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Forum

This online discussion forum is open to any member with access to email. You can join the list by sending a message with your membership number to:

forum@one-name.org

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

Guild Bulletin Board

You can register using your guild membership number and your one-name.org email alias at:

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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

For those of us who live in the United Kingdom, this has been an unforgettable summer in many ways. Across the globe, I am sure none of you have managed an Olympic-free August, although I would challenge you to quote a worse weather report for what is allegedly our country's summer! However, the amazing Olympic performances we have witnessed, coupled with newly digitised genealogical material and various offers from the commercial organisations, have provided a metaphorical ray of sunshine in August, if not a literal one.

Behind the scenes, the Guild Committee have been busy developing strategy documents, working on projects and strengthening our position in the wider genealogical community. One of the main objectives of the Guild, as stated in our Constitution, is 'to advance the education of the public in one-name studies' and Bob Cumberbatch's appointment to the role of Education Liaison Officer in 2011 was a crucial step towards improving our efforts in this area. A three-year education strategy has now been devised, recognising the importance of this strand of our development work. Having assisted with running stands at various venues over the past few months, it is increasingly apparent that many people do not know what the Guild is all about and hence, we will also be revisiting our marketing strategy before the end of the year.

My recent Newsflash gave details about the Hearth Tax project and I hope that many of you will take the opportunity to sponsor county books which can then be offered to other members for lookups. As we all know, doing a one-name study can be very expensive, especially as a lot of us carry out our studies in isolation, and any support that we can offer one another is a key benefit of being a member of our organisation, in my opinion. There are dozens of services provided by the Guild and projects run by volunteers and I urge you to keep an eye on the Members Room, participate in and take advantage of what is on offer. We can always use more hands on deck and I would be delighted to hear from you if you feel able to support us in any way, from current tasks, posts or projects, to new proposals.

Have you planned your next research trip? Speaking to several Guild members recently, the poor weather has encouraged them to visit record offices, libraries and other repositories to further their research. Why not consider doing a Marriage Challenge? Or collect Cardinal Points for the Marriage Locator project?

The Guild has recently joined the Society of Name Studies in Britain and Ireland, an organisation which exists to promote the study of names, both place names and personal names. It is hoped that a closer relationship can be forged for the

greater benefit of both groups. A one-day meeting is planned for November in Chester with topics which may be of interest to Guild members. More information will be provided when made available to us.

The Events page on the Guild website is packed with seminars, conferences and fairs across the globe, managed by or attended by our organisation. See www.one-name.org/events.html. Programme details for the Maritime Records Seminar in November, One-Name Societies in December are featured on pages 34 and 35, with the 2013 Conference and AGM featured on page 13. We also see the first ever Australian Seminar in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia on 27th October and additional information is provided on page 33.

Before I know it, I will be writing the next column wishing you all a Happy New Year! And with that in mind, I would like to remind you that nominations for Master Craftsmen of the Guild will be considered in the early part of 2013. Jan Cooper would be pleased to receive your recommendations for those worthy of honour with a brief citation as to the reason for your proposal. Committee nominations will also be due in February and I would be pleased to hear from members interested in joining the Committee in April 2013. Some Committee members may not stand for another year and, like I have said many times before, it would be good to have more than 15 nominations so that you can decide, by ballot, who you want on the Guild Committee.

Lots to think about... ! And I hope to hear from many of you soon, in various capacities! ■

Editor's Comment:

This journal contains some significant achievements by the Committee, together with key members.

A new Guild Bulletin Board Forum is now available. For more information, see page 7.

From this issue onwards the Guild journal will be available in three electronic formats instead of just the usual pdf one. for more details, see page 10.

If you have any comments, or feedback on these new features, or on any of the articles in this journal.

Please email me at editor@one-name.org, or write to me at my address available on page 2.



Marriage Challenge Update

By **Peter Copsey (Member 1522)**

Normally my Update has a particular theme, but in this edition I will be looking at various matters that members participating in Marriage Challenge (MC) have brought to my attention.

Sending in Lists

Members (Requesters) sending in lists to Challengers containing marriages that they hope will be found in the relevant Church Marriage Registers are requested to use the format in Microsoft Excel that is given on the MC webpage www.one-name.org/members/fauxcerts/requests.xls. Those who have previously saved the form, please make sure it is the latest version.

Lists should only include registered names. We are the Guild of One-Name Studies and the services we provide our members must be directed to one-name research and not general genealogy or personal family trees. Challengers will generally turn down requests for non-registered names.

Massachusetts Marriage Challenge

You will see from the list below that Bob Young has kindly offered to repeat his Challenge for Massachusetts. Clearly this cannot be the same as MC for an England or Wales Registration District and no detailed lists are required. But if you believe that your one-name can possibly be found in the Vital Records for Massachusetts, just send Bob your one-name (include variants) and he will search the Vital Records for the period 1620 to 1850. He will not only abstract marriage entries but birth and death entries also.

Arras Memorial Challenge

Not a MC, but very worthy of mention. Linda Nicholson has kindly offered to visit the Arras War Memorial and to photograph the inscriptions of your one-name. Linda lives in France and, unable to carry out a Marriage Challenge, believes this is a good way to help other Guild Members. The photography will be a challenge in itself with access to the higher panels of the memorial and with lighting so that the wording can be easily read. The Challenge is presently underway and we wish Linda good luck in her task.

The Marriage 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 spreadsheet on the MC web-page - see above. 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. ■

Registration District and Period	Deadline	Challenger	Challenger's e-mail
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
Westhampnett - Repeat 1837 - 1911	20 October 2012	Cheran & Colin Ulph	ulph@one-name.org
Middlesbrough Stage 2 1886 - 1911	31 October 2012	Paul Featherstone	featherstone@one-name.org
Worcester - Repeat 1837 - 1911	31 October 2012	Ian Preece	preece@one-name.org
Massachusetts USA Repeat 1620 - 1850 - see above	1 November 2012	Bob Young	ranger@one-name.org
Tynemouth Stage 2 1856 - 1870	25 November 2012	Phil Thirkell	thirkell@one-name.org
Bridge - Repeat 1837 - 1928	30 November 2012	David Wharton	goslett@one-name.org
Pontypridd 1863 - 1890	31 December 2012	Margaret & Alan Southgate	close@one-name.org



DNA and Your One-Name Study

Growing Your DNA Project

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

Whether you have a DNA Project or are thinking about starting a DNA Project, the issue that concerns most people is how to get people to test. Over the next several issues of this Journal, we will take a look at a variety of issues and approaches to maximize your success in recruiting participants for your DNA Project.

Before recruiting, we have the chicken or egg question. For those that are thinking of starting a DNA Project, one question is whether the Guild member should find some men who will agree to test and then start the DNA Project, or should they first establish the project before approaching people to test.

Having the DNA Project established gives you a tool to assist you in recruiting participants. The project will most likely provide educational material. These prospects for testing can also see that you have made the commitment, and this helps in the recruiting process.

There is no cost to establishing and setting up a DNA Project. The DNA Advisor is available to handle both these steps for you, and you get back a DNA Project that you are free to modify. In addition, an established project is needed for any potential participants to receive discounted project pricing, from vendors who offer this option.

The Foundation for Success

The foundation for recruiting is comprised of the following elements:

1. A DNA Project that is established and set up. If the vendor provides a Project Profile and Project website, both these tools will contain educational material that promotes the project and the one-name study. If the vendor does not provide these facilities, consider adding a page or two to your one-name study website, if you have one.
2. Display the Project Administrator's name and email address, so you can be reached by those with questions or concerns. [For those with a DNA Project at Family Tree DNA, which was started before the last upgrade to the new Project Administrator system, you will need to check whether you need to re-enter your name, since the name of the administrator did not always get carried forward.]
3. A Guild Profile – The Guild provides a facility where you can easily have a web page for your one-name study. The tool you use to enter and modify your information is very easy to use. You can set up your Guild Profile quickly, and update it as you have time. The Help Desk can step you through the process, or you can visit the Members Room to get started. Even if you have a one-name study website, establishing a Guild Profile will

provide benefits. In addition, you would link your Guild Profile to your DNA Project, and vice versa. If you have a one-name study website, you would link the Guild Profile to that site, and vice versa.

4. List your DNA Project in the Guild Register. Visit the following Guild link and enter the website address for your DNA Project, or visit the Members Room and change your membership details <http://goo.gl/32psl>.

