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Journal

of One-Name Studies



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Master Craftsman of the Guild
Wendy Archer & Peter Copsey

33rd Annual Conference Reviews & Photographs

The ComBOBulation
of a Global Gagggle of
Genealogists - 1st live
broadcast of the AGM
and Conference

John Hulley

British Olympic Instigator



Industrial Revolution Seminar Report & Pictures

Adelaide Congress 2012
Report & Pictures

& Much More

All the latest Guild news and updates

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

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From the Chairman's Keyboard...

By Kirsty Gray

Friday 13th April 2012 - the start of the 33rd Guild AGM and Conference - and it certainly began with celebrity appearances to suit all ages, from stars of *The Only Way is Essex* and *My Big Fat Gypsy Wedding* and *Celebrity Big Brother*, to Andrew Lloyd Webber. All part of the plan, obviously!

Entitled *Seven Pillars of a one-name study*, there were several firsts at Five Lakes:

- Many first time attendees taking advantage of the 10% discount - the first time we have offered this reduction. Several of them have provided a review of the event within this publication of the journal;
- The first Guild publication on how to do a one-name study - with information taken from the Guild Wiki and brought together by Anne Shankland into a wonderful book of advice, information and expertise. All conference attendees were given a complimentary copy in their delegate packs;
- The first time members could watch the AGM and lectures via our internal channel on Livestream across the globe.

With so much to pack into the AGM on Saturday - from Committee elections and Honorary Appointments to the Trustees' Report, Master Craftsman awards and Guild Awards of Excellence, as well as a resolution on study categories to discuss - it would not have been surprising if morning refreshments were served a little later than planned. Amazingly, this was not the case! The category changes were passed by the members who attended and Bob Cumberbatch's strong arm on the technology ensured that nearly 50 members were able to join us and observe the AGM, and many of the conference speakers throughout Saturday and Sunday, with just a few hiccups with the hotel wi-fi.

As usual, the AGM brought a new committee with the departure of Gordon Adshead and Corrinne Goodenough and two new arrivals in Paul Howes and Stuart Pask, to bring us to our maximum of 15 Committee members. Our first meeting took place at lunchtime and due to having many candidates for several of the posts, we announced the new trustees, postholders and other Guild representatives, just before afternoon tea!

The Guild Officers have slightly changed again this year with Ken Mycock taking on the role of Vice Chairman as well as continuing in his role as Data Manager. Some posts also became vacant and Rodney Brackstone has taken over from Gordon Adshead as Seminar Subcommittee Chairman, Paul Howes - our first Committee member from outside the United Kingdom - was appointed Regional Representative Coordinator and Stuart Pask takes on the role of Stand Manager. Many of the postholders and representatives remain unchanged. Full details can be found in the Members' Room at <http://www.one-name.org/members/committee.html>.

I was delighted to come away from another thoroughly enjoyable and eventful AGM and Conference weekend having been re-elected as Guild Chairman for another year. The 2013 event will be at the Copthorne Hotel, Cardiff on the weekend of Friday 5th - Sunday 7th April and the 2014 Conference was recently confirmed at our May Committee meeting - Ashford International Hotel, Kent from Friday 11th - Sunday 13th April. We'll be heading north in 2015 so watch this space for the 2015 dates!

Post-AGM

We have already had a full Committee meeting and Paul was able to attend by SKYPE - in fact, he was on an enormous television screen in the meeting room for all to see! With many new projects, technologies and forthcoming events being discussed, there are never enough hands on deck to make it all happen but we were thrilled that Paul Millington has offered more time and expertise to assist the Guild with the planned web-based projects.

Lots of you are raising questions and coming up with new ideas on the Suggestions Board in the Members' Room, many of which are considered at Committee level. Please consider coming forward and offering to assist with driving these initiatives into action too!

New Study Categories

The 2012 Register will be published in July this year in order to give members time to update their study categories following the resolution which was passed at the AGM. Within the Members' Room under Self Service options and change of study details, there are many ways in which you can categorise your study but most importantly is the change from the A, B and C system to 1, 2 and 3. Do take the opportunity to re-visit your page and update as necessary - do you have a website for your study, a DNA project, a Facebook page....?

The Future

The Guild continues to build links with other organisations and a new MyHeritage offer for Guild members will be publicised soon. There are two more seminars planned this year - Maritime Records at Greenwich in November and a joint event with the Federation of Family History Societies in December at the Heritage Motor Centre at Gaydon aimed at publicising and running your one-name study or society in the 21st century. Both events can be booked via the Guild website.

This year, we have a full complement of 15 on the Committee and, as an organisation we are branching out and becoming more 'international' all the time. I look forward to hearing from many more of you from outside the United Kingdom who might want to get more involved in the running of the Guild! ■



Marriage Challenge Update

£1 Million Benefit for Members

By **Peter Copsey (Member 1522)**

From the beginning of Marriage Challenge over seven years ago, I have been keeping a tally on the total number of marriage entries that have been found and transcribed for our members. Results have been sent out often in the form of “faux certificates” either as hand written entries on proformas that mimic the certificates that one receives from the General Record Office or similarly as computer generated certificates perhaps using the Guild facility prepared by Andrew Millard - see <http://www.one-name.org/members/fauxcerts/>

My records show that the total number of marriages found to date is over 110,000. If each marriage is valued at the cost of purchasing a certificate from the GRO, now £9.25 each, the value of Marriage Challenge to our members is over £1 million. Surprisingly many Guild members have not asked to benefit from Marriage Challenge; have not asked to share the £1 million benefit. If there are marriages of your Name between 1837 and 1911 taken from the GRO index where you have not acquired the certificate or found the relevant entry in the marriage registers, you could send in your requests to Challengers.

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. However some Challengers may accept requests in any form. Send the listing extracted from the GRO Marriage index (FreeBMD will give almost all of them) for the named Registration District between the years

given (Year, Quarter, Surname, First names, Full GRO reference). Challengers will search for and often find your marriages in the deposited Church registers and then send you the full particulars.

Being a Challenger is rewarding and enjoyable and you will be helping your fellow Guild members with their studies. You could share the task with a friend or another Guild member. If you think you could become a Challenger, I look forward to hearing from you. Contact me, the Marriage Challenge Co-ordinator, on marriage-challenge@one-name.org



FREE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES

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

Registration District and Period	Deadline	Challenger	Challenger's e-mail
Eastbourne 1837 - 1911	31 August 2012	Lynda & Roger Goacher	goacher@one-name.org
Haltwhistle 1837 - 1911	31 August 2012	Sue Horsman & Phil Thirkell	horsman@one-name.org
Hexham 1837 - 1911	31 August 2012	Sue Horsman & Phil Thirkell	horsman@one-name.org
Bath - Stage 3 1886 - 1911	31 August 2012	Barbara Roach	gimblett@one-name.org
Melton Mowbray 1837 - 1911	1 October 2012	Joan Rowbottom	truslove@one-name.org
Bradfield (Berks) 1837 - 1911	14 October 2012	Clive Killick	killick@one-name.org
Bedford - Repeat 1837 - 1911	14 October 2012	David Thomas	eatly@one-name.org



DNA and Your One-Name Study

Benefits of a DNA Project

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

A DNA Project provides a one-name study with additional information that can benefit the one-name study. The benefits are diverse, and range from sorting out multiple trees in a location, to combining the DNA results with surname distribution maps and early recordings to pursue additional discoveries about the origin of the surname.

The number of participants in a DNA Project grows over time, and as more family trees test, the opportunity for discovery increases. As the number of participants grows, you will also get more of your questions answered. For example, one question, for those surnames where a surname distribution map indicates a single origin, is often "Is there one origin for the surname"? As you test more trees, the information will indicate the situation. Imagine early in a project where the first 5 trees have tested, out of 50 trees that have been constructed for the surname, and the DNA result for these 5 trees match. On the other hand, another project may test 5 trees out of 50, and get 5 different results! Of course, 5 trees are only the beginning, and conclusions can't yet be drawn - though the results are interesting, and may send the Administrator of the second project to re-examine the surname distribution maps, look for unknown variants in the area which could have evolved to their surname, as well as to review any early recordings they have gathered.

From the Guild members who have started a DNA Project - I've only ever heard one complaint: "I wish I had started sooner."

Now, Later, or Never

A DNA Project is not required for a one-name study, it is an option for consideration. For those members debating whether to start now, or wait until later, I encourage you to start now. There are two primary reasons for starting now:

1. You may have some family trees with only one or two males, and these males may not be living when you start a DNA Project, so you could never get DNA information for those trees.
2. Your registered surname may be in a DNA Project when you decide to go forward

The latter situation is happening more frequently, as time goes on. There are two choices of action if your surname(s) are in an existing DNA Project. If the surname is not a good fit for the existing DNA Project where it resides, then the odds are good that an extraction can be negotiated. In the second case, if your surname does fit with the other surnames in the DNA Project, then the next step becomes negotiating a role for you as co-administrator. As a co-administrator, you would have access to the DNA results, to help with your one-name study research.

If any of your registered surnames are in an existing DNA Project, it is recommended that you consult with the DNA Advisor, who

will analyse the situation and your options. In addition, the negotiations can be handled for you, if you choose.

If your choice is between now or later, choosing now offers you the most opportunity. You can then proceed at your own speed, and perhaps prioritise your initial recruiting to focus on those trees with limited living males.

10 Years to get an Answer

In my DNA Project, I recently got an answer to a question where we had to wait 10 years to get our answer. Over a year after I started my project, I was doing Ontario, Canada probate records. In a probate file for a 1938 death, which was filed with the courts in the early 1970s, I discovered that the Meates who had died in 1938, a brother of my grandfather, had a son, who had two sons, only the surname of these males had been changed to another surname, which I will call ABC in this article. The only other clue in the probate file was that a Michigan address was listed for one of the ABC heirs. Faced with 64 ABC households in Michigan, I picked up the phone and started dialing. I found a household that knew his father had been Meates, before the name change to ABC. I recruited this man to participate in the DNA project to validate this branch of the tree.

The DNA test results came back, and he didn't match my brother. This was a total surprise!

The next step was to test a descendent of the other grandson. It was a relief when his result came back and matched my brother.

Therefore, another Y-chromosome had entered this tree, either with the birth of the first participant, or his father. Luckily, the father was still living, so he was approached to do a DNA test. He flat out refused, saying that he didn't want to know if the problem was with his mother or his wife - and we would have to wait until he was dead to do the test.

Recently, the DNA test was done - so we now have our answer. The participant has waited for 10 years to find out if his father was his biological father. It turned out that the participant matched his father, and the problem was with the grandmother. Family rumors have now come to light about a possible surname of the biological grandfather, so we will be pursuing this avenue.

If I was starting my DNA Project today - I wouldn't be able to solve this mystery when I encountered it, since the participant's father would already be deceased.

For help with DNA or help with vendor selection, write to DNA@one-name.org ■

One-Name MAIL



“Research your surname and your Family Tree” by Graeme Davis

Derek Palgrave gave a positive review of this book in the last edition of this Journal. I am afraid that my view of it was not nearly so positive. I found errors in almost every chapter, and the author's reluctance to give sources for information or ideas makes it very difficult to verify what he says. A few examples will have to suffice to illustrate why I found this a frustrating book.

Davis is trained in philology and I am not, but for many surnames discussed he has failed to check the most basic of sources. Let me give four examples.

First, one of the major themes developed in the book is a scepticism about the derivations of surnames as nicknames. On this count Davis may be right in many cases, but most of his criticisms are made without having looked at the medieval evidence, even when it is readily available via Reaney's Dictionary of English Surnames. Davis suggests many supposed nickname-surnames are corruptions of some earlier term and then criticises Reaney for saying that Sheepshanks was used of someone with legs like a sheep (p.58). If one checks the entry in Reaney, he merely gives the meaning of the word and does not state how it came to be applied to a man. Moreover, Reaney shows that Sheepshanks was used as a by-name in the 13th century, so it is unlikely to be some earlier term that became hereditary and was then corrupted.

Second, the argument that Beard is a form of Bart (p.60) is given without a single piece of evidence to back it up (though Reaney's evidence for the obvious meaning is also very thin).

Third, the book is even weaker when it suggests that the derivation of Noakes from 'atten oakes' is doubtful because

'atten' is incorrect Middle English (p.47). Reaney gives an example of 'atten Oke' as an appellation and the Oxford English Dictionary explains, with examples, how *atten* is a fusion of 'at' with the definite article, and often used before vowels.

Fourth, Davis (p.192) is mystified by the surname Lee and its single open syllable, but fails to recognise the medieval form was often *Legh* with a weak consonant at the end.

The chronology given is clearly wrong in some places. The Irish are said to have adopted surnames in the wake of the Anglo-Norman invasion in 1169 (p.78), although the fact is that Irish surnames began developing two centuries earlier. Sephardic Jewish surnames, are stated to have been present in the British Isles since a "big migration ... around 1500". I know of no evidence for a permanent and significant population of Jews in 16th century England. There may have been some tolerance of visiting merchants from Amsterdam and elsewhere, but all the books I've read on the history of the Jews in England are agreed that Jews were not permanently resident until the mid-1600s, mostly from 1655 onwards when Cromwell permitted their presence.

Credit is not always given where it is due. To anyone who has read the works of George Redmonds and David Hey it will be very clear that their approach is being discussed under "The Surname Revolution" (p.18-9) and elsewhere. Unfortunately Redmonds and Hey do not get a mention anywhere in this book, even though they have probably written the most important and innovative books on English surname studies of the last half-century. Similarly the origins of the Cree surname are outlined (p.32-3), using information which is directly from a page on Mike Spathaky's website (<http://www.cree.name/lines/>), but this is only acknowledged anonymously as "work by enthusiasts".

In the chapter on DNA, mention is made of the pioneering study by Bryan Sykes of his own name, but mis-naming him as Bill and apparently unaware that we now know that far too few markers were used to prove the single origin he claimed. The DNA study connecting Cheddar Man to a local school-teacher is stated to be "a stunning case of Y-chromosome transmission" (p.172) even though it was in fact a mitochondrial DNA study!

I could go on listing other errors. There are some good features to this book such as the section on Gypsy surnames, which I don't recall seeing tackled elsewhere, and much that is accurate. However given the errors, sometimes very basic, in the sections where I do know something, I am loathe to rely on it for other areas, nor can I recommend it to others.

Andrew Millard (Member 1456)
Academic Coordinator

I was fascinated to read Sue Mastel's article on the origin of Adamthwaite since my own surname of de Huby (the "de H" corrupted phonetically in the 14thC to a "J" derives from Hugh's clearing - this time in the forest.

The ubiquitous east of England "by" ending from the Danegeld derived from the Norsemen and is still used to this day in certain remote Scandinavian dialects, as I discovered during a trip there some years ago. It still means "clearing in the forest".

Dr Bernard A. Juby Hon. F.H.S. etc.
(Member 2171)

Editor's Comment:

I welcome feedback on any of the articles in this journal.

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33rd Guild Conference & AGM “Seven Pillars of Wisdom”

Five Lakes Hotel, Maldon, Essex
13-15 April 2012

For those members who had never attended a conference weekend before, there was a 10% discount on the conference price. As the saying goes though, “*there ain’t no such thing as a free lunch*”, so we approached several to write a conference report.

Impressions of a first conference by the three Frimley Green rookies

by Cathie Whitcroft (Member 4718), Tricia Campbell (Member 3193), & Gina Cope (Member 5400)

This was our first time but we were definitely put under stress pre-conference (to get our Profiles up onto the web site) and then pounced upon as soon as we arrived at the hotel and pressurised into producing words for a 2 page spread for this issue of the Journal. On top of that everyone kept asking us if we were enjoying it!! However, here goes ...

