Guild Members at WDYTYA Live 2012

6,000th Member Joins Guild

The Guild Probate Index

& Much More

Army Seminar Report & Pictures

All the latest Guild news and updates

# Guild
## of One-Name Studies

www.one-name.org

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

Email: guild@one-name.org
Website: http://www.one-name.org
Registered as a charity in England and
Wales No. 802048

### President
Derek A Palgrave MA MPhil FRHistS FSG MCG

### Vice-Presidents
Howard Benbrook MCG
Richard Moore FSG MCG
Iain Swinnerton **TD.DL.JP** MCG
Alec Tritton

### Guild Committee
The Committee consists of the four
Officers, plus the following:
Gordon Adshead
Karen Bailey
Rodney Brackstone
John Coldwell
Peter Copsey
Bob Cumberbatch
Stephen Daglish
Corrinne Goodenough
Ken Mycock
Teresa Pask
Roy Rayment

**Stand Manager**
Corrinne Goodenough
**Forum Manager**
Wendy Archer
**Regional Rep Coordinator**
Corrinne Goodenough
**Mentor Coordinator**
Steven Williams
**Website Manager**
Anne Shankland
**Librarian & Helpdesk**
Roy Rayment

SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMEN
**Executive** Kirsty Gray
**Seminar** Gordon Adshead
**Marketing** John Coldwell

## Guild Officers

**CHAIRMAN**
Kirsty Gray
3 Wintergreen
Chilvester Park
Calne, Wiltshire
SN11 0RS
01249 821999
chairman@one-name.org

**VICE CHAIRMAN**
Anne Shankland
63 Church Lane
Colden Common
Winchester
Hampshire, SO21 1TR
01962 714107
vice-chairman@one-name.org

**SECRETARY**
Jan Cooper
Greenways
8 New Road
Wonersh, Guildford
Surrey, GU5 0SE
01483 898339
secretary@one-name.org

**TREASURER**
Cliff Kemball
168 Green Lane
Chiselhurst
Kent
BR7 6AY
0208 467 8865
treasurer@one-name.org

**REGISTRAR**
Stephen Daglish
113 Stomp Road
Burnham
Berkshire
SL1 7NN
01628 666464
registrar@one-name.org

**EDITOR**
Teresa Pask
32 Byfleet Road
New Haw
Weybridge
Surrey, KT15 3JX
01932 848326
editor@one-name.org

www.one-name.org

## Guild information

### Regional Representatives
The Guild has Regional Reps in many areas. If you are interested in becoming one, please contact the Regional Rep Coordinator Corrinne Goodenough:

11 Wyndham Lane
Allington
Salisbury
Wiltshire, SP4 0BY
Tel: 01980 610835
**Email:**
rep-coordinator@one-name.org

### Forum
This online discussion forum is open to any member with access to email. You can join the list by sending a message with your membership number to:
forum@one-name.org

To email a message to the forum, send it to:
goons@rootsweb.com

facebook                twitter
www.facebook.          www.twitter.com/
com/guildonename        guildonename

## MAIN ARTICLES

## GUILD REPORTS - NEWS - EVENTS

## REGULARS

# From the Chairman's Keyboard...

By **Kirsty Gray**

Looking back at my columns over the past two years, it really is staggering what the Guild has achieved in such a short space of time. **2011** was a very good year for **recruitment**, following a new focus from the 'bookstall' to 'stand', from selling to recruiting. **387 new members** joined — a record! — with significant numbers coming from outside the UK, most notably 69 from the USA, 33 from New Zealand, 26 from Australia, 17 from Canada and 15 from Ireland. Analysis shows that 43% of the new recruits are from non-UK members which is a valuable step towards increased world-wide members as set out in the Guild Vision statement. This raises the bar for 2012 and is certainly a hard act to follow.

Last April, my fingers hit the keys shortly after the Who Do You Think You Are (WDYTYA) Live event.... I bet you can't guess where I spent last Saturday and Sunday?! OK, so you can.....! For those who don't know, I am a full-time teacher by day, so, sadly, I was unable to meet those of you who attended on Friday. I couldn't think of a creative title to fit that particular request to be absent from work! The Guild stand had volunteers aplenty throughout the event thanks to recruitment through the regional representatives and also the sterling management and planning by Corrinne Goodenough. Alongside the marketing provided by the stand, 25% of the speakers were Guild members, and a further 13 members manned the three Guild tables at the 'Ask the Experts' desks — our thanks to Barbara Harvey for managing this part of our education to the public. The support of volunteers at major events like this is key to the continued success of our organisation and as David Gynes so aptly put it in his Forum posting — 'many joined because of the welcome and warmth of the volunteers on the stand and the information they gave in a friendly, non-pushy way.... Our profile has been raised and enhanced.' I couldn't agree more – thank you to all of you who gave up your time to make the weekend so successful for us as an organisation.

**Educating the public** is a key objective within the Guild's Constitution and a detailed examination of the powers bestowed upon us in this regard is well underway. Bob Cumberbatch, Education Liaison Officer, and I are in the process of canvassing the views of non-UK members and non-UK non-Guild members to analyse the effectiveness of our current activities and, hand-in-hand with the results of the Members Retention Survey carried out last year, we will then develop a three-year plan for '**The Future of the Guild – the centre of excellence for one-name (surname) studies**'. We have already spoken to many dozens of people but we would be delighted to hear from any of you wishing to share your views so we can make improvements for the future.

At this time of year, I cannot fail to talk about the **Election to the Guild Committee**. We were hoping that this year we would have more volunteers than the 15 places on the committee. This was not the case and we are under quota. Post holders have all been approached to clarify if they wish to continue in post and there are several vacancies. Please have a look at the job descriptions in the Members' Room and see if there are any roles you feel match your skills and talents. I have already had an approach from a volunteer willing to be co-opted onto the Committee. If you have some free time which you are prepared to give to our organisation – be it on the Committee or off – do let me know. We can only achieve what we do as an organisation with people willing to carry out roles, manage projects/events, assist with running seminars/conference, help at fairs etc. Your Guild needs you!

The results of this year's **Master Craftsmen of the Guild (MCG)** awards will be announced at the AGM/Conference weekend (13th-15th April), along with the new **Guild Award of Excellence**. By the time you read this, the conference will most certainly be fully booked in terms of accommodation. If you want to attend as a day delegate, do get in touch — conference@one-name.org. Looking ahead, the **2013 Conference** will be held on the **5th-7th April** weekend at the **Copthorne Hotel in Cardiff** with a focus on records for one-namers in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A date for your diaries....

There are many milestones in the Guild's history and we have reached several more of late – the **6,000th member** of our fine organisation, Sue Fisher-Pascall, has just joined us, and a young lady, Amy Smith, who is believed to be the **youngest Guild member** at just 14 years old who has registered the surname Dilley. Is Amy really the youngest member though? We don't ask your date of birth or age on your application form so who knows?!

Forum members will have been shocked to hear of the recent passing of one of our active Forum posters, Denise Rason. Joining the Guild in 1988 with the Fishenden surname registration, Denise was renowned for her kindness and compassion; she was always willing to share advice and knowledge with others. She will be missed.

Looking to the future, we have many **new projects** and further links with both academia and commercial organisations to announce later in 2012, as well as even more Guild representation at events across the globe. There will be a few changes afoot in Guild personnel after the 2012 AGM/Conference so I would like to take this opportunity to thank the 2011/12 Guild Committee for their **tireless hard work and dedication** on behalf of our now nearly 2,600 members — many committee members for knocking on the door of 10 years, or even more — and I hope that 2012/13 will bring even greater successes for the Guild! ∎

# Marriage Challenge Update

# The Plight of the Transcriber

By **Peter Copsey (Member 1522)**

**M**arriage Challenge is very much a transcription service. Challengers find marriages in the church Marriage Registers that are wanted by our members and transcribe what they find.

I know from experience how difficult it is to transcribe without making mistakes. To copy exactly what is written is a skill which is acquired and which improves over time. Patience is important and checking what you have written is essential. The "faux certificates" that I produce today are certainly superior to those that I produced when Marriage Challenge started some 7 years ago.

Much depends on one's ability to read old hand-writing. One learns about the pitfalls. That the capital letters F, I, J, L, S and T can look very similar and ít takes a trained eye to often spot the differences. That small a, o and u will confuse if not written carefully; similarly for e and i.

First it is necessary to spot the potential problem name. Don't be beguiled by what the GRO index says. The GRO makes mistakes, understandably; challengers should do better. I say this because the GRO indexing process has gone through at least three transcriptions before the index is published. Faux certificates are a first transcription - challengers are copying entries from the original Marriage Registers.

So what should you do when you examine a marriage entry and cannot be quite sure what is written (ignoring what the GRO says)? First, look at other examples of the writer's work; how does he or she write capital Fs and Ls etc. Using an example from my recently completed Witham Challenge, could that FOWLER (as the GRO index says) actually be a TOWLER. The latter is a less common name so it is easy to believe that it must be FOWLER - too easy. There can be three examples of surnames on a marriage entry (main entry, father's surname, signature) - look at them all carefully. Are there any witnesses with the same name?

Normally I will not include the spouse's name on my search list if it has been supplied. I want to transcribe it without the influence of what the GRO or IGI believe the names to be. But when I get home after a day at the Record Office, I will then check each spouse's name against the GRO name, using FreeBMD. If there is a difference, I will flag it up and re-check that marriage at my next visit.

The Challenges beginning in the coming months are listed below. 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. Requests, taken from the GRO Index, should include Year, Quarter, Surname, First names, and Full GRO reference. ∎

| Registration District and Period | Deadline | Challenger | Challenger's e-mail |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brixworth 1837 - 1911 | 21 April 2012 | David Barrall | barrell@one-name.org |
| Biggleswade - repeat 1837-1911 | 21 April 2012 | David Thomas | eatly@one-name.org |
| Westminster - Relaunch (see below) 1837 - 1911 | 21 April 2012 | Sian Plant | gillingham@one-name.org |
| St George Hanover Sq. Relaunch 1837-1911 | 21 April 2012 | Sian Plant | gillingham@one-name.org |
| Sudbury 1837-1911 | 5 May 2012 | Sandra Stevens | hazelwood@one-name.org |
| Glendale 1837-1911 | 31 May 2012 | Sue Horsman | horsman@one-name.org |
| Bellingham 1837-1911 | 31 May 2012 | Sue Horsman | horsman@one-name.org |
| Croydon 1837-1850 | 1 June 2012 | Nicola Waterfall | waterfall@one-name.org |
| Blofield 1837-1911 | 30 June 2012 | Bernie Guymer | guymer@one-name.org |

Note - Westminster includes St James Westminster and Westminster St Margaret

# Adamthwaite ...
## Adam's clearing in the Eden Valley

This is an abridged version of an essay written by Sue for The Guild Certificate of Attainment in Advanced One-Name Studies.

by **Sue Mastel (Member 4698)**

My Adamthwaite ONS began life (like many others) in an attempt to knock down a brick wall in my own family history. Along the way, I have tried to find out more about the early origins of the surname, which all point to a tiny farmstead hidden in the Howgill Fells – part of the Upper Eden Valley of the old County of Westmorland. This article aims to record what I have discovered on my journey so far about those early Adamthwaites, and also explores a sample of 30 of the earliest surnames found in Ravenstonedale and tracks their presence in the parish in a variety of records from 1379 to 1911.

Alfred Wainwright (1907-1991) fellwalker, guidebook author and illustrator, described Adamthwaite in 'Walks on the Howgill Fells' thus:

"*There are many attractively situated farmhouses in the side valleys of the Howgills, none more so than Adamthwaite, deep set amongst lovely trees and in scenery reminiscent of a Scottish glen. It is remote, unsuspected and rarely seen*"



Adamthwaite Farm, and the Howgill Fells (photo Paula Healey)

Today, Adamthwaite still nestles beside Wandale Beck with the Howgill Fells rising all around. It is located in the Fell End Angle of Ravenstonedale Parish in the old County of Westmorland, but the only access is via a two and a half mile track over the fells, which is frequently impassable in winter. The current Ordnance Survey map shows Adamthwaite farmhouse (which was rebuilt in 1684 by Thomas Adamthwaite) as the only building at the site, however a map of 1770 shows four separate buildings clustered together. This explains information found amongst Ravenstonedale Manorial documents from the 16th and 17th centuries, where indentures record the names of tenant farmers living in several different properties at Adamthwaite. The Wandale valley was also on an ancient route from Carlisle south to Sedbergh. So

perhaps 500 years ago, with a small community of families living there and many passers-by, Adamthwaite did not feel quite as remote as it does today.

From the early indentures, details in Ravenstonedale parish records and Wills, it is apparent that many of the inhabitants living at Adamthwaite between 1568 and 1771 actually carried the surname Adamthwaite. Two typical baptism entries read:

*11 Octobar 1585 Was bap Edmond Sonn to Willm Adamthwat of Adamthwat*
*3 Octobar 1586 Was bap Janatt the dawghter to myles ffothrgill of Adamthat and she was gottne in adulterry*

There were also a number of families with other surnames living at Adamthwaite during this period – notably Fothergill, Taylor, Morland, Clemmison, Perkin, Fawcett, Chamberlain, Metcalf – and interestingly, from an examination of the Parish Registers, it is evident that a number of these other tenants had married Adamthwaite daughters shortly before their appearance as tenants at Adamthwaite. Was tenancy of land at Adamthwaite passed on to favoured sons-in-law as a form of dowry?

## Meaning of the Surname Adamthwaite

In 'Place Names of Westmorland' it is suggested that the prefix refers to a person 'Adam' and the suffix to 'þveit' (clearing). Writing in 1657, Camden stated that 'Thwait' was a word "*only used in the North, in addition of Towns: some take it for a pasture from the Dutch 'hwoit'*". Some two hundred years later, in 'Patronymica Britannica' M A Lower offered several meanings for the termination 'Thwaite' including '*land reclaimed from a wood or forest*', '*rough marshy ground*', '*a pasture*'', going on to say that "*the prefix seems sometimes to refer to the name of the settler who effected the clearing, as in Adamthwaite, Simonthwaite, ...*".

Of the 50+ surname dictionaries held at the Society of Genealogists' library, only Bardsley specifically defines the source of the surname Adamthwaite. He states that the surname is "*Local 'of Adamthwaite' (i.e. the clearing of Adam, the first settler probably in the 12th century) a small hamlet in Ravenstonedale, Westmorland*". David Hey discusses the regional element of many of the surnames that appear in the Westmorland Protestation Returns of 1641 that are "*derived from minor place-names with the Old Norse elements -thwaite, -beck or -gill*". Although Redmonds does not provide a meaning for the suffix 'thwaite' he does give a very helpful explanation as to how this Scandinavian element in place-names and surnames evolved into such a great variety of endings (*e.g. -what, -fitt, -foot, -forth, or even -wood or -worth*) due to a combination of the local pronunciation and the parish clerk's problems with spelling the consequent sound. Even today in Ravenstonedale, Adamthwaite is pronounced "Adamth't".

Despite the lack of guidance from modern experts, it seems safe to conclude that Adamthwaite is indeed a locational surname. Furthermore, my own distribution analysis of the surname since earliest records definitely points to the origin being Adamthwaite in Westmorland. The reference to woods in a location which is now largely bare fells might appear to be contradictory, but according to Burns and Nicholson, the fells in this part of Westmorland were forested until "*long after the Conquest*", so it would be helpful to learn precisely when they were first cleared, as this might provide a clue as to when Adamthwaite (the place) took its name. Early maps show Mallerstang Forest very nearby, but the lack of accuracy means it is hard to tell how far the forest extended up the Wandale valley.

## Earliest Mentions of the Surname

To date, the earliest definite use of Adamthwaite as a surname that I have discovered is the record of the ordination of **Roland Adamthwayte of Carlisle diocese** as a priest at New College Chapel, Oxford on 28 Feb 1461. However, there is also a series of intriguing entries in the 'Pipe Roll of Cumberland and Westmorland' from 1235 until 1247, which mention an **Adam Thwayt** paying fines to **Alessandri de Kirkeby Irloc** (in the earliest entries the name is written Adam Cayt or Kayet, evolving to Thwayt). Could this be the first use as a surname, or does the name merely describe some other Adam that lived in some other clearing? I have to accept that I shall probably never find the answer to that question.

The earliest parish records for Ravenstonedale date back to 1571, and it is clear that the Adamthwaites were well established in the parish by this time. Members of the family continued to appear amongst the ten most frequently recorded surnames in a variety of documents relating to Ravenstonedale for the next two centuries.

Amongst the holdings of the Cumbria Archives there is a document from 1568 detailing the tenants of Lord Wharton, written following the Dissolution when the manor, which had previously been held by Watton Priory, was transferred first to the local church, then to the Wharton estates. This document provides details of the names of tenants as well as the property they held, and confirms that Martin Futhergill, Leonard Futhergill, Robert Adamtwhat and Rolland Adamtwayt were all tenants holding properties at Adamthwaite; and Richard, Henry and William Adamtwhat were all tenants at Artlegarth – located along the track leading to Ravenstonedale Town. It seems that all holders of the surname were living at one or other of these two farms at this time. More research is needed to establish both the first mention of the hamlet Adamthwaite as well as the first use of the name as an inherited surname.