The Importance of Donations

Raising donations is optional, and can be a key ingredient to help a project grow. For example, perhaps there are several persons who will contribute to fund a test kit for their tree. Or perhaps there are those in migration destination countries, who will contribute towards funding test kits in the ancestral country. Or perhaps there are participants who have enjoyed and benefited from testing, and are motivated to give back to the project via a donation.

Once you have donations, then offering paid or partially sponsored test kits will make it easier to recruit participants.

Raising donations is an ongoing process. For example, if you publish a newsletter or blog, consider reminding persons periodically, such as quarterly, that donations are welcome and needed. If you maintain a personal email mailing list or run a mailing list for your surname, periodic postings about donations will remind people and encourage them to contribute. Mentioning a success story, such as giving recognition to those who donated to fund a test kit and the resulting discoveries as a result of this family tree being tested is also motivating for others to consider donating, even a small amount.

Those who receive a sponsored test kit may feel motivated to contribute when they are able.

The DNA Project website should cover that donations are welcome to make visitors aware of this option.

The key with raising donations is to be low key, make people aware that donations are needed, and avoid mentioning the topic too frequently.

Sponsored or partially sponsored test kits will reduce your recruiting time and effort. Some projects are very successful in raising donations, and have built up a fund that enables them to accelerate recruiting. Everyone wins as the project grows, and more discoveries are made about which family trees are related as well as discoveries about the surname. As participants find matches - the enthusiasm grows, which also helps with recruiting. ■



Forums? or Fora?

by **Colin Spencer**
(BB-Admin, Member 5927) and
Anne Shankland
(Webmaster, Member 1554)



The Guild Forum, i.e. the Rootsweb “Goons” mailing list, run by Wendy Archer, is one of the most popular member services that the Guild offers. It sees an impressive number of posts each day and an astonishing range of topics discussed. It also demonstrates the depth and breadth of knowledge that Guild members have, and their readiness to share their expertise with the rest of the membership.

However, for some time now members have been suggesting that the Guild should have what they call a “proper forum” - i.e. a bulletin-board (BB) type of Forum, like those frequently used for technical support applications or for college discussions, etc. Guild members who have followed education courses with Pharos will be familiar with their use of this kind of forum.

A bulletin-board Forum does have advantages, especially in providing an easy and natural means to follow a discussion that you're involved with and disregard topics you have no interest in (without the need for filing emails by subject!). A typical BB will have a collection of “boards” - overall areas for discussion - each with a number of topics listed, each topic representing a discussion consisting of posts from members. BB members can look down the list of topics for those that interest them, and can see when the most recent post was added. Alternatively they can ask to see all posts added since they last looked.

So, with Colin Spencer kindly agreeing to become BB-Administrator, the Guild has accordingly implemented a “proper forum” - i.e., a BB forum - which we now invite the Guild membership to investigate, explore, and enjoy.

To get started, first visit the new Guild BB Forum at <http://bb.one-name.org>. There you will be presented with a login screen. As you don't yet have an account, you must register first. To do this, just click the “Register” link on the right of the menu (the line of options starting with the orange “Home” button), or click on the “register an account” link in the text in the box headed ‘Warning’ on this page. This takes you to a Registration Form where you must input the following information:



- **Username** - This must be your guild membership number (1,2,3 or 4 digits)
- **Email** - This must be your one-name.org email alias (either your personal alias, firstname.surname@one-name.org, or your study alias, studyname@one-name.org. Email addresses other than one-name.org ones will be rejected. If you do not have a one-name.org email alias, then contact the Webmaster to have one allocated.

- **Password** - This must be a minimum of 8 characters and must include at least one number and at least one letter. The password is case sensitive so you must remember it exactly as you enter it.
- Finally you need to complete the spam prevention measures by typing the code displayed and answering the maths question.

Your account needs to be approved, again to ensure we only have Guild members registering for access to the BB. You will receive an email once your account has been approved and you can revisit the BB at <http://bb.one-name.org> and login with the username and password you created.

It is recommended that the first thing you do on visiting the BB is to select ‘Profile’ from the menu strip and update your profile. In Account settings, create your ‘Name’: this should be the name that is used in the Members Database to identify you, and if you have a personal name alias (firstname.surname@one-name.org) then it will be the firstname and surname from there. We don't want to see weird and wonderful names here please! Also set up your secret question for password recovery, as the admin has no idea what you have chosen. Ensure that you click the ‘Change Profile’ button at the bottom of the page to save your settings. You can then go to the other profile pages to set up things like standard signatures, avatars etc. Please explore all the profile options.

Once you are registered and can explore the Guild BB, you will, we hope, appreciate what it has to offer. The advantages of the BB type of forum is that you only need to read the topics that interest/concern you. The Guild BB also allows the uploading of images and videos to the threads as well as documents, including gedcom.

The Guild BB Forum is a new venture and so any comments, criticisms, or suggestions about it will be gratefully received. The current subject boards have been set up taking note of recent threads on the mailing list Forum. The boards will be changed / added to as the use of the Guild BB Forum develops.

We hope that the Guild members will find this new facility helpful. Naturally the idea is for the Guild BB Forum to complement the existing mailing-list Forum rather than compete with it. Different people have different preferences for the kind of discussion medium they want, and many organisations have found that there is room for both types of Forum.

The Guild BB promises to be a useful new communication channel. So the introduction of a new BB Forum does not in any way spell the end of the road for the existing mailing-list Forum! Our only problem is the one indicated in the title: what is the plural of Forum? Forums? Fora? ■



MindMaps for One-Namers

by Kim Baldacchino (Member 5434)

Although I've used MindMaps over the years in my work, I've only recently begun to apply them to my one-name studies. Besides the benefit of visualising information, they can be very helpful when organising the large amounts of information that we often have to deal with. This article provides an overview of MindMaps and how they might be applied to one-name studies.

MindMaps and their Uses

MindMaps can be thought of as a way of diagramming a set of ideas, words or phrases about something. There's plenty of introductory information on the web but my own introduction came from one of Tony Buzan's many publications on the subject. Although many people offer guidance on how best to design the maps, one of the most valuable features of MindMaps is that they're flexible enough to fit your own needs. The concepts are simple as exemplified by the MindMap that I created to help plan this article.

MindMaps are composed of parent and child nodes as shown in Figure 1. The child nodes shown in this figure are also sibling nodes to each other.

You can focus on particular parts of the MindMap by expanding nodes to show more parts of the tree, as shown in Figure 2, or collapsing nodes to avoid

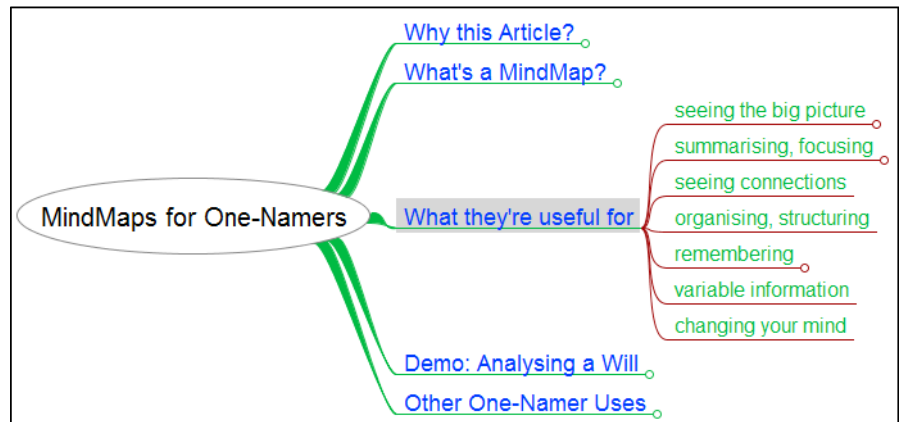


Figure 2: Expanding a MindMap Node

the detail. With these basic concepts, you can build the types of MindMaps discussed in this article.

