to me by a cousin who is a professor of biology. The "non-paternal" event could equally well have occurred in and before the common ancestor of the other groups; that is, the Heskett line is "pure" and it is the members of the other groups who have not a drop of Laidman blood in them!

This is a complex but elegant DNA story, and I tell it to warn members that while a positive DNA match is near absolute proof of a common ancestor, a negative DNA test result merely demonstrates that there is no genetic link - which is not the same at all as disproving a relationship.

Nicholas Michael #3814

Sequence Name	DYS 19	DYS 388	DYS 390	DYS 391	DYS 392	DYS 393	DYS 389i	DYS 389ii-i	DYS 425	DYS 426
Sequence Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Southwark	14	14	22	10	11	13	09	16	12	11
Richmond	14	14	22	10	11	13	09	16	12	11
Bowes	14	14	22	10	11	13	09	17	12	11
Heskett	14	12	23	11	13	13	10	17	12	12

Pictures from the Guild's recent Computer Seminar in Epsom

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Main inset: Rosebery School was a wonderful location for the seminar. **Top left:** Jeanne Bunting. **Middle left:** Gordon Adshead welcomes everyone to the seminar on behalf of the Seminar sub-committee. **Bottom left:** A packed hall eagerly awaiting proceedings. **Bottom Centre:** Graham Walter delivers an excellent presentation on "cloud computing". **Bottom Right:** One of many packed classrooms.

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