## The 1379 Poll Tax

Writing about the 1379 Poll Tax Returns for the West Riding of Yorkshire, Rogers stated: "*There are strong indications from these individuals that, although the acquisition of inherited surnames was still incomplete, it was not a particularly recent innovation in Yorkshire at that time.*" My analysis of the Ravenstonedale Poll Tax Returns for 1379 seems to indicate that the situation just across the county border in Westmorland was at a similar stage.

I was disappointed to find that there did not appear to be any individuals appearing on the 1379 Poll Tax for Ravenstonedale or adjacent parishes (or across the county border in West Yorkshire) whose names could be interpreted as Adamthwaite, however there are some surnames from 1379 that do appear in later documents about Ravenstonedale (see Table I). There were 86 persons listed (sharing 60 names), although some of the entries were too damaged to be transcribed. The list includes the following Locative names –

**de Morthwayt** – this farm is located close to Adamthwaite
de Askfell –Ash Fell – another farm in Ravenstonedale named after a nearby hill
de Hogill – presumably Howgill, the fell beyond the village
**de Dent** – a nearby village across the border in West Yorkshire
de Raysbek – a village near Ravenstonedale
de Ravenstandale

there are a few Toponymic names –
**del Grene** – though this could refer to an part of Ravenstonedale anciently called The Grene
del More
de Caldcotes
Cowhous
de Sandpool
a number of Occupational names –
Oxhird, **Punder**, Palfreyman, Clerk, **Cook**, Brewster, **Taillour**, Walker

just a few Nicknames –
Kyngeson, **Pacock**, **Todd**, Squyer
and quite a lot derived from Personal names – including a number of women who had the suffix 'mayden'–
Ibbotson, Dimotson, Stevenson, Bryant, Walkerson, Macolmeson, Dobson, Sysson, Benson, Sanderson, Henryson, Atkynson, Jakmayden, Johnmayden, Henrymayden, Atkindoghter

The names in **bold** type were all continuously present in Ravenstonedale for the following four hundred years.

A page from the 1568 document showing details for Adamthwaite and Artlegarth (reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the Lowther Estate)
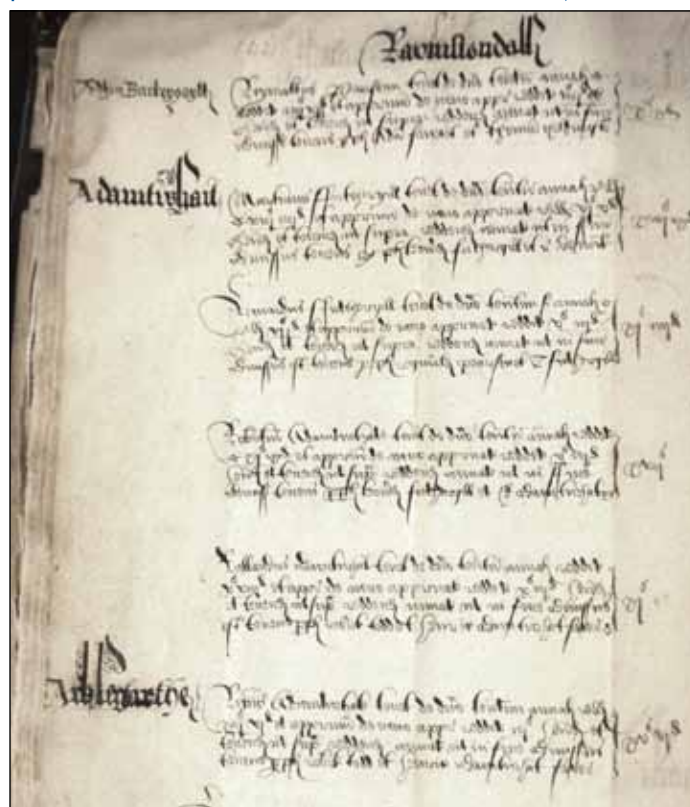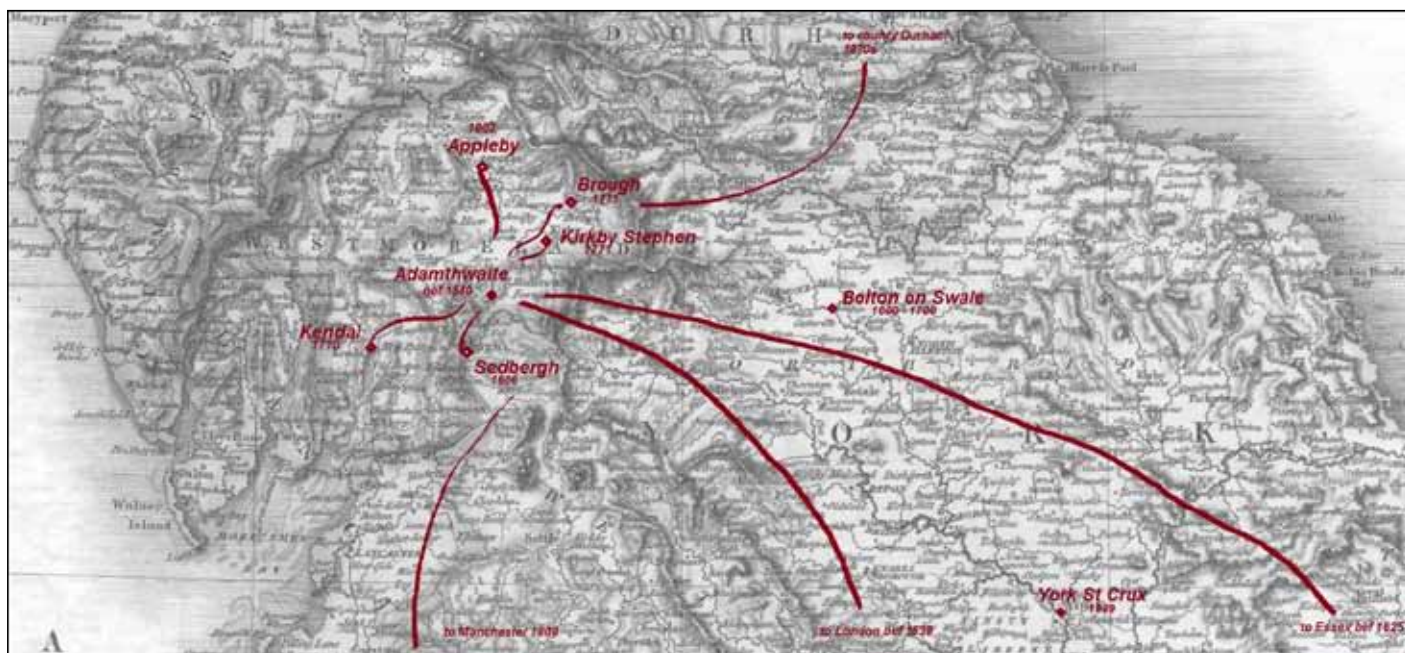
Approximate dates of early migrations of Adamthwaite families to local towns and further afield

## Mapping the Adamthwaite Surname

From my research, it seems that in the mid 16th century the earliest ADAMTHWAITEs were to be found in just two locations within Ravenstonedale parish and the majority of records remain in Ravenstonedale for the next 200 years. However, wills and parish registers reveal the following incidence within the British Isles:

- In York St Crux there were two baptisms in 1589; between 1600-1700 there was at least one family group around Bolton upon Swale, Yorkshire; and a few families also started to appear in the Sedbergh parish records in 1686 (though I believe they came from Ravenstonedale)
- In 1625 a John Adamthwaite, woollen draper, died in Maldon, Essex (from the family members named in his will I believe he also came from Ravenstonedale)
- In 1638 the first Adamthwaite record was found in London – at least three families appear in records over the next 75 years; their origin is unknown and no descendants seem to have survived beyond the 18th century
- Not until the 1770s do we find any records of Adamthwaites in neighbouring Westmorland parishes (apart from occasional marriages), but around this time a number of families from various lines started to settle in Brough, Kirkby Stephen, Appleby, Kendal and in Bowes in Yorkshire
- In 1793 members of the Sedbergh line moved to London, followed ten years later by members of two Ravenstonedale lines arriving in London and Manchester
- In 1841, there were still about a third of all Adamthwaites living in Westmorland, but in Ravenstonedale there was just one servant girl left: even she had moved away by 1851). By 1911, there were just six Adamthwaite individuals living in the whole of Westmorland.

The map used to illustrate the early migration of families from Ravenstonedale is based on Pinkerton's map of 1811.

## Frequency of the surname over time

Adamthwaite has always been a rare surname: I have found records of UK births/baptisms of only 1037 individuals between 1572 and 2004 and have been able to put 95% of individuals born between 1700 and 1925 into reconstructed family trees. There have never been as many as 200 individuals in any census:

| England & Wales census: | Number of individuals located |
|---|---|
| 1841 | 85 |
| 1851 | 96 |
| 1861 | 122 |
| 1871 | 139 |
| 1881 | 158 |
| 1891 | 181 |
| 1901 | 173 |
| 1911 | 183 |

For England and Wales, Public Profiler estimates there were 116 Adamthwaites alive in 1998, and according to the ONS database, there were 132 people holding the surname in 2002. The findings for worldwide distribution according to Public Profiler look far less reliable, in particular as the known population in Australia is missing altogether.

## Migration to the New World

The 1850s saw the first Adamthwaites leaving England for good and setting off for the gold fields of Australia and the prairies of north America. Most of those early adventurers found success in the New World and they produced large families, with the result that there are now probably more Adamthwaites living in Australia, Canada, USA and New Zealand than there are in England. We have fairly good coverage of these families until the early 20th century, but little modern data.

So this is my next target … to discover more about the Adamthwaite descendants still living in the New World, and learn if they found their own Eden. ∎

This is an abridged version of Sue's essay, for which she was awarded a Distinction. The full unabridged 8-page version, including additional tables, figures, and detailed source citations is available at http://www.one-name.org/journal/vol11-2_article1.html.

# The East India Company at Home, 1757-1857

by **Glenys Marriott (Member 3797)**
**Guild Regional Representative: North Yorkshire and Cumbria**

There is a new important project where our favourite curator Dr Helen Clifford — or Bainbridge as we know her, an expert on British material culture and the curator of the Swaledale Museum in Yorkshire, will oversee engagement with local and family historians.

I know that many of you have connections with the East India Company and it would be wonderful if we could support this project. So get your thinking caps on and let's see what we can provide for Helen.

The project's five main objectives are:

**First**, by producing a series of interlinked case studies (of people, objects and homes in England, Scotland and Wales), it seeks to create a research base that will underpin meaningful analysis of change over time and space within British country houses, focusing specifically on the acquisition, use, meaning and circulation of Asian luxury goods.

**Second**, it seeks to situate the Asian goods that furnished Georgian and Victorian homes within ongoing social, cultural, political and economic relations, rather than to study them in isolation from their dynamic historical contexts.

**Third**, the research team will illuminate the ways in which material culture helped to mediate wider historical processes, such as family formation and reproduction, the creation and maintenance of trade networks, and the operation of political and military systems (for example, through webs of patronage).

**Fourth**, the project will assess the ways in which Asian luxuries incorporated within British country houses expressed (or, at times, papered over) regional, national and global identities.

**Fifth**, *The East India Company at Home* is designed to integrate academic and museum-based research on the global genealogies of British country house interiors with research findings generated by amateur local and family historians, whose activities have risen dramatically in the past decade in response to the availability of new digital resources and online forms of communication.

*The East India Company at Home* will create a series of interlinked case studies of individuals, families, objects and country houses, and will publish these case studies on the project website. The academic project team will conduct detailed research on approximately twenty families associated with specific country houses in Georgian England, Scotland and Wales. Archival research on the selected families and homes will be supplemented by analysis of material objects, contemporary printed descriptions and debates on the meaning of Asian commodities.

To register your interest, please complete the online form from the project website **www.warwick.ac.uk/go/eastindiacompanyathome,** or download it and email the completed form to **East.India.Company@warwick.ac.uk**

Project associates will receive updates on research and invitations to study-days, workshops, seminars and conferences and will be invited to contribute to the database and published case studies.

For further information, see the project's website at **www.warwick.ac.uk/go/eastindiacompanyathome**, or from the project leaflet at **www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/history/ghcc/research/eicah/about/east_india_leaflet_web.pdf**. Further information is also available on the FIBIS blog post at **www.new.fibis.org/archives/503**. ∎

# Updating your Registered Variant Surnames

by **Stephen Daglish (Registrar, Member 4509)**

Members may be interested to know that we have recently changed the restriction on the number of variants for each registered surname.

There was previously a limit of five variants for each registered study – this has now been changed to a "reasonable number". The measure of what is reasonable will depend on a number of factors, such as the size of the study and this can be agreed between the Registrar and the member.

However, any variants should continue to follow the Guild definition of a variant – see the web site for details:
**http://www.one-name.org/onsvarnt.html**

There has also been some confusion about how to request updates to either add or remove variants. At present this can only be done by contacting me as Registrar (**registrar@one-name.org**) with the details. For the future we intend to add a form to do this in the Members Room of the website. ∎

# DNA and Your One-Name Study

by **Susan Meates (DNA Advisor, Member 3710)**

Adding a DNA Project to your One-Name Study is an opportunity to discover information not available in the paper records. The benefits of DNA testing range from sorting out several family trees in an area, to determining which family trees are related.

There are now over 300 Guild members with DNA Projects, and the only complaint I've ever heard is that they regret not starting sooner.

DNA testing may appear complex, often due to the new terms you will encounter. DNA testing is no more complicated than many of the records used in your one-name study research. As with utilizing new records in your family history research, there is a learning curve. To assist you, the Guild provides help and guidance for those members utilizing or interested in utilizing DNA testing. You don't need a science background to have a DNA Project, and you will quickly become comfortable with the new vocabulary.

## Recruiting Participants

One concern often voiced by those considering a DNA Project, is concern over getting people to test. Usually, as with anything new, once you ask the first person to participate, it gets easier from there. Recruiting can also benefit from donations, such as persons donating to fund the testing for their tree.

Recruiting participants is an ongoing process, and once you get a few participants, and those with your registered surname can see the benefits of testing, you will have more success. Your participant count builds over time. The frequency of your surname also has an impact. The more males there are with the surname, the larger the pool of potential participants. Therefore, DNA Projects for higher frequency surnames may add participants at a higher rate. A DNA Project for a lower frequency surname most likely will not achieve the same quantity of participants as a DNA Project for a higher frequency surname. Fewer participants from a much smaller pool of potential participants may actually be a higher density rate of testing.

## Y-DNA Testing

If you are interested in adding a DNA Project to your one-name study, the place to start is with Y-DNA. The Y-chromosome is one of the sex chromosomes. A male has an X and a Y chromosome, a female has two X chromosomes. For a male, he receives the X chromosome from his mother and the Y chromosome from his father. This Y-chromosome is passed from father to son, typically unchanged. In most cultures, the surname follows the same path.

There are locations on the Y-chromosome, called markers, which are used for genealogy DNA testing. You can then compare the results of two men who have tested, who share a surname or variant, and determine the probability of whether they are related since the adoption of surnames.

Y-DNA testing will not provide all the answers. If DNA testing shows that two people are related, the results will not tell you exactly when they were related, or the name of the common ancestor. A DNA test wouldn't tell you exactly where an ancestor lived, though the test results might provide clues for a geographic area. For this reason, DNA testing is combined with your family history research to get further information from the test results.

DNA testing for genealogy has a wide variety of applications, depending on the genealogy research problem or the information to uncover.

## Getting Started with a DNA Project

Guild members are uniquely positioned to benefit from adding a DNA Project to your one-name study. You are already taking a global view of your surname, and may have constructed family trees. Most likely, you also have contacts with others with your surname.

Getting started with a DNA Project is easy, and assistance is available. The Guild has a position, called DNA Advisor, which provides any assistance needed to members interested in starting a DNA Project or who have a DNA Project.

For example, if you are interested in starting a project, and want guidance regarding vendor selection, you will receive an email covering vendor selection issues, approaches to vendor selection, references to third party comparison charts, and references to optional additional reading. This guidance is current and is customized to your situation.

Once you select a vendor, you simply inform the DNA Advisor, and the DNA Project is established and set up for you. You can then modify anything. The setup is designed to save you time, provides marketing text, and you get back a Getting Started email with 20 easy steps to do to start on the road to success, as well as sample items you can use or modify, such as a recruiting email and letter.