All credit must be given to the organisers with the 32 years of experience (and experiment, no doubt!) behind them, for their practice resulted in the choice of a highly suitable venue and a polished programme schedule. The whole event was dependent on efficient technology, as progress demands, and we understand that the first running of the ‘hangout’ was a great success. At other times there were technical problems that marred the presentation but not many of them.

On Friday evening we were amused by Trevor Jones who had obviously learned that ‘research’ is the GOONS buzz word, and although he said he had had to do much research for this speech, we got the impression that the results had surprised and pleased him. It is to be suspected that this new “name speech” has been added to his after dinner repertoire and will probably be repeated for other groups.



Attendees listening attentively in the Mersea Suite

As the weekend progressed we did tend to stick together - that was the initial arrangement so as not to be left isolated. We needn’t have worried as all who we spoke to were friendly and welcoming. The accommodation was very comfortable, although mealtimes were a bit of a *mêlée* but politeness and good humour reigned so there was no need for medical care!

From all the presentations, the advice to be taken up is probably the purchase of Custodian, having also had an example shown us on a laptop in the tea break, and although the sessions on gatherings, publications and societies were very encouraging it may be a few years before we will be following their lead!

The detail of the presentations will have been heard or read by now but a few impressions still stand out- the usefulness of old newspapers, the variety of internet sources and the fascinating figures and pictures not to mention being intrigued by the idea of a Professor in Family History. The banquet was enjoyable, although 4 chocolate mints to be divided between 8 women could equal carnage!! The evening concluded with a lively band which encouraged members to get up and dance.

The leisurely start to Sunday morning was much appreciated and Chris and Janet’s double act ended the conference on a high. The final words of our President in his closing comments summed up the weekend as memorable and splendid and he referred to the enthusiasm and fellowship of the Guild members, comments which we would fully endorse and so unfortunately you may well see us all in Cardiff next year!! ■

Next year’s AGM and Conference “Around England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales in 8,000 Names” will take place on 5th - 7th April 2013, at Copthorne Hotel, Copthorne Way, Culverhouse Cross, Cardiff CF5 6DH

Impressions of a first conference

by Alexandra Barnes (Member 5442)

This was the first Guild event I had attended and I was delighted to find the venue so pleasant and comfortable. My room was spacious and well equipped and the hotel's facilities, catering and so forth were all good, though I didn't have time to make use of the spa and pool, due to the packed conference programme.

It was lovely to finally meet other One-Namers and to chat about the nitty-gritty of One-Name Studies with people who share the same interest, as well as generally talk, make friends and connect.

The first session of technical interest came earlier than expected - on Friday evening, Bob Cumberbatch gave an unprogrammed (or perhaps it came under the billing of the evening's entertainment!) talk and demonstration on Google+ hangouts which, despite various technical glitches gave a good guide to the process and benefits of this form of communication. I was able to follow his instructions to open a Google+ account on my phone during the session and hope to be able to try out a hangout properly soon.



The conference officially started on Saturday morning with the AGM. Kirsty's description of the Guild's activities over the past year gave me a much clearer picture of the Guild as a whole and it was lovely to see members' achievements being recognised with the presentation of awards.

Kirsty delivering the Committee Report on the Activities of the Guild

A variety of talks followed on Saturday and Sunday, giving insight into record sets and sources that were new to me, and ways to utilise and process the information gained from these sources. I had never come across the Hearth Tax Returns, talked about by David Hey, and hope to be able to utilise these for the benefit of my own study. Sunday's talks were particularly interesting and amusing. Teresa Pask's talk on publicising and publishing on the web, and Colin Ulph's on One-Name gatherings have both inspired me to work towards some new goals for my own research. Bruce Margrett's talk on One-Name Journals and Chris Braund and Janet Few's on One-Name Societies were both interesting and amusing and rounded off the conference well. I'm not sure I'll be able to publish a One-Name book, set up a website and blog and organise a gathering for my study before next year's conference, but I'll see what I can manage!



Peter Christian: Data Collection - The One-Namer's Internet



David Hey: Analysis - Surname distributions and the hearth tax returns of the 1660s and 1670s



Bruce Margrett: Publication of results - Writing a One-Name Journal



Chris Braund and Janet Few: 30 years on and still a one-name society

Of course, in between these talks were meals and coffee breaks, allowing time to chat with other members and, on Saturday evening, the conference banquet followed by music and dancing, thanks to "One Foot in the Groove", which I thoroughly enjoyed - though I know it's not to everyone's taste.

I found my first Guild Conference to be inspiring, exhausting and most enjoyable all at once. I hope to be able to maintain contact with people I met and perhaps to see them again and meet others at future Guild events.

Thank you to Kirsty and everyone else who helped to make my first Guild conference so enjoyable. ■

Additional information on the conference is available in the articles *The ComBOBulation of a Global Gagggle of Genealogists*, and *Virtual Conference* on pages 10-12.



The ComBOBulation of a Global Gaggle of Genealogists

How we gave a front-row seat to our worldwide membership who could not attend our AGM and Conference in 2012

by Karen Bailey, Peter Walker and Bob Cumberbatch

Definition: "Combobulation - to put together in a somewhat mysterious manner. To bring something out of a state of confusion or disarray. To manufacture by some unusual or novel means."

What an apt description of our attempt to broadcast our AGM and Conference 2012 from deepest Essex in England to the world! We managed to overcome almost everything Mr Murphy threw at us over the two days and the ultimate experience can be summarised as: **"The cost of broadcasting = £0; The experience of broadcasting? Priceless!"**

The experience and feedback has been overwhelmingly positive. We had members join us from many parts of the world including: USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, UK and Spain. In the end we reached our LiveStream account limit of 50 concurrent viewers and folks queued to get in.

Most described the opportunity to participate as highly engaging and rewarding. There was a sense of community and a very strong sense of belonging in members being able to gather together and watch and discuss the AGM and presentations live. Some were unable to attend in person for a variety of reasons including: it was too far - we have a large and growing number of members outside the UK, too expensive or inconvenient, and some members are housebound.

How we did it

A laptop with in-built video camera and in-built microphone, perched next to the projector on a front-row table, was used to stream a video and audio feed via our LiveStream channel, whilst being recorded to the laptop's hard-drive.



The remote viewers' experience by Karen Bailey

I couldn't go to the Conference, so I was, like many others were, thrilled at the prospect of being able to be there remotely. I joined the LiveStream at about 11am, without any problems - I simply went to the link from the email I was sent and went straight to the LiveStream and it started to load.

The quality of image was exceptional - and after I later discovered it wasn't even a proper HD camera which was transmitting, I was even more impressed! There was a slight problem with the angle of the camera in comparison to the projector screen, which caused there to be a bit of a bright area on the screen

where it was almost impossible to read anything. Sound quality was also good, and although there were the occasionally quiet moments from the speakers, on the whole it was possible to hear what they were saying.

The online chatroom was a constant chatter mostly about the schedule, a link to which got re-posted several times during the time I was there, the problems with the signal failing and the fact that the LiveStream account was only letting a maximum of 50 people in at a time.



A view from the back of the hall by Peter Walker

When Bob was getting the Livestream set up, he noticed me at the back and suggested I might look at the Livestream output. Wow! - we were online! As the morning progressed, more joined in to watch and were beginning to ask questions via the chatroom facility and I appeared to be the only person at the Conference monitoring this chat. Why can we not see the people receiving awards? Why is the screen presentation so difficult to read? Can you swing the camera round? Can you turn the volume up? At this point, the totally unplanned and experimental nature of what we were doing began to sink in. I had no way to communicate with Bob and Jo at the front of the hall to suggest changes and even if I could, it was not possible to meet most of the requests coming through. The virtual audience did not appreciate that the camera was just a fixed camera on a laptop, so couldn't really be panned. The problem with the screen was the lack of a sufficiently powerful projector for the size of the hall and we also suspected that the screen was not ideal either.

Gradually audience numbers built up until they reached the limit of 50, at which point no more members could log-in to view. Bob asked all in the hall to come out of watching the broadcast except me, at which point I felt duty bound to keep up my job of trying to feed information out to the virtual audience, who might not appreciate what was going on when the screen was empty - e.g. coffee and lunch breaks that did not always run to time.

On both afternoons we had major difficulties caused by the outage of the Internet at the hotel. Contrary to what some thought, this was not a problem with the wi-fi technology in the hall, but with the actual connection between the hotel and the outside world.

Some in the virtual audience wondered if they could ask questions of the speakers. This was another unplanned idea which we decided was too risky to attempt - it would have required me to relay questions from the chatroom to the audience in the hall. Maybe next time...

We now have lots of 'learning points' for next time. Despite all the problems, it was most gratifying to see all the positive feedback coming from the virtual audience, several of whom seemed to be motivated to try to come in person next time. Indeed, whatever we do via broadcast, it cannot replicate the interaction with old friends, access to stands, good food and drink and a jolly fine banquet.

Thank you

A special word of thanks to the folks who helped make this such a success:

- Joyce Herzog who mentioned Hangouts broadcast on LiveStream on our email forum
- Jim Benedict for pioneering hangouts and LiveStream
- Anne Shankland for cajoling me into broadcasting the AGM ; so much for my 'quiet' weekend away...

- Jo Fitz-Henry for bringing her projector, without which we would have needed to resort to smoke signals as the Guild's projector failed
- All of the presenters who agreed to be filmed and broadcast
- Our Google+ admin team: Peter Walker, Neville Broadbent who printed 100 getting started guides and brought them to the Conference, Debbie Kennett and Jim Broadbent
- Colin Spencer who edited the videos into presentation sized chunks and added the Guild logo and uploaded to our YouTube channel
- Last and certainly not least, to all of you in the audience from wherever you joined as you were all so very patient and understanding!

Missed the Broadcast? The Conference videos and presentations are here

Thanks to Anne Shankland for making the presentation and video materials accessible from a single place on our website:

http://www.one-name.org/members/seminars/2012Conf/Conf2012_Maldon.html ■



Virtual Conference

Extracts from the maddergenealogist blog dated April 16, 2012
A blog about Life, Genealogy and Everything

by **Christine Hancock (Member 5239)**

This last weekend I attended the Guild of One-Name Studies Conference and AGM - all without leaving my computer. I had wanted to attend this three-day event but eventually decided that I couldn't go. Imagine my delight when a few days before it was due to start I heard that the Guild was going to attempt a live broadcast of the event.

The Guild has been very forward-looking and recently experimented with Google+ hangouts, which enabled members from around the world to get together and discuss how they run their one-name studies.

Logging in on Saturday I was able to watch the AGM. Since the camera was pointed just at the screen and lectern, anything happening outside this view was difficult to hear and we were unable to see the presentations of Awards. And of course I couldn't vote on Resolutions. I then had to leave, to hang out some washing and do some shopping.

I was back in time to catch the end of Richard Heaton's talk about "Data collection: Newspaper Sites." There were problems with Peter Christian's talk on "The One-Namer's Internet", so I gave up and returned at 2.30 for a talk on "Surname distributions and the hearth tax returns". This talk, by David Hey, was very interesting and I was really getting into it, when the feed started breaking up. I tried to stick with it but had to give up. The final talk of the day, about Custodian 2 and 3, was not broadcast at all.

At this point I should mention the fact that alongside the video feed, there was a chat room, so those of us watching online could send messages and discuss what was going on - very useful to know that when the picture failed, everyone else was getting the same, so it was not problems at my end. On the Saturday afternoon there were around 50 people watching, which I think was the limit and we thought we were to blame for the problems.

My feelings by the end of Saturday were of mild frustration. The sound was variable and it was difficult to see the slides on the screen, quite apart from the interruptions. But I decided to stick with it and gave it another try on Sunday.

The first talk at 10.30 was Teresa Pask on "Publishing Your Study: Seven Ways to Publish on the Web" and everything ran smoothly. For me this was the most interesting talk, covering Blogs, Websites, Facebook etc, even covering publishing books online. It gave me a lot to think about. I really must set up a Madder one-Name Facebook page - I already have a personal page and one for Rugby Family History Group - can I cope with another? As for publishing books, as Teresa said, the most difficult part is writing them.

This talk was followed by one about organising a Family Gathering by Colin Ulph. Interesting, but not something I'll be doing - not in the near future anyway! There was then a break for lunch, followed by Bruce Margrett talking about Writing a One-Name Journal. A very entertaining talk, the

only one without a slide show. Perhaps the projector should have been turned off, as, standing in front of the screen, Bruce had a rather distracting pattern superimposed on him. At points during this talk there were occasional breaks in the broadcast. Since it was about the same time as the problems the previous day, we decided it was something to do with the hotel. I don't know if anything was done but things improved again, without spoiling the talk too much.

The final talk was a double act, Janet Few and Chris Braund, talking about their Braund Society "Thirty years on and still a One-Name Society". A fascinating look at how their Society has developed over the years and looking into how it might develop in the future. A very thought provoking point on which to finish the Conference.

So - how was it for me? And how did it compare with being there? I haven't actually attended a Guild Conference, but I have been to Seminars. I didn't miss the travelling - it was nice to get up from my computer at the end and go and get on with some of the jobs I should have been doing, instead of having a long drive home.

I could have attended, but there were several people watching from other countries, who would have had no chance of attending.

Obviously I missed out on the meals and meeting other members in person - I think there was a banquet on Saturday night - and all the networking that goes on at these events.

As for the actual Broadcast, considering it was a very last minute arrangement, I thought it was amazing. It took you right into the

event and enabled you to watch some useful talks. Could it be improved? Obviously the Internet connection was not reliable, but the venue had not been chosen with that in mind.

A less restricted view would be nice. I didn't realise till I looked at the pictures that the audience was sitting at tables with white tablecloths - I imagined them on lines of chairs. And we missed everything that was "off camera". So perhaps a couple of viewpoints - one of the talk and one of the Hall.

The main problem was seeing the slides on the screen. Perhaps in future the projector could be connected to the feed - but I'm not sure if that is practical or not.

Finally more contact with the online viewers. There were times when we were left not knowing what was going on. At one point after Teresa Pask's talk, a book was held up in front of the camera for us to see, which was useful.

In conclusion, it was a fantastic experience, and I look forward to future broadcasts. However, a warning. If everyone starts following these events online, will they stop going to the events, leaving nothing to film? I hope not, because it will always be better to be there in person - but at least those who cannot, for various reasons, attend "in the flesh" can now be there virtually. ■

Christine's maddergenealogist blog is available at <http://maddergenealogist.wordpress.com/category/madder-one-name-study/>



One-Name Societies Seminar, Gaydon



The Guild of One-Name Studies and the
Federation of Family History Societies
jointly present



Why be a Society in the 21st Century?