The versatility and ease of construction of MindMaps makes them useful for a wide variety of activities:

- **Seeing the 'big picture':** MindMaps offer a visual way of expressing ideas and their relationships in a compact manner, with their hierarchical structure enabling you to summarise the overall topic on a single screen or page.
- **Summarising and focusing:** Using the expand and collapse features, you can quickly summarise topics to look across themes or you can move to detailed points in different areas of the map.
- **Organising and structuring:** It's very easy to move nodes and branches to different locations and levels of the MindMap, for example when introducing new ideas or when you notice connections between different parts of the map.
- **Remembering:** MindMaps can be excellent memory aids, enabling you to focus on particular areas of the map or to test your memory before expanding nodes to lower levels of detail.
- **Managing Varied Information:** Different types of information, for example hypotheses and facts, can be grouped under separate nodes and any number of child nodes can be added dependent on the level of detail needed. If you're using a software package, it may provide features that enable you to embed or link to other types of information such as documents.
- **Changing Your Mind:** Once you see a set of thoughts visually, there's a good chance that you'll want to add, remove or change the nodes and branches in various ways. MindMaps are designed to keep pace with your own evolving thinking.

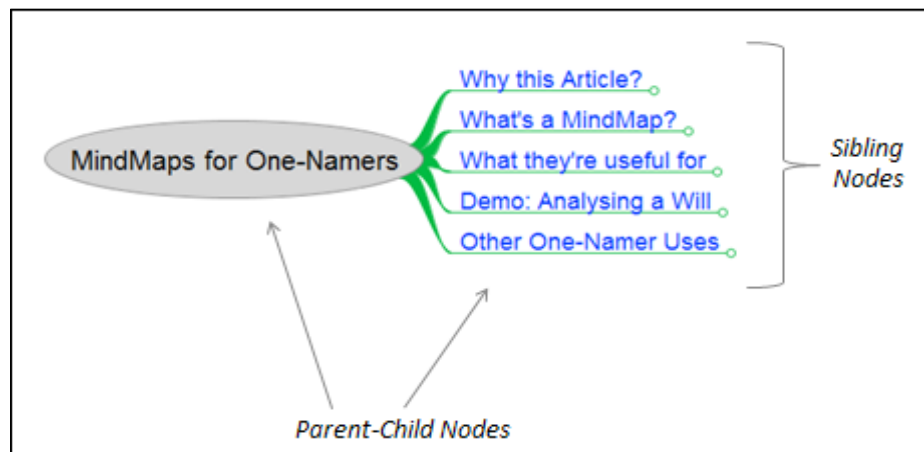


Figure 1: Example MindMap

Example: Analysing a Will

Recently, I came upon a 4-page will that was packed with information about one of the families that I'm researching. I chose to look at this will for an assignment in the *Searching for Wills and Administrations* course offered by Pharos Teaching & Tutoring Limited. There were many aspects of the will that I felt were important to analyse and I wanted to be sure to get all the information that might be available from this document. I quickly made a starter MindMap, shown in Figure 3, with the types of things that I was interested in.

I set up the right-hand side of the map to hold all the information that I could glean from the will itself and then reserved the left-hand side of the map for the ideas and questions that might arise during analysis of the will.

The legacies in the will were extensive and challenging to fully understand. Just the action of placing these legacies in the MindMap helped me to sort out what was being bequeathed and devised to whom. It also helped me to notice all the details that the will contained, details that would subsequently help me to discover much more about the family than what was in the will itself. Figure 4 shows how much information was contained on the properties identified in the will, only one component of the various legacies.

The left side of my MindMap grew quite quickly as well, with all the 'loose' thoughts and ideas that presented themselves during the analysis. Figure 5 shows several of these branches and the types of thoughts that I captured. Especially for this side of the map, I didn't concern myself with the order of the nodes. I just wanted to be sure to capture whatever crossed my mind, ideas that I could 'clean up' later if they didn't make sense or seem relevant.

Overall, I believe that using a MindMap for this analysis improved the quality and depth of my analysis. It helped me to organise my many 'random' thoughts into a coherent structure. It also helped me to find information and connections that I would not have otherwise noticed. For example, it led to the discovery that another Eastlake, one where I had not identified any relationship to William's family, had sold property in the same Plympton location near Plymouth that William's family purchased 100 years later.