## Guidance from the DNA Advisor

The DNA Advisor is available to provide help and guidance. One-on-one consulting is provided, to address any issue you want addressed, whether this is advice on closing the sale with a potential participant, how to interpret results, how to increase your participants, or help with getting a vendor problem solved. These are just a few examples of the guidance available.

| T | 37 markers | Tree Progenitor |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | 13 24 14 10 11 14 12 12 12 13 12 29 17 9 9 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 16 16 17 11 11 19 23 15 15 18 16 39 39 12 12 | 1800 USA NC Orange Co |
| 10 | 13 24 14 10 11 14 12 12 12 13 12 29 17 9 9 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 16 16 17 11 11 19 23 15 15 18 16 39 39 12 12 | 1800 USA NC Orange Co |
| 12 | 13 24 14 10 11 14 12 12 12 13 12 29 17 9 9 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 16 16 17 11 11 19 23 15 15 18 16 39 39 12 12 | 1722 USA MD Anne Arundel Co |
| 17 | 13 24 14 10 11 14 12 12 12 13 12 29 18 9 9 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 16 16 17 11 11 19 23 15 15 18 16 39 39 12 12 | 1817 USA MD Montgomery Co |
| 13 | 13 25 14 11 14 12 12 12 13 12 29 17 9 9 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 16 16 17 11 11 19 23 15 15 18 16 39 40 12 12 | 1849 USA MD Baltimore |
| 16 | 13 24 14 10 11 14 12 12 12 13 12 29 17 9 9 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 16 16 17 11 11 19 23 15 15 18 16 39 40 12 12 | 1850 USA PA Clearfield Co |
| 24 | 13 24 14 10 11 14 12 12 12 13 12 29 17 9 9 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 16 16 17 10 11 19 23 15 15 18 16 39 40 12 12 | 1833 USA MD Montgomery Co |
| 31 | 13 24 14 10 11 14 12 12 12 13 12 29 17 9 9 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 16 16 18 11 11 19 23 15 15 18 16 39 39 12 12 | 1773 USA MD Anne Arundel Co |

## Chart of Results for a Genetic Group that Share a Surname

The chart above represents 8 persons who have tested at 37 markers, share a surname, and are a close match, so they are in the same genetic group.  The first column is the Tree label.  Seven trees have tested, and of these, one tree, tree 10, tested 2 distant males, to validate the result for the tree.  The column labeled Tree Progenitor is a summary of their direct male line, indicating the earliest PROVEN ancestor who is supported by a document.  Having this summary next to the results is often helpful when analyzing results or analyzing a genetic group.  The format for this field is year, followed by the geography, going from larger unit to smaller unit.  Since this example is the USA, you have country, followed by state and county. For a UK participant, an example Tree Progenitor summary is:  1745 ENG STS Leek, using Chapman codes to save space.   The results highlighted in yellow are mutations.

If you are interested in a DNA Project and one or more of your registered surnames are in a DNA Project, it is recommended that you consult with the DNA Advisor as to your choice of options for the situation.

The DNA Advisor is also responsible for turning on the Guild logo at Family Tree DNA, if your DNA Project meets the established criteria.
To get help from the DNA Advisor or to request the Guild logo, write to DNA@one-name.org. This service is restricted to Guild members. ∎

### Editor's Comment:

Susan has kindly agreed to provide a regular article on DNA, initially aimed at those who are getting started with a DNA Study.

If you have any specific topics you would like her to include contact her at DNA@one-name.org.

# Denise Yvonne Rason

We were all very sad to learn of the death of Denise on the 10th February 2012 at the Princess Royal Hospital, Farnborough, Kent. She had suffered from MS for many years and had gone into hospital for an operation. She leaves behind her husband Paul; they had been married for 46 years; and their three children Stuart, Keir and Fie.

Denise had been a member of North West Kent Family History Society since 1983 becoming the Secretary in 1992 retiring from this role in 1996. One aspect of Denise's participation in the Society was her support and help to members always encouraging them in their family history research. In 2011 she was awarded an Honorary Membership of the Society as acknowledgement of her support and hard work towards the aims of the Society.

Denise was also a member of the Guild of One Name Studies (Member 1141) which she had joined in 1988 researching the FISHENDEN family. Here Denise was an active contributor of the Guild forum always willing to share advice and her knowledge.

This ability to help people she used when she approached the NWKFHS Committee with a proposal to have a mailing list on Rootsweb that would be for the members. This embodied her ideals of members being able to exchange ideas and information to help each other. Over the following decade, despite her ill health, she nurtured and grew the list. Even when the list was being administered by someone else she was still there in the background offering advice and support, right until the time she went into hospital she was exchanging e-mails about the list.

Denise was rightly very proud of the NWKFHS list and the Guild's Forum and how members used them. She found it an ideal way to communicate with the members and continue to be involved with other family historians. Her husband Paul has said how she really enjoyed her roles with the NWKFHS, and like all good family historians, keen to go that bit further to establish a 'true' family history line and not just accept the obvious 'that must be my ancestor'.

We shall miss Denise being there and always ready to give advice and help.

David Cufley (Member 496)
President of North West Kent Family History Society

# The Plant Controversy

by **Dr. John S. Plant (Member 4890)**

Maps and Computer Simulation
by **Professor Richard E. Plant**

I n the mid twentieth century, the meaning of Plant was revised to `gardener' and this affected the interpretation of the royal name Plantagenet (JOONS, vol.10, no.8, pp.14-15). In the last issue of *JOONS* (vol.11, no.1, p.34), Debbie Kennett reviewed the book *SDFH – Surnames, DNA & Family History* by George Redmonds, Turi King and David Hey; and, on page 30, Redmonds writes, `Reaney's explanation of Plant as a by-name for a gardener received little support from John Plant in his recent article on the surname (*Nomina*, vol.28, pp.115-33) and yet `William Plant, gardiner' was a Hull taxpayer in 1379'.

In the said *Nomina* article, I had not dismissed `gardener' but suggested that Ernest Weekly's earlier meaning `sprig' or `offspring' should not be ignored. The gardener at Hull in 1379 corresponds to item 10 in Figure 1. It is only one of many medieval Plant records. Some other of the early records state explicit occupations: merchant (Geoffrey Plaunt in 1273); once bailiff of Maresfelde (Robert Plonte in 1280); priest (Henry Plante in 1350); draperie (Will. Plante in 1376); agricole (Johannes Plante in 1381); and chaplain (William Plonte in 1386). Though they are not gardeners, they are all offspring, in keeping with the Oxford English Dictionary which lists the archaic meanings `sprig', `scion' and `young person'. Moreover, in Welsh, *plant* literally means `children' and item 7 in Figure 1 corresponds to an early Plant in Wales. This suggests a link of the meaning `offspring' to the nearby main Plant homeland, which is shown as item 11 in Figure 1.

Figure 1:  Some selected medieval records for Plant:
For a fuller list, see
http://www.plant-fhg.org.uk/origins.html#13c
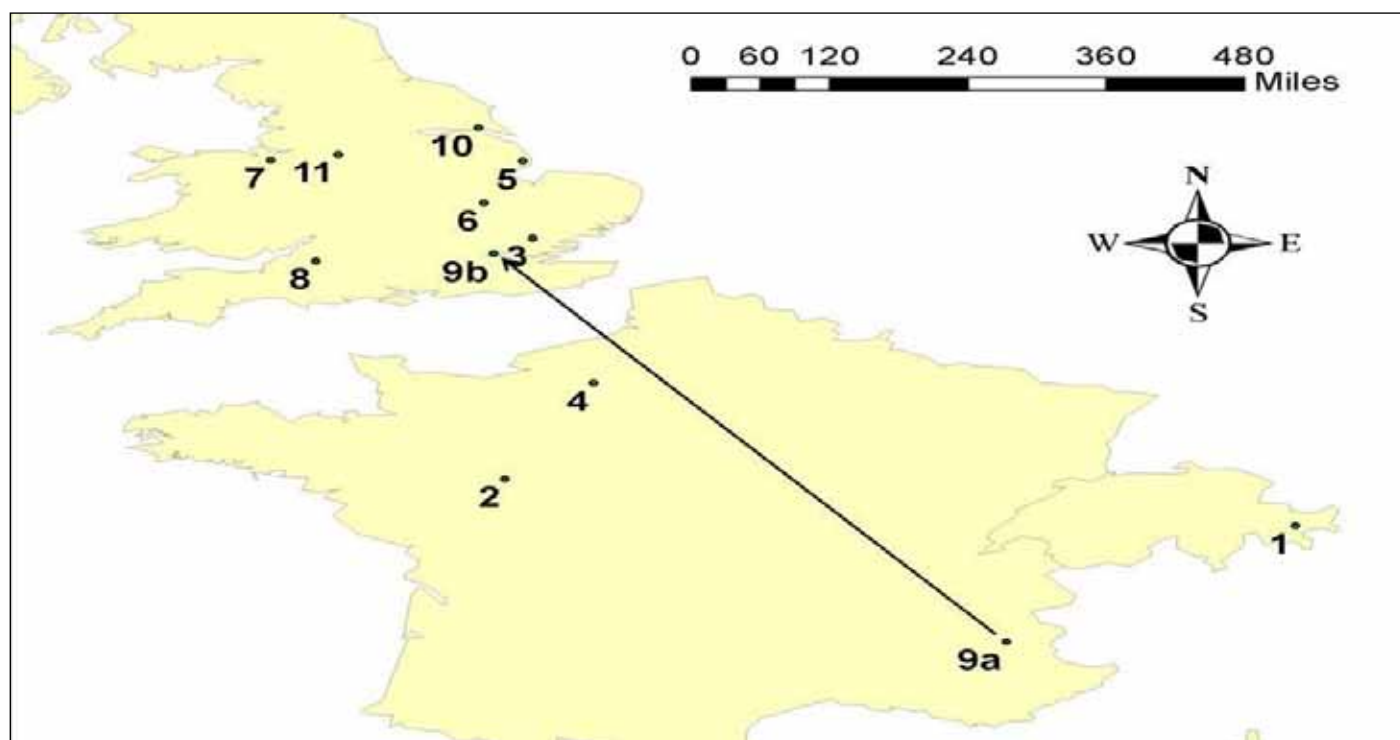


1 1139-1798 Seat of the noble *Planta* family in the Upper Engadine
2 1202 Lands at Chinon and Loudun of Emeric *de la Planta* alias *de Plant'*
3 1262 First known evidence of the name in England; spelled *Plaunte*
4 1273 Three Rouen merchants called *de la Plaunt* and *Plaunt*
5 1279 At Burgh-le-Marsh near Bolingbroke, the name *Plante* is indicated to have been hereditary for 3 generations
6 1282 The name form *de Plantes* in Huntingdonshire
7 1301 First evidence of the *Plant* name local to the subsequent main homeland of the surname
8 ca.1280-ca.1360 Records of *Plonte* name at Bath, explicitly hereditary by 1328
9 1350 London priest Henry *Plante* of Risole: **9a** is Risoul; **9b** is London
10 1379 A gardener called *Plant*
11 1379 *onwards* Several records of the name *Plonte*, sometimes *Plont*, in the subsequent main homeland of the *Plant* surname

Figure 2 shows the distribution of the Plant surname in the 1881 census and, also, its green circles indicate the number of Plant households in available Hearth Tax returns (1662-89) for each hundred around an evident homeland. This and baptism and other records locate this homeland at the northernmost tip of Staffordshire, spreading to the north into Macclesfield hundred of east Cheshire. Here, there is evidence for Welsh culture. For example, there is Luds Church, a rock cleft, which is reputedly the Green Chapel of the Green Knight of the late fourteenth century epic poem *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*. The Green Knight embodies Celtic traditions, such as beheading contests.

There were several Plants in this homeland by the late fourteenth century. For example, in 1379, John and Richard Plant were sued for trespassing with herds of cows at Quarnford, not far from Dieulacres Abbey near Leek. In 1380, the Abbot was arrested following his use of armed men `to do all the mischief they can to the people in the county of Stafford and that they had lain wait for them, assaulted, maimed, and killed some and driven others from place to place'. In 1381, Thomas Plonte surrendered himself at Stafford to the complaint by the widow of John de Warton that he had abetted other Leek men in beheading her husband, though he was released on finding security for good behaviour. Nearby, in 1383-4, Ranulph Plont was paying rent for a parcel of land, formerly belonging to John Walshe (evidently a Welshman), at Rainow in Macclesfield manor. His son John Plont senior had sons William Plont and John Plont junior – it may have been the latter who appears as John Plant junior in a 1445 list of 98 Knights, Gentlemen and Freeholders in Macclesfield hundred.

From this main homeland, the DNA evidence indicates that the main English Plant family grew to an unusual extent. An initial result, from my collaborator's computer simulation, is that three or four generations of early polygyny, throughout a single family, can explain the 6615 Plants in England and Wales by 1881. However, this would give around a thousand Plants by 1670, whereas my searches of Hearth Tax records have found only 51 taxed households in their main homeland. Either the early polygyny model for the simulation needs amending or some data for the Plants is missing. The latter possibility cannot be ruled out since their homeland is in a remote region, at the southern extremities of the Pennines. In *SDFH*, Redmonds suggests that large families, such as Sykes and Dyson, had single origins in remote Pennine valleys in West Yorkshire though, if true, the reason for their unusual growth remains unclear.

So where does this leave the meaning of Plant? Certainly, it is not as simple as all early Plants were gardeners. There are traces of early `de la …' forms of the name (items 2, 4, and 6 in Figure 1) and an indication of migration to England from the Alps (items 1 and 9). One view is that the name could initially have meant from *la Planta* region of the Alps before it morphed, or arose independently, for a gardener near Hull and to mean clan or children near Wales. This remains controversial; but, at least, progress has been made beyond the doubtful claim in M.A.Lower's 1860 Surname Dictionary that Plant was a corruption of Plantagenet (item 2 is in the Plantagenet homeland). The persistent `gardener' meaning from P.H.Reaney's 1958 Surname Dictionary has merit, in one instance (item 10). However, ignoring the `offspring' meaning seems remiss, since names of relation (e.g. Child) vie equally with occupational ones in Staffordshire, unlike Yorkshire which has no special claim, with its by-name, to underlie any of the hereditary manifestations of the name (items 1, 5, 8 and 11) including that in the main Plant homeland. ∎

Figure 2: The distribution of the Plant surname by 1881 and a cluster of Hearth Tax households at its heart
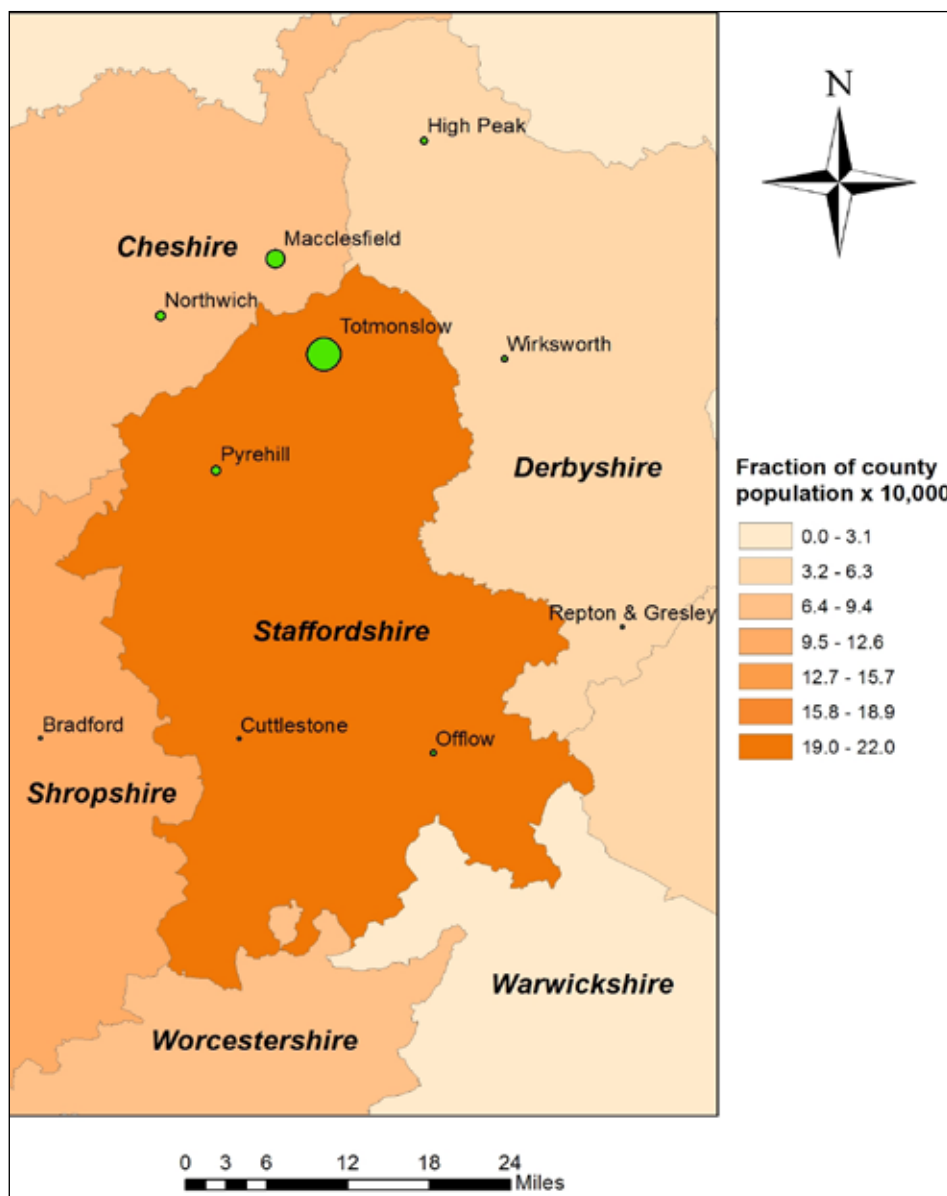
# Hembrough
## A Locative Surname and Its Places

This is an abridged version of an essay written by Douglas for The Guild Certificate of Attainment in Advanced One-Name Studies.

by **Douglas McClain Shaw (Member 5301)**

My Hembrough One-Name Study started with three items: a photograph labeled "Robert S Welsh Parents"; an incorrect mother's name on a marriage licence; and a newspaper clipping. At the time, I believed Robert Welsh's parents to have immigrated to and settled in Canada, but I had no more information than that. Since the newspaper article named my great-grandfather's hometown as "Dafter," I searched Ancestry censuses for Welshes in Dafter and found his family residing in upstate Michigan, United States. They were nearly but not quite in Canada.