Heritage Motor Centre, Banbury Road, Gaydon, Warwickshire CV35 0BJ
09:30 for 10:00 a.m. on Saturday 1st December 2012

- 09:30 - 10:00 Arrival and Registration
- 10:00 - 10:15 Welcome and Introduction
- 10:15 - 11:15 Publicising your society on the web - Paul Millington
- 11:15 - 11:45 Coffee break
- 11:45 - 12:45 Running your society - Simon Leather
- 12:45 - 14:15 Lunch and time to visit museum
- 14:15 - 15:15 The power of social networking: genealogy in the 21st century - Debbie Kennett
- 15:15 - 15:45 Tea break
- 15:45 - 16:45 Why be a society in the 21st Century? - Chris Braund
- 16:45 - 17:00 Wrap up and Close of Seminar

The cost of the seminar is £20.00 per person including lunch and refreshments. Applications are welcome from Guild members, family historians, genealogists and members of the general public with an interest in the subject matter. More information is available http://www.one-name.org/Seminar_2012Dec_Gaydon.html





www.one-name.org

Guild Award of Excellence 2012

Following the recent competitions encouraging Guild members to publish accounts of their one-name studies, it was decided to institute an annual Guild Award of Excellence, to be awarded to members who in the judges' estimation have achieved excellence in ONS publication.

by **Alan Wellbelove (Member 4884)**

The Guild Award of Excellence (GAoE) is intended to complement the Master Craftsman of the Guild (MCG) scheme, in acknowledging members' contributions to ONS publication. Although the scheme is similar to the competitions held previously (especially the great Guild Publications Competition of 2009), there is no competitive element: all entries considered to meet the required standard are recognised. As with the Master Craftsman scheme, recipients of the award are selected by a panel made up of existing award holders. However, unlike that scheme there is no limit on the number of awards made.

For this first year, it was agreed that it should be awarded retrospectively to the previous winners of Guild Publications competitions, including the "highly commended" entrants to the 2009 competition. These previous winners, and first recipients of the Guild Award of Excellence, are as follows:

* Carol Herbert has now taken over
The Metcalfe Society

Presented To
Colin Ulph
Doug Shaw
Caroline Smith
John Rennison Vayro
Ken Mycock
Kim Baldacchino
Maureen Kenchington
Paul Howes
Penelope Burton
Sue Mastel
Susan Meates
Betty Choyce Sheehan
Colin Ulph
Ena Metcalfe*
Glenda Thornton
Jack Blencowe
Peter Badham
Teresa & Stuart Pask
Wendy Angove
Alan Savin
Janet Few & Chris Braund
Ken Grubb
Marion Filby
Nathan Goodwin
Teresa & Stuart Pask
Chris Sackett
Mark Filby
Paul Howes
Sue Mastel

Category
Article
Article
Article
Article
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Article
Article
Article
Book
Book
Book
Book
Book
Book
Book
Book
Booklet
Multimedia
Periodical
Periodical
Periodical
Weblog
Website
Website
Website
Website

Special thanks must go to:

The judging panel, comprising the awards chairman and the following retrospective winners of the new award:-

Peter Badham
Kim Baldacchino
Sue Mastel
Stuart Pask
Alan Savin
Doug Shaw
Caroline Smith
Colin Ulph

Also to Teresa Pask for her help in designing the certificate, and again Teresa and her husband Stuart for purchasing, printing, framing and distribution of the certificates on behalf of the Guild.

To Peter Walker for creating the award logo for websites.

And finally to Anne Shankland for her continued support and advice, especially during the setting up of the scheme. ■

More details are available on the Guild website <http://www.one-name.org/members/excellence.html>.

Some of the Winners of the Guild Awards of Excellence 2012

Left to Right: Peter Badham, Sue Mastel, Doug Shaw, Caroline Smith, Paul Howes, Teresa Pask, Janet Few, Chris Braund, Jim Filby (on behalf of the Filby Association), and Ken Mycock





Seven Pillars of Wisdom: The Art of One-Name Studies

by **Anne Shankland** (Webmaster, Member 1554)

This book, published just before the 2012 Guild Conference to complement its theme of “Seven Pillars of a One-Name Study”, aims to give its readers help, advice and encouragement on the various aspects of a One-Name Study:

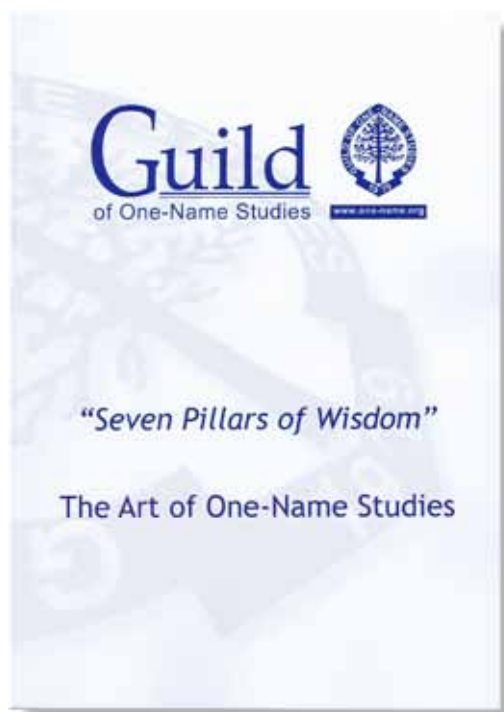
Data collection
Analysis
Synthesis
Publicising the study
Responding to enquiries
Publication of results
Preserving the study

For some time now the Guild membership have been pressing for the Guild to publish a guide on how to run a One-Name Study. But how can you prescribe the “right” way to carry out a One-Name Study? Much depends on the size of the study, the researcher’s objectives in performing such a study, and also of course their resources in terms of time, skills, and equipment.

But within the Guild we have literally thousands of members who are carrying out one-name studies themselves, each of whom is - or is becoming - an expert on their own study name, and who collectively provide an impressive range of experience and know-how on a wide variety of studies. Many of these members regularly and freely share their expertise with other members of the Guild, at Seminars, Conferences, on the Forum, and - especially - via the Guild website Wiki. The Wiki was set up to provide a repository for this combined wisdom, and with currently well over 150 pages contributed it is clear that it is meeting its objectives admirably - so well, in fact, that it was felt that the Wiki content deserved a wider audience and could be adapted into a useful handbook.

So the resulting book is an attempt to bring together in a printed format the advice, information, and expertise contributed by Guild members to the Guild Wiki. Being in printed format, it concentrates on presenting the general advice given in the Wiki, rather than the very many Wiki pages giving links to sources, etc., which are not only more suited to an online format but also much more likely to change frequently. In order that it should work well as a book, some editing has been done: some Wiki pages have been abridged, or even omitted altogether; other pages have had their content re-ordered; and a small amount of additional material has been added.

The book is organised around the concept as indicated above of the seven aspects of one-name studies, with an introductory chapter and an Appendix outlining a one-name study plan. Topics covered include:



Introduction - what is a ONS? - how the Guild can help - using a computer - the art of searching

Data collection - starting to collect data - sources of documentary data - effects of study size - collaborative working - organising your data

Analysis - analysing documentary data - maps - statistics - DNA projects

Synthesis - meaning of the surname - origin of the surname - lineage reconstruction - evaluation of the progress of the study

Publicising your study - magazines and journals - websites - social networking - new.familysearch.org - mailshots

Responding to enquiries - Guild requirements - etiquette - managing your contacts list

Publication of results - articles - books - websites - blogs - notes on privacy of living people

Preserving your study - backups - archiving - bequeathing your study - One-Name Societies

This “Wiki book”, *Seven Pillars of Wisdom: The Art of One-Name Studies*, is available now for sale to members and non-members. The price has been set at £6.00 to members when purchased in person at fairs, events or meetings. Your local Regional Representative is likely to have copies available that he or she can sell at regional meetings; but if the book is posted then a price including the appropriate postage rate has to be charged, depending on where the book has to be sent. Full details are on the Guild website, together with a form that can be used to order the book and pay by PayPal, credit card, or by cheque through the post. ■



A Peak District Family - But, how many variants do I need?

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

by **Ken Mycock (Vice-Chairman, Member 4284)**

As a boy, I readily accepted my father and grandfather's "certainties" about our surname - one of our forebears had been "Cock of the May" (i.e. he'd won the annual village sports day). Our family was part of the Grindon (north Staffordshire) MYCOCKs and we were absolutely nothing to do with the Flagg (north Derbyshire) MYCOCKs, let alone MAYCOCKs and MEACOCKs.

In my mid-twenties my wife and I both became interested in finding out more about our family histories. My progress was slow but steady, following the then standard pattern of visits to St Catherine's House in London to find, alternately, marriage and birth index entries; wait for the certificate and repeat to go back another generation. For my mother's side of the family before civil registration, I managed a number of visits to the Derbyshire Record Office (DRO), but for the MYCOCKs, my cousin Keith had visited Lichfield Record Office (LRO) and transcribed all the MYCOCK entries in the Grindon parish registers (PRs) back to the end of the 17th century - this was going to be easy. How wrong can you be? From our separate analysis of the records, including censuses to 1871 (the latest then publicly available, with no indices, and only at Portugal Street, London), Keith and I agreed that our 3x great grandfather was John MYCOCK, born in Grindon about 1792. But there we hit a problem - three John MYCOCKs were baptised at Grindon between August 1791 and October 1793.

My family research was then very much off and on for ten to fifteen years, with other commitments and interests taking priority, but I eventually got back to thinking about 3x great grandfather John and realised I had to try to rule out two candidates, rather than positively identify only one. This entailed gathering as much information about MYCOCKs in a minimum of a twenty mile radius from Grindon as I could from various sources, including the BMSGH indices for Staffordshire and checking pre-1858 wills at LRO.

By 2003, I realised that I'd collected a significant amount of data about a great number of MYCOCKs over a significant period of time - surely this qualified as a one-name study?

All the surname reference works I have seen are unanimous that the "-cock" suffix indicates a pet or diminutive form and all bar one agree that the "My-", "May-" and "Mea-" prefixes are abbreviations of Matthew. The exception is the 1860 "Patronymica Britannica" which states that MYCOCK is a diminutive of Michael, MAYCOCK of Mary and doesn't include MEACOCK; until a more modern work authenticates this, I will accept that it is a diminutive of Matthew. The Oxford Dictionary of English Surnames is typical of modern works and refers both MYCOCK and MEACOCK to the entry for MAYCOCK - "*a diminutive of May from Mayhew (Matthew)*". In his most recent volume of "the Distinctive Surnames of

North Staffordshire", Edgar Tooth agrees and claims instances of M(A)YCO(C)K in Grindon from 1376, but frustratingly does not cite sources.

I joined the Guild in 2004, but the issue of variants led to an initial reluctance to register the MYCOCK study. The Guild "*defines a One-Name Study as Research into the genealogy and family history of all persons with the same surname and its variants*" (the current definition which has changed little, if at all, since 2004). The inclusion of variants is emphasised by our President and founder member Derek Palgrave who states in his introduction to the Guild - "*Several of us made a decision to find out as much as we could about the bearers of a particular surname including its proven variants*" (my emphasis). Would I, therefore, be expected to register, study and answer queries on MAYCOCK and MEACOCK as well as MYCOCK?

Roger Goacher, who was then the Registrar, assured me that I wasn't required to register all variants, despite the above. He also pointed out the difference between variants and deviants and gently suggested that my proposed variants of MYCOCKE, MICOCK and MICOCKE were more likely to be deviants. As I wanted potential contacts to be able to search on these versions, I nevertheless registered them as variants. I have since discovered that there is a small, but significant, community of MICOCKs living in, or originating from, the Seychelles, but have not yet been established how, or if, they are related to the English M[Y/I]COCKs.

Having registered my ONS, I realised I had a lot of work to do to meet the Guild's standards on data collection. Downloading relevant entries from the IGI was easy and quick, but what should I do with the data now I had it. From my work I have a lot of experience with data storage and retrieval and knew that a database would suit me best - many other one-namers use spreadsheets, card indices and many other methods, but I'm happy with databases. Whilst I had the skills to write one, I realised that it needed to be flexible and cater for a wide variety of data types and formats, so looked for one "off the shelf". Thanks to Howard Benbrook and the Guild Bookstall, I discovered Custodian, written by Guild members for one-namers and have used it ever since, in conjunction with Legacy for reconstructing family trees.

Having found data storage and retrieval mechanisms, I downloaded GRO index entries from images of the original entries at 1837Online (now Findmypast) and UK census entries from Ancestry.co.uk using their transcriptions as guides, but compiling my own transcriptions from the images of the original Enumerators' books. In parallel with downloading data from the internet, I continued to visit both DRO and LRO as often as I could to transcribe PRs from known MYCOCK areas.

Initially, I did little research on MYCOCKs outside the British Isles, in order to progress as rapidly as I could without setting myself impossible tasks.

Where Are We?

Figure 1 shows the current worldwide distribution of MYCOCKs as represented by PublicProfiler - the relatively low numbers outside the UK vindicate my decision to limit initial research here. However, I know there are far more of us in Australia than in Asia, despite the map showing the same frequency colour coding and strongly suspect this site also underestimates the numbers in the USA and overstates the relative importance of New Zealand (there's only one MYCOCK family there to the best of my knowledge). Nevertheless, PublicProfiler is a useful indicator of where to set research priorities. It's also possible to "zoom in" to a specific country; for the UK this can show distributions at county level, but that doesn't seem to me to be adequate discrimination.

In the Surname Detective, Rogers advocates analysis and mapping of telephone directory entries to derive current surname distributions. However, this is one of the aspects of this 1995, mainly pre-internet, publication which needs to be updated to take account of the types and volume of data which are now readily available. In recent years, significant numbers of households have disappeared from UK telephone directories, either because they have chosen to be ex-directory or, increasingly, they have given up landlines in favour of mobile telephones (14% in 2010 according to an Ofcom survey). As it is difficult to access older, more complete directories, I chose instead to use the Electoral Register from 2002, the last year in which the whole register was published. Comparing the 2002 distribution with the 1851 census shows that we've spread out in over 150 years. But more striking is a distinct similarity in the region including the greatest numbers of name-bearers - a 25 miles radius circle centred on Hartington, in Derbyshire but near the border with Staffordshire, would cover them in both cases.