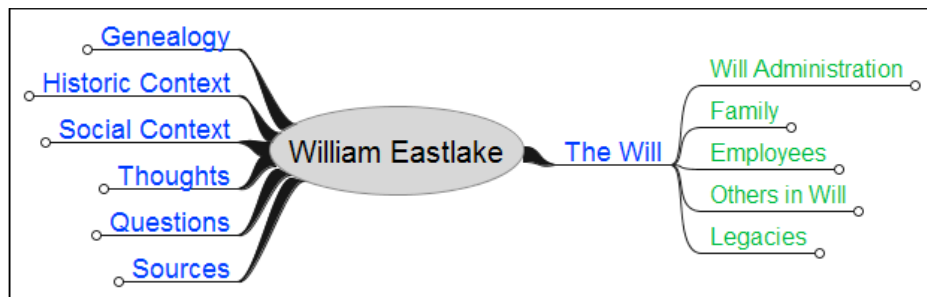


Figure 3. Analysing the Will of William Eastlake

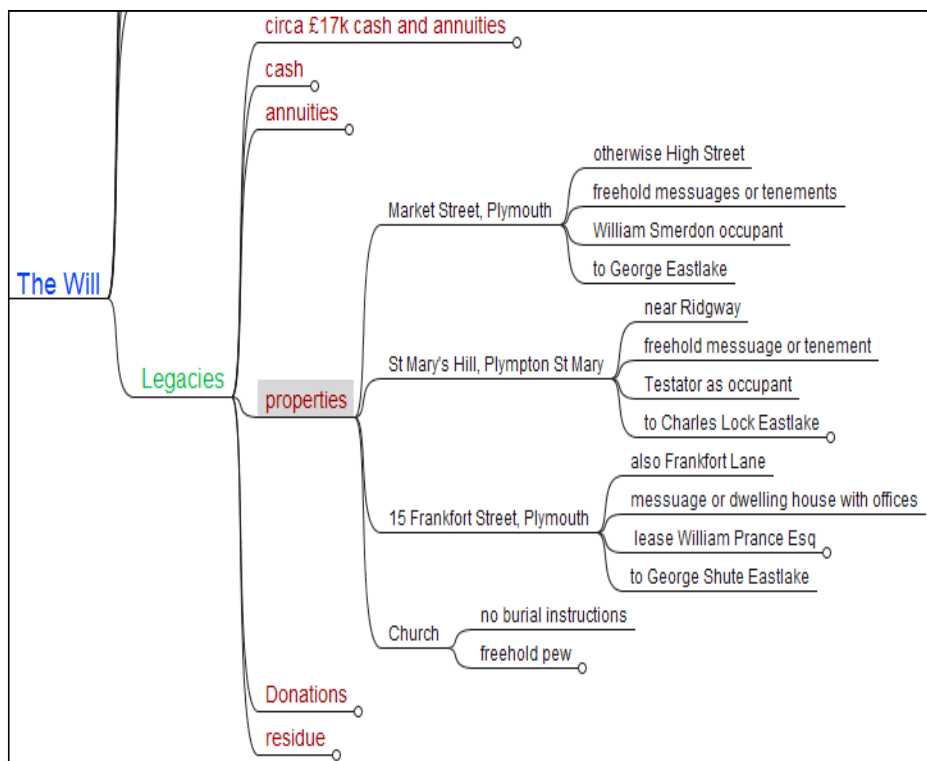


Figure 4: The Properties of William Eastlake

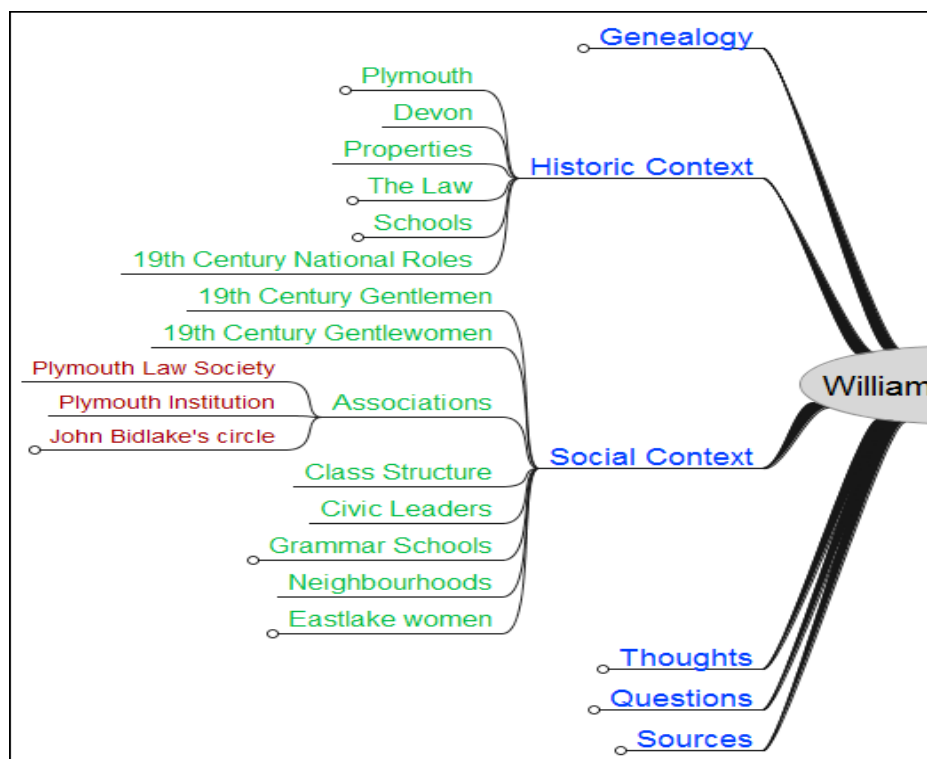


Figure 5: Ideas Raised by William's Will

New Ideas

As I continued to re-consider the overall MindMap, it spurred me to learn everything I could about William in the short time that I had available for the course. I scanned books, articles, reports, messages and anything else I could access that might help me to find out more. As I spotted a phrase or sentence here and there, I kept accumulating the findings into the MindMap, creating additional nodes as needed.

Gradually, an interesting concept of William and his family began to emerge. I dug into online literature to try to find words or phrases that might capture this concept. I finally found what I was looking for in the term 'intellectual aristocracy'. A quick look at some of the articles on this subject did much to draw together the Eastlake story, with the family's reputation for scholarship, excellence in arts, prominence in local and national roles, philanthropy, movement with ease in royal circles and marriages to similar families.

Shortly after completing the course assignment, my curiosity about the family continued. I began reading a book about William's brother, Charles Eastlake, and Charles' wife Elizabeth Rigby. Both enjoyed considerable success in their careers, Charles becoming the first Director of the National Gallery and knighted in 1850, Elizabeth a renowned art historian and critic. Susanna Avery-Quash published the book *Art for the Nation: The Eastlakes and the Victorian Art World* in 2009. Imagine my surprise when I read in the book's preface (p. xvi):

The circle to which the Eastlakes belonged included some of the most illustrious names in nineteenth-century public and intellectual life. Among their number were individuals who gained positions within the new professions and could be counted members of what has been called the 'intellectual aristocracy'—a group of families who wielded great influence on British cultural and political life.

Almost undoubtedly, I would not have come to the same conclusion as this author without the benefits of mind-mapping.

Other Uses in One-Name Studies

Some ideas for applying MindMaps to other aspects of one-name studies include:

- **Data Mining:** My one-name studies frequently lead me to mine books, articles and reports for information. MindMaps are a quick and versatile repository for collecting, organising, connecting and reflecting on fragments of information that accumulate over time and arise in an unpredictable manner.
- **Comparison:** MindMaps could be helpful to exploring similarities and differences between family branches or between multiple one-name studies. Grouping themes such as mortality, migration, occupations, affluence, family size and surname changes — perhaps over time or by location — could highlight previously unnoticed trends and relationships.
- **Analysis:** In addition to complex wills, there are many other documents and records where MindMaps could help to ensure careful analysis and exploration of 'loose ends'. Information-rich sources like family stories, pedigrees, court cases and military service can be easily diagrammed. Areas that need further investigation and evidence could be highlighted, with follow-up continuing to populate the map over time.
- **Presentations:** Many of us have the opportunity to present or publish aspects of our studies or related topics. I've routinely used MindMaps in both the preparation of presentations as well as to illustrate points in the presentations.
- **Learning:** I've met quite a few one-namers who make a habit of life-long learning. Whether for formal coursework or self-study, MindMaps can be very helpful to organising and understanding the material as well as to reviewing and remembering it.

MindMaps have helped me to become a better researcher and I would be interested to learn from the ideas and experiences of others who have applied this method to their one-name studies. I can be contacted at <mailto:eastlake@one-name.org>. ■

eJoONS

From this issue onwards the Guild Journal will be available in three electronic formats instead of just the usual pdf one.

The new eJoONS is available for members to download from the Guild website. Go to <http://www.one-name.org/journal/>.

The three formats are:

- **PDF** — this is the normal digital format that has been available for some time. This version can be read on a PC or Mac and on both Android and Apple tablets and smart phones. This version is an exact facsimile of the printed journal.
- **ePUB** — this format is for electronic readers and tablets. The ePUB format is used by Sony, NOOK and Kobo for their readers as well as other lesser known brands. Check the manual of your reader to see if you need this version. For a tablet you will need a reader application. Bluefire is excellent for iOS devices and Aldiko for Android devices,

and both of these applications are free. There are reader applications for Mac and PC too such as Adobe Digital Editions (this is different to Adobe Acrobat).

- **Mobi** — this format is also for electronic readers and tablets. The Mobi format is used pretty much exclusively by Amazon for their Kindle devices. This version can also be viewed on Macs, PCs and all tablets with the use of the Kindle application which is available free from Amazon.

The two new digital formats are not exact facsimiles of the printed journal due to the limitations of the black and white screens of the eReaders. As a result the majority of the images have been converted to a smaller size and some, due to their type, have had to be omitted altogether. The text, however, is identical.

If you have any questions or comments to make about the eJoONS please make them on either of the Guild forums. ■

Colin Spencer (Member 5927)

A Family of Mannin

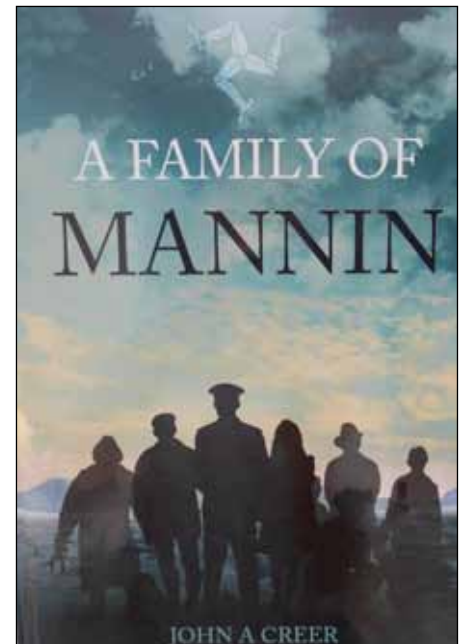
By John A Creer, October 2010 (no publisher, or ISBN)

This is a delightful and absorbing family history book with a difference. John Creer began researching the CREER family of the Isle of Man (formerly 'Mannin') in 2000, and his book documents the fruits of those first ten years. Newly-retired John must have set about his task with a will, for I was amazed at both the amount of research he managed to pack into those ten years and the skilful way he has presented it.

The book is correctly titled 'A Family of Mannin' because John's Y-DNA project has established beyond reasonable doubt that all CREERs from the Isle of Man were/are genetically related to each other and that, somewhere in the distant past, there existed one man from whom all present-day CREERs with Manx ancestry are descended. However, the value of the book extends far beyond those interested in the CREER family or even its probable antecedents, the Scottish MACCRERES. It is also an account of the social, economic and industrial historical background to their lives over a period of some 800 years, including aspects such as land ownership, settlement of debts and marriage contracts, some of which were unique to the Isle of Man.

Basically, the book covers how the surname originated, became established in the island and then began to spread to other parts of the globe. In the early chapters, John quotes many detailed extracts from wills, manorial records, court proceedings and newspapers. Later, there are potted biographies of migrants and their families and accounts of the part various family members played in different wars. The whole thing flows roughly chronologically and ends with a summary of the DNA results and the author's conclusions, and a series of simplified family trees for the more recent generations. No stone is left unturned in the author's quest for interesting people and events. I particularly enjoyed the chapters detailing the motives and movements of the families who migrated, both to England and farther afield. Some are direct copies of previously published articles, such as the remarkable autobiography of Joseph CREER of Newcastle, NSW, which covers fifteen pages of the book but, as John Creer says, provides intriguing insights into the man's childhood on the Isle of Man and his subsequent life in Australia.