The correct maiden name for Robert Welsh's mother was Hannah Hembroff. Ancestry Family Trees blossomed when I entered this information my tree. They showed her siblings mostly as Hembroffs, but her father and one brother went by the name Hembrough. Down one branch of the tree was a family with the surname Hembruff. My ggg-grandfather's birthplace moreover appeared as Hemingbrough. To solve the puzzle of where and why all the surnames arose, I started chasing every occurrence I could of these names. Somewhere along the way, I discovered I was doing a one-name study. Since Hembrough is the most common variant everywhere but Canada, I call it the Hembrough One-Name Study.

Hannah Hembroff Welsh and Richard Welsh, ca. 1900

## Origins of the Surname

The name Hembrough may derive from locations in Yorkshire and England's southwest counties. Two longer, possibly older forms of the name are Hemingbrough and Hemborough. A community now called Hemingbrough sits on the north bank of the River Ouse. Traditionally said to have sat there since Roman times, the first certain mention of the village was in the Doomsday Survey, wherein it has the name Hamiburg. Hemingbrough lies fifteen miles south of York, five miles east of Selby, and eight miles northwest of Goole in North Yorkshire, England.

Several sources indicated that the name Hemingbrough was a compound of two elements: a Norse name *Hemming* and a Saxon word for city or fort. Reaney and Wilson gave variations of the first element as *Hem(m)ing* or *Hem(m)ingr* and declared it to be Old Danish in origin. Hanks and Hodges described the origin as Old Norse, called it a "patronymic" and related it to the root *heim*, meaning home. *Hemingbrough On-line* posited that the final element may have been "birig" or "burg." *Bosworth-Toller's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* listed both words as forms of the root burh, which indicated a "fortified place" or "walled town." "Rude grit-stones" in the western wall of the parish church may be remnants of fortifications that stood

at or near the building, which otherwise was constructed of "fine limestone" from Huddlestone and Tadcaster.

The point of origin for the name Hemborough is less certain. Among the possibilities listed in *The Ordnance Survey Gazetteer*, the name matched a location described as "miscellaneous" in Devon, 2.5 miles northwest of Dartmouth. The difficulty with this location is that the earliest locations for the Hemborough surname were Barnstaple, Tiverton and Brompton Ralph. All these towns are more than 70 miles from Dartmouth.

Another possibility follows. Reaney suggested that "all" names such as Embery, Hembrow and Hembury may have derived from Emborough in Somerset. At distances of just fifteen and five miles, respectively, Tiverton and Brompton Ralph are much closer to Emborough than Dartmouth is. According to the Oxford *Dictionary of British Place Names*, the name Emborough comes from Old English and means "flat-topped mound or hill."

A study of the locations of the variants Hemborough and Hemingbrough supports the idea that Hembrough has two points of origin. Most occurrences of Hemborough appeared in Devon, Somerset or Gloucestershire. By contrast, most instances of Hemingbrough occurred in Yorkshire. Two other variants, Hembrow and Hemburrow, are the subject of a separate Guild surname study that Brian Christensen conducts. Hembrow was heavily concentrated in Somerset in the 1881 census, while Hemburrow appeared in the same counties as Hemborough.

Reaney, then, may have been partly correct. Hemborough, Hembrow, Hemburrow and some Hembrough families seem to have originated in Devon or Somerset—à la Reaney. Hemingbrough and other Hembrough families, however, seem to have arisen in Yorkshire.

## Occurrences over Time

Early occurrences of the surname Hemingbrough or "de Hemyngburgh" as it was spelled in the 14th and 15th centuries were possibly bynames. *The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Hemingbrough* lists the following:

- William de Hemingbrough served as a prebendary at Lincoln Cathedral in the 13th century.
- Walter Hemingbrough, born in Hemingbrough, wrote *The Chronicles of England*, covering the period from Norman times to the end of the reign of Edward I.
- Robert de Hemingbrough was the Keeper of the Rolls and of the Chancery of Ireland for Edward III.
- John de Hemingbrough (aka Hemyngburgh) was prior of St Cuthbert's Cathedral in Durham, 1391-1416. He was born circa 1327, educated at the Hemingbrough Minster monastery, and served as a monk for 66 years. The inscription on his memorial reads, in part, "Hemingbroughe natus fuit"—having been born in Hemingbrough. John had two brothers: Thomas of Wistow, whose will was proved in 1372, and Robert, who proved the will.

## Poll Tax Registers

In his book *The Surname Detective*, Colin D. Rogers studied the distribution of surnames at different periods in English history, namely, the modern era, the 17th century, and medieval times. He sought to discover whether "the modern distribution of surnames [could] throw *any* light on their

origin." Specifically, he wanted to contest P. H. Reaney's assertion that they could not. I decided to try this on the surname Hembrough. I ran the survey in chronological order, instead of Rogers's reverse chronology.

Rogers suggested the Poll Tax registers of 1377, 1379 and 1381 as a source of surname distribution for the 14th century, as these were "available for almost all English counties," listed names of heads of households, and included some occupations. (These very poll taxes triggered the Peasants' Revolt of 1381.)

For the test, I scanned the poll tax registers manually and recorded the data for any household with a surname that vaguely resembled Hemborough, Hembrough or Hemingbrough.

For the three tests, I counted each household once. Results appear on the accompanying maps (see unabridged version).

- The community having the most households with related surnames was Drax, across the river from Hemingbrough. Three households lived there in 1379: Ricardus Hemmyngburg and wife, Johannes Hemyngburg and wife, and Cecilia Emmyngburgh.
- In Selby lived Willelmus Emmyngburgh and wife. The presence of two families within five miles of Hemingbrough village that spelled or pronounced their name without an 'H' indicates that Embrough is a likely variant.
- York hosted three families. In 1381, Roberto and Wilhelmo de Hemyngburgh, each with a wife Alicia, lived next door to one another in *Paroch' Sanctorum Elene i Georgii* (St Helen and St George, Fishergate, Parish). These are likely Latinized forms of proper English forenames Robert, William and Alice. Roberto was a wright by trade, Wilhelmo, a tiler. Johanne Hemyng, a "bakest*"— a bakester(?)—lived in *Parochia Sanctorum Martini 'i Gregorii* (St Martin and St Gregory Mikelgate).
- In Kingston upon Hull, lived Johanne do Hemmyngborgh with six other people who among them had six different surnames.
- Robertus Hemmyng and wife Cecelia lived in Sheffield, also in 1381.
- Only two other people with a similar surname or byname were found in England during the course of this survey: (1) Ricardus Hembury, a weaver residing in the Beaminster Hundred of Dorset, 1381, and (2) Thrynby de Hugone de Hemyngton, a franklin, in the Gartree Hundred of Leicestershire, 1379.

The use of locative bynames or surnames was popular in the 14th century. Among those used in Yorkshire were de Cawod, de Garthorpe, de Houeden, de Selby and de Tadcaster. In the poll tax registers, such bynames generally appeared not in the named place but nearby. Exceptions were large cities (de London) and country names (de Ireland). I wondered if de Crackhowe could possibly mean what it sounded like.

## 16th to 19th Centuries

The International Genealogical Index (IGI) for births, christenings and marriages from 1571 to 1879 showed some of the same Yorkshire communities and a second focal point in Somerset. The two counties accounted for 800 of a total 1200 IGI events during the period. Yorkshire registration

districts with the most events were Selby, Howden, York and Goole (descending order). The most active Somerset districts were Taunton and Williton.

There are two hotspots 250 miles apart. The Yorkshire communities lie near Hemingbrough, which is in the Howden district and adjacent to Selby. The Somerset hotspot points either to a second origination point or to the possibility of a migration from Yorkshire.

## Late 20th Century

Rogers based his 20th century maps on estimates taken from telephone books. Ancestry.com has recently published the British telephone books from 1880 to 1984. For each Hembrough variant, I took the two years with the most listings, eliminated the duplicates and tallied the totals. The phone books were from the years 1977-80. These dates fall after the 1974 change in UK county borders and names.

The 20th century Hembrough surname distribution changed dramatically from the IGI listings a couple centuries earlier. In Selby and Howden remained only three and one instances, respectively, of the surname. The surname spread more evenly among those communities where it did appear. Places of concentration were also more to the north and west from the earlier survey. West Yorkshire and Avon were the counties with the highest frequency. Leeds was the city. Within Avon, Bristol and Keynsham had the highest frequencies.

The result of the study of the distribution of the Hembrough surname over time is that this surname's distribution at the end of the 20th century would not point to the location or locations of the surname's origin. Hembrough would be an exception to Rogers' finding that 20th century locations point to a surname's origin. He did add the caveat, however, that "locative and rarer surnames are more likely than others to have drifted away from their original source."

## Software

I have experimented with a variety of software. The study began as an offshoot of my family tree, which lay then and still resides mostly at Ancestry.com. From reading the Guild Forum, I know that at this point I am duty-bound to deprecate Ancestry Family Trees as worthless drivel. I will skip that step. Ancestry Family Trees, like any other unsubstantiated claim, are clues. Some clues are better than others are. Many are worth checking. Occasionally family trees provide documentation, but even when not, Ancestry provides excellent resources for testing the clues. Over time, other reviewers correct false information.

Wikipedia is like that. In its early stages, a citation from Wikipedia was a joke. As secondary contributors have reviewed, edited and corrected articles, however, the articles have gotten better. Now Wikipedia is a respected encyclopedia and the model for many others, including the Guild 'Wiki.'

## Genealogy Programs

My first foray into standalone software was to the Personal Ancestral File (PAF). Since another of my roots is Scots-Irish, the price was right. It was free. I downloaded it to read the GEDCOMs that I was using for backups of my Ancestry trees. I do not trust the Cloud by itself to keep my data secure. I want other backup.

Eventually, I wanted to be able to manipulate my data more, to do universal corrections, and to record more and different information from what was available online. At the end of 2008, I researched the genealogy programs available and settled on The Master Genealogist (TMG). This is a powerful program, but it is difficult to master — even with the learning book and CDs. I do not find it intuitive. Nevertheless, I am learning that it is comprehensive in its capabilities.

## Spreadsheets

Recently I have discovered two options that will record multiple events. The first is available through MyHeritage.com. Family Tree Builder, downloadable from this site, has a feature titled "Export Custom Report." This will generate a spreadsheet that will include any of eleven GEDCOM event types. In the case of multiple events of the same type, the report generator will enter multiple events of the same type on separate rows in the spreadsheet. All events for any individual appear in successive rows. Care must be taken to keep individuals with their events. Another drawback is that Residence does not include a date.

TMG's "List of Events" has a similar capacity to report multiple occurrences of the same event type. It generates a report with any of over 100 event types in its program! TMG's limitation, though, is that it will generate a report of only nine fields at a time. Two of these fields can be full name and address, which extends the capability. It will also print the person's identification number on each line. This prevents the assignment of an event to the wrong person, which can happen in Family Tree Builder. I have also found that I can run the same report twice with different fields to get a more extensive report.

## The Status of the Study

This is a young study conducted by a novice. It began as part of my family tree. Eighteen months ago, I took the "Introduction to One-Name Studies" course from Pharos Tutors and began to approach the work more systematically. I have set up a Guild Profile, registered a DNA and begun both to collect data systematically and to continue to develop trees as I work. To date, the censuses 1840-61 have been gathered and processed once for Canada, the UK and USA. The UK Census data are available on the Guild Archive.

I have experimented with software and struggled with means of processing as well as gathering information. Incompatibilities among software have frustrated me, but I am developing a system to proceed.

This is a small study. Until early decades of the 20th century, people with a Hembrough surname never numbered more than 300 at a time. Migration has been an important factor in these families' histories, and I intend to focus on that as I proceed.

∎

This is an abridged version of Douglas' essay, for which he was awarded a Distinction. The full unabridged 12-page version, including maps, and information on mapping tools, and detailed source citations is available at http://www.one-name.org/journal/vol11-2_article2.html

# The Guild Moves On

by **Cliff Kemball (Treasurer, Member 3389)**

The Guild of One-Name Studies has reached another milestone. The day before the Who Do You Think You Are (WDYTYA) Show the 6,000th member joined the Guild of One-Name Studies. She is Mrs Sue Fisher-Pascall who lives in Chichester, UK. This milestone follows a very successful year for the Guild of One-Name Studies in 2010-11 when the Guild achieved its highest number of new members ever.

Of the 387 new members joining in 2011, 220 were from the UK, 69 from the US, 33 from New Zealand, 26 from Australia, 17 from Canada and 15 from Ireland. The remainder were from various European countries. 43% of the new members were from non-UK regions, which is a valuable step towards increased worldwide membership to the Guild.

Sue is studying the surname Pascall, with the variants Pascal, Pashal and Paskal, and hopes that the Guild of One-Name Studies will enable her to help and link up with other people researching the name. Sue Fisher-Pascall said she was interested in the Guild of One-Name Studies because she had already done a lot of research on the Pascall surname generally, as part of her own family history, and joining seemed the logical way forward to share her research with other people researching the surname or one of its variants. Sue had previously considered joining the Guild but found that the surname "Pascall" had already been registered by another Guild member as a variant of their main study. When it was agreed that the surname could stand in its own right, she immediately joined the Guild and registered the surname as her one-name study. In recognition of becoming the 6,000 member of the Guild of One-Name Studies, the Guild has extended Sue's membership a further year to the 31st October 2014.

Having recruited our 6,000th member I was interested to find out what had happened to our other milestone members. I am pleased to report that four of the five members are still with the Guild:

Member 1000: Dr Peter Lowe (UK), a member since 1987 who is researching the surnames **Barling** and **Pointing**
Member 2000: Peter Crabtree (Canada), a member since 1992 who is researching the surname **Crabtree**
Member 3000: Derek Gallimore (UK), a member since 1998 who is researching the surname **Gallimore**
Member 5000: Sean Kisby (Wales), a member since 2008 who is researching the surname **Kisby**

Member 4000 was Stan Godfrey (UK) who joined in 2002. Stan is the only member from this illustrious group to have allowed his Guild membership to lapse.

At the WDYTYA Show the Guild managed to recruit a further 35 new members. Included amongst these new members was Amy Smith (aged 14), who I believe is now the youngest member of the Guild (and the daughter of the Guild's on-line sales manager) and Dick Eastman who founded the Eastman Online Genealogy Newsletter — http://www.eogn.com — in January 1996. Dick Eastman has been involved in genealogy for more than 30 years. He has worked in the computer industry for more than 40 years in hardware, software, and managerial positions. We look forwarded to seeing him post on the Guild Forum.



Bob Cumberbatch and Dick Eastman at the WDYTYA Show

In February 2012 we managed to recruit 55 new members [update after 29th February] and although this is below the 71 new members recruited in February 2011, the total number of new members recruited since the 1st November 2011 (126) is ahead of the total for the same period in the previous year (125) which in itself was a record year for the Guild. Congratulations — we must be doing something right.

∎

## Photographs from the Who Do You Think You Are (WDYTYA) Live! Show

Bob Cumberbatch has provided a superb collection of 111 photographs taken at the show. They are available on https://plus.google.com/photos/117875281088544931998/albums/5713893767695676417?authkey=COynroyXr-nc1wE

# The Guild Probate Index

## by Derrick Watson (Member 5020)
### Guild Regional Representative: Lincolnshire

At a recent regional meeting, I mentioned the Guild Probate Index to one of the other members in passing, only to be greeted by a blank look. A quick straw poll indicated to my surprise that this unique resource was almost completely unknown and unused — hence the reason for this article, to show what it is, how easy it is to contribute, how easy it is to use, what you can get out of it, and what, with a little more work, it potentially could be.

## So, what is our Probate Index

A Calendar of Wills (such as the list of PCC wills available at the National Archives) will give you just the name of the testator and the date the will was proved. The more recent (post 1858) Probate Index goes one step further and gives you that information plus the names of the executors. A wills index at a local archive might give a little more, but is most likely just the same as the PCC index but for locally proved wills.

The idea behind our Probate Index is very simple and like many simple ideas, potentially very powerful. The basic premise is that when any of us reads a will for the benefit of our own one-name study, we just record all the other names that appear in the will — beneficiaries, witnesses, executors, landlords, tenants, debtors, creditors, overseers — anyone who is named.

Put all those names into a searchable database and make it available to our members and you have a unique tool containing information that you otherwise just would not find.

## How does it Work?

There's a lot of material on our website, so finding something new isn't always easy. Open the Guild website, go into the member's room and scroll down to the Guild Services box. The link to the Probate Index is the fifth one down.

The database is only as good as what is submitted. The more people who submit material, the more powerful a tool this database will become.

Typically, it might take me a couple of hours to read a will, depending of course on the handwriting and how complex the will is. It might take me even longer to work out who the people of direct interest to me are and how they relate and fit into my own one-name study.

At the end of doing that it takes just an extra couple of minutes to put all the other names into a spreadsheet. They are of no immediate interest to me, but they might potentially be just what you are looking for in your one-name study.