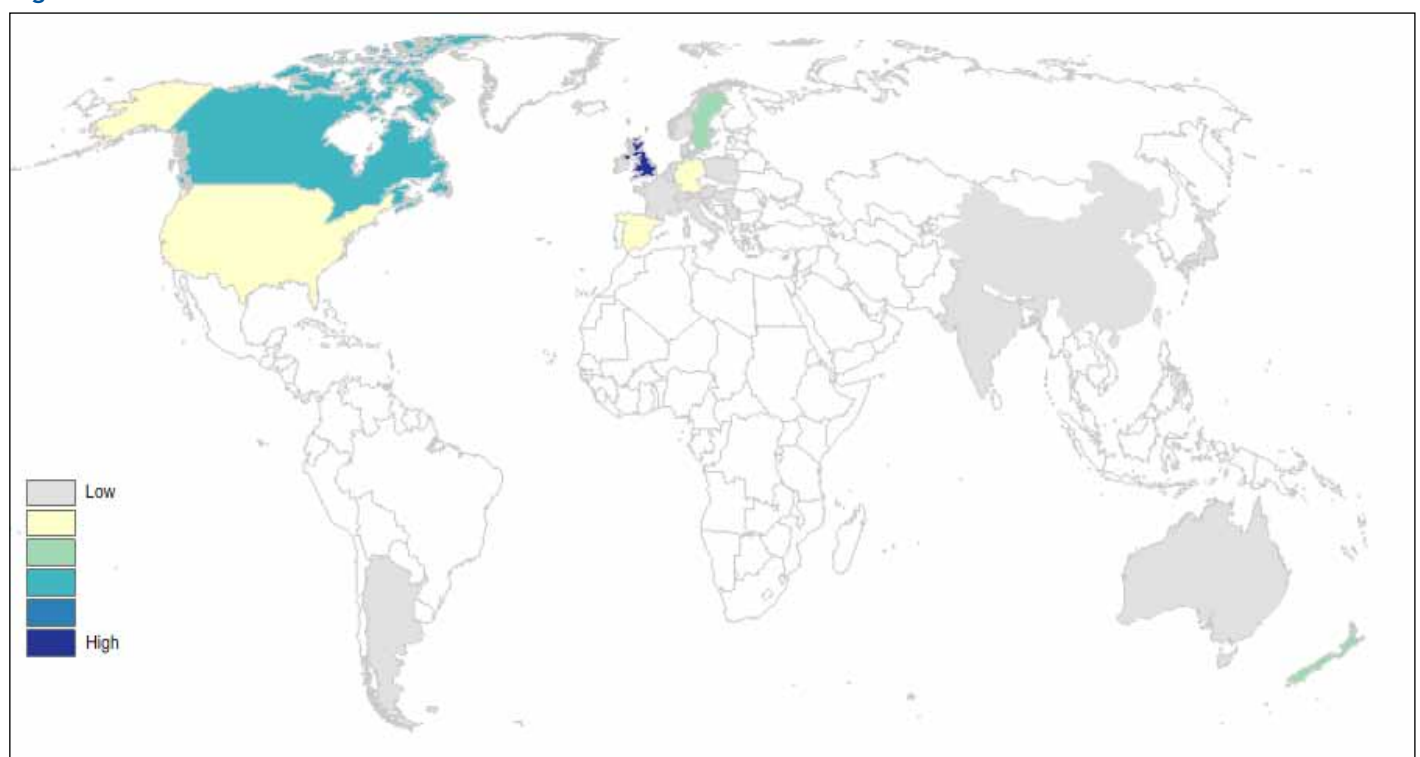
My PR transcriptions show that the churches with the highest numbers of MYCOCK baptisms are Chelmorton, Derbyshire (199); Grindon, Staffordshire (174); Taddington and Tideswell, Derbyshire (both 74), accounting for over 50% of the baptisms found to date. All these villages are within 10 miles of Hartington (where I have found no MYCOCK baptisms), pointing towards MYCOCK being predominantly a Peak District name, split between north Staffordshire and north Derbyshire. This is borne out by family tree reconstruction; to date, I have 47 unconnected trees varying in size from 1,820 to only two (really a fallen twig!). The two largest trees have their origins in Grindon (1,820 individuals) and Flagg (840 individuals); it is highly likely that a number of the smaller trees belong to the main Flagg tree, but it appears that the Chelmorton Curate around the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries was not particularly good at keeping the registers, so these trees end at around that time, when the required linking baptismal records are missing.

It seems likely that the presence of a number of our family in the Sheffield area may be the result of migration from the Peak District to take up the cutlery trade. An analysis of the Cutlers' Company of Hallamshire registers by Graham Ullathorne shows that there was continuous migration from 1624 to 1814 and that at least one MICOCKE High Peak family had a son apprenticed in the cutlery trade in or before 1641.

The same small regional concentration of MYCOCKs is also evident in the 1881 UK census. The small numbers in Wales have been traced back to Grindon; two MYCOCKs in Scotland have been traced back to Flagg in the chapelry of Chelmorton. As MYCOCK, MAYCOCK and MEACOCK are etymologically synonymous, it is informative to contrast the distributions of MAYCOCK and MEACOCK. Perhaps surprisingly, there is very little overlap in the "hot-spots".

Apart from Chapel en le Frith, the MAYCOCKs predominate to the south and east of the MYCOCK heartland. (The apparent relatively high numbers of MAYCOCKs in the Chapel en le Frith RD has been shown by comparison of the same families in the 1871 and 1891 censuses to be mainly due to mistranscriptions,

Figure 1 - PublicProfiler MYCOCK World Distribution



or mis-hearing of MYCOCK, most in the census record itself.) The MEACOCKs are either side of the Mersey in the Wirral and Liverpool and in Daventry and Brentford.

I have yet to accumulate enough data from before the 19th century to attempt meaningful distribution analysis, but what I have collected already indicates that this type of analysis may not be possible for the MYCOCKs, as distinct from MAYCOCK and MEACOCK. The absence of standardised spelling in earlier centuries looks likely to frustrate efforts to segregate the three main variants. For instance, where do the two testators named MACOCK listed in Calendars at the LRO in 1689 and 1813 fit in? From their locations (Fenny Compton, Warwickshire and Churchbroughton, south Derbyshire), I could guess that they or their descendants became MAYCOCKs, but can't be sure enough. Similarly MAICOCK (1784 Manchester marriage), MECOCK(E) (16th & 17th centuries south Derbyshire PR entries), MEYCOCK(E) (16th & 17th centuries PR and probate, various locations including Peak District) ... In all, I have found instances of 50 distinct variants/ deviants.

A small DNA project, run in parallel to the ONS, indicates that the Derbyshire and Staffordshire MYCOCKs shared a common ancestor between 400 and 600 years ago.

Does Linguistics Help?

So much for boyhood certainty! The small number of MAYCOCKs and MEACOCKs who have tested are genetically unrelated to the MYCOCKs. In a 1997 article, Peter Christian presents, in layman's terms, the principles for determining the etymological or linguistic origin of a surname, stating that:

"The central sources for English surname origins are post-Conquest medieval records, not parish registers, or general historical records of earlier settlement." and *"The derivation of one name from another requires detailed linguistic explanation of how the earlier form developed into the later in accordance with known linguistic developments of the period."*

From these statements, two aspects of my ONS become clear:

- I have not yet sufficiently researched the availability of, or collected relevant early records required for this analysis, and
- I do not, in any case, have the necessary detailed understanding of historical linguistic developments, terminology and notation or how to apply them to my surname and its variants.

Variations in pronunciation of vowels seem to be particularly relevant to MYCOCK, MAYCOCK and MEACOCK. A Google search for "Great vowel shift" reveals a large amount of literature relating to a dramatic change in the way vowel sounds were pronounced, at some time between 1200 and 1600 (estimates vary), occurring first in the south of England and moving north gradually. This shift resulted in vowels either shortening or lengthening and/ or changing altogether.

Despite the homogenising influences of world-wide media and the internet, regional variations persist across the UK even now. The Peak District accents of north Derbyshire and north Staffordshire are very similar and can easily be misunderstood by anyone not familiar with them. On my regular visits to the Peak District, I can still hear some of the older hill farmers speak



Ken walking near Solomon's Temple in the Peak District

The tower on the skyline is named after Solomon Mycock, a prominent 19th century Buxton inn-keeper and farmer.

of "getting t'shape off t'mower", meaning "getting the sheep off the moor". So, the accent local to my apparent MYCOCK origins has until recently pronounced an "ee" sound as "ay".

The Peak District accent of approximately two hundred years ago is reported in *Reminiscences of Old Sheffield*, which records in transliterated dialect a conversation of 1874, relating to bull-baiting in the early 19th century. A Mr BAGSHAW is remembered as volunteering to personally anchor the bull, in the absence of a suitable stake - "tey im to mey". This shows two distinct vowel sounds with the same pronunciation - he meant "tie him to me", so both the "ee" sound of "me" and the "i" sound of "tie" were pronounced "ay". In that case, both MYCOCK and MEACOCK would be pronounced MAYCOCK, but it isn't clear to me how this might result in the distinct geographic ranges of these three main forms.

Perhaps this is where the Family Names of the UK project, with which the Guild is collaborating, can set the gold standard by explaining obvious differences in location of etymologically similar surnames - I can but hope ...

Now What?

From my analysis to date, I feel vindicated in my decision not to register MAYCOCK and MEACOCK as variants, as there is not yet any apparent geographic or genetic linkage with MYCOCK, despite the common etymology. However, I also recognise that my continued research into the earlier periods will need to include these and a number of other variants, if I am to determine the origin of the MYCOCKs.

I have tantalising glimpses of MYCOCKs (or close variant) at or near my own roots over 700 years ago and the next phase(s) of my ONS will be to attempt to link them to the more complete records from the late 17th century onwards. Properly determining the development of the surname will need a detailed knowledge of linguistic developments over the centuries, both nationally and regionally - any volunteers?

This is an abridged version of Ken's essay, for which he was awarded a Distinction. The full unabridged 10-page version, including maps, information on the DNA study, and detailed source citations is available at <http://www.one-name.org/journal/vol11-3-article1.html>





John Hulley

British Olympic Instigator

This is an abridged version of this article
©Ray Hulley 2012

by **Ray Hulley (Member 693)**

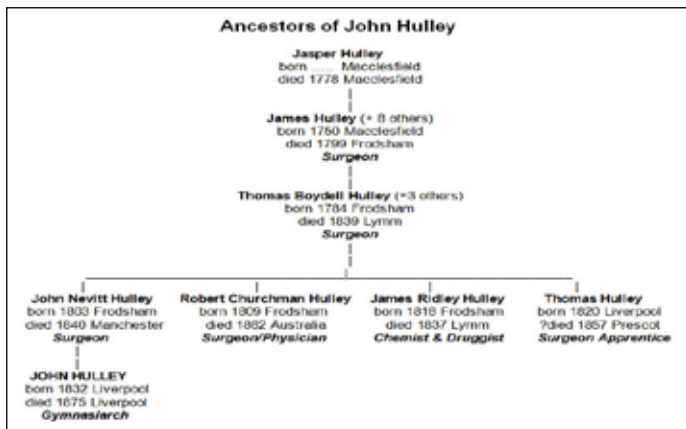


Many of us will look forward to the London Olympic Games in July, and I will be particularly keen because I have discovered a strong Hulley connection to the Olympic Games during my family history researches in the past 4 years.

1. Introduction

I have been researching my surname since 1980, and in November 2006 I came across an article about a John Hulley of Liverpool in the Winter 2001 edition of the Journal of Olympic History written by Don Antony an ex-Olympic athlete.

The title included a representation of the 5 Olympic rings and the mystery was because he had been the forgotten man of British Olympic history and all trace of him after 1868 had been lost. Never shirking a challenge of this nature, I decided to follow up this lead to try to solve the mystery. I discovered that Hulley had been born in Liverpool in 1832 and was a descendant of a Hulley family from Frodsham and previously Macclesfield. I have researched this family back to 1488 so he is well founded. His father, 2 uncles, a grandfather and great grandfather had been surgeons or physicians and another uncle had been a chemist and druggist. The following Family Tree shows 4 generations of ancestors of John Hulley.



Ancestors of John Hulley

2. Research

My next step was to find out more about John and his family in Liverpool and I discovered him in 1841 living at Gloucester Street Liverpool with his mother.

He had had a keen interest in physical activities, education and fitness and it was reported that in his early years he had been taught by Louis Huguenin, the famous French gymnast who had settled in Liverpool in 1844 as a teacher of Gymnastics. John attended Huguenin's school in a court at the top of Lord Street for several years before matriculating from the Collegiate Institute, Shaw Street, Liverpool in 1850.



Collegiate Institute, Shaw Street, Liverpool

3. The Role of Physical Education

John Hulley's first public presentation was given on 25 April 1861 at the Theatre Royal Liverpool, and was part of a display by members of the 79th Lancashire Volunteer Rifles, (composed predominantly of the middle class) entitled "A Grand Assault of Arms." By the kindness of Colonel M. Martyn, of the 2nd Life Guards, several of the picked swordsmen of that regiment were permitted to take part in the contests. John Hulley who was a member of the 79th, opened the proceedings by delivering an address.

Another "Assault at Arms" organised by John Hulley was again held at the Theatre Royal on 5 December 1861, with Hulley repeating the address given at the same place in April.

4. The First Liverpool Olympic Festival

In June 1862 John Hulley initiated the first Grand Olympic Festival at the Mount Vernon Parade Ground in Liverpool, which was a forerunner of several of these competitions with a physical prowess flavour. In the advertisement for the Festival it was stated that no effort would be spared by the Committee not only to render the Festival worthy of its immortal title, but also to make it the means of drawing more public attention to the important subject of physical education.

The Festival was a success and Mr Melly, President of the Liverpool Athletic Club said that before they left the ground he thought it was his duty to tell them through whose exertions that delightful afternoon's amusement had been afforded to them. They were indebted for it to Mr John Hulley, the excellent honorary secretary of the club, and it was entirely owing to his indefatigable and praiseworthy exertions that the festival had been brought to such a successful and highly satisfactory issue.

5. Establishment of the Rotunda Gymnasium, Bold Street Liverpool



Bold Street Liverpool

Later in 1862 the Rotunda Gymnasium was established in Bold Street, Liverpool by a partnership between John Hulley who looked after the Gymnasium side of the business, and Samuel W. Ackerley, who raised the capital for a mortgage deposit on the premises. It was clearly understood between them that Hulley's practical experience was to be considered as of equal value with his capital. Ackerley was to look out for premises and both took steps to secure the Rotunda in joint names. The actual purchase, however, was made in Mr Ackerley's sole name, but with a clear understanding that if in future the property was sold the profit should be equally divided between them.

The President of the Gymnasium was Charles Pierre Melly, great grandfather of the late George Melly, musician and entertainer, and Andre Melly, film actress. Charles Melly was a Liverpool philanthropist born in 1829. He was famous for providing 43 public drinking fountains around Liverpool in the mid-19th c, as well as being instrumental in the founding of the Gymnasium.

The reputation of John Hulley in the sphere of physical education increased dramatically over the next year or so. The good example set by him at Liverpool was replicated at Manchester, where a newly established Athletic Club held an Assault-at-Arms in the Free Trade Hall. Several of the pioneers of the physical education movement had been invited to attend and take part in the proceedings, including John Hulley. A correspondent to the Liverpool Mercury reflected the mood of the time regarding physical education in Liverpool, writing,

"Gentlemen, I think there could not be a better time than the present, now that such a deal is being made, said and written on the important subject of physical education, to express my opinion with regard to a testimonial being presented to Mr John Hulley, honorary secretary of the Athletic Club. I think no one man in Liverpool has done more for his fellow-townsmen than Mr Hulley. He, in a great measure, may be called the pioneer of the great movement in this town."

Even the landed gentry were aware of the undoubted progress made with physical education and the leading part played in its promotion by John Hulley. Sir Edmund Lachmere, 2nd Baronet of Hanley Castle, and High Sheriff of Worcestershire wrote to him requesting a copy of the rules and other particulars of the Liverpool Athletic Club. Sir Edmund was very

desirous to encourage athletic sports and a competition for prizes in the pleasure grounds at Worcester, and he wished to procure all the information he could as to the establishment of athletic games in other places.

The second annual great Olympic Festival (now entitled "International") in connection with the Liverpool Athletic Club took place at the Mount Vernon Parade Ground Liverpool; and Mr Hulley, the indefatigable honorary secretary, and the committee, had used every excursion to render the affair a complete success, and the thousands who were present on Saturday, must admit that this second Olympic Festival was highly successful in every respect.

Another Grand Assault-at-Arms was held at a crowded Theatre-Royal in December 1863 by members of the Liverpool Athletic Society and organised by John Hulley. But the year closed with a shock announcement by Samuel Ackerley, the co-partner of Hulley in the Bold Street Gymnasium that Hulley would cease to have any share in the Direction of the Establishment from 31 December 1863. This came as a complete surprise to John Hulley, who explained his side of the case very clearly and in great detail in the local newspapers. Ackerley had reneged on an agreement and simply dissolved the partnership.

6. Establishment of the New Liverpool Gymnasium

This setback was only a temporary one for within 3 months a new company had been formed with the Mayor as President, Charles Melly as Chairman and John Hulley as Manager.

On the 6th July Charles Melly and John Hulley attended the Crystal Palace in London as part of the Gymnasium Festival organised by Herr Ravenstein of the Turnverein, or German Gymnastic Society.