The book is beautifully presented in a hard-back, bound volume of 220+ pages with a most attractive coloured cover illustrating in silhouette many occupations of the Isle of Man CREERs against a background of the Manx coast. It is



adequately populated with good quality, black-and-white, portraits of some of the individuals mentioned and some useful, but basic, family trees. The text is clear, with just the right number of headings and sub-headings, there are footnotes to many of the early sources and there is a four-page index. If I have any criticisms they are that the index lacks sufficient detail for one to find a reference quickly, and there is no general map that would enable a 'foreigner' like me to identify the many Manx place-names mentioned in the text.

John Creer does make reference to the fact that there are other CREERs throughout the world whose ancestors did NOT come from the Isle of Man and whose surnames have quite different origins. But 'A Family of Mannin' is exactly what its title proclaims. It's very much a story of the Manx families and their descendants, and it is not a detailed genealogy. The author has an engaging style that enhances the reader's interest, from cover to cover. I enjoyed reading it and so might any one-namer looking for a good example of how to write a family's history, from distant past to the present day. ■

Colin Ulph (Member 501)

Shortened URLs

You may notice that some Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) have exchanged for shortened URLs. URL shortening is a technique on the internet in which an URL may be made substantially shorter in length and still direct to the required page.

For example, <http://www.cumberbatch.org/index.php/stories/military-stories/world-war-2/barbados-2nd-contingent>, will be shortened to <http://goo.gl/g3gLO>.

There are three main reasons to use URL shortening:

- Easier for the reader to type, without making mistakes.
- Easier for the printed journal - very long strings need to be broken into multiple lines, and hyphenation may result in incorrect URLs.
- Simplification of the process for the eJoNS.



Why was Chesson Road, Fulham so Called?

by **Nicholas Spence (Member 4108)**

The 19th century saw major expansion of towns and cities, and a large number of new houses were built on newly-laid-out roads. Who named these suburban streets and how were the names chosen? These thoughts went through my mind some years ago, when I received an email from a Chesson cousin in the USA who had noted that there was a street in Fulham a short distance to the west of Earl's Court Exhibition Centre called Chesson Road. He knew that our mutual great grandfather, Frederick William Chesson (1833-1888) was buried in the nearby Brompton Cemetery and wondered if Chesson Road had been named after him.

I made a visit to the Hammersmith Archives and asked if they had any information about how the road had obtained its name. They found a pamphlet (the details of which I didn't note) on the street names of Hammersmith and Fulham which surmised that it took its name from the township of Chesson in Alabama. On hearing this, cousin Fred contacted an American namesake who was very scornful of this idea, pointing out that unless one took one's foot off the accelerator one would be out of the town before one knew one was in it. As an aside it is perhaps worth pointing out that there have been Chessons in Alabama and nearby states such as North Carolina since the middle of the 18th century and it is likely that the township took its name from a member of that group.

So back to Hammersmith Archives, who produced some correspondence with a Mrs Chesson in Australia who had written to them in 1996 also asking about the origin of the name of the road. They did not appear to have an answer to the question but produced some information about the development of the road, which gave me a starting point for my research.

It appears that in June 1875 an application was made by Charles COOMER, the builder, for two streets in Fulham, leading off North End Road, to be named Chesson Road and Archel Road respectively. So where did Mr COOMER get the names from? As my great grandfather didn't die until 1888 and had no known connection with Fulham it was unlikely that it had anything to do with him.

The surname Chesson is not at all common and in the pre-railway era is found almost exclusively in Norfolk, Essex and Kent. Up to 1875 there is nothing on censuses and BMD data to connect the name with Fulham. But the 1881 census lists a 3-year-old Kennett (sic, but probably Kenneth) CHESSON, living in Yeovil with an aunt, Charlotte DELLER, a 42-year-old widow of independent means together with five of her own children born between 1862 and 1872. Charlotte and all the children including Kenneth were said to have been born in Fulham. Might this be a clue?

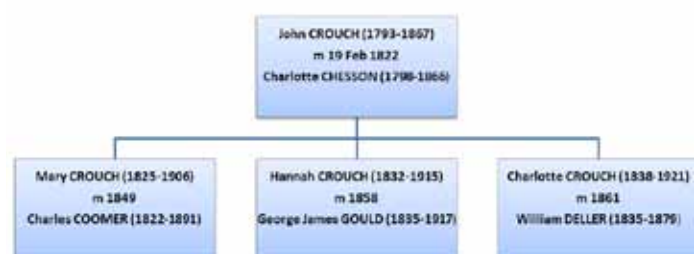
No trace of a birth certificate has been found for Kennett/h registered in Fulham c 1878 under CHESSON or any other surname. In 1891, one of Charlotte's daughters, Eva [=Evangeline] DELLER aged 20 was a boarder in Hampreston Dorset, along with a 12-year-old Kenneth. Kenneth had no surname and no birthplace was given for either. This is probably the same child. Clearly Eva was too young to be Kenneth's mother but one of her older siblings could well have been - her elder sister, also Charlotte, had an illegitimate daughter aged 1 with her in 1881 - unless Kenneth was indeed the son of one of Charlotte's siblings.

But what about Charlotte DELLER herself? What connection, if any did, she have with Charles COOMER?

Charles COOMER was born c 1821 in Fulham. He was probably one of the many children of Richard COOMER a market gardener of Fulham (c 1786-1871) and his wife Mary Ann. Charles had started his adult life as a basket maker but sometime between the 1851 and 1861 censuses he had, like many of his neighbours, become a market gardener. In the 1871 census he was described as a former market gardener, and was living with his wife and three children in one of the two houses then built in Chesson Road. I suspect that Chesson and Archel Roads had formed the nucleus of his small holding. In later censuses he said he was of independent means, so he presumably did well out of his venture into housing.

Researching his ancestry further I found that Charles had married Mary CROUCH in 1849. Mary (b c 1825 in Fulham) had two younger sisters, Hannah/Annie born 1832 in Fulham who married George James GOULD a piano maker in 1858 and Charlotte (b 1839 in Fulham) who married William DELLER, also a market gardener, in 1861. They had at least 6 children before the death of William in Poole district in 1879 aged 44. So Charlotte DELLER was a sister-in-law of Charles COOMER. Getting closer.

The three CROUCH sisters were children of John CROUCH and his wife Charlotte.



Crouch Family Tree

John CROUCH was yet another market gardener and said in censuses that he was born in Hammersmith in about 1793. He lived for most of his adult life in Crown Lane, Fulham. He died on 10 July 1867 at North End, Fulham. The executors of his will were his three sons-in-law.

John CROUCH and Charlotte married at St Mary Abbotts Kensington on 19 Feb 1822, and it was the discovery of this marriage that gave the first proper connection with the CHESSON family, since his wife's maiden name was CHESSON. The witnesses to the marriage were John CROUCH (possibly John's father) and Esther CHESSON (possibly Charlotte's sister or mother).

According to the censuses Charlotte CHESSON (c1798-1866) was born in Bath. I haven't yet been able to slot her in to the wider CHESSON clan though there was a handful of people with that surname born in the Bath area in the late 18th century, including a Philip who died in the Peninsula War and a James, a baker, who lived in Islington. Were they siblings? James married in 1842 and his marriage certificate states that his father, William, was a gardener, but does not, sadly, indicate where.

John and Charlotte CROUCH died just about the time when Charles COOMER would have been starting on his small residential development. He appears to have chosen the maiden name of his mother-in-law when thinking up names to give to one of the roads. But why? Could it have been that her CHESSON family had somehow provided the money with which the COOMERS bought their market garden?

And I have so far drawn a complete blank on why Charles COOMER chose the name Archel Road for the other street in his development. It is virtually unknown as a surname or forename - most of the names in the indexes are misreadings of Rachel, Archibald etc.

But ARCHEL appears to be a variant spelling of ARKEL(L). In 1851 there was a 46-year-old widow called Mary Ann ARKELL living in Cheltenham. She was a market gardener born in Fulham. Her family included a 16-year-old son so she was probably married in the early 1830s but I haven't found out exactly when or where. Her unmarried sister Maria STAYNES (43) was living with her. Maria was also born in Fulham. Given the links of birth in Fulham and market gardening it is quite possible that Mary Ann ARKELL was also related to Charles COOMER in some way still to be discovered. ■

Please accept this as your formal invitation to join us at our Annual Conference and AGM in Cardiff next year... The 34th Guild Conference weekend will be held from Friday 5th - Sunday 7th April 2013 at the Copthorne Hotel in Cardiff, entitled 'Around England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales in 8,000 names', with the AGM on Saturday 6th April at 9am. The event provides an unparalleled opportunity to meet with over a hundred other Guild members from around the world, as well as learning from the fascinating lectures given by various speakers during the course of the weekend.