We have a volunteer who coordinates all the entries into the index for us. I send the spreadsheet to him once a year (at probate-index@one-name.org).

To make life easy for the coordinator it's much better if it's all in a common format. In order the sheet has: Membership number (to identify who to contact for more information), Year of probate, Year of death (except I put in year the will was drafted as I often don't know the actual year of death), where it was proved, the surname and forename (of the testator), the county where they lived, town where they lived, the surname and forename (of the person named), why they were in the will, and their relationship to the testator if it's given.

Here's an example of the non-Kingsman names that come up from the will of John Kyngesman of Althorne, Essex in 1512:

| Surname: | Forename: | Role: | Relationship |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sadlingford | | beneficiary | cousin |
| Stanes | Grace | beneficiary | none |
| Bisshopes | Johann | beneficiary | none |
| Porsote | Thomas | overseer | none |
| Carreston | Thomas | overseer | none |
| Kynge | John | overseer | none |
| Morris | William | witness | none |
| Shethe | Thomas | witness | none |
| Wade | Robert | witness | none |

In this example, picked at random, one of these other names is already registered with the Guild. There are a lot of other benefactors in the will — all relatives called Kyngesman, like Alice his wife. Including them in the submission would be pointless as the only person interested in that name is me and I already have that information.

## How do you get Information Back?

As well as instructions on how to use it, the Probate Index page on our website also has the search button. Click on that and this screen appears.

| Mem Num | Year of Probate | Year of death | Court | Deceased surname | Deceased forename | County or Country | Address of deceased | Surname of referenced person | Forename of referenced person | Role in Will or Admon | Relationship to the deceased |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 770 | 1562 | | PCC | ASHEFILDE | Anthony | OXF | Barvarde Michell | KINSMAN | Edwarde | beneficiary | cousin |
| 770 | 1544 | | Oxford | ASSHEFELDE | Elenore | OXF | Heithrop | KYNSMAN | | beneficiary | son |
| 770 | 1544 | | Oxford | ASSHEFELDE | Elenore | OXF | Heithrop | KYNSMAN | William | beneficiary | grandson |
| 770 | 1549 | 1549 | Oxford | ASHEFELD | Wyllyam | OXF | Oddington | KYNSMAN | | beneficiary | sister |
| 0 | 1855 | 1855 | Gloucester | COTTERELL | John | GLS | Cheltenham | KINSMAN | John | Witness | |
| 0 | 1853 | | Gloucester | HORTON | Elizabeth | GLS | Cheltenham | KINSMAN | John | Witness | |

Results of Search for K?n*m?n

Use the wildcard option in order to cover variations in your surname. The combination of hieroglyphs that I use for mine (K?n*m?n) covers everything from Kinman to Kyngesmen. If you've already submitted some of your own, don't forget to put your membership number in the other box, or you'll get a lot of hits back, all unfortunately your own.

The database currently has some 38,000 names in it. Based on the statistical occurrence of my name variants I would expect to get back a couple of Kinsman, and maybe Kingman, but most likely no Kingsman nor Kinman.

I was pleasantly surprised at how many returns I got, but thinking about it, with a marriage between the Ashfield and Kinsman families in the 1540s it is not that unusual that they got left things in each others' wills around the family.

The membership number of who submitted it now comes into play. Click on the link and you can send an e-mail to that member. In this case Anthea Ashfield in Toronto who was really helpful and only too pleased to send me abstracts from these wills which helped tie these trees together. Incidentally, it also introduced a new person – this is the only reference found to date of William Kynsman the grandson.

John Kinsman in Gloucestershire was also a surprise as there are very few Kinsman in that county. Also, Cotterell and Horton are not names that have cropped up in any marriages that I've found. The penny dropped when I realised that this John was a solicitor's clerk in Cheltenham during in the 1850s, which is why he witnessed wills passing through the office.

## What Might you Find?

I can't answer that question for everyone, but it is really easy for you to search for your own names of interest. As an exercise I did that for the registered names of other members of my local region and came up with this list of results. I gave up with LAWS after the first few, there are another ten commandments after these. Similarly there are an extra four FEET and a small flower of BUNCHES.

1844 Eleazar DUNCALFE
1766 William LAW
1911 Mary Alice LAW
1942 Miriam LAWS
+ another 10
1658 Josua FOOTE  + another 4
1910 Arthur TUPLING
1813 John I'ANSON
1867 John James BUNCH + another 3
1725 Mr PLAISTOW (?Plastow?)
1830 Richard MATTISON (?Maddison?)

1902 John Stephen BLISS
1737 Thomas LAWS
1927 Elizabeth LAW
1561 Stephen LAWSE

## The Potential

38,000 is not a very large database, although I was very pleased to get back the 6 references that it yielded to my one-name study. This database deserves much wider publicity so that people will use it and hopefully contribute their own information. Sharing costs only a few minutes of your time – much less than many of our brilliant members spend in marriage challenges - and makes available information that just isn't available elsewhere.

Mine is an average sized study and over the last five years while I have been a member of the Guild I have accumulated 782 names from wills that I have submitted to the index. If all 2400 Guild members (some small studies, some much larger than mine) did the same then we would have a database of some 18.7 million names.

The key point about a database that size is that for an average size study like mine I would expect to get about 1700 references which are not available anywhere else.

Also, a unique database of that size and of the quality that goes with the Guild reputation is a high value asset within the genealogy world. I wonder what it would do to our membership numbers if we could advertise having a truly unique dataset like that.

## And why Just Wills?

We read lots of name rich documents which only have "headline" indexing. For example an Inquisition Post Mortem in 1634, found at the Society of Genealogists library and indexed under the name of Franklin (the Franklins and the Kingsmans intermarried several times so are also of interest to me) yielded the following additional unindexed list of names:

Francis Guidott; Thomas Weston; Robert Kingsman; Thomas Sloper; John Savidge; Robert Crooke; John Purnell; John Gittens; Thomas Nash; Richard Glasse; William Eateall; Leonard Bishop; Edward Arnold; Richard Bayly; Alice Stronge; George Crooke; Richard Dismer; and Alice Cole – not to mention another five Franklins.

Nineteen names for the price of one, none of which will appear on any index that leads to this document unless people like us make it happen. Apart from my own Kingsman, there is at least one more name in this list already registered with the Guild.

There are a whole host of name rich documents which we all read, use the piece of information of interest to our studies, and then squirrel away the rest. For a little extra work we could pool this information and have a truly tremendous shared resource. ∎

# BLOG in the Clouds

### by Don Bidgood (Member 3321) Nova Scotia, Canada

was unhappy with my ONS. The data was building but the researchers were not. Clearly we were not connecting. Over the years I had experimented by posting my own Tree on GenesReunited, and then on TribalPages with five other Trees. With no feedback it was difficult to assess if this was a success, though the hits on my Profile on the Guild were increasing at a surprising rate. Clearly there was interest out there, but news of it was not reaching me.

A few months ago I registered a DNA Surname Study and was tested. Now I had a need to encourage others to take the test. But how best to reach them, that was the question?

## Learning about BLOGs

I knew about blogs from watching my wife chatting to an ever increasing circle of friends on facebook. Not being attracted to social networking I did not think more about blogging until to a fellow Guild Member reported success using a blog to contact people for DNA studies. Somewhat diffidently I decided to take the plunge and try creating my own blog. At seventy nine I did not want to re-invent the wheel, so I Googled for sites which offered help. More by luck than judgement I choose **wordpress.com** which amongst other things offered a wide choice of themes and a host website, all for free.

In late July I signed up and selected my BLOG theme from a long illustrated list, mainly because it looked uncluttered and professional. I then spent a couple of weeks modifying my baby BLOG and helping it grow. Wordpress accommodates this very well including the ability to keep first experiments strictly confidential.

During this time I learned how to navigate the three separate parts of the help system:

1. Look Up with a very comprehensive list of past queries,
2. A Forum where individual queries can be posted and answered by other users,
3. and finally, if all else fails, support from Wordpress itself. Much to my surprise, friendly and helpful responses to my queries on either the Forum or Support produced replies in hours, or at most a day or so.

I found that the BLOG has two distinct parts - Posts and Pages:

• Posts were suitable for sharing news, queries and comments in the form of short messages.
• Pages had potential for displaying information of lasting value

In the process of learning about blogs I came to better define my objectives. So that what started off as rather vague ideas has crystallized into:

• Share news, information and ideas with genealogical researchers interested in my "Names".
• Publicize and assist access to my ONS
• Promote DNA testing

After a couple weeks I had created some examples of both Posts and Pages and was ready to start testing. The first alpha test was with my wife's computer upstairs, testing was continued with the help of a sympathetic neighbour, and finally an experienced and very patient researcher in Australia. In the process numerous bugs were corrected.

In the third week beta tests were run with about six Family Historians who shared my interests. I requested comments and suggestions but was rather disappointed that the responses were mainly confined to praise and good wishes.

At this stage with some trepidation I went public, though at first I did not allow access to the search engines. The response of a few hits a day was not overwhelming!

## Audience Building

I had earlier realized that my target audience was specialized and that I could not rely on Google or other search engines. Using an address list compiled from correspondence over the last two years, I sent off a short Newsletter with an invitation to view my BLOG. I also posted the Newsletter on facebook in the Genealogy section. The response amazed me. In the next four days there were over 400 visits. Now seven months on the hits count is reaching 6000 and currently averages 25 a day. Where do all these people come from?

The Newsletter is sent out every two months to inform people about changes in the BLOG and to keep interest alive. On each occasion I plan to add some 5 new trees to those published.

## Activity

The BLOG is growing up. It has a name "B__GOOD Notes" and it is changing shape. In response to well deserved criticism that it was too elitist and not transparent for a new Family Historian, pages have been modified and a Newbie page added. A Names page now provides access to an Index of all the B__GOOD names in the posted ONS trees. Each Index entry has the full name, year of birth and death and birth place, there is also a cross reference to the Page with information about the Tree and the Index entry for the Root person.

Global Search using search.freefind.com has been added, together with Menu lists of the various pages, and an Archive of Posts. A page with News and Late News describes changes and additions, and will form the basis for the next Email Newsletter.

I had not realized how much administrative work is associated with Posts. Each new post has to be scrutinized and either accepted with or without a comment, rejected or marked as spam. Fortunately Wordpress handles most of this, sending me an Email when the blog is received and offering me several options each at the click of the mouse.

Recently it dawned on me that all this was going on without having any programs or data files taking up space on my computer. In fact the only item that relates to the blog are the bookmark entries on Mozilla Firefox. Everything else is on the Wordpress servers, so this was CLOUD computing!

**WARNING:** High speed connection to the internet is almost essential. At 50 Mps, a page comes up in about 2–3 seconds, but my old phone dial up connection (51 Kbps) slowed things down to a frustrating 1 – 4 min a page.

## Future Development
Statistics showing access counts for the various Pages, and lists of the search terms used are helping to build a picture of the parts of the BLOG that are popular and should be expanded.

## Rewards
When I first used the address list, two emails were returned undeliverable. Since both were active collaborators in the past this was a matter of concern. Google searches and appeals for help turned up nothing. Then to my surprise both people emailed me, having seen my request on my BLOG. An early bonus for me.

## Other Rewards
- People are showing interest in DNA testing. One signed up and the results have arrived.
- In my ONS I have renewed contacts and received updates from several researchers.
- I have been sent corrections and additions, to the published data.
- I now have a strong incentive to publish more trees from my ONS, and the means to alert potential users.
- The process is enjoyable.

## Conclusion
Creating a blog in a cloud is a rewarding experience that can be recommended.

You can find B__GOOD Notes at:
**http://bandgood.wordpress.com/main-page/**

# Top-Down Distributed Surname Reconstructions

## by Dr. Joe Flood (Member 4583) Melbourne, Australia

When I decided to do a one-name study and a full surname reconstruction about four years ago, it was natural for me to make use of my social science and data analysis research experience and to construct it as a formal distributed project. As an experiment, I also decided to try it as a paperless study using only internet sources, since sufficient online resources were becoming available. In the process, I encountered scepticism from traditional genealogists – but I have now reconstructed three surnames and the method works well and quickly.

A distributed strategy means that I do each branch of the family in collaboration with a family researcher where possible, and we work together to solve any puzzles. It is my job to construct the overarching top-down family structure of the surname from which all the family researchers can hang their trees. I take most of the modern trees post 1900 from the family historians – along with most of the lines of female descent. The checking of originals I also mostly leave to the locals, unless they are online, as only in this way can the reconstruction be completed in a reasonable time.

The idea is to construct a reasonably robust draft tree or trees for the males of the surname and any variants. For a typical middle sized (500-1000 individuals in 1901) English surname, here is the surname reconstruction procedure:

1. Download all instances of the surname and variants from the IGI, clean and paste into Excel sorted by forename.
2. Add whatever other baptisms/marriages can be quickly found from other sources such as Phillimores and online parish records not in the IGI.
3. Scope out the separate families. Make location files to assist. Make use of any existing well-researched LDS Ancestral files, Worldconnect trees or other online trees.
4. Enter the draft families into a genealogy program.
5. Download the 1851 English census and allocate everyone to the families created in Step 3.
6. Publish the draft trees on Worldconnect. and get feedback.
7. When time permits, complete the rest of the English census, particularly 1841, 1861, 1881, and 1901. Fix up post 1837 BMD using FreeBMD. Add whatever other information you can find to the family files.
8. Add the US and Canada 1900 Census. Make location files for Australia/NZ and any other countries.
9. Work on the strays and suspect links.

I will describe a few of these steps here and will follow up practical concerns and difficulties in a subsequent article.

## Step 1 - IGI
http://www.familysearch.org/eng/search/frameset_search.asp?PAGE=igi/search_IGI.asp
The IGI is the primary source for pre-1837 births and marriages, although it is patchy. Only 2000 records at a time can be downloaded from the British Isles IGI so do it in batches (eg by county, date or variant). Cut and paste into MSWord, keeping the links.

Eliminate obvious duplicates at this stage (I have instances of more than 200 records of a single birth, most of them wrong). Among duplicates, choose in preference the Extracted records (capital letters). If there are none, choose a record with the most repeated, most exact looking date and place.
Now run the file through a MSWord macro that converts each record into a form that can be read by Excel. (I have written and can supply this macro). Cut and paste everything a forename at a time into Excel. Give the males and females different files. Give each larger forename (John, William etc) its own worksheet and tab, and combine smaller names on a single worksheet, leaving a space between names. Clean up further and you should end up with something that looks like Figure 1.

Make a new Excel column and enter the parents for each baptism and the spouse for each marriage. This can be done quickly by clicking on the link.

This Excel file will be your key reference file for the one-name project and the first place you will turn to find someone in England. Make sure it is regularly backed up, along with other key files – preferably to several different locations!

## Step 2
Adding other sources will be an ongoing process as you find individuals missed by the IGI. The IGI is much stronger in some counties and time periods than others. For example it is almost complete in Cornwall in the 1700s but from 1800-37 there are a number of parishes missing. It becomes increasingly patchy prior to 1700 –some parishes cut out in the late 1600s. In Devon by contrast – at least half the parishes are not included at all. There's no batch way to add extra material so just insert new records into the Excel file by hand as you find them. Some online parish records can be downloaded but they are usually in the wrong format.
If the source of a pre-1837 BM is not IGI, use some sort of tag (e.g. I use * for Phillimores)

## Step 3
Constructing the trees, is the key to the whole method and where the skill comes in. On the male file, you have to find a baptism for each marriage and a marriage for each birth. There are so many tricks that it is hard to describe more than the basics here.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62 | EDWARD COAD | Christening | 24 AUG 1788 | Ruan Minor, Cornwall, England |
| 63 | EDWARD COAD | Christening | 25 JUN 1790 | Ermington, Devon, England |
| 64 | Edward Coode | Marriage | 3/5/1790 | St Gluvias. |
| 65 | Edward Coade | Marriage | 24/12/1792 | St Erth. |
| 66 | EDWARD COODE | Birth | 21 JUN 1792 | Saint Gluvias, Cornwall, England |
| 67 | EDWARD COAD | Marriage | 26 SEP 1793 | Ladock, Cornwall, lic |
| 68 | EDWARD COAD | Christening | 11 APR 1803 | Saint Neot, Cornwall, |
| 69 | EDWARD COAD | Marriage | 11 AUG 1805 | Saint Clement Danes, Westminster, London, |
| 70 | EDWARD COAD | Marriage | 18 OCT 1806 | Saint Mewan, Cornwall, England |
| 71 | EDWARD COAD | Marriage | 29 APR 1806 | Saint Stephen In Brannel, Cornwall, England |
| 72 | Edward Coad | Marriage | 30/3/1810* | St Col Min. Of St Erme |
| 73 | Edward Coad | Birth | 24/12/1810+ | ErmingtonDevon, |
| 74 | EDWARD COAD | Marriage | 03 SEP 1811 | Falmouth, Cornwall |
| 75 | EDWARD COAD | Christening | 31 OCT 1812 | Falmouth, Cornwall, England |
| 76 | EDWARD COAD | Christening | 05 JAN 1812 | Saint Stephen In Brannel, Cornwall, England |
| 77 | EDWARD COAD | Christening | 05 JAN 1813 | Saint Stephen In Brannel, Cornwall, England |
| 78 | EDWARD COAD | Christening | 05 JAN 1814 | Ermington, Devon, England |
| 79 | Edward Coad | Christening | 16 MAR 1817 | Luxulyan, Cornwall, England |

CharlesJames / GeorgeEdward / William / Richard / Sm

Figure 1: Step 1 Excel Spreadsheet

The algorithm I use to step backwards or forwards is as follows:

1. Find all the children for a given couple (making sure not to confuse with other couples). There should be a nearby marriage within two years of the eldest child. If not – enter an Excel record for the missing marriage with approximate date and place. Sometimes it is not clear exactly which marriage is responsible for a given birth. This is particularly the case prior to 1700 when only the father's name may be given. Notes must be made here if alternatives are possible.