The 3rd Olympic Festival took place at the Zoological Gardens Liverpool on 9 July 1864 after being postponed from 2 July due to unfavourable weather conditions. John Hulley, Vice-President of the Athletic Society, was the Director of Festival.

The newly formed gymnasium was eventually relocated in Myrtle Street opposite the Philharmonic Hall. The site of the building occupies 1450 square yards. On the principal floor, on the level of the ground, there was the entrance hall, 12 feet wide, gentlemen's rooms, committee room, ladies' room, bathrooms for ladies, bathrooms for gentlemen, lavatories, storeroom, professor's room, office, and the gymnasium proper - 105 feet long, 75 feet wide and 45 feet high.

Front view of Gymnasium



7. Olympic Festival at Llandudno

The 4th Olympic Festival was held on the 22nd July at the Croquet Grounds, Llandudno instead of in Liverpool. Hulley had a passion about bathing and bathing dress for both males and females and had written at length to The Times and The Liverpool Mercury on the subject in June 1864. He had advocated a new style of dress suitable for both men and women and this had been adopted by the authorities in Llandudno to boost tourism to that seaside resort. The Festival was a great success but a Grand Procession of Illuminated Boats on the Bay, together with a Grand Swimming Race of 100 yards had to be called off due to dispute with the Llandudno boatmen. Seven boats had been engaged by Mr Hulley, coloured lanterns provided for them, and music prepared. It was proposed to have the swimming-match, and that over a procession of boats, with the coloured lights and music on board. The boatmen, however, after having hired themselves to Mr Hulley, again let their boats for a higher sum, so that when that gentleman appeared, he was unable to fulfil his programme, and the swimming had to be adjourned to the following Monday.

8. Opening of the Myrtle Street Gymnasium

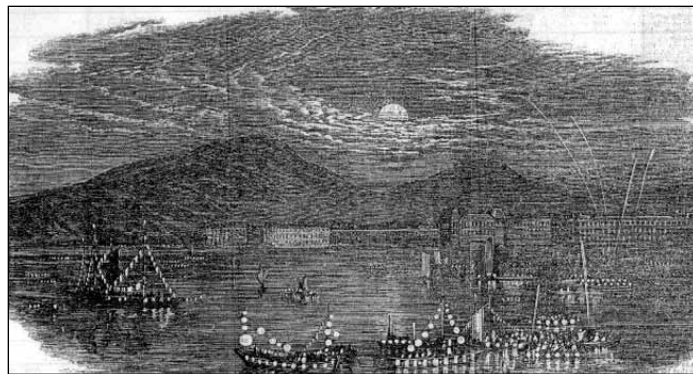
Although there was pressure from various quarters to have the gymnasium formally opened, John Hulley delayed this auspicious occasion until a suitable person was available. It had been jokingly reported that the delay was caused by the determination of the directors to wait till the Prince of Wales visits Liverpool, when he could formally open the Gymnasium and that the Queen herself would be coming down to preside at the opening, and inaugurate the proceedings by having a bout at single-stick with the great Gymnasiarch himself. Eventually Lord Derby formally opened it on Tuesday 6th November 1865 and in his speech said that he congratulated the managers upon having in Mr Hulley, a director, who was working, not merely for the salary which he earns, and which they would be the first to admit is a very inadequate recompense for his labour, but who was working out a very real and enthusiastic interest in the business which he was employed to do.

9. Formation of the National Olympian Association

John Hulley always had a clear view of what constituted an Olympic Education. In 1864 he expressed this in a lecture at the Theatre-Royal Liverpool. On 7th November 1865 The Liverpool Mercury reported the formation of the National Olympian Association (NOA) with its inaugural meeting held at the Liverpool Gymnasium, Myrtle Street with the following persons present:

Mr. John Hulley of Liverpool; Chairman;
Dr. Brookes, Much Wenlock;
Mr. E.G. Ravenstein, president of the German Gymnastic Society, London;
Mr. William Mitchell, Fearness Hall, near Manchester;
Mr. Keeling, Liverpool;
Mr. Murray, London;
Mr. Phillips, Shrewsbury;
and Mr Ambrose Lee, Manchester.
There was also a M. Durbec of Paris listed.

This meeting was the forerunner of the modern British Olympic Association and was formed mainly through the efforts of John Hulley, Dr. Brookes and Mr Ravenstein - the triumvirate of the 19th century Olympic movement.



Llandudno Festival of Lanterns

The NOA lasted until 1883 and its Olympian Games “were open to all comers”. The NOA and its motto were inherited by the National Physical Recreation Society (NPRS) in 1885/1886 and the NPRS was a founder body of the British Olympic Association in 1905. Indeed the President and the Treasurer of the NPRS were members of Coubertin’s “Comite Brittanique” in 1902. So there is a direct link between Hulley’s views and aspirations in 1864 and the modern British Olympic movement.

Hulley was certainly a tour de force. He began to define Olympism long before the formation of the International Olympic Committee. Like Brookes and Ravenstein he influenced the thinking of the young Coubertin.

10. Further Olympic Festivals and Displays at Liverpool and Llandudno

Following a further two Assaults-at Arms at the Gymnasium in December 1865 and March 1866, another Athletic Festival was held over a 3 -day period at Llandudno in May, 1866, under John Hulley’s direction but his role of chairman of the National Olympian Association (NOA) seems to have ended by June 1866. It was reported that the NOA had been organised into 3 areas - the Metropolitan and southern counties under Mr. Ravenstein of London, the midland counties under Dr. Brookes of Wenlock, and the northern counties under Mr. Mitchell of Rossendale. John Hulley made an appearance at the First National Olympic Festival held at the River Thames at Teddington for aquatic events and at the Crystal Palace cricket ground for other events.

Further gymnastic displays were held at the Gym throughout 1867 and the famous public school at Rugby contacted Hulley for advice on physical education for its pupils. The highlight of the year was the Grand Olympic Festival held at the Gymnasium and the Sheil Park Athletic Grounds in Liverpool on the 28th and 29th of June. There were competitors from Paris, Marseilles, London, a large contingent from Manchester, and most of the Northern counties were represented. It appears that John Hulley took a back seat in the organisation of this event.

11. The introduction of the Velocipede to Liverpool

He was back to his normal exuberant self in the early months of 1869 when he was the leading light in bringing the newly fangled invention of the velocipede to Liverpool. The Gymnasium was the centre of this very popular attraction and the Liverpool Velocipede Club was formed there. Events, including a tournament, riding displays and races all helped to publicise the new craze and Hulley was at the centre of most of them. Public races were held at Chester, Rock Ferry and Hoylake where over 1000 spectators witnessed three events.

12. John Hulley's marriage

On 16th July 1869 at the Ancient Unitarian Chapel, Toxteth Park John Hulley married Georgiana Bolton, only daughter of Mr. Robert Lewin Bolton, merchant of Liverpool and granddaughter of the late Mr. Thomas Bolton who was Mayor of Liverpool in 1840. The marriage was an explosive affair with her parents locking her in her room to prevent the ceremony from going ahead. However, love prevailed in the face of adversity and the happy couple tied the knot a day later.

13. His later years and early death

John Hulley's position in the administration of the Liverpool Gymnasium declined in the following months and years. He addressed a crowded gymnasium at the winter re-opening in October 1869, but he was succeeded as manager by Mr. Phillip Shrapnell in September 1870. There were later reports of him visiting North America and roaming through the backwoods, teaching his "noble art" in every village and settlement through which he passed, and driving a whole tribe of Red Indians into the forest by a mere flourish of the huge Indian clubs, which he handled like bulrushes. He was also an avid European traveller and often visited the south of France and Biarritz, especially in the cold English winters.

His death announcement in January 1875, at the early age of 42, came as a shock to many Liverpudlians and the local press paid tribute to him as a well-known and most enthusiastic teacher of gymnastic exercises, and by his advocacy of the importance and value of physical training.

A tribute paid to him 13 years after his death said "John Hulley, professor of gymnastics and Gymnasiarch, is still a pleasant memory in this native city. Hulley was born with a mission, which he fulfilled; and, take him for all and all, we may never see his like again".

His death marked the end of a unique Liverpudlian but the start of a quest by myself to discover more about John Hulley.

14. Additional research

My first task was to track down the location of Hulley's grave. I was assisted by the report of his funeral in the local paper dated 12th January 1875. This read inter alia "The funeral of the late Mr. John Hulley, the "gymnasiarch," took place yesterday morning at the Smithdown-lane cemetery, the body being conveyed in a hearse drawn by four horses, and followed by two mourning coaches and the private carriage of Mr. Aaron Brown."

The condition of the grave, unfortunately had been badly damaged in that the headstone had been removed from the main covering stone and the grave was in a very bad condition.

15. The John Hulley Memorial Fund

I contacted Dr Anthony and Ray Physick of Liverpool, an author of sports books who had expressed an interest in the John Hulley story, and we decided to set up a Memorial Fund through a website to raise money for the restoration of Hulley's grave; to increase awareness of his part in the founding of the British Olympic movement and to revive the interest in him as one of England's finest and forward-looking men. This took several months but thanks to generous donations from the International Olympic Committee, the British Olympic Association and members of the public, sufficient funds were raised to engage a stonemason.

16. Restoration and Rededication of John Hulley's grave



Rededication ceremony in June 2009

The above photograph was taken after the Rededication ceremony in June 2009.

Left to right: Don Anthony, Rev. Graham Murphy, Ray Physick and myself. The Olympic flag had been borrowed from the IOC.

17. Conclusions

Let the words of the Revd Graham Murphy B.A. Dip.Post.Theol., Minister of Toxteth Unitarian Chapel Liverpool spoken at the rededication ceremony on Sunday 14 June 2009 under a bright sunny sky, be a fitting conclusion to this story.

"Perceptive men and women of Hulley's time recognized the boundless vitality, enthusiasm and daring of a true pioneer of sports science. It was easy to ridicule him, and there was no shortage of armchair critics to do just that, not realising how Hulley was simply ever-reinventing himself to ensure his cause was never out of public view. If the advancement of athletics and physical education required him to be a showman, that he would be; he was nothing if not brave and indomitable. Until now, Hulley has suffered from obscurity, following his early death. Let the restoration of his grave be an end to that. It is with great pleasure that I declare this restoration to be the granting to John Hulley of a place in history, which he undoubtedly deserves."

A Wikipedia entry for John is now at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Hulley and his entry in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography will be published later this year.

Full details of the life and times of John Hulley are shown in the website at <http://www.johnhulley-olympics.co.uk>.
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This is an abridged version of Ray's article. The full unabridged version, including illustrations, and detailed source citations is available at <http://www.one-name.org/journal/vol11-3-article2.html>





From Genesis to Whillans and Back

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

by **Frank Whillans, Melbourne, Australia (Member 3859)**

In my boyhood, my father told me about my great-grandfather Thomas Whillans who for twenty years was the head gardener to the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim near Woodstock, responsible for up to 75 gardeners. I then knew where my green thumbs had come from, but very little else. I wanted to know more.

So as a curious twelve-year old, I read Genesis. The 0.1mm thick sheet (Figure 1) that I produced disguised the many scores of unknown generations between Adam on the front and me on its rear.

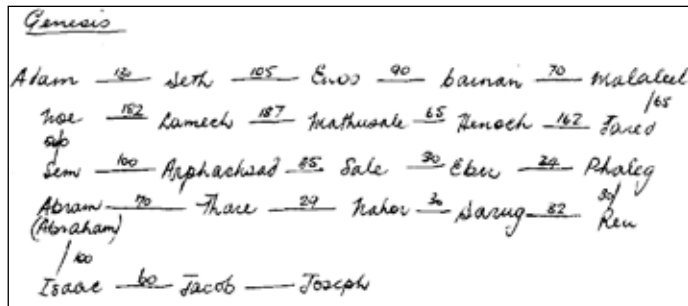


Figure 1: Adam to Joseph

Three decades later, I manually searched every UK, North American, and Australasian telephone directory. Immediately the major concentrations of Whillans were apparent: 12 in Brisbane Queensland (1986), 10 in Jedburgh/Hawick Roxburghshire (1982), 10 in Vancouver British Columbia (1983), 8 in Toronto (1983), 8 in Winnipeg (1983), and 7 in Ottawa (1984). The next highest were Auckland NZ (1985) and Calgary (1984) with 5 entries apiece.

I then turned to the 1981 IGI. Of the 71 entries for Whillans, 53 were located in Roxburghshire with 35 in Hawick, Jedburgh and three parishes to their south (Southdean, Oxnam, Edgerston). All were close to Northumberland that had only four entries. London had only three. These parish records and 1851 census returns by LDS microfilm enabled me to launch my Whillans research.

An annual newsletter commenced in 1994, a Rootsweb List in 1998, the GOONS membership in 2001, and a DNA study in 2007, have each reaped numerous collaboration with ensuing rewards.

James Whillans b1688

I targetted several geographically separated directory addresses. Two responses, from Brisbane and Vancouver, unearthed 'The History of the Whillans Family' by Rev James Whillans in 1950, which took my line back to James Whillans b1688. This was based upon the work of William Whillans (gson of James b1688) compiled during 1823, nearly 190 years ago. What a stroke of luck!

The family of James Whillans b1688 first settled at Roughlie farm in Southdean parish before 1760. They were buried nearby in Chesters village, 9km from the Scotland-England border north of the Cheviot Hills. Regional crop scarcities occurred, and consequently during 1782-83 the local Lord Douglas' agent imported wholesome food for the parish.

Southdean's population in 1799 was 714; there were 36 shepherds, 4 masons, 7 wrights, 2 blacksmiths, 5 tailors, and 8 weavers. The people laboured "under the greatest oppression" with "numerous droves of black cattle and sheep passing into England" and "lawless trespass".

Some of my Whillans family became drovers, some built dry-stone dykes to divide the fields and make shelters for sheep, many were engaged in agriculture, and some like James b1688 and his son were weavers at Firbank, a nearby 'hamlet'. William, James' probable brother, and his son were also weavers there. Though William had two sons, his line appears to have died out.

James' lineage has over 3,450 named descendants, from three of his sons. Six of his twelve grandsons account for 3,330 of these.

James' parents appear to have passed through Ednam, in NE Roxburghshire. Its Kirk Session Minutes indicate John Whillans/Whillous was required to marry Janette/Jonett the year before James was born. The church handled this illicit relationship by appointing two 'cautioners' charged with chaperoning the couple who were required to marry within forty days and to repent before the congregation.

Homonyms and First Sightings

The Whillans spelling first appeared two generations earlier during 1622 when James Quhillans was a witness at a sasine at Coldingham Berwickshire; 'Quh' later became 'Wh' in Scotland.

Currently, there are eleven unconnected 'Whillans' groups, ranging from 14 to 227 descendants. One group's progenitor, Cuthbert, fathered a son b1657 in Hawick, one generation later than the sasine, one generation earlier than the main Whillans group, and four generations before any other group.

Only three other homonyms, Wheelans, Whillas and Wealleans, possess sufficient entries in the 1891 census. The prevalences of Whillans and Wheelans in Roxburghshire stand out, as does Wealleans in Northumberland. Wealleans doesn't rate in Scotland, nor Wheelans and Whillas in England.

Wheelans

This homonym is found with examples everywhere across the main Whillans group as well as three of the unconnected 'Whillans' groups. The earliest citation occurs late, in 1765.

Whillas

The earliest Whillas records are 18 christenings in Duns Berwickshire during 1617-1639. All three Whillas groups commenced in Berwickshire, one about 1620 and another about 1660, but they had petered out there by 1775.