The hotel is situated in a beautiful lakeside setting and is conveniently accessible via the M4, Cardiff International Airport and Cardiff Intercity Railway Station. It offers a relaxed atmosphere, modern facilities and outstanding service, with high quality, delicious cuisine served at the AA Rosette award-winning Raglans Restaurant. For those wishing to extend their stay at the Copthorne, there are superb leisure facilities available, including an indoor swimming pool, gym and spa, as well as a golf course nearby hosting two 18 hole golf courses.

The conference programme for Saturday includes the English and Irish topics with the Scottish and Welsh lectures on Sunday. Many of the speakers will be staying with us during the weekend and joining us at the banquet meal on Saturday evening.

A booking form is included within this journal mailing with a 10% discount for first time conference attendees. Further details of the programme are provided below ... what are you waiting for? Where else could you find so many like-minded individuals to share an April weekend with?

Saturday 6th April

England - London: Where men can most effectively disappear, Andrew Millard

England - Companies House, Products and services and access to company and directors information, Gareth Davies

Ireland - Medieval Sources for Irish Genealogical Research, Nollaig O Muraile

Ireland - Origins and Meanings of Irish Surnames, John Hamrock

Sunday 7th April

Scotland - Retours - the Unknown Scottish Source for One-Namers, Bruce Durie

Scotland - All at Sea - in Scottish Maritime Sources, Eric Graham

Wales - The Welsh Context - A One-Name Perspective, Peter Badham

Wales - Digitised Welsh Newspapers Online, Beryl Evans

*“Around England,
Ireland, Scotland and
Wales in 8,000 names”*

Kirsty Gray, Chairman & 2013 Conference Organiser



A Dark and Stormy Night

by Jim Benedict, Calgary, Alberta (Member 4794)



It was getting later in the evening and I was ready to head back to the hotel room, where I had booked two nights of stay in East Syracuse, Upper New York State. This was a bit out of my way on a business trip, but I just had to visit the home of the original Benedict surname researcher, Elwyn Benedict. Elwyn had passed away the year before, but his wife Esther and son Darrel kept me entertained with their stories of how the family books came to be published.

Earlier that day, Darrel had mentioned a storage chest with bags of papers, tucked away in the horse barn just down the road. Would I be interested in looking? Yes, of course, so the two of us drove over, just as a Great Lakes thunderstorm was overtaking the evening's sunset. Pulling up to the old wooden barn, with lightning crossing the sky, wind and rain streaking around, we climbed out and rolled the barn doors open.



Interior of the Barn

Only the car's headlights pierced the gloomy interior. Piles of hay were strewn across the floor, with shadows of sharp farm implements looming from the rafters. And there it was: the mother lode of material. Stuffed into an old wood icebox were paper bags of the original completed survey forms, from Benedict families across the continent.

In the Beginning

My family surname research was simple, in the beginning. Dad had ordered the two-volume set of *Genealogy of the Benedicts in America*. Volume I covered the 1500s to 1870 and Volume II continued up to 1965. I even appear in Volume II on page 247. The work was all complete long before I had joined the Guild. My only task now was to put it into some genealogy database and sit back, waiting for queries. Too bad the publications were wrong.

The books put my great-great-great-great relatives in Nova Scotia, having fought on the British side in the American Revolution in the 1770's, lost, fled north and helped colonize our Maritimes. Great! I qualify for membership in the United Empire Loyalists, a clan of Canadians still clinging to the Union Jack and 4 o'clock tea.

That is, until I was browsing a genealogy library in Houston one day. Oh no, my ancestor actually immigrated to Ontario in 1800, after fighting on the patriot side of the same war, and was on the winning side. I have to tear up one application and now consider applying with the Sons of the American Revolution, a clan of Americans clinging to Stars and Stripes and 4 o'clock beer. Time to rewrite the books – but first we must meet the author.

Elwyn Benedict

Elwyn Benedict, born in 1930 on what is now Benedict Road in East Syracuse, New York State, learned of the family story from his mother. She, Clara Myrtle Cramer, married at the age of twenty to Oscar Alexander Benedict, 42 years her senior. Oscar died in 1949, when Elwyn, an only child, was 19. Elwyn married Esther Wemes in 1953 and they lived under mother's roof for the next several years.

Elwyn worked in the Carrier Air Conditioning factory, which allowed him long holidays in the summer. The family would pack up the automobile and trailer (a.k.a. caravan) and head out to the continental United States. As they pulled into any town, Elwyn would scour the graveyards and telephone books for any Benedicts in town, above or below the sod.

As his son Darrel explained it:

"When I was little he used to work at Carrier Corporation-Air Conditioning. Every year he'd get a longer vacation, so we used to go out on trips to different states every year; we've been to just about every state of the Union. He used to go to every telephone book he could and copy down all Benedict names. We used to visit Benedicts in different states. He couldn't go by a cemetery, so we got out of the car and tromped through every cemetery, trying to find a dead Benedict's gravestone. He wrote all that information down, all the gravestones and stuff."

Returning home, Elwyn mailed template family fact sheets to all his new contacts gathered from the trip. The forms flooded back, with envelopes stuffed with family charts, photographs and personal notes. Every day, until late into the night, Elwyn and Esther would sort through the piles, laying out family lines and extending the connections from the 1870 first volume. Esther composed the pages on a manual typewriter, each page composed for print shop layout. Each family was documented with vital records, children, and if available, some family backgrounds. All given names and spousal surnames were properly indexed in the back as a final task. Several years and 636 pages later, the second volume of *Genealogy of the Benedicts in America* was published.



Mailed Manuscripts Overflowing the Bedroom Floor

They believed their work was done. Elwyn was exhausted; Esther was crippled up with arthritis in both hands from too many months on the typewriter. But the manuscripts kept piling in by mail over the next forty years. Filing cabinets were stuffed full, storage tubs were topped up, and the excess spilled over most of their bedroom floor. And there were expectations; every contributor expected a Volume III to be in the works.

The Massive Project

My first visit to the family was in 2007, when Elwyn was still sprightly at 77 years, and willing to share the story of the book with me. You could tell that his mind was starting to fade, and in 2010 he wandered away one late night and was found dead the next day, lying by a creek.

This year was my sixth visit to the family, during a business trip. We have a problem. Esther will need to leave the family home at some time in the near future, going to a smaller residence. Of the two sons, only Darrel has interest in genealogy but he is occupied by work and family. The book research material would likely pile some twenty-five feet high, if stacked. All has to be digitized as a first step.

In a future article, I will describe the tools and tricks used to start the digital documentation of this project which hopefully will lead to a Volume III.

The Genesis of Benedicts in America

Why is this particular surname study of interest in America? The first Benedict on this side of the Atlantic was Thomas Benedict, born in 1617 in Long Stratton, Norfolk, England and arriving in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1637. He married his step sister, Mary Bridgham, shortly after their landing and finally settled in the Danbury, Connecticut area with their five sons and four daughters. Over 95 per cent of Benedicts in North America descend from this one family. To follow the family line is to follow the history of expansion in the colonies, eventually flowing out to every province and state. This surname offers a unique opportunity to study migration patterns driven by war, disease, land opportunities and improved transportation. The history of the Benedicts is the history of both countries. ■

Bibliography:

1. *Genealogy of the Benedicts in America*, Volume I; by Henry Marvin Benedict; published 1870 by Joel Munsell, Albany, New York in 1870; 477 pages.
2. *Genealogy of the Benedicts in America*, Volume II; by Elwyn Ellsworth Benedict; privately published 1969 by Elwyn and Esther Benedict, East Syracuse, New York in 1870; 636 pages.

Editor's Comment:

Jim has provided a synopsis of his next article: *The Benedict book source documents fill two stuffed filing cabinets and several tubs. They are deteriorating with age and so is the owner. Can digital technology save this irreplaceable collection before the lot gets turfed out into a garbage collection bin? What tools are available for capturing paper documents into digital format? What do you do to have it organized, archived and indexed?*



Where Did my Surname Come From?

by **R.A. Hilbourne (Member 829)**

Like many other one-name studies the Hilborne study started with detailed examination of the GRO BMD records and the Census data. This was before the advent of the internet and entailed visits to St Catherine's House or sitting at a microfiche reader in a Record Office. This was followed by lengthy searching through the parish registers. Much of this work was done by Clifford Tatler who was originally responsible for the Hilborne study. All his hard work led back to the village of Kingsdon, Somerset and to 10 miles away in Sherborne, Dorset.