2. To find a corresponding baptism for a marriage – step back 29 years for men and 25 years for women, and do a +/- 10 years search on the IGI. Reject anything more than 10-15 miles away from the parish. Recall that marriages often took place in the woman's parish and then the couple went to live in the man's parish.

   If there is no birth – enter an approximate Excel record. I usually colour these in as they are the brickwalls or founders. From these founders, the different families emerge.

   I am quite reluctant to impute missing births in the absence of any corroborating information such as wills or land records. For instance, the practice of inserting a child where there is a gap in a large family is not recommended. If there is only one family living in a particular area – it is not rocket science to work out who the parents must be – but wherever births are imputed a prominent note must be made in both the Excel file and the family file (see Step 4).

Time can be saved by making use of any Ancestral fines on familysearch, or any well-researched trees on Worldconnect http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/ or elsewhere on the internet. However, I usually construct my own family tree first and check it back against the published one, just to make sure we are all in agreement.

## The Families

Every brickwall in the Excel file is a potential founder of a dynasty. All his descendants comprise a discrete set or family. Each family should be given a distinctive signifier, which might be locational or the name of a founder. Sometimes when the parish records peter out before a single true founder is reached, or when brothers and cousins move together, there will be several founders in a particular location, and it is optional whether to separate the families or keep them together (In this case I usually add a second term in the family name eg Brannel Sam, Brannel Anthony. The family names must be entered in a new column in the Excel file. This is essential for cross-referencing the records with the master genealogical files.

The final form of the Excel master file is as in Figure 2.

Every marriage has a backward reference to a baptism. Baptisms have forward references to marriages. Emigrants are marked orange, difficult links red, infant deaths grey. The last column is the family.

## The Role of Probability

Choosing the correct couple is all about means, motive and opportunity. I make links according to their likelihood – and it is possible to tag a likelihood in some programs like The Master Genealogist, rating a link or piece of information from 1 to 4. If there are reasonable alternatives for a given marriage, this must be noted on the genealogy file (see below). As new information arises – the probabilities will change and the draft families will have to be reshuffled – see Step 6.

The probabilistic nature of family reconstruction is the hardest thing to explain to family historians, since many do not think in this way and may even become hostile at the thought their treasured ancestor is only a probability. Quite a few inexperienced researchers will not accept a link unless they are "absolutely certain" – whatever this means to them. I sometimes try to explain to them that no child is truly certain who their father is without paternity testing, and anyway how can you be certain that John Smith who

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | Edward Coode | Birth | 12 APR 1735 | Penryn, Cornwall, England | Edward and mary Speed | | Coode |
| 47 | EDWARD COAD | Marriage | 13 FEB 1737 | Saint Stephen In Brannel, Cornwall, | m Grace bullon. Ed 1709 | | Anthony |
| 48 | Edward Coad | m | abt 1743 | Of Feock and Kea. Tinner | m Margaret. Ed .1727 [or maybe m2 ed 1711] | | St Kev |
| 49 | Edward Coad | Birth | 30/9/1746 | Saint Stephen In Brannel, Cornwall, | Ed+Grace. M 1. mary 1769 2. an to ladock,st erme | | Anthony |
| 50 | EDWARD CODE | Christening | 30 JAN 1753 | Lanhydrock, Cornwall, England | Jonathan and Eliz. m Betty 1780 | | Anthony |
| 51 | Edward Coade | Birth | abt 1763 | Of St Erth | m Mary 1792. Prob Francis+mary | | Brannel Theo |
| 52 | EDWARD COODE | Birth | 07 AUG 1766 | Helston, Cornwall, England | Ed 1735 and Betty Penrose, m Dorothy 1790 | | Coode |
| 53 | EDWARD COODE | Christening | 12 SEP 1766 | Saint Gluvias, Cornwall, England | b 7/8/76, Edward Coode and Betty Penrose | | Coode |
| 54 | EDWARD COAD | Marriage | 26 MAR 1769 | Saint Stephen In Brannel, Cornwall, | m1 Mary Quinnel. Ed 1746 | | Brannel Ed |
| 55 | Edward Coad Cunday | Christening | 30/03/1775 | Saint Stephen In Brannel, to Illinois | Bastard, Ed +Alice Cunday. M 1806 Jane | | Brannel Ed |
| 56 | EDWARD COAD | Christening | 25 JAN 1778 | Saint Stephen In Brannel, to Maine | Thomas and Ann. M1 Clarissa Hicks m2 Mary (b 17 | | Brannel Ed |
| 57 | EDWARD COAD | Christening | 06 SEP 1779 | Veryan, Cornwall, To MiP | William and mary. m Julia Bartley 1810 | | Brannel Ed |
| 58 | EDWARD COAD | Marriage | 07 AUG 1780 | Saint Minver, Cornwall, England | m Betty Grigg. Ed 1753. | | Brannel Ed |
| 59 | EDWARD COAD | Christening | 28 MAR 1780 | Saint Stephen In Brannel, Cornwall, | Jonathan and Dorothy, M Rosamund 1806 | | Brannel Ed |
| 60 | Edward Coad | Marriage | 10/1/1782* | Probus, of st steph. M2. lic | m Anne Pearce, w. Ed 1746 | | Brannel Ed |
| 61 | EDWARD COAD | Christening | 04 DEC 1785 | Grade, Cornwall, England | Thomas and mary | | St Kev |
| 62 | EDWARD COAD | Christening | 24 AUG 1788 | Ruan Minor, Cornwall, England | Thomas and mary. Say m Joanna 1811 | | St Kev |
| 63 | EDWARD COAD | Christening | 25 JUN 1790 | Ermington, Devon, England | Rob and Priscilla | | Ermington |
| 64 | Edward Coode | Marriage | 3/5/1790 | gluvias. Of St Austell. Lic | m Dorothy Robbins of Penryn. Ed 1766 | | Coode |
| 65 | Edward Coade | Marriage | 24/12/1792# | St Erth. Laborer | m Mary Bamfield. Ed 1763 | | Theo |
| 66 | EDWARD COODE | Birth | 21 JUN 1792 | Saint Gluvias, Cornwall, England | Ed and Dorothy. M Mary 1820 | | Coode |
| 67 | EDWARD COAD | Marriage | 26 SEP 1793 | Ladock, Cornwall, lic | m2 Jane brown. Ed 1746 | | Brannel Ed |

CharlesJames / GeorgeEdward / William / Richard / Small names / Samuel / Thomas / Jd

Figure 2: The final form of the Excel Master File

married Mary Bloggs in 1770 is your John, or that a mistake was not made in the original source (there are plenty)? But I have found it is better to avoid the topic if possible and just say it is a draft which will be improved over time.

## Step 4 - The Family Files

At about this stage it is time to start entering the data once again, into a genealogy program. On full one-name studies I keep a separate file for each major family or area – though it would certainly be feasible to have one large file. The genealogical files will ultimately have not just the male line but children of daughters. spouses, and their parents. As well it will contain most of the historical notes, census entries, references etc – so I divide to keep each file down to a manageable size of less than 3000 persons. It also means the study is kept modular – which makes it easier to update. The disadvantage is that in order to find someone, unless you have a great memory, it is necessary to have the cross references set up properly in the master Excel file.

I also keep a separate genealogical file for strays – in the case of the COADs/COODEs mostly people who have changed their name; of which we have about 30 cases in Britain.

We now have entered our Birth/Marriage data up to three separate times –
1. The master Excel file
2. Several family files (gedcoms)
3. Various location files (MSWord)

This may seem like hard work, but in the end the redundancy pays off in terms of being able to locate people quickly by first name, by family, or by location. It also helps protect against any data loss. For Britain, the first two types of files need to be complete.

## Step 5 - Census

It does not take very long to come this far – with practice, I can usually do a medium size draft surname reconstruction up to 1840 which gives the basic family structure of a surname in a couple of weeks of intensive work – but now comes the hard part. It is necessary to move forward in time,

and allocate everyone in the census to the different families. If you have 400-800 people in the census, this is going to take three weeks or more of intensive work.

The first time I did it I used the 1841 UK census – but although I allocated all but 10% of people to families, it was slow. The 1851 census has exact ages and places of birth and relationships to head, and it is much easier to locate everyone, so apart from the strays I usually get almost everyone. The larger families with many children are the easiest to allocate and the serving girls with common names like Mary are the most difficult. There may be a few people you just can't work out – this may require the actual birth or marriage certificate if it can be found in the index, though I have never purchased any myself as the cost would be prohibitive.

The new London parish record databases on Ancestry can be very helpful here – though I don't think I needed to make any changes to the family structure once these became available.

I use the Ancestry census because you can view the originals, though it has become increasingly more difficult to download all the surname census entries into MSWord or Excel because of all the pop-ups. I sort the records by location and descending age, to give me families, and cross them out as I succeed in allocating them. There are many errors in the Ancestry transcription, and as well plenty of errors in the original census return – I must have made 2000 corrections which have often involved stepping forwards or backwards to the 1861 or 1841 census.

While you do this you will need to make new entries in the master Excel file and the family files for anyone who has been missed in the IGI or born post 1837. The birth dates and marriages of everyone post 1837 can be obtained from FreeBMD http://www.freebmd.org.uk/ and entered, to the nearest quarter.

## Step 6

Once you have done one census, you are ready to create gedcoms from your family files and upload the draft family files to Worldconnect http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/. Worldconnect is freely accessed by everyone, and you can

maintain a number of different trees and update them quickly – I have nine COAD files, three English BLOOD files, and a TONKIN file there. It provides the means to have your trees reviewed and commented on by others and you should get plenty of feedback in the first months – especially if you advertise the drafts on rootsweb and genforum surname and county forums.

Given how quick-and-dirty the above reconstruction method is, it is surprising how few changes are necessary and how much subsequent information fits right into place. I suppose I would have made 8 changes to the COAD files, 6 to the BLOOD study, and maybe four changes to the TONKIN study, mostly in the six months after publication of the draft.

The information soon becomes tightly interwoven, and any new really significant piece of contradictory early information can results in a big reshuffle and the movement of lineages between families. This is a fairly small price to pay for having a working surname reconstruction against which all new information can be placed, and where the focus for research can fall on the weakest links.

## Conclusion

I have described here a means of quickly assembling a paperless surname reconstruction for a middle-sized English surname, using only three main online sources – IGI, Census, and FreeBMD - and the three ways that I store the data for quick lookup – a master forename file, location files, and family files.

Much of what I have described is done informally in many one-name studies – particularly the use of a distributed network of family contacts. The difference here is in the formality of the approach – which probably appeals more to numerate researchers – and the speed with which a credible family reconstruction can be made. It is only necessary to be this formal for middle size surnames where you can only keep track of everything by operating in a modular way with a master index, and it will only work as long as sufficient birth/baptism and marriage records are available. As a rule of thumb I suggest 80 percent of baptisms and 50 per cent of marriages are necessary to get a good working structure.

There are really no shortcuts – everything that would be done by any genealogist, except perhaps extensive referral to original sources – has to be done here as well – and data has to be entered multiple times. The difference is that the formal focus allows work to proceed faster and in a more directed way.  ∎

This is an abridged version of Joe's article. The full unabridged 9-page version, including additional hints and tips, and illustrations, is available at **http://www.one-name.org/journal/vol11-2_article3.html**

# Marriage Challenges
## A Plea from the Heart

### by Sue Horsman (Member 3446)

Anyone who has done a marriage challenge will know how addictive they are, and those of us who have been recipients of the wonderful free information they provide, know just how valuable they are to our researches. However, as a Challenger – this is a plea from the heart to those of you who are thinking about submitting your requests to any future challenge.

Do help your Challenger to help you, by giving as much information to them as is possible, and in the correct format. There is a template on the Marriage Challenge page of the Guild web site, which shows what information is required, and the format it should be in. Please use this template.

As a Challenger it is wonderful to open a request file and find that all the information is in the correct sequence. All you have to do is copy and paste the data into your master spreadsheet. Thanks to everyone who gets it right! However, it is so frustrating when the information is in the wrong sequence. When the submitter doesn't try to use the recommended format, you do rather think 'why do I bother?' (If the submitter doesn't try to use the recommended format).

Also, from a personal point of view, when doing a challenge I find it very useful to know which parish a marriage has occurred in. Family Search can help with this, although I appreciate that the coverage is patchy. When I am scanning down my list of marriages, and see a location, I know that I can skip through a particular quarter if I am doing a different parish. This does save time. So please have a look at Family Search to see if you can provide any further information. Obviously this is not always possible, but do have a look before sending in your requests.

Finally, as a Challenger, it is nice to know that the information that you have sent out, either by email or by post, has been received. It does not take much effort to send a confirmation email. Thank you.  ∎

### GRO Post-2005 BMD Transcription Project Volunteers Required

Do you live near:
- Birmingham Central Library
- Bridgend Reference and Information Library
- City of Westminster Archives Centre
- Manchester City Library
- Newcastle City Library
- Plymouth Central Library
- The British Library

Volunteers are required for the GRO Post-2005 BMD Project. Can you help? Contact Marilyn Johnson at **GRO-BMD-2005@one-name.org**

# Reviews

## New genealogy books and CDs

# Research Your Surname and Your Family Tree

**By Dr Graeme Davis,**
**How To Books Ltd, Oxford, ISBN 9781845284343, pp213, £9-99**
**Amazon £6-99; TNA - £8-99;  Blackwell £9-99.**

The title of this paperback, which was published in 2010, suggests that it is a guide to researching both your surname and your family tree. However there is little specific mention of genealogy apart from three pages in Chapter 10. Here readers are enjoined to trace a line back to the time of its formation. We are told that this is possible and that several books will explain how to do this including one written by none other than Graeme Davis, the author of this book. It goes on to imply that this is a serious undertaking and may take many years and often much collaboration with others.

This book has twenty seven chapters in all, of which the first nine deal with definitions and surname types, a further ten are devoted to surnames within specific ethnic/geographical areas, whilst the remainder feature extinct surnames, DNA studies, one-name studies and more recent developments in surname usage. There is also a 15-page Appendix outlining the fifty most common surnames. The first chapter offers a useful summary of the conventional surname types i.e. places, occupations, patronymics and nicknames. It points out that places may be specific to towns and villages or relate to topographic features in the landscape. Unfortunately the word topographic has been printed as *typographic* [how appropriate].

The author insists that place-names are the most common although an analysis of the 1881 Census returns shows that of the 100 most common surnames only 11 were locative/topographical. This is consistent with the author's own selection of common surnames in his Appendix. Furthermore the earliest locative/topographical example in the 1881 list was *Wood* (15th). It is of course arguable that Wood may be metonymic i.e. relating to an occupation associated with handling the material, wood. Elsewhere, it has been my experience that, in most 14th Century Taxation Lists wherein I have researched, patronymic and occupational surnames tended to occur more frequently than the other types.

It is believed that, in Britain, surnames came into use between 1066 and 1400 and that this pattern was fairly common throughout Europe although in Scandinavia a fairly rigorous Patronymic tradition has evolved. The Chinese clan system is much older and was imposed by law in 2852 B.C. to discourage intermarriage.

The second chapter, *Finding out how Surnames Change*, draws attention to the quite extraordinary spelling variations we have all encountered during our one-name studies. Quite apart from the lack of standardisation in spelling before the advent of comprehensive dictionaries, the author refers to *surname drift* whereby unfamiliar sounds are replaced by familiar sounds. He exemplifies this process by referring to the transformation of *Horwich* via *Oridge to Orange*.
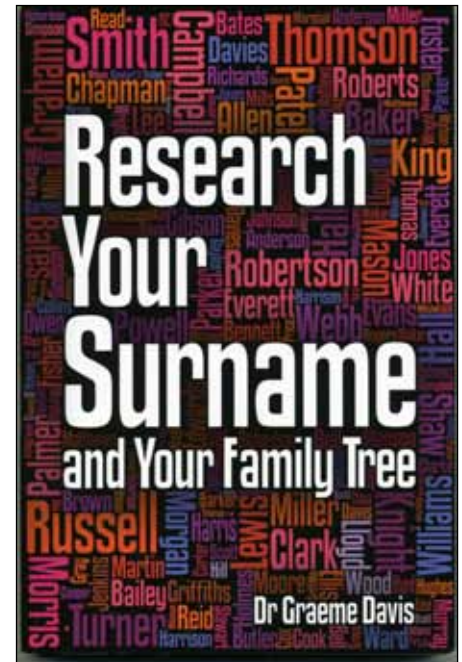
There is little doubt that currently a great deal more attention is being devoted to the study of surnames and their variants. For obvious reasons members of the Guild have been pioneers in this field. Patrick Hanks and Flavia Hodges actually included an index of variants in their *Dictionary of Surnames* published in 1988. More recently Patrick Hanks and Richard Coates have been collaborating in a major project, to which the author refers, set up to generate a database of the family names of the United Kingdom (FaNUK) at U.W.E.