The 1891 concentration of Whillas near Glasgow was due to one family at Motherwell Lanark. Ancestry.com lists only 60 Whillas entries for Scotland over seven censuses (1841 to 1901). In Berwickshire, Whillas only appears in the 1841 census.

Wealleans

The origin of the Wealleans surname remains a mystery. None of four surname dictionaries purportedly covering English surnames consider Wealleans nor any similar homonym.

Wealleans has reconstructed into two groups.

One Wealleans group (N) has progenitor John W Wealans, b-1634 near Alwinton Northumberland, producing 765 descendants with many living in its Coquetdale valley. Wealleans, spelt this way, first appeared during 1744 when John's ggdaug was born.

After Charles 1st tried to impose the *Book of Common Prayer* on the Scottish Presbyterians in 1637, the Second Bishops' War of 1640 broke out, resulting in Scottish troops occupying Northumberland and Durham. Much Anglican land changed hands. Whether this Wealleans family bought land, were given it, settled it, or occupied it, is unknown, because nobody has tried to find out yet. Somehow, they became wealthy.

Over four generations later, another Wealleans group (Z) appeared. Progenitor John b-1770 fathered children at Wooler then Brandon in NE Northumberland, producing 985 descendants.

A Purposeful Surname Change

In 2008, two Wealleans contacts independently provided photographs of a monumental inscription in St Michael's churchyard at Alnwick Northumberland.



Progenitor John b-1770 had been interred with his wife, five children and one dau-in-law. All six interred from 1815 to May 1847 were inscribed as Whillans, while the two afterwards, August 1847 and 1870, were on the same face as Weallans. Only three months separated the last Whillans and the first Weallans. Was there a change of minister at St Michael's in mid-1847? Would this family allow a surname change on their gravestone?

The Durham Bishop's Transcripts record that Rev William Proctor spelt the surname as Wealleans in 1815, Willins in 1818 and Whillans in 1829, while Rev Court Granville spelt it as Willings in May 1847 and Wiallans in Aug 1847. How confusing! Not long afterwards in 1885, the antiquarian Rev John Hodgson conducted a survey of the graveyard, and he recorded all of these interments in a neat script as Whillans. An early comment by another Wealleans contact gradually made sense, that one Wealleans group (Z) had taken the name of the well-established Wealleans family (N) already in the area. We have here a clear case of a Whillans family altering its surname to Wealleans in 1847, and this is backed convincingly by DNA data.

Overseas Movements

Some 53 overseas movements covering 1824-1981 have been discovered, with 51 involving North American and Australasian destinations.

Of the earliest 20 overseas movements, covering the first seven decades, 17 were from Scotland. Eight of these were from the main Whillans group, seven from unconnected 'Whillans' groups, and two from Whillas groups. The three movements from England were one Whillance, one Wealands, and one Wealleans. In contrast, the last ten movements, over the last five decades, all originated from England.

Discovering migration stimuli will be worthwhile. Interestingly, the devastating cholera outbreak which hit Hawick with 143 deaths in 1849 doesn't match this surname's movements from Roxburghshire. Maybe cholera hindered emigration!

The major disruption caused by WW1 is obvious; even my own grandfather moved his family to Australia during 1923 because his photographic work in Lancashire had dried up. Surprisingly, WW2 didn't cause much emigration!

The main Whillans group accounts for the earliest and third earliest of all 53 movements, due to two of James' grandsons and their families moving to Ontario during 1824 and 1837. They account for 1,468 descendants. Their three married male siblings who stayed behind account for only 395 descendants. This could reflect the wherewithal of the two who migrated and their descendants' better health.

Breakdowns of these various groups and of their different destinations have not elicited any further significant findings.

Australian Homonyms

The Australian Electoral Roll of 2006 lists several homonyms, and a breakdown raises a few questions.

Why are Whillance and Wheelens concentrated in Victoria, Whealing in NSW, and Whillans in Queensland? Does this say something about how recent these immigrations were, or about a propensity for one to stay put in the State one knows? More data are needed to analyse this.

Some homonyms (Weiland, Wellens, Wellins, Whealing, Willan) have not been researched, and Willans needs considerable work. Indeed, are these homonyms? Should one collect their data and reconstruct families? It seems more sensible initially to seek Y-DNA associations.

Origin Hypotheses

The Whillans, Whillas, and Wealleans surnames all originate in three different but adjoining counties within the same time period (1622 in Roxburghshire, 1617 in Berwickshire, ~1634 in Northumberland). Wealands in Durham (1609) is not that far away. While this could be a coincidence caused by regulation of parish reporting, it could alternatively be that these surnames arose from a common source.

The obvious question becomes ‘Where might they have been previously?’

George Black in 1946 stated that Whillans derived from the Lordship of ‘Liddisdaill’ covering the Castleton region. This was accepted by Rev James Whillans in 1950 who argued that the last part of our surname ‘lands’ is quite obvious, with the first part arising from the Anglo-Saxon word for spring water ‘Quelle’ and leading us via ‘spring-lands’ to the present day Whillans. However, while Anglo-Saxon for ‘well/fountain/spring’ might be ‘wiell/wiella/wielle’, and ‘boil/bubble’ to be ‘weallan’, Middle English for ‘cart/wagon’ might be ‘whele’.

The name Wheel is given to several Liddesdale features. The Wheel Causeway/Causey was fit for wheeled traffic, and part ran 13km from Southdean (11km S of Jedburgh) to Deadwater (5km E of Saughtree on the B6357 connecting Hawick to Gretna). It was part of an old Roman road running from Berwick to Carlisle. Wheelrig Head, a 448m hill (at 55°18.4’N 2°36.7’W) rising next to the Causeway, is only 9km from Chesters. Wheel Kirk had been erected about 1170AD, probably on the nearby Wheelrig Ridge and near the still unplaced ‘Whele’ village. The adjoining lands were referred to as Over and Nether Wheelkirk during 1620.

Consequently, Rev James suggested that our Whillans worked these Wheel-Lands. So, are we from the lands of the ‘springs’ or of the ‘wheeled-carts’?

The Liddesdale argument does seem to stick quite solidly. Black referenced Querland/Querlance during 1505-06, which seems quite removed from current homonyms. Thomas and William held lands in the Lordship of Liddesdale about 1490AD and were involved with sheep-pasturage rights in the Burgh of Peebles. This is very early, so did our Whillans forebears inhabit the Liddesdale valley and then move away?

Fraser writes that Liddesdale was “*the cockpit of the Border (raids) and home to its most predatory clans*”, and that nearby Hermitage Castle was “*the guardhouse of the bloodiest valley in Britain*.” Reiving raids had been occurring for centuries, but generally ceased during 1606-11 because James 1st cracked down brutally on reivers in the Border counties. Reiving families were dispossessed of their lands and scattered into neighbouring regions. One insight of this crackdown is gained by a 1649 Castleton Kirk session minute which records the English army burning communion tables and kirk seats at the Castleton Kirk, and carrying “*away the minister’s books ... with which they lighted their tobacco pipes*”. Vital records covering 1612-1648 were destroyed. One whole generation of data lost!

Were the ‘Whillans’ among those scattered? Could it be coincidental that Whillans and Whillas were very soon (1622, 1617) to be found in Berwickshire? Could the Whillans have returned, to Roxburghshire at Jedburgh by 1688 and at

Southdean just before 1760, and back to Castleton itself when one of the grandsons of James b1688 married and christened his first three children during 1766-1772. It’s very plausible, but far from proven.

There is a second origin hypothesis.

Black noted the possibility of the surname being an offshoot of MacQuhillans of the ‘Route’ in northern Antrim or NE Ireland, having maybe originated in Wales. Their Antrim lands were forcibly taken by the MacDonalds, scattering their numbers initially to the opposite shores of Argyllshire.

Supporting Black, various guides state that Wheelan/Whellan arose in the 16th century as a sept of the MacDonald clan in Argyllshire. The loss of MacDonald lands there, because the Campbells used the royal commission of 1614-17AD, occurred just before the very earliest recordings of Whillans (1622) and Whillas (1617).

Both the Liddesdale reiver scattering (1606-11AD) and the Argyllshire MacDonald loss (1614-17AD) happened in the same timeframe. It is unlikely that both origins can be supported, unless the Antrim exodus was bidirectional to both Liddesdale and Argyllshire.

Currently, the Argyllshire hypothesis of a MacQuillans derivation is shaky due to the lack of Y-DNA match between Whillans and MacQuillans or any similar surname. Black’s Liddesdale hypothesis looks more likely.

However, this story is far from finished. Surprisingly, and at this stage uniquely, the first 12 markers in a Caperton Y-DNA study of four cases show an exact match with three of the four in the Whillans study.

While there is no known paper trail linking Caperton with Whillans, a 1654 Strathclyde map shows a ‘Caprintown’ estate and a farm only 20km away (along the A76) called ‘Bar Whillen’ between the current ‘villages’ of Barskimming and Catrine, and known as Barwhillan in 1897. Possibly, a non-paternity event occurred. Feasibly, these two names might have had a common ancestor before surnames were established.

Conclusion

Could this Genesis story really be Wales to Antrim to Argyllshire to the Borders to the New World? DNA evidence suggests this is unlikely.

Maybe the story is just Liddesdale to other Border counties to the New World? This seems quite likely.

Or maybe the story could involve Strathclyde to the Border counties to the New World? Time might tell us, as our search for the real Whillans story continues. ■

This is an abridged version of Frank’s essay. The full unabridged 11-page version, including maps, Electoral Roll Breakdown, and information on the Whillans DNA Study, together with detailed source citations is available at <http://www.one-name.org/journal/vol11-3-article3.html>





Website Focus: The Guild Wiki & Other Information Sources

by **Anne Shankland** (Webmaster, Member 1554)

The publication of the “Wiki Book”, *Seven Pillars of Wisdom: The Art of One-Name Studies*, has focused attention on to the **Guild Wiki** as a source of invaluable information. If you have not previously looked at the Wiki, you can find it within the Members Room as the first item under the “Information” tab, or you can go directly to it at <http://www.one-name.org/members/wiki/wikintro.html>.

If you’re not already familiar with the idea of a Wiki - and you’re not already a user of such well-known wikis as Wikipedia - then a word of explanation may be in order. A Wiki is just a collection of pages on a website that are open for the users to update. So it becomes a collaborative effort where many users can contribute their own piece of information, correct something they see as wrong, or create new pages with new material they want to add.

You can edit the wiki pages yourself, simply by clicking on the “Edit Page” link at the bottom of each page, and typing in your own text. Then click “done” when you’re finished, and your changes will appear in the wiki. If you want to try it out, there’s a “sandbox” page where you can experiment to your heart’s content and see what the result looks like. If anything goes wrong, don’t worry: just email wiki@one-name.org and I can put it right!

The “*Art of One-Name Studies*” book contains much of the Wiki content, but it has left out almost all of the “Sources” pages, which may be one of the most useful parts of the Wiki but was not appropriate for the printed version. I really recommend that you visit the Wiki if only to look at these pages! There are pages of “Sources for ...” for almost every country in the world, and indeed for some extra-terrestrial ones as well; the last time I had a look at the Wiki I was intrigued to find there was even a page of “Sources for Star Trek Vulcan”. (Yes, I know who was responsible for adding that one.)

Information Tab

But the Wiki is, of course, not the only source of information on the Guild website, and since the “Information” tab in the Members Room currently has no fewer than 17 items on it I would recommend that you investigate at least some of these. They include not only the Handbook and the Register, but also a lot of useful things.

Seminar and Conference Proceedings

Perhaps one of the most useful - and certainly the largest - sections here is the one for **Seminars and Conferences**. Following a Seminar, if the speakers provide the material for their presentation and agree to its publication, it will be posted here for the benefit of those members unable to attend. Usually the material posted consists of the PowerPoint file used for the presentation, sometimes with the speaker’s

notes, and sometimes it will include handouts as well. You will find that for each seminar the original seminar programme is shown, listing each of the topics and the speakers, with links to the presentation material if available.

In the case of the **2012 Conference**, where the presentations were recorded, the programme includes not only the presentation materials but also links to the videos on YouTube. The original broadcast, and the videos, have been very well received by the membership, but it has to be said that the decision to broadcast and record was made rather late - on the spur of the moment following a number of successful experiments with Google+ hangouts - and the technical resources available at the hotel were not ideal. So the quality of the videos may not be up to professional standards!

Google+ and Hangouts

The mention of Google+ hangouts brings up a question that many members have been asking: how can I get on to **Google+** and get to join these **hangouts** that have been happening across the world? Again, this is among the various informative articles lurking under the “Information” tab, this time in the section “**Articles of Interest**”, which includes Neville Broadbent’s “Guide to Getting Started with Google+”.

DNA

Another topic of interest to many Guild members is that of DNA and DNA surname projects. There is a whole section under the “Information” tab about DNA, featuring general guidance on DNA including several articles by Susan Meates, the Guild’s DNA Advisor; links to articles published by Chris Pomery, author of several books on DNA; and also reports on members’ own DNA projects which may offer invaluable advice to members running a DNA project or considering starting one up.

MCGs and GAOEs

There are several other sources of information under this same tab in the Members Room, which I invite you to explore for yourselves. But I shall end with two which highlight the achievements of Guild members themselves. The first is the “**Guild Fellowship Scheme**” page, at <http://www.one-name.org/members/MCGs.html>, which celebrates the seventeen Guild members so far to have been appointed Master Craftsmen of the Guild for their contribution to one-name studies or to the Guild or both. This scheme has been running now for three years, but new this year is the “**Guild Award of Excellence**” programme, which was designed to recognise excellence in publishing a one-name study. So far there are no fewer than 29 recipients of this award, and you can see the list of names, together with links to their work if available on the website, at <http://www.one-name.org/members/excellence.html>. ■



Getting Proofed at the College of Arms

By **John Blundell, Florida, USA (Member 5042)**

Since its foundation in the late medieval period the College of Arms has had responsibility for maintaining records of the pedigrees of families, as well as their Arms. This has been done on a voluntary basis since the late seventeenth century. Pedigrees (family trees) of families of all kinds are regularly placed on official record here. The process includes a detailed examination of all the facts and relationships shown: each must be supported by documentary proofs. This makes the College's genealogical records unusually accurate and reliable. It also means that recording a pedigree entails a detailed check of all work done.

Peter O'Donoghue, Bluemantle Pursuivant, College of Arms

One Sunday afternoon about five years ago I was messing around on Google and stumbled across an offer to proof my family tree at the College of Arms. I was intrigued being then aged say 54 and having been into genealogy since I was 12. Having my life long research validated intrigued me.

It had all started on a very wet Sunday afternoon visiting Southport granny at 64 Roe Lane I recall. I made some remark such as where did I come from and out came her birthday book and a pencil and large piece of white paper. I recall being confused because while she was my Dad's mother her name was different. Turned out she had married an older man and having given birth to two children he had passed on and she had remarried. The children called James and Mary were sufficiently old they could recall their dad so had kept his surname. Good I thought.

I was hooked from that day on. Over the years I added the then tools of the genealogist such as trowel and brush and SLR camera and pretty soon had an extensive collection of slides of Blundell gravestones. I was very proud of how good my lot looked in an otherwise slightly overgrown graveyard at St Cuthberts, North Meols.