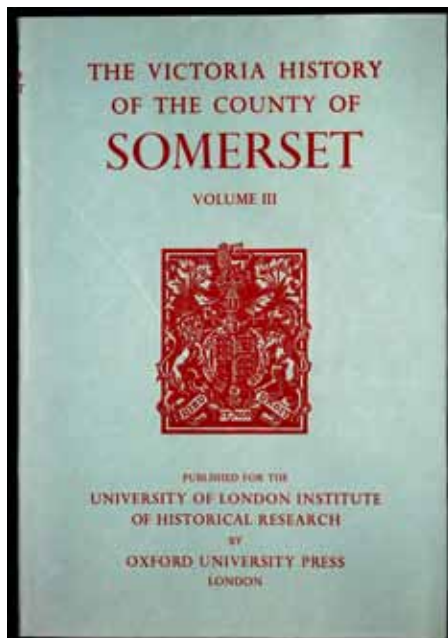
Early Parish Record Births

In the 16th C, when parish records started, there were Hilbornes living only in the Kingsdon/Sherborne area. During the 16th C. there are records of 62 Hilbornes born in the area; these were descendants of 11 men with the surname Hylborne or Hilborne who were born before 1538. There are also marriage records of 6 of the 11 men. Some of the Hilbornes living in Kingsdon held land and tended to remain in Kingsdon but the Sherborne branch of the family were, obviously, agricultural labourers and moved about in search of work. By the 17th C. the Hilbornes had left Sherborne and moved to other parts of Dorset and Somerset. Until the end of the 17th C all the Hilborne birth records are in Somerset or Dorset except for a single birth in London and a family living in Cambridgeshire, which might be descendants of a Thomas Hilborne born in Martock, Somerset. Of the original 11 Hilbournes the family trees of 3 can be 'traced' down to the present time.

Medieval Records

In addition to searching the parish records, Clifford also worked his way through the medieval record books in the Somerset and Dorset Record Offices, looking for Hilbornes. Many of his results I have been able to confirm on-line or by visits to Dorchester. These books are ecclesiastical or legal

records and only refer to a small part of the population. There are no known Hilbornes before the 16th C. The earliest is in 1506 when Richard Hilborne was chosen to be Manor Hayward in Kingsdon. However three years earlier a Richard Hylbrond was reported for having a damaged roof to his barn in Kingsdon. In 1544 and 1545 the Subsidy Rolls for North Wootton show that a Nicolas Hylborne was assessed for tax but in the 1524 Rolls for North Wootton a Nicolas Hylbrond was assessed for tax. These records confirm the comment in volume III of the Victoria History of Somerset which says "By 1734 the principal occupier of lands within the parish [Kingsdon] was George Hilborne (d. 1741). His family occurs at Kingsdon in the late 13th century as 'Hillebrond', and received a grant of arms in 1708".



Volume 3 which contains the history of Kingsdon

Apart from the Hillebronds in Kyngesdon in the late 13th C, there was a Robert Hilbrand, a glover, living in St Mary Street, Bridgewater in 1429. He is later recorded as having 4 tenements in the town. In 1457 there was a John Hylbrond living in Bridport,



Bath Abbey and Priory by J M Turner

Dorset who had a contract to supply a merchant Nicholas Bowler with 1,400 skins of wool in Myddleburgh in Selond (Middelburg in Zealand).

In the 14th C there were also Hildebrand/Hildebrond families living in Somerset. In 1309 Adam Hildebrond was appointed as Rector of Kyngesdon. In 1320 John, son of Richard Hildebrand, was a witness to a grant made by the Bishop of Bath. Also in 1320 a Robert Hildebrand was appointed Rector of Cucklington near Wincanton. In 1323 Gilbert Hildebrond was a Member of Parliament for Ilchester. In 1352 Thomas Hildebrond and his wife Alice held land in Kyngesdon for the life of Alice. In 1354 John Hildebrand and his wife Joan held land for life in Ilminster. The earliest record of the name Hildebrand, in the area, is in the early 13th C in the records of Bath Priory, in which Prior Robert granted land in Bath to Robert son of Hildebrand. Robert was Prior of Bath between 1198 and 1223.

No references to Hildebrand/Hildebrond have been found in the 15th C. It is possible that the spelling of the surname changed. With a silent 'e', Hyldebrand would be pronounced with two syllables as "Hild Brand" and could easily be heard as "Hill Brand" by the person writing down the name. Kingsdon was originally spelt Kyngesdon and presumably the 'e' was silent and has been dropped.

It is even possible that the reference quoted by the Victoria History of Somerset (B.M. Add ch. 54936) is the first example of mishearing the Hildebrond surname. Clifford also found this reference and noted that it said "Peter Hillebrond held land in Kyngesdon and Robert Hillebrond lived in the village". It is strange that Hillebronds are recorded as living in Kingsdon at the end of the 13th C and yet the next mention of the surname in Kingsdon is in 1503 but at the same time in the 14th C there were Hildebrond families living in Kingsdon who also held land.

Post 1538 Searches

A search of the IGI for the surnames Hildebrand, Hildebrond and Hillebrond gave no results. A search for Hillebrand gave 25 births - 3 in the 17th C, 7 in the 18th C and 15 in the 19th C. However, of the 25, 20 were named Hillebrandt (10 in one family) and from the forenames it is obvious that they were of foreign extraction. Of the Hillebrand's, 3 were also of foreign extraction which only left 2 - Samuel Hillebrand born in London in 1692 and Mary Hilbrand born in London in 1714.

In the 1841 Census there are no Hillebrand families and only one Hillebrandt family and in this the father, Christo Hillebrandt, was born abroad. There are 22 Hildebrands listed but of these 20 are definitely of foreign extraction.

These results would indicate that the Hildebrand and Hillebrand families that were living in Somerset in the 14th and 15th C did not survive into the 16th C. They either died out or changed their surname to something other than Hilborne.

Conclusions

It would appear that:

- a person called Hildebrand was born in the 12th C, whose son Robert was involved in Bath Priory in the early 13th C.
- Hildebrand was adopted as a hereditary surname which was often spelt Hildebrond.
- the Hildebrand family were living in the 14th C in Somerset from Bath in the North, to Ilchester in the south and Wincanton in the east.
- in the 15th C it is probable that the spelling was changed and the 'de' was omitted.
- at the beginning of the 16th C the name Hilbrond was changed to Hilborne in the Kingsdon and Sherborne areas.

The last change to my surname was in 1791 when the vicar of St Cuthbert, Wells inserted a 'u'; before that it was Hilborne.

Where Did the 12th C Hildebrand Come From?

According to Wikipedia, the name Hildebrand is the modern German form of the Old German Hiltibrant and the Norse Hildibrandr. In Old German Hild meant 'battle' and Brand meant 'sword'. Hildebrand is a character in German legends set in the 6th and 7th C but has not been identified as a historical personage. The surname Hildebrand is still quite common in Germany, Scandinavia and the USA.

Before the arrival of the Normans, England is referred to as an 'Anglo-Saxon' country. The Angles from Jutland and the Saxons from Old Saxony, which was the area in North Germany around the river Elbe, started arriving in 'England' in the 6th C, but they were followed in subsequent centuries by invasions of Vikings and Danes. In 1017 a Dane, Cnut, was King of England. He divided England into earldoms, most of which were allocated to nobles of Danish descent. So the 'Anglo-Saxons' were a mixture of tribes that came from the Nordic countries or Northern Germany, where the name Hildebrand originated.

Similarly the Normans, who overran England, were descendants of the Vikings from the Nordic countries who started settling in northern France in the 9th C. In the 10th C they founded the Duchy of Normandy. They absorbed the local culture; they took over the local regional French dialect to create Norman French and replaced their pagan religions by Christianity. As a result of their journeys to Jerusalem for the Crusades they, at the request of the local rulers, established a Dukedom in Apulia and Calabria. They captured Sicily and Malta from the Moslems and a Norman became the King of Sicily.

There is only one reference to a Hildebrand in the Domesday Book of 1086; this is Hildebrand the Lorimer (maker of bits and other metal parts for a horse's harness) who had a house in Norwich. He was probably an 'Anglo-Saxon'. I have not been able to find any other 'Anglo-Saxon' Hildebrands. The Domesday book did not cover London, Winchester and some other large towns so it does not mean that there were no other Hildebrand living in the England in 1086. There is a Hildebrand who

was born in Tuscany in 1025 and died in Salerno in 1085. He was probably a descendant of the Italian Normans. He became Pope Gregory VII in 1073.

In the 12th C, England was under the rule of the Normans and in particular they dominated the church. In 1088 King William replaced the Anglo-Saxon Bishop of Bath by his physician John of Tours and throughout the 12th C the bishops of Bath were all appointed by the King. Prior Robert was appointed by Bishop Savaric who was a descendant of a knight who fought with William at the battle of Hastings. As the first references to Hildebrand are in the records of Bath Priory, it is highly probable that he was a Norman with a common Nordic name.

Useful Websites

In my web searches to confirm Clifford's results I found two useful sites:

British History Online

<http://goo.gl/Y6NhA>

In their local history section they have copies of the Victoria County History of 35 English counties. These can be read in their entirety online. It has a name search facility. You can also extract passages using copy (Ctrl-C) and paste (Ctrl-V). When you paste the extract, it includes the details of the document from which the text was extracted.

Internet Archive: Digital Library of Free Books, Movies, Music & Wayback Machine

<http://goo.gl/a6xay>

This is a US website which contains many out-of-print and out-of-copyright books that have been digitally copied by Google. The online presentation is not as good as the previous website, it is simply the pages of the book with two pages per display and it is not possible to extract text from the pages. The online viewing has a name search facility but it does not seem very reliable. It is possible to display the books as 'Full Text' from which it is possible to copy and paste but this is a single scrollable page. Having found the required record in the online version, I noted its position in the book and then scrolled down the full text version to approximately the same position and then did a screen by screen search. The reason I found this site useful is that it contains 29 volumes of the out-of-print Somerset Record Society publications. ■



Buried in Lincolnshire and 4,000 Miles From Home Sergeant Grey Doyle Cumberbatch

by **Bob Cumberbatch, Education Officer (Member 4108)**



Greystone Doyle Cumberbatch

At 18:32h on the evening of 4th March 1943, Lancaster bomber pilot Gerald Russell Avey of the Royal Canadian Air Force and his crew of six took off from 100 Squadron's base at RAF Waltham, Grimsby. This plane was one of eight flying that night and was 100 Squadron's first operational mission after being reformed on 15th December 1942 and their first use of their newly arrived Lancaster bombers.

Their mission was code-named "Gardening." Sgts Cumberbatch and Spence were briefed for their mission that day at 13:45 and the rest of the crew an hour later by senior RAF Officers. Their mission was to lay mines outside the port of St. Nazaire on the French coast. St. Nazaire was a heavily fortified submarine base housing German U-Boats.



St. Nazaire

U-Boats had been too successful in the war of the Atlantic, and Bomber Command had decided to target their submarine bases. Attempts to bomb the heavily fortified bases had failed and Bomber Command altered its strategy to laying mines outside submarine bases. This meant flying at low altitude to drop the mines and was extremely hazardous. The missions were conducted under the cover of darkness. Some claim that the RAF's mine laying strategy sunk more ships than the Royal Navy.

Eight crews took off and all but one returned to England. Lancaster III ED559 HW-D piloted by Richard Alexander Curle was presumed to have crashed over the target area. One of the crew, Pilot Officer Errol Clifton Crapp, Royal Australian Air Force, came from New South Wales, Australia and his father, Reverend Arthur Frank Crapp, was the parish priest of Singleton. Two other crew members, F/ Sgt Garnet Walter Durdin and F/O Harry Riding were from Australia.



Lancaster Bomber

As the planes turned towards home fog was enveloping the airfield and all the returning crews were diverted away from RAF Waltham to land at other nearby airfields as visibility was very poor. Avey's Lancaster attempted to land following its third circuit of the Langar aerodrome having overshoot the runway in poor visibility; but the airspeed dropped and the aircraft sank into the ground in a semi-stalled condition near Plungar, Nottinghamshire at 03:08, Friday 5th March 1943. The difficulties for the pilot were aggravated by failure

of the port inner engine and failure in communication between the aircraft and the ground.

Dennis Kirk was on ARP duty when he heard the sound of an aircraft approaching. It was obviously in trouble and the engines sounded like they were starved of petrol. The aircraft passed overhead and then crashed about a quarter of a mile from the village of Plungar in the direction of Langar airfield. When Dennis and his group arrived at the scene to render assistance they found one dazed survivor on the railway line. They asked him if there were any bombs on-board and he was able to reply that they had already been dropped. All the other crew members they found were dead. Personnel arrived from RAF Langar and took control of the crash site. A fire tender arrived from Melton Mowbray and the crew promptly 'mashed some tea'.

A piece of wreckage from the Lancaster, discovered in 2010, showed damage from a cannon shell so perhaps some crew members were either dead or wounded which would explain why a 'bale-out' order was not given. The aircraft was not on a correct approach to land at Langar and it would appear that the pilot was struggling to maintain height and control which could indicate that it had suffered battle damage.



Piece of wreckage from the Lancaster

The crew of the Lancaster III ED549 HW-S were:

1. F/S 99993 Gerald Russell Avey RCAF, Pilot, from Norwich, Ontario, Canada and buried at St Swithun's, Long Bennington
2. F/S R/100254 Rene Rodger Landry RCAF, Air Gunner age 23, from Norman, Ontario, Canada and buried at St Swithun's, Long Bennington
3. Sgt 1176108 Benjamin Thomas Hallett, age 23 RAFVR Flight Engineer
4. Sgt 1535230 Alan Havelock Spence age 32 RAFVR Navigator
5. Sgt 1383404 Grey Doyle Cumberbatch age 21 RAFVR Bomb Aimer, from Barbados and buried at St Swithun's, Long Bennington
6. Sgt 1024294 John Robinson age 34 Wireless Operator/Rear Gunner
7. Sgt 964171 D S Davies, Air Gunner Mid-upper

All of the crew were killed, except Sgt D. S. Davies Air Gunner (Mid-Upper) who was injured. Armed forces personnel who lost their lives in the UK were normally buried at locations requested by close relatives. This was obviously not possible with the overseas

servicemen and three of the crew were buried at St Swithun's churchyard, Long Bennington. George Hamblett tended the immaculate War Graves at St. Swithun's for 30 years until 2004 and he also donated the squadron memorial plaques hanging inside the church. The first two pews in St. Swithun's church are dedicated to the fallen crews and memorial kneelers dedicated to each crew member buried in the war graves have been made by the parishioners and placed on these pews.

Greystone Doyle Cumberbatch

Greystone 'Grey' Doyle Cumberbatch was born 2nd June 1921 in Grapehall, St Lucy, Barbados. He was the son of Charles Wilkinson Cumberbatch and Octavia Cecily Clementina née Leacock. He was baptised 3rd July 1921 at the Selah Wesleyan Church, St Lucy, Barbados. His father was a school teacher and became the headmaster of the St Giles School, St Michael, Barbados. Grey was educated at the prestigious Harrison College in Barbados.

Grey volunteered to join the RAF and became one of the "Second Barbados Contingent" to join the WWII armed services.

The First Barbados Contingent

The First Contingent, the 'Harold Wright Contingent' as it became known, sailed from Barbados 27th July 1940 and was recruited for the forces generally.

The Second Barbados Contingent

However, the Second Contingent was recruited for the RAF and departed Barbados in November 1940 aboard the SS Maaskerk. They arrived at Liverpool, England on 27th Dec 1940 and were attested into the RAF on 31st Dec 1940. The 12 men selected included Errol W. Barrow, who would survive the war, enter politics and eventually become Barbados' first Prime Minister (1966 - 1976).

Subsequently killed were: Sgt. Charles Parnell King, Sgt. Arthur Adolphus Walrond, Pilot Mark Radford Cuke, Sgt Grey Doyle Cumberbatch, Flying Officer Andrew P.C. Dunlop, Pilot Officer Bruce F.H. Miller.

"The Second Barbados Contingent"



The Second Barbados Contingent:

Back Row: C.P. King, J.S. Partridge, A.A. Walrond, J.L.L. Yearwood, M.R. Cuke, E. W. Barrow

Front Row: G.D. Cumberbatch, A