At the end of each chapter there are suggestions for *activity*: chapter 2 is no exception; in fact there are four pages of suggestions. The reader is encouraged to evaluate any secondary sources with respect to accuracy, relevance and linguistic consistency, in order to identify potential errors.

Chapter 3, which concentrates on *Surname Distribution,* starts with a reference to Guppy's pioneer work in the 1880s leading to the publication of *The Homes of English Family Names*. This book had been based on data identifying farmers, published in local directories, as they were probably the least mobile residents. Guppy's data still compares remarkably well with data now more generally available on line, such as that available on the the the public profiler website (http://gbnames.publicprofiler.org). However, somewhat surprisingly, the author makes no detailed reference to Steve Archer's *SURNAME ATLAS*, from which most of us have been generating extremely detailed distribution maps based on the 1881 Census Data. The activity, suggested at end of Chapter 3, is confined to Electoral Registers, Telephone Directories and Trade Directories but omits any mention of the Leicester University Online *Historical Directories* facility.

The title of Chapter 4 is *One Source or Many*? It discusses the merits of *monogenesis* and *polygenesis* and suggests that recent evidence is tending to indicate that many surnames may have a single origin. Whilst it seems clear that certain locative/topographic surnames may be derived from a unique place, most of the occupational, patronymic and even nicknames would seem to have emerged on several different occasions purely by chance. Foundlings are of course a special case and may well be monogenetic.

Chapters 5-9 deal in more detail with occupational, locative, topographical, patronymic and nicknames respectively. Under occupational surnames, those related to status such as *Marshall, Chamberlaine and Reeve* are slightly less obvious. In Chapter 6 the author makes the point that the surnames of migrants from a distant region or country like *Fleming (from Flanders)* or *Pettingale (from Portugal)* should be included in the locative category. He also notes, in passing, some instances of eponymous usage when places have been named after people as in the case of *Stoke Mandeville*. In Chapter 7, topographical surnames may include a preposition, as in *Atwater* and *Underhill*, or occasionally an -er suffix as in *Downer*.

Chapter 8 discusses the very large category of Patronymics which, more often than not, demonstrate the most variability. It includes Metronymics and kinship names with the ending –kin, -cox, -mott, etc. The author sounds a warning in Chapter 9 which deals with Nicknames as so many examples cited in this category are often fanciful in the extreme. He suggests it is always worth attempting to find another origin. His positive advice is to consider the surname in its earliest cultural context taking into account the linguistic influences then in place.

The remaining chapters explore historical, geographical and ethnic factors starting with the Normans with a brief excursion into heraldry with its canting allusions to specific surnames. There is also a short chapter devoted to the naming of orphans. National idiosyncrasies within the British Isles including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are covered in much detail in chapters 14-19.

Jewish surnames are singled out in chapter 20 because of their relatively long established presence in the British Isles from 1500 onwards. The author contrasts the differences between the Sephardic and Ashkenazic traditions and provides helpful hints on understanding the development of their surnames. Chapter 21 summarises the surname patterns associated with the Romany Gipsies who first came to Britain in the early 16th century and distinguishes them from the later Tinkers with an Irish background. Migrants from the British Isles to Australia, New Zealand and the Americas and the adoption of British and other national surnames by native peoples and slaves are discussed in Chapters 22 and 23.

In spite of steady increases in population almost everywhere, a significant number of our early surnames have become extinct. This process has been taking place continuously for many centuries as major natural disasters have taken their toll. The Black Death in the British Isles in the mid-14th century, when many areas lost up to 80% of their populations, must have extinguished a high proportion of the extant surnames. Chapter 24 discusses this and other phenomena leading to surname extinction. Some were simply dropped as being either shameful, embarrassing or offensive: others were banned or misspelled so consistently that the original version was lost. In many instances, as noted in Chapter 27, surnames were changed deliberately either to gain title to property and influence or to take on a new identity for legal or even illegal purposes.

The fact that, in general, surnames pass down the male line, genealogists have taken a great deal of interest in DNA studies which are featured in chapter 25. The author has concluded that on the basis of data established so far, the vast majority of surnames are monogenetic and that over the last 1000 years the overwhelming majority of children are the children of the acknowledged father.

The penultimate chapter, entitled *One-Name Studies*, mentions the Guild and its activities, together with the Halsted Trust. The author suggests that *Halsted* may be the "most studied single surname ever". He goes on to say that its findings have "not so far managed to identify a single progenitor". However he has kind words for its membership:-

> *The Guild often gets as close as it is possible to get to the origin of surnames*

> *Very many surnames have been shown to be predominantly monogenetic, or to have a defined small number of points of origin.*

Whilst I welcome this book firstly, as a valuable contribution to the study of surnames and secondly, as a valid endorsement of the role of the Guild, I believe that much of the content has been covered elsewhere. However, for the newcomer to surname studies, this does provide a valuable introduction which could be made even more useful by incorporating rather more detailed citations to suitable works of reference. ∎

Derek A. Palgrave

# A Short Selection of Recent Books in This Field

- Surnames, DNA and Family History; George Redmonds, Turi King and David Hey; Oxford; O.U.P.; 2011
- Penguin Dictionary of Surnames; John Titford; London; Penguin; 2009
- Encyclopedia of Surnames; John Ayton; London, A & C Black; 2007
- Surnames and Genealogy: A New Approach; George Redmonds; Bury; FFHS; 2002
- Oxford Names Companion: Patrick Hanks; Oxford; O.U.P.; 2002
- Family Names and Family History; David Hey; London; Hambledon and London; 2000
- Surnames - a Selected List of References: Paul J Connor; Washington D.C.; Library of Congress; 1994
- Dictionary of Surnames: Patrick Hanks and Flavia Hodges; Oxford; O.U.P.; 1988

There are several earlier books including Reaney but these have been very critically reviewed in the light of modern scholarship. There are also several specialist titles dealing with the surnames of Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Isle of Man and the local series started by McKinley at Leicester University dealing with counties and, more recently, groups of counties.

# DNA and Social Networking: A Guide to Genealogy in the Twenty-First Century

**By Debbie Kennett,**
**The History Press Ltd, ISBN 9780752458625, pp224, £14-99**

Increasingly this is a topic which is of interest not only to genealogists but to the wider community, and it is not uncommon now to meet people who have been part of a DNA project. They may not have the technical knowledge to explain what part their test has played, but usually their enthusiasm for the topic means that they are converted to the whole approach of DNA testing.

Debbie Kennett's excellent new book about genetic genealogy and the networking revolution has been published therefore in a most timely fashion. This is not an easy subject and a number of books and articles I've read previously have had an undesirable soporific effect. Debbie's fresh approach, however, has been to make the subject both relevant and interesting, whilst sharing some hard scientific facts about DNA. Many tools which were not conceived with the genealogist in mind are increasingly being exploited by family historians, either to advance their research or to network with other genealogists. Many family historians struggle to cope with these new technologies and this book explains how to use these new tools effectively.

Debbie reiterates that the test is not a replacement for the traditional documentary research, but is used in conjunction with the paper records. Family historians are accustomed to spending small sums of money over long periods of time. In contrast, a DNA test might seem at first like an expensive purchase but it should however be regarded as an investment.

The chapters in the first section include a useful introduction to the subject, including the basic principles of DNA testing; surnames and the paternal line; before surnames - haplogroups and deep ancestry; the maternal line - mitochondrial DNA tests; cousins reunited - autosomal DNA tests and setting up and running a DNA Project. I have a recent project of my own, still in embryo form, so I found the chapter on understanding haplogroups most helpful, and Debbie gives a useful and coherent account of how this works. As such, it is the type of publication to keep near at hand as a good reference book.

Section two includes traditional genealogical networking methods; genealogy social networking websites; general social networking websites; blogs; wikis; multimedia and collaborative tools. Increasingly these are approaches many of us are using, with Guild members often leading the way in their own areas of research. Debbie gives a useful overview though of how to link them together in a logical way to ensure the best coverage for a one name study. She understands that we don't all want to use each of these approaches but the fact that there has been such a mushrooming of platforms to use ensures that this section alone makes the book well worth the investment.

In addition there is a foreword by Chris Pomery and four appendices covering DNA websites; Testing companies; DNA Projects and Surname resources. As to be expected, the book also has a comprehensive index.

I found this book easily readable, with a stimulating approach which leads the reader to want to know more. It is a useful resource for new researchers as well as the seasoned genealogist and stands to become a 'standard' reference manual.

Debbie is to be applauded for publishing a sound overview in a very skilful manner of what can potentially be a challenging field for the family historian. ∎

Glenys Marriott
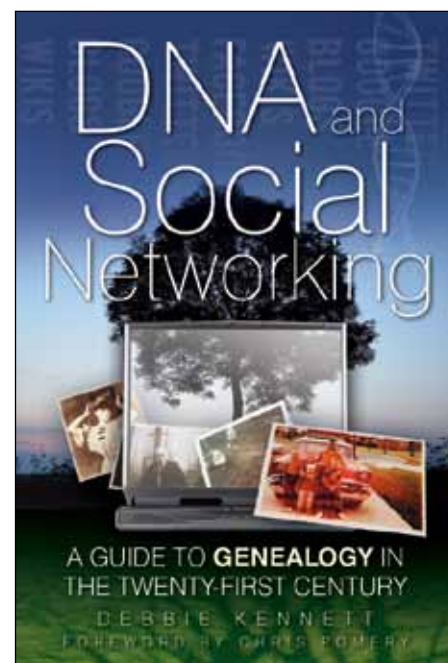
## The Surname SANT

The results and records from a long-term study of the surname SANT are available to anyone who has a genuine interest in that name.

The Sant Newsletter was published from 1977 to 1997 and includes details of the research, lists of acquisitions and documents, photographs and general articles about individual families. There are around 175 family trees covering 2400 individuals ranging back to 1616. There are 150 BMD certificates, BMD registration indexes from 1837 to 1980, many photographs, newspaper cuttings, wills and miscellaneous records.

This is a unique opportunity to continue researching this surname. The study was begun before computers became available hence much of the material is hard copy. The records are the result of operating as a correspondence group and there is a substantial number of letters from individual families.

Anyone interested should contact George Brown by email to **george.brown93@hotmail.co.uk**, or by telephone on 01229 582701, to obtain more information.

# An Interview with Steve Williams

## Our newly appointed Guild Mentor Coordinator

### Question 1. What is a Guild Mentor?

I suppose the honest answer is that a mentor is all things to all people!!

A mentor is someone who can help and encourage both new and existing members to get started and to continue their studies; who can offer specialist or general help and guidance to a fellow member.

### Question 2. Who would benefit from having a mentor?

Each and every one of us - we have all encountered problems that with a little help we could overcome without re-inventing the wheel. With a little guidance we could have moved our studies forward.

Sometimes it is useful to have someone to talk to and bounce ideas off - and maybe even come up with the answers ourselves!

### Question 3. How does a member go about getting a mentor?

The contact point is me - the Guild Mentor Coordinator - I can be contacted on **mentors@one-name.org** or 01257 262028 or you can get in touch with your Regional Representative.

As Mentor Coordinator, I will need to know what help is needed - is it something specific like help with a particular bit of software? Or general, like how do I start a One-Name Study!

### Question 4. What happens when a member contacts you?

I will contact the member's Regional Representative to see if the request for help can be satisfied locally, if not then I will check my list of mentors to see if I can find a member who has volunteered his or her services and has the skills or knowledge to help the member. If I can find someone, I will make contact to see if they will take on the challenge!! If they will, then I will make the introductions between mentor and mentee.

### Question 5. Do you have members who have volunteered to be mentors?

Yes - but not enough!! I am always looking for more!! If anyone would like to be part of this scheme and help other members in their One-Name Study, please contact me - **mentors@one-name.org** or 01257 262028.

### Question 6. Who makes a good mentor?

Someone with specific subject knowledge, maybe specific software knowledge like for instance, Custodian, Excel, Family Tree Maker etc.

Someone with specific Family History knowledge like Censuses, Civil Registration, researching in other countries. The list is as long as your imagination!!

Someone with experience of One-Name Studies - experience of such areas as setting up, running, documenting and analysing a One-Name Study.

Someone who doesn't have the knowledge but knows a man who does!

Someone who has the experience in One-Name Studies but not necessarily specific subject expertise.

Anyone who is willing and able to help other Guild Members.

### Question 7. How much work is involved in being a mentor?

Good question!! How long is a piece of string!! It depends on the kind of help needed - it might just be an email to point someone in the right direction. It might be a few conversations to offer support while a member gets to grips with a particular problem. It might be a series of contacts over time offering support as a member progresses through the setting up of a study. Whatever the support needed, the mentor is always contacted first to get agreement to take on the commitment to help!!!

### Question 8. Why does the Guild have a mentor scheme?

It's all about self help - members helping other members, sharing our knowledge and experience. We are an organisation that typically does not have monthly meetings like a Family History Society where members can get together and chat and get help.

The mentor scheme brings our members together to help each other, wherever they live. A member in the UK can easily help a member in Australia, or a new member with specific expertise can easily help a long standing member who wants help in a specific area. The mentor scheme can bring the membership together to help each other. ∎

### Stop Press

After the advertisements in the last edition of the journal, 34 members have volunteered to become mentors. Thanks to them all for agreeing to take part in the Guild Mentor Scheme. However we still need more!!!!

# One-Name MAIL

## Storage of Research

I have been a member of the Guild for more than twenty-five years; but other than for an occasional enquiry (on average one a year) against my four registered names, I have had little need for help from the Guild — until now.

Peter Amsden's article in Volume 10 Issue 8, brought to the fore an anxiety that has building for some time and I'm not aware that the Guild has so far taken the lead on this.

I am now at an age where I do not have the energy I used to have and the urge to continue searching is becoming less. I am concerned about where the results of my twenty-five years work will finish up.

When I keel over, my family will dispose of all my material without thinking twice and it's no good saying - leave instructions in my will - what instructions?

It is my responsibility to do something about it; and before too long. No archive is going to accept thirty plus feet linear shelving of hard file material.

As Peter Amsden seems to be suggesting, it has to be digital - but how?

I have always used Brother's Keeper — which is not everyone's favourite, but it suits me and it is too late for me to change now.

I have the basis of a suggestion, which I would like the Guild to consider, with a view to taking the initiative to set up a system to solve the problem.

1. The Guild would act as the focal point of an arrangement with appropriate bodies; say County Archive Offices, to hold a "format" of One Name Studies.
2. I would continue with my GOONS membership for as long as I live.
3. I would deposit each year, at an appropriate depository (in my case, perhaps the North Yorkshire Archives at Northallerton) a set of "disks" with my data as it stands at that time; together with a synopsis of the content and style of my deposit.
4. Each year thereafter, at my expense, I would exchange the deposited "disks" with an up-to-date set.
5. On my demise, my executors would notify the Guild, who would then place my registered names in a newly created classification.
6. Anyone thereafter who wishes to take up my extant names, would do so through application to the Guild; who would hopefully then be able to restore the names to the main register under a new researcher.
7. It might be necessary for the Guild to make a one-off charge to me to administer the system.

I realise there are many problems I have not seen regarding — changing technology, storage medium and computer operating systems; and that if no one touches my deposit for twenty years, then all will have been lost; but at least something has been done to try for continuity.

This is all very loose and dreamy and needs younger and brighter minds than mine to organise.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Chairman, hopeful that she might see it as a project the Guild could take on — soon.

I cannot be the only member with this worry. **What do other members think?**

### Bob Chapple (Member 542)

Our Chairman, Kirsty Gray, responded to Bob's letter.

You highlight an important issue which the Guild Committee and postholders have worked tirelessly to improve over the last few years. For many Guild members, their one-name study will represent a substantial amount of data, being the result of many years' work, maybe even a lifetime of research and organisation. We encourages members to document their One-Name Studies and deposit copies with appropriate organisations, e.g. The Society of Genealogists, County Record Offices or Local Studies Centres. The reasons for doing this include not only making the results of your study available to a wider audience, but also providing a secure off-site location for the information you have collected. (We suggest that you shouldn't wait until your study is finished, as no study ever will be.)

Where the data is in digital form, the Guild is more than happy for members to archive their one-name data with the Guild itself, in the form of a CD or DVD. In addition, of course, we encourage members to use the Guild Archive facility and the Guild Marriage Index to archive their data. These are in the Members Room of the Guild website.

We have collated some 'points to bear in mind' when archiving CDs or DVDs:
1. Use a high quality "gold" (archival quality) disc. In particular, do not use CD-RW discs.
2. Try to avoid data formats that others will not be able to read. For example, use GEDCOM for trees, rather than the proprietary data format of any given family tree program. For text files, plain text (TXT), Rich Text Format (RTF) or Portable Document Format (PDF) are more easily read than proprietary word processing or desktop publishing formats. Equally, for spreadsheets and databases, it may be best to export as Comma Separated Values (CSV) or Tab Separated Values (TSV) formats. Photographs and other images are best stored as TIF, JPG, BMP or GIF.
3. Do provide a ReadMe file to explain what is on the disc and provide other important information, for example, it should:
   a. Have the file name "ReadMe.txt"
   b. Be created in plain text using a simple text editor such as Notepad or Wordpad on Windows computers. (The equivalent program for creating text files on a Mac is TextEdit; Edit on Acorn computers; Emacs or vi on Linux). Producing the ReadMe file as a text file enables it to be read on almost all machines, even if other files are produced in generic software packages.

c. Contain information about:

i. What files are on the disc;

ii. In what formats;

iii. The programs used to create the files, with version numbers/ dates, e.g. Excel XP, FTM2005;

iv. The date the disc and files were produced with version number and history where relevant;

v. Details of the author and contact information;

vi. Any special handling instructions for the information, e.g. open file YYY first and follow the hyperlinks;

vii. Any known incompatibilities of the files, e.g. can't be read with xxx or disc will not auto-run;

viii. Copyright information.

If you are depositing such a disc with the Guild, you should also indicate in the ReadMe file the basis on which it is being lodged, for instance,

• "The Guild may distribute this information now to anyone that is interested in my registered name", or

• "Should I cease to be a member, the Guild may release the information on this disc in whole or in part to anyone interested in my registered name", or

• "Should I cease to be a Guild member this disc should be destroyed or returned to me".

Member's data on disc should be sent to the Guild E-librarian — contact **elibrarian@one-name.org**.

Regrettably, the question occasionally arises of what to do with ONS study material for an "orphaned" ONS, i.e. one where the member concerned is unwilling or unable — maybe through illness or even death — to continue his or her study.

Where the data is in digital form and a copy has been lodged with the Guild for storage as described above, then it is natural for the Guild to continue to hold the material, perhaps until a new member is found to take it on. This depends of course on permission having been granted for the retention and/or release of the data; as indicated above, the member who lodges such material with the Guild will normally have specified what should happen to the material in the event of his or her ceasing to be a member or in the event of his or her death.

Where the data is in paper form, there is more of a problem, in that the Guild

itself has limited storage premises where research material on paper can be archived and accessed. However, one of the Guild's objectives is "to promote the preservation and publication" of ONS data; accordingly, the Guild will accept the deposit of a member's ONS research material on paper if the material is not fully computerised and no other suitable repository can be found for it.

For easier access and dissemination the Guild may digitise such material. The Guild has now digitised a substantial amount of the material it currently holds and will give yearly consideration as to whether to digitise further donated material.

Any member who wishes to lodge their physical ONS research data with the Guild should consult the Guild Archivist **archivist@one-name.org**.

In the case of an "orphaned" one-name study, for which the Guild holds archives of the one-name study material in digital or paper form or both, then the existence of this material is listed on the Guild's website. Should a Guild member or potential member wish to take over one of these orphaned studies, they will be asked to put forward a case for adopting it by demonstrating their ability to take on the task and by agreeing to the Guild's requirements for responding to queries from members of the public.

So, I hope that this information will provide you with some guidance and ideas for 'storage of research' as outlined in your letter. If you have any further questions, the best people to direct them to would be the Librarian, E-librarian or Archivist, email addresses above, though I am more than happy to reply to any further enquiries as well!

**Kirsty Gray, Chairman**

## QR Codes

In the last journal Volume 11 Issue 1, on page 10, there is an item in the Editor's Comments on Quick Response (QR) codes. It discusses them in the context of smartphones.

However, users of Apple iMacs (and indeed any Apple computer with an iSight camera or equivalent) may be interested to know that there is a little application called QRJournal1.1 which

will perform the same function on these computers.

It will only work under Snow Leopard or Lion :-( But it seems to work well with the QR codes in the Journal (I have not tried it elsewhere).

You will find it at **http://www.joshja-cob.com/mac-development/qrjournal.php** or in the Mac App store.

**John Hill (Member 4339)**

When I am reading a newspaper I am aware of QR codes scattered about the pages. These are small, discreet and for those of us who have no use or interest in them easy to pass over. In the current Journal they are large ugly blots that dominate the pages, make the Journal look ugly and are a distraction when reading the articles. Is there a reason why you chose this large size?

**Robert J. Newman (Member 2475)**

Response from the Editor:
*I agree with you that they do appear on the large size, emphasized by the glossy colour of the magazine. Being the first time that these were introduced into the journal, I was conscious of the need to have high definition to ensure they could be read by a smartphone. Additionally, I utilized the available white space on the page.*

*Newspapers are generally a much larger page, and also do not have the glossy boldness of the code. In hindsight, I have reduced the size, and toned down the colour (to Guild Blue) so that they do not appear so bold and intrusive.*

## Electronic Journal

Although it sounds a good idea to reduce printing costs and postage, I do prefer to have a printed Journal I can curl up in a comfy chair with rather than an electronic version.

I'm not so fond of the Trebuchet font as it seems slightly smaller and harder to read, maybe the letters are closer together or maybe I'm getting older! It is still an excellent Journal and is nice to hold the thick glossy pages.  Also good to see photos of the contributors.

**Karen Tayler née Pattenden (Member 1001)**

# Guild Members Educate the Public at Who Do You Think You Are? Live! 2012

by **Bob Cumberbatch**
**(Education Liaison Officer, Member 4039)**
education@one-name.org

Guild members delivered 25% of the educational workshops at Who Do You Think You Are? Live! The biggest family history event in the world. Whilst in the DNA Area our members delivered an astounding 39% of the educational content. This is a tremendous achievement and a huge testimony to the depth and breadth of the knowledge our members have and to their willingness to share this knowledge with the public.



Howard Benbrook - What's in a Name?

The speakers and talks included:

- **Peter Bailey** — Researching Ancestors in British India
- **Howard Benbrook** — What's in a Name?
- **Katherine Borges** — DNA Success Stories
- **Else Churchill** — How do I Research Before 1837? Missing Links? Some ideas and techniques for finding elusive ancestors and Stuck in London? Resources at the Library of the Society of Genealogists and elsewhere
- **Bob Cumberbatch** — Surnames of The Caribbean
- **Jackie Depelle & Roy Stockdill** — Researching Your Yorkshire Ancestors
- **Jane Ferentzi-Sheppard** — Looking at 20th Century sources & Dorset Sources for Family History
- **Janet Few** — Harnessing the Facebook Generation
- **John Hanson** — Why Pay for your Family History? – The top free

Alternatives & Why can't I find them in the Civil Registration Indexes?
- **Laurence Harris** — Keynote Workshop: "Breaking the Barriers with Social Networking - Strategies and Tricks" & My Ancestor was Jewish – Tips for tracing Jewish Ancestors
- **Celia Heritage** — I've Lost My Ancestor Before 1837. Where Did He Come From?
- **Paul Howes** — Keynote Workshop: "Breaking the Barriers with Social Networking - Strategies and Tricks" & A huge One-Name Study via the Internet
- **Dominic Johnson** — Reading the Writing of the Past — Palaeography & Nottinghamshire Family History
- **Caroline Norton** — Are They Really "Missing" From The Census?
- **Chris Pomery** — Combining traditional and genetic genealogy, lessons from leading surname projects & DNA and British populations
- **Gillian Stevens** — Wiltshire Wills, Berkshire Beneficiaries, Oxfordshire Obituaries
- **Peter Turvey** - Heir Hunters — The Real Story
- **Darris G. Williams** — How to get Free Help with your Family History



Paul Howes - A huge One-Name Study via the Internet

The feedback on the speakers and their talks has been tremendous and to quote Else Churchill "You all worked so hard and the feedback has been terrific."

On the Society of Genealogists' "*Ask The Experts*" area 13 of our Guild members manned three tables for the entire event, giving help and advice. This area was again one of the busiest areas of the event and "...had many positive comments from those who were seeking advice and went away with a head full of ideas."



"Ask The Expert" Anni Berman

The list of "Ask The Experts" were:

- **Susan Atkins**
- **David Bates**
- **Howard Benbrook**
- **Anni Berman**
- **Jeanne Bunting**
- **Judy Cooper**
- **Bob Cumberbatch**
- **Jo Fitz-Henry** - her first time
- **Barbara Harvey**
- **Ken Mycock**
- **Ken Toll**
- **Graham Walter**
- **Helen Williams**

Very well done and thank you to all of you who gave up your time to help to educate the public. If you would like to get involved in helping to educate the public then please email me at education@one-name.org. ∎

# Army Records Seminar
## Victoria Hall, 121 Ash Hill Road, Ash, Surrey
## Saturday 18th February 2012

by **Mark Banning**

I was invited to attend this seminar by Alan Moorhouse, who knew of my interest in military history and battlefield touring. Indeed, Alan suggested that I take a stand at the seminar, allowing members and guests to see what I do and to see the potential to take a battlefield tour if their relatives fought on the Western Front, enabling them to visit the battlefields as they are now.

So while I chatted during the breaks with many of the 90 guests who came to the seminar, it was the presentations that had been arranged which were the main reasons for such a good attendance, with many travelling some distance to be in Ash.

## Introduction to the British Army, History, Organisation, Ranks and Traditions

The first speaker, Colonel Iain Swinnerton, commenced by saying that he had never before delivered the actual lecture he was about to share with us, but that was not at all evident during the hour that we were entertained and informed in equal measure. Iain spoke about the formation of the British Army, from the initial Militia units and Royal bodyguards that were formed before the Civil War, up to and including the recent amalgamation of the many famous and proud regimental names which had been forced upon the

Army as it performs its modern role. Iain was able to demystify some of the Army terminology in terms of rank structure and the order of battle of units, hopefully making things clearer for those unsure of the size and relationship between a company, a battalion and a division.

There were some wonderful examples of why certain regiments have particular traditions and why these are carried forward to this day wherever possible and why certain regiments had the names with which we are familiar.

## British Army Sources for One-Name Studies

A short break allowed Simon Fowler to get ready for his presentation on sources for those wishing to trace and follow relatives, especially those who served during the Great War. Strongly focused towards the Army, in which the greatest number of men served, Simon covered a variety of on line resources, as well as the archival records that exist, not only at the National Archives but also in Regimental Museums across the country. The presentation was certainly aimed at those who would have been familiar with various web based search facilities, but as those can only ever tell you so much, it was great to see Simon mention the War Diaries held at the National Archives, as these

certainly can provide an enormous amount of information and I always get a thrill out of opening a box of documents which you know were likely created under very stressful times. Regimental Museums also featured towards the end of Simon's talk – these can be a great source as well, but many are staffed by volunteers and are desperately short of funds to properly display everything they have, as Simon inferred.

Lunch allowed time for guests to circulate and visit the stalls that were set out in the adjoining room. As well as my stand on battlefield tours, a later speaker, Peter Bailey, had an impressive array of publications on the British Army in India and our after lunch speakers from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission were able to access their newly defined database for those who wanted to check where relatives might be buried or commemorated.

## The Commonwealth War Graves Commission

After lunch Ian Small introduced the CWGC film 'A Debt of Honour', about the work of the CWGC from its inception in 1917 to the present day, and also spoke about the revised website with enhanced search facilities which had been introduced a few weeks earlier. Ian said that the pre-revised website was receiving up to 500,000 hits a month, which compared to the pre-internet era of 50,000 postal or phone enquires a year. Such is the power of the internet!

The film, beautifully narrated by Michael Palin, explained the role of the Commission in maintaining, in perpetuity, the war graves of Commonwealth service men and women who had fallen in the two world wars, wherever they may be in the world – 23,000 cemeteries in 150 countries, and in my experience, always done beautifully and with great care.



Roy Hemington then shared with the audience the fascinating news that a whole series of burial records from the Great War have been digitised and are likely to be available to the public by 2014. This will be a superb additional resource and will allow researchers at all levels to find out exactly where their loved ones or men from a unit being researched were originally buried on the battlefield before being reinterred in the most appropriate cemetery, which was not always the closest to their original grave.

## Records of the Armies in British India



The final presentation was from Peter Bailey, who spoke in detail and with great enthusiasm about the records available to trace both officers and other ranks who served in India from 1740. Peter was obviously well known to many of the audience and I for one had no idea of the commitment of the British, particularly during the nineteenth century to maintaining a military presence in India and the numbers involved. Peter concluded his presentation with a plug for the organisation of which he is Chairman, FIBIS, the Families in British India Society, which no one objected to, as it is the foremost research based organisation available with that remit.

A final question and answer session wrapped up the day's proceedings, allowing those who had travelled some distance ample time to get home before it was too late. As a first time visitor to a Guild event, I was impressed with the level of organisation, the courtesy of all those present and the interest shown in what I do. I also enjoyed all the presentations, which were delivered at the right level to an obviously knowledgeable and well informed audience. ■

Members can find the presentations and notes at http://one-name.org/members/seminars.html



### Mark Banning

Mark has had a life long interest in the Great War and now regularly guides groups to the battlefields of the Western Front. Working with a well established travel company based in West London, Mark is able to drive a mini coach and can help plan detailed and personal trips for groups ranging in size from 2-16.

Prior to working as a battlefield guide, Mark worked in the Hospitality industry in a variety of roles, making him an ideal choice as a guide both daytime and evening on the battlefields of France and Flanders.

markbanning@btinternet.com
http://www.mgbtours.com

## Thirty Years On and Still A One Name Society

The talk at the annual conference this year by Chris Braund (Member 594) and Janet Few (Member 1136) tells of some activities of the Braund Society since its inception in 1982.

Famous for their reunions, the Braund Society could not let such an auspicious occasion go unmarked. Hence the Braund Society's 30th Anniversary Reunion takes place over eleven days between 26th May and 5th June 2012. We admit it, the eleven days was a mistake, we blame the Queen's own anniversary celebrations. Our dates were fixed three years ago and timed to coincide with half-term, to encourage family attendance. Then, in the way only the English can, May half-term was moved to June! Rather than change dates we had already planned, we extended the reunion by four days so that it encompassed the new bank holiday dates. Are we mad? Very probably, we will let you know in June.

Planned activities include socialising, visits to places of Braund interest, displays and talks. Full details can be found on our website www.braundsociety.org or by contacting Chris Braund (Member 594) 140 Stucley Road, Bideford, Devon EX39 3EL braund@one-name.org. There are a number of free events that do not require advance booking. If you know any Braunds please spread the word.

# Forthcoming Seminars

## Ironbridge Gorge Industrial Revolution
### Saturday 19th May 2012
### Coalbrookdale and Ironbridge Community Centre, 2 Wellington Road, Coalbrookdale, Telford, Shropshire TF8 7DX



The venue will appeal to everyone who has an interest in research around the time of the Industrial Revolution, 18th to the 19th century. We shall have a selection of speakers specialising in surnames or population movement around this time period.

**Programme**

| | |
|---|---|
| 09:30 - 10:00 | Arrival: Registration and Coffee |
| 10:00 - 10:10 | Welcome by Seminar Organiser - Alan Moorhouse |
| 10:10 - 11:10 | John Powell: Ironbridge — Birthplace of Industry |
| 11:15 - 12:15 | Richard Churchley: Industry in the Countryside 1550-1850 — Occupations in villages and market towns before the railway age |
| 12:20 - 13:20 | Buffet Lunch - Opportunity to talk and see displays |
| 13:20 - 14:20 | Rhys Griffith: Sources for Industrial Change (with particular reference to Herefordshire) |
| 14:20 - 15:20 | Peter Park: The Piecer's Twopence |
| 15:20 - 15:45 | Tea and Break |
| 15:45 - 16:45 | Anne Cole: Population Movement — Settlement and Removal |
| 16:45 - 17:00 | Wrap up and Close of Seminar |

Applications to attend are welcome from Guild members, family historians, genealogists and members of the general public having an interest in the Industrial Revolution related to family history.

The cost of the seminar will be £16 per person, including refreshments. To make the day more interactive everyone is invited to bring along details of their studies for display and sharing. We shall have pin boards available and the Seminar Coordinator will liaise with you beforehand.

Disabled delegates. We would like to ensure that any disabled delegate can participate fully in this event. If you have any special requirements please phone the Guild Help Desk on 0800 011 2182.

For more background information and booking on-line see: www.one-name.org under the Events tab. Postal booking forms may also be obtained from the Guild web-site or by phoning the Guild Help Desk on Telephone 0800 011 2182. ∎

# Pictures from
# Army Records Seminar at Ash
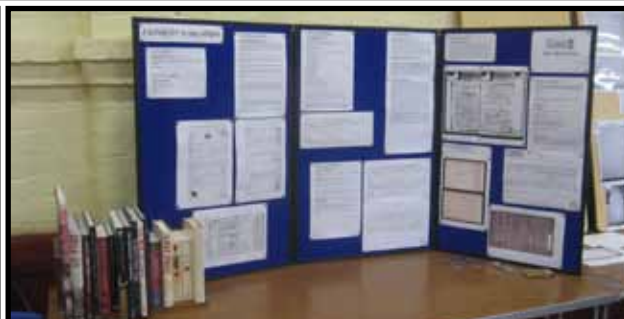
Main inset: Question and Answer Session — Roy Hemington, Ian Small, Iain Swinnerton, Peter Bailey, and Seminar Coordinator Chalmers Cursley.
Top left: Victoria Hall, Ash
Middle left: Lively discussions between Simon Fowler and attendees.
Bottom left to right: Lively discussions between attendees before the start of the Seminar, FARMERY in the ARMY display by Alan Moorhouse.

Elizabeth Simpson
AWARD
Encouraging excellence
in family history journals

Federation of Family History Societies
annual award for the best
genealogical journals

WINNER in 2000 & 2003