My dad, the late James Blundell, was deeply into heraldry and co-founded the Cheshire Heraldry Society as work had taken him south to Congleton while I attended King's School, Macclesfield. My mother saw no point in heraldry for people like us and pretty much nagged him into taking an interest in my interest. A few years later we became a great team as I was at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) studying Analytical and Descriptive Economics, so just across the road from Somerset House; and his work at Manchester University as a member of the Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics faculty often took him up the M6 and close to the Public Records Office at Preston. We journeyed there for a day every Xmas for say three years. I loved those trips and the days spent with old documents we struggled to decipher. He also had a faculty pass to the University Library which brought with it extensive borrowing rights. Multiple books for many weeks.

The result was a pedigree that starts with a Miles and his son John not yet proofed. Then it goes Miles (1741 to 1823) and his sons James and John and their sons Miles and Miles



The front of the College of Arms in Queen Victoria Street, London <http://www.college-of-arms.gov.uk/>

- what else? Then come second cousins Mary and James who married. I often wonder if that is why I was, like Hannibal Lecter, born with a sixth finger on my left hand. The line then goes James, James, John (me) and my two sons Miles and James - again what else?

That business of those second cousins marrying and all those folk called Miles and James and John held us up for years back then. My Dad was firmly of the view that the vicar was drunk and that when he wrote Mary Blundell he was writing her married name and not her maiden name. It was only when we thought one day well what if she was Mary Blundell that it all fell into place. Not much of this history at all had passed down because his dad had died when he was 8 and his mother was somewhat an outsider being quarter of a century younger and a bit of a mouthy gold digger some felt much as I loved her. A prosperous dairy farmer marrying a bar maid!

We hit a brick wall with the first Miles, the yet to be proofed guy, but I have written an analysis for the North Meols Family History Society journal that clearly shows the name Miles jumping over from the ubiquitous Rimmer family. It is a classic case of having massive supporting evidence but nothing that really nails it. Every single person who has studied agrees with my analysis but it may well never be confirmed.

So how did the proofing go. Well I sent in an email and a charming younger herald called Mr Bluemantle was soon in



John Blundell, of the City of Westminster: a grant of Arms, Crest and Badge was made by Letters Patent of Garter and Clarenceux dated 30 May 2008. College reference: Grants 173/201.

The Arms are blazoned: Sable three Bendlets and three Bendlets sinister conjoined Or on a Chief also Or three Stag's heads caboshed Sable.

Crest: Upon a Helm with a Wreath Or and Sable A Glove erect Sable holding in the fingers a Pin point upwards Or.

Badge: A Bell Sable suspended from a Yoke Or.

touch. After some 5 years we are on first name basis so I am now John and he is Peter. He claimed to be a bit backed up on genealogy and wondered if as a gentleman of Westminster I might be considered armigerous - with my permission he would check.

The answer from the Duke of Norfolk I think came back "yes" and we had a wonderful time designing my coat of arms, an issue I have described elsewhere. My father had passed on by then but at every stage I thought of him and Mr Bluemantle did a superb job that led to a masterful piece of heraldry. With that delightful side tour out of the way I delivered a large box of papers - 42 years of research - to Peter at the College to start the proofing. He had a number of questions as the months rolled by - but not too many - and in mid October 2011 he informed me that following independent review by two other Heralds my pedigree had been approved back to Miles 1741-1823. Subsequently this past spring I received an email announcing that it had been inscribed or scrivened as Peter put it and he kindly attached it for my review and records. The relevant sheets will be included in a bound book once enough such pedigrees have been assembled for a new volume. That volume will then become part of the permanent collection of records at the College and my pedigree will enter its index.

Designing a coat of arms for any economist is quite a challenge because the discipline is not about money but rather about how we allocate scarce resources. I am also an economist in the tradition of Adam Smith rather than say John Maynard Keynes. The six bendlets represent supply and demand curves; the bell of liberty alludes to our American connections as does the motto *Semper Liberi* because we own land in West Virginia whose motto is *Montani Semper Liberi*. The deer heads do three jobs. They "differentiate my coat of arms" to use a technical phrase; they represent the many deer on our land; and they point toward a possible connection through the Segars and Halsalls we are now researching to the Stanleys. Finally the crest where we see

an "invisible hand" (Adam Smith) holding a pin as in the pin factory example he uses to illustrate the division of labour. The hand is made invisible by a silk glove a final allusion to my birth in Congleton and education in Macclesfield; those two towns plus Leek are known as the silk towns and to this day the nickname for Macclesfield FC is The Silkmen.

My pedigree has been scrivened and now awaits inclusion in one of the College's bound volumes which will happen as soon as enough new material has been assembled.

It was not cheap but it was worth every penny. In fact it was very good value for money.

So now what? Well apart from ongoing Blundell one name studies I have three issues:

1. Proofing the original Miles and John;
2. Getting back behind that first Miles and proofing the Rimmer connection and also a possible connection to Miles Standish, America's first military leader (I shrugged this off for years but have recently been assured by serious scholars that the chances are quite good as in over 50% given the rarity of the name Miles and the closeness to where Standish grew up); and
3. Chasing some female lines back as in my 4 times great grandma Elizabeth Segar whose 3 times great grandpa might be easily be proofed to be Richard Halsall 1653-1697, grandson of Richard Halsall (circa 1567-1633/4) who in turn opens up a potential galaxy of ancestors.

All I can say (other than this is so much fun) is that after all these years having at least a major chunk of my research proofed and permanently recorded at the College of Arms has been immensely satisfying. If you would like more information please feel free to email me at JBlundell@iea.org.uk.

PS I am also looking at tracing every single descendant of that original Miles. ■



The Guild Revises its Study Codes and Categories

by [Anne Shankland](#) (Webmaster, Member 1554)

This issue of the Journal is accompanied, for those members who have not opted out of receiving it, by the 2012 Register of One-Name Studies. This year's Register sees a further extension of the Study Codes instituted in the 2010 Register to give an indication of the progress, extension, and scope of each registered study. In addition, this year's Register shows the registered studies using the new categorisation scheme approved at the 2012 AGM.

For those not yet familiar with the new study categories, these are intended to reflect the progress and maturity of each study, the expectation being that members with registered studies can graduate on from one category to the next as their study progresses. Members are free to choose the appropriate category for their study, and to upgrade their category at any time they feel appropriate, without having to request such an upgrade from the Registrar.

Category 1: *A study where research using core genealogical datasets and transcriptions is in its early stages.*

Category 2: *A study where research using core genealogical datasets and transcriptions is well under way, but currently in some countries only.*

Category 3: *A study where research using core genealogical datasets and transcriptions is well under way on a global basis.*

It is not necessary for members to do anything to recategorise their studies unless they wish to do so. Studies originally categorised as "C" will equate to category 1, while studies which had moved up to "B" or "A" will be classed as category 3.

The term "core genealogical datasets and transcriptions", as used in defining these new categories, has been criticised for being vague and imprecise, but the whole point is that the available data sources will vary according to the country where research is being done. In general, the core data for a one-name study would include birth, marriage, and death records, censuses, and wills; but the availability of such records is far from consistent worldwide. In some countries one or more of these data sets may not be available at all; in others, they may be organised and made available to the general public in a centralised form on a national level; still others may maintain such data with limited access and on a strictly local level. In the past, the Guild has listed specific sources that it expects registrants to have researched, but this has become less and less appropriate as the Guild becomes more and more international in its membership, and as the range of data sources available online increases day by day.

The categorisation change is just one of the changes being made at present to render the Guild not only more international in spirit but also more inclusive. This is in no way a dilution of the Guild's aims and standards, but a recognition that many potential members, maybe experienced and expert one-namers with many years of research to their credit, have been put off from joining the Guild because of what they see as unattainable criteria for membership.

It is still the case that members who register a study name must make a commitment to deal in a timely fashion with all enquiries made by email or reply-paid letter relating to that study name. But in the past, members who registered a study name were expected also to undertake to "collect all references to the registered name on a worldwide basis" - an objective that is clearly becoming increasingly unrealistic in the internet age. This has now been modified into the acceptance of "study principles", as expressed on the Guild's surname registration form:

Members who register a surname as a Guild one-name study accept the following principles in relation to their registered one-name study:

- *that it has a global scope*
- *that it includes research within countries where the name is relatively significant and where sources of genealogical data are readily available*
- *that it researches and stores data available in core genealogical datasets and transcriptions*
- *that it stores and may research other data where the surname is mentioned*
- *that the member keeps the Study Codes up to date*

This emphasises the global nature of a Guild-registered one-name study, while recognising that not all countries may be equally productive in terms of research. It also stresses that the registrant should actively research the name in whatever datasets are the most significant, while accepting that for other datasets or other areas the passive receipt and retention of name references that come to hand may be sufficient. It should be noted, also, that no timescale is specified for the progress or completion of the study!

The last item in the list of study principles above brings us back to the Study Codes which are shown in the Register. These Study Codes are intended as a shorthand way of conveying to the reader the nature and scope of the study - rather as a hotel guide will include symbols and abbreviations to indicate the facilities offered by the hotels listed.

The full list of Study Codes is as follows:

- A - the study has a Guild web Archive containing genealogical data*
- B - the study has published a Book or ebook*
- D - the study has a DNA project component*
- E - the study has an Email address*
- F - the study has a Facebook page*
- G - the study is available for adoption by another Guild member*
- K - the study has nominated a "genealogical next-of-Kin" to take over the study*
- L - the study has deposited materials in the Guild Library*
- N - the study produces a Newsletter, journal or blog*
- O - the study has published Other material such as an article in a journal or magazine, a CD or DVD etc.*
- P - the study has a Guild web Profile which gives details about the study*
- R - the study owner has Reconstructed family trees for the surname to some level of completion, where 1 indicates "a few" and 4 indicates "all or nearly all".*
- S - the study is supported by a one-name Society*
- W - the study has its own Website*

Much of the rationale for these changes in the way the Guild presents itself to the world originated with the survey done in late 2010 by Chris Pomery (member 3400) and reported in the Journal in April 2011 ("Revealing Online Survey of Newish Guild Members", JoNS vol.10 iss.10). This identified ways in which the Guild could improve its appeal to its members and potential members. Subsequently, Chris produced a draft document, "Rules and Procedures for Guild Membership and Registration of a Surname Study", which was extensively reviewed and revised first by the Marketing Subcommittee and then by the Committee, eventually being adopted by a vote at the July 2011 Committee meeting. The only part of the proposals contained in this document which lay outside the Committee's jurisdiction was the change in the categories, which needed a Resolution of the Guild - i.e. the vote at the 2012 AGM - to be accepted. The AGM did indeed give this a resounding vote of approval, and it is now fully implemented.

The full text of the "Rules and Procedures..." document can be read in the website Members Room at: <http://www.one-name.org/members/MembershipR&P.pdf>. ■



Regional Representative Coordinator

by **Paul Howes (Member 4836)**

Family history can be a solitary business. It can be nice to meet others who share our obsession, whether at a conference or an informal local meeting. We can learn from and get ideas from others which might then lead to further ideas, better ways of doing things, new sources and so on. The Guild offers both types of setting and has recently been experimenting with virtual meetings and broadcasts.

What makes all of this happen are our volunteers. We have 2600 members and only 150 or so get to the annual conference. So for many members, our Regional Representatives are often the main contact with the Guild. These folks' role is to help their local members get more from the Guild and be the local face of the Guild at family history fairs and other events. (Full job descriptions for them, and me are in the members' room). The Guild's increasing membership reflects their efforts and I salute them.

What's my job: coordinating regional representatives? At the conference, someone told me it's like "herding cats"! That's not a perfect analogy: cats don't work well in teams. But it does have more than a grain of truth in it. Each of us is different with different personalities and interests and amounts of time we can devote to the Guild. We each have different studies, which we undertake differently. Our regions are different. Some have natural centres and easy communication routes. Some are tough to move around in, because of poor roads or just sheer distance. And there are

a few members just too far away from anywhere to be in a specific region. So you get me! Hello out there: Samoa!

So, there is no way one standard can apply to everyone. Indeed, I see virtue in our diversity. So I see my role as sharing what works from one place to another, in communicating from the committee to regional representatives and vice-versa. Like my predecessor I'm a firm believer in energy too. People with energy get things done. Do you have a little energy to help the Guild (particularly if you live in Cornwall or the Western USA)? Drop me a line at rep-coordinator@one-name.org. ■

Regional Representatives at the AGM / Conference





Heritage Open Days

by **Derek Palgrave (President, Member 103)**

Over the last few years we have seen the introduction of **Heritage Open Days** when the public are given unique opportunities to visit historic buildings, etc., which do not normally hold any special events. Full details of the options can be found on <http://www.heritageopendays.org.uk>. This year the period covered is from 6th to the 9th September.

Anyone can participate provided they own or manage a suitable property. We in the Palgrave Society do not own St Peter's Church, North Barningham, in the Norwich area but the Churches Conservation Trust normally allows us to organise an exhibition in the church and provide guided tours around the medieval church with its fine collection of 16th and 17th century Palgrave family monuments.

Based in the Norwich area is a charitable body known as the **Norwich Heritage Economic and Regeneration Trust, [HEART]**, which was set up to operate as an umbrella organisation to draw attention to the very wide range of heritage features in and around what, in earlier times, was England's Second City. This Trust publishes a comprehensive brochure describing all the opportunities available, with directions to their whereabouts which, for the uninitiated, is essential. The brochures are available in all the tourist offices and newsagents in the area quite apart from a continuous web presence at <http://www.norwich12.co.uk/about-us/about-heart.htm>.

The Heritage weekend has become a regular feature in the Palgrave Society Calendar so, over the years, we have built up quite a large collection of posters, maps, family trees, charts, photographs, facsimiles of a few documents. These are mounted on several very lightweight panels which clip on to metal poles to create a display up to twelve feet wide and six feet high. The panels are covered with woven fabric which provides good anchorage for the Velcro tabs on the back of the posters.



We also have available a selection of the Society's published material which enables us to answer questions from visitors, often prompted either by the items on show or by the early 16th century brass and other memorials elsewhere in the church. We normally display the transcript of the will of Sir Augustine Palgrave whose sculptured likeness, together with that of his wife, features on an impressive monument at the east end of the north aisle: the wording in the will specifies where he is to be buried suggesting that his family erect a *small monument*, but what we see is exceptionally large!

Like so many manorial families, the Palgraves, who held North Barningham for over 400 years, created links with several other manorial families. In particular this is demonstrated by the multitude of heraldic quarterings on the monuments so, on the display, we normally include some explanatory illustrations. These often prompt interest from visiting family historians whose families are featured. On one occasion, a visitor queried a link in one of our large pedigree charts and this sparked off a detailed investigation. This culminated in our identifying an oversight by an officer of the College of Arms in the late 19th century. Had we not displayed the chart this may never have come to light.

In 1630 when Winthrop had organised his fleet taking emigrants to America, Dr Richard Palgrave and his family were among the settlers. Richard was the great grandson of Henry and Ann Pgrave (sic) who are commemorated on the brass referred to above. The family settled in Massachusetts and their descendants include three American Presidents so we usually display a chart showing the genealogical links and, over the years, this has proved to be a very popular item. Needless to say we are in regular touch with many other descendants of Dr Richard Palgrave who live in the United States.

Hitherto the Saturday Heritage Open Day has coincided with the *Norfolk Churches Trust Sponsored Cycle Ride*. This event, which has been in operation for many years, raises funds by inviting cyclists to seek sponsorship, based on the number of churches they actually visit on the day. This is very popular in North Norfolk and many of the cyclists, who include North Barningham in their itinerary, actually come into the church to see the exhibition and, more often than not, ply us with questions.

Although we live fifty miles away from the venue, and usually have to spend at least one night away from home in a local hotel, we believe the benefits of participating in the Heritage Open Days are really worthwhile. We have not only been able to publicise our one-name study but also recruit new members to our one-name society. ■



The Adelaide Congress 2012

by John Coldwell (Marketing Chairman, Member 2172)

The “13th Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry Adelaide 2012”, to give it its full title, was held at the excellent modern Adelaide Convention Centre 28 to 31 March. The history of the tri-annual Congress is covered in the adjoining article by Diane Oldman but suffice to say it started in 1977 and is held in Australia or New Zealand. The next session will be in Canberra in 2015.

The event is held under the auspices of the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations (AFFHO) but interestingly the detailed organisation is under the management of whichever is the local Family History Society, in this case the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society. The event was very well organised by the Congress Chairman, Andrew Peake, President of the AFFHO. Andrew was an early Guild member (No.161) and is studying the registered name, Peak.



The Lunchtime Rush at the Guild Stand

My partner, Sally and I attended the Congress in support of Guild activities and it was my first visit to the beautiful City of Adelaide although Sally had been before when her daughter married an Adelaide man. We were able to avoid cost to the Guild by including the Congress in our plans to visit family.

Unlike Olympia where the exhibition runs continuously with parallel lectures the Congress has a full timetable of lectures attended by virtually all delegates who visit the exhibition during breaks between lectures. For those on the stand this creates hectic activity during tea breaks and lunch-time.

The Guild had a stand in the exhibition which was organised by David Evans our Australia South East regional representative with several local volunteers including the new Australian South representative, Richard Merry. On the stand we provided a look-up service of registered names and free prints from the excellent 1881 Surname Atlas program written by Guild member Steve Archer. Both these were in very great demand and so much so we had to take “orders” for prints to be collected later. We also sold several copies of Surname Atlas and Guild T-shirts. To complement the stand activity I delivered a one-hour presentation on surname study and the many benefits of joining the Guild. Several visitors expressed interest in joining the Guild and I expect and hope that Australian membership will increase in the coming months.

Friday lunchtime David Evans organised a Guild meeting for those members attending the Congress plus two who came in

from Adelaide. There was much discussion about the Guild and I am pleased to say some very favourable remarks were made about the Guild and especially the website which is clearly a very important portal for members unable to attend UK functions. The promptness of the Guild in dealing with applications and communications was also congratulated. Some aspects were also mentioned which will give some food for thought at Guild Committee meetings. Sally, a non-member, manned the Stand during the meeting and took ten requests for more information.

My overall impression was, as you would expect, that Australasian genealogy and researchers are indistinguishable from their UK counterparts and a very comfortable fit with the Guild. I hope that we will see a continuing increase in membership in the region. ■



Richard Merry answering a question



The Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry: How Things Have Changed

by **Diane Oldman, Western Australia (Member 5893)**

In March I attended my sixth Congress in Adelaide and reflected on the changes that have occurred over the years. I need to make the point that I am not, and never have been, an AFFHO nor ONS representative. However, I have been a speaker at three congresses and convenor of the ninth in Perth.

Although the first Congress took place in Melbourne a year before the formation of the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations was launched, each Congress since has essentially been dubbed the 'AFFHO Congress'. However, while the triennial event has always been successful, AFFHO's fortunes have been a bit wobbly from time to time. But this is a past and present view of the Congresses, not AFFHO. Each Congress developed a theme as documented below, and also at <http://www.affho.org/affho/congresses.php>

1977	1 st	Genealogy in a changing society, Melbourne, Victoria
1980	2 nd	Our colonial heritage, Adelaide, South Australia
1983	3 rd	Under the Southern Cross, Hamilton, New Zealand
1986	4 th	Bridging the generations, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory
1988	5 th	First International Congress on Family History, Sydney, New South Wales
1991	6 th	Our heritage in history, Launceston, Tasmania
1994	7 th	Blending the cultures, Brisbane, Queensland
1997	8 th	Landfall in the southern seas, Christchurch, New Zealand
2000	9 th	Let records speak, Perth Western Australia
2003	10 th	Discovery, dead ends and databases, Melbourne, Victoria
2006	11 th	Family History - The access revolution, Darwin, Northern Territory
2009	12 th	Preserving the past for the future, Auckland, New Zealand
2012	13 th	Your ancestors in their social context, Adelaide, South Australia
2015	14 th	Generations meeting across time, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory

The fifth Congress appears to have been a landmark in many ways: celebrating Australia's Bicentennial, it was jointly hosted by the Society of Australian Genealogists and regarded as the first International Congress on Family History. There was no discernible theme but Janet Worthington did make the point, in her 'message from convener': "*we are expanding our horizons and looking to the future while exploring the past*"; an admirable theme. I can find subsequent international congresses on family planning, but sadly, not family history - where did they go? Over the years I have

tried to persuade the Australian genealogical community that we should drop 'heraldry' from the title and replace it with 'family history' but, at this date, to no avail. Title semantics aside, the event is a 'bonzer' show which has always attracted international speakers and audiences.

The dimensions and weight of the published Congress Papers has varied considerably; examples are the 14.5 x 21 cm. Papers (391 pages) published for Sydney (1988), to the suitcase-challenging 17.5 x 25 cm Proceedings (590 pages) published for Adelaide this year; all of them well edited.

The venues too have been varied. The university campus/ posh private school venues have an 'ambience' about them, not to mention the cheaper accommodation and meal options. But when academic calendars and congress plans do not coincide, exhibition halls and convention centres have proved to be smart, modern and functional for the purpose. Each of us will have our own preference.

Sponsorship has probably seen the biggest change - a result of the emergence of commercial genealogical Internet sites and the struggle for volunteer groups to keep up. I recall stalking the hallways of the administrative building of the Church of Latter Day Saints in Salt Lake City in 1998 with the aim of arranging sponsored speakers for the Perth 2000 Congress. My recruiting tactics fell on deaf ears; follow-up correspondence was not even acknowledged. Ancestry.com emerged at the 2006 Congress in Darwin and the LDS provided a speaker presence. But it was the Hamilton, NZ Congress that made us sit up and note that ancestry.com, findmypast and the LDS were going to be THE Congress sponsors of the future. While these 'biggies' are of obvious benefit in supplying speakers and exhibition stands, I hope this will not be to the detriment of local speakers and non-profit groups.

We have been accustomed to hearing quality speakers present on a variety of interesting topics. This year in Adelaide was no exception and we were given a look at exciting new technologies in genealogy through the 'sexy science' of DNA. Technology has also changed the way we present: 'just talking' at the lectern; overhead projectors with transparencies; carousel cartridges and 35 mm. film; laptops and data projection; PowerPoint presentations of all-singing, all-dancing images. Where will it all end? In three years time will we be entertained by holographs of our ancestors? Let's not lose the plot and swap learning for entertainment.

Despite my sometimes jaded view of our triennial get-togethers, I did enjoy the Adelaide Congress and look forward to the Canberra event in 2015. I don't know how many 'triennials' I have left in me, but I will be a fixture for a few more yet!



Industrial Revolution Seminar, Coalbrookdale

Saturday 19th May 2012

By **Gerald Cooke, Regional Representative (Member 1788)**

Those of us who live in the UK and who have the opportunity to attend Guild Seminars are truly fortunate. I attempt to attend Guild Seminars whenever they are within a reasonable distance of home. I particularly like the fact that nowadays the venue often complements the topic.

The Seminar was held in the Community Centre, a former School, in the heart of Coalbrookdale and within walking distance of a number of items of interest and with relevance to the topics under discussion. This was a good choice of a venue which coped well with the 75 attendees.

Shropshire being a favourite county of mine combined with the topics to be covered, made this one irresistible.

The Seminar was attended by members and some non-members including a number of people participating in the 2012 Rowberry Family gathering organised by Guild member Polly Rubery.

This was such a popular topic that it was fully booked well before the closing date - a first I believe.

John Powell: Ironbridge - Birthplace of Industry



John has been the Librarian and Information Officer of the Iron Gorge Museum Trust for 30 years. He gave us a fascinating talk illustrated by photographs of the Coalbrookdale area illustrating the emergence of industry.

Significant to the development here was the relocation of Abraham Darby to Coalbrookdale in 1709 and using coke as his fuel he initially made cast iron pots, later moving on to make the first cast-iron rails for the railways. The company later made decorative ironwork including the gates to Hyde Park.

Even today Aga continue to produce components in Coalbrookdale for their range of products.

Abraham Darby grandson of the original Abraham undertook the building of the world's first cast-iron bridge between 1779 and 1781.

Having not visited the Ironbridge / Coalbrookdale area in some years this was a useful reminder that another visit is well overdue - so much of interest to see and experience.

Richard Churchley: Industry in the Countryside 1550-1850



Having been a Deputy Head teacher Richard is now a freelance musician and historical researcher with a particular interest in the rural past.

Unusually Richard started his presentation by reciting a poem - '*Brummy Jack of all Trades*' and this was indeed an appropriate introduction to his topic. It helped illustrate the great variety of occupations that existed in the past. It served to remind us how many occupations have died out or been changed over time. An early Chief Constable for example being very different from what we expect today. Through his research of a specific village he found that the

Coalbrookdale Watercourses and one of the Darby Houses



500 people plied as many as 60 different trades. Probably more than I would have estimated.

Market towns on the other hand were places of organisation, where value was added, and where specialisation started to take place. It is interesting that by 1851 some 50% of the population lived in towns.

A break at this point and an superb buffet lunch was provided and enjoyed by all. I had to pass on the puddings to my very great regret. Some of the attendees took time out to take the stroll to see the Coalbrookdale watercourses. Had there been more time I would very much have wanted to visit the Quaker churchyard.

Also at lunchtime there was the good opportunity to talk to fellow attendees and view the displays. These included excellent displays by Alan Moorhouse's FARMERY, Polly Rubery's ROWBERRY and Aub Cox's BRAZENOR one-name studies.

Rhys Griffith: Sources for Industrial Change



Attendees came from near, and far:
Gerald Cooke (UK); Dale Heighway (France); Aub Cox (Australia)



Rhys is the Senior Archivist at the Hereford Archive having previously worked at the London Metropolitan Archives.

He reminded us of the many printed sources, paintings and even old business letterheads that can show evidence of the changes industry made on the landscape of our villages and towns. These are available to be viewed at County Archives.

I was particularly interested to hear that records for the Alton Court Brewery in Ross are available up to the 1950s. My maternal grandfather was a drayman there as were a number of other close relations. A reminder of the added value that Business records and Estate papers available at our local Archives can bring to our research.

Peter Park: The Piecer's Twopence



Peter has been actively involved in family history for over 40 years and is a member of SOG and Vice President of the Cumbria FHS.

A fascinating subject and it was interesting to see that legislation to protect the interests of the child was very limited up to the 1830's, with equally limited enforcement of the law. Those charged with enforcing the law being the very same people who were employing the children. From 1834 onwards the pace of legislation increased culminating in the Education Act of 1870.

The age at which children worked and the conditions they worked in, made me resolve to read the Peter Kirby book 'Child Labour in Britain, 1750-1870' mentioned by Peter. It's on order as I write this.

Anne Cole: Population Movement - Settlement and Removal



Ann was founder Chair of the Lincolnshire FHS in 1990 and is now its President. She has been working on the Lincolnshire Poor Law records since 1982.

She gave us a very interesting, knowledgeable and informative insight into the way in which the Settlement and Removal worked.

Settlement was established in a variety of different ways from place of birth to place of employment for a period of 365 days, the criteria changing over time.

Settlement Certificates, Removal Orders and Examinations as to Settlement may be held at the local Archives office but Ann reminded us that it is worth checking other locations including Libraries.

Having talked to a few other attendees at the Seminar I can say that the seminar, topics and speakers were all well received. The organisation was to the Guild's normal high standards. Alan Moorhouse, seminar organiser, and the team are to be congratulated on another great success. ■

Forthcoming Seminars

9th February 2013

DNA Seminar

We return to the National Star College near Cheltenham for another of our popular seminars on the mysteries of DNA. Following comments that we were getting too 'high level' with the subject matter, we shall be starting off with a talk about the basics. This will be followed with a more technical piece and in the afternoon we will have four of our Guild members, giving half-hour presentations on their particular DNA investigations. Venue: National Star College, Ullenwood, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL53 9QU

18th May 2013

Trades Union Seminar

The venue chosen is just full of surnames from the records deposited by companies and trade unions. We shall have two talks on just what can be found in this venue, followed by pieces on Friendly Society records and finishing with just what can be found in the Freemasons Library. Venue: Modern Records Centre [MRC], University Library, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL

August, 2013

The Art of ONS Seminar

Two years on and we return to Amersham for our latest version of 'how to do it' - how to run your One-Name Study of course. We listen to the Guild membership and attempt to obtain speakers who have a particular specialism in aspects of researching an ONS, especially following the 'Guild's Seven Pillars Of Wisdom' maxim. Venue: Amersham Free Church, Woodside Road, Amersham, Bucks. HP6 6AJ

Maritime Records Seminar

Saturday 17th November 2012

The Leopold Muller Lecture Theatre
National Maritime Museum
Park Row, Greenwich, London, SE10 9NF



What better place than Greenwich for a maritime seminar! We have been able to obtain the services of the top specialists in the field. Between them they will explain where to find details of mariners from the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines and the Merchant Navy.

Programme

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 09:30 - 10:00 | Arrival: Registration and Coffee |
| 10:00 - 10:15 | Welcome by Seminar Organiser - Cliff Kemball |
| 10:15 - 11:15 | James Davey, Richard Wragg and Martin Salmon:
Naval Records of the National Maritime Museum |
| 11:15 - 11:30 | Comfort Break |
| 11:30 - 12:30 | Debra Chatfield: FindMyPast's Maritime records for One-Name Studies |
| 12:30 - 14:15 | Lunch break: Opportunities for a guided tour of the museum; the museum's Caird library; search FindMyPast's records online (for free); and time to talk to other delegates and see their displays |
| 14:15 - 15:15 | Simon Fowler: Royal Navy Sources for One-Name Studies |
| 15:15 - 15:45 | Tea Break |
| 15:45 - 16:45 | Richard Brooks: Locating Royal Marines |
| 16:45 - 17:00 | Question and Answer Session |
| 17:00 - 17:10 | 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 subject matter.

The cost of the seminar will be £22 per person, including lunch and 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: http://www.one-name.org/Seminar_2012Nov_NMM.html. Postal booking forms may also be obtained from the Guild web-site or by phoning the Guild Help Desk on Telephone 0800 011 2182.

If sending the form by post, it should be sent to the booking secretary: Alan Moorhouse, 8 Strachans Close, Stroud, Gloucestershire, GL5 3EB. ■

Pictures from The Australasian Congress



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Main inset: Attendees at lunchtime members meeting

Back row: Keith Vautier (NZ); Neville Bray (NSW); Ben Hollister (SA); John Coldwell (UK);

Richard Merry (SA); Robin Lamacraft (SA); Jan Gow (NZ)

Middle row: David Evans (Vic); Diana Hookham (Vic); Ann Catford (SA); Mary Rix (UK); Sue Hilliker (NSW)

Front row: Trevor Rix (UK); Jan Bimrose (Qld); Pamela Lydford (WA); Vivienne Parker (NZ);

Diane Oldman (WA)

Top left: The first delegate to join the Guild, Jan Bimrose of Brisbane (on the right)

Middle left: Guild Stand

Bottom left: John Coldwell, and Richard Merry (Australian South Regional Representative), and seated Diana Hookham, and David Evans (South East Australia Regional Representative)

Bottom right: John Coldwell presenting his talk on *One-Name (or Surname) Studies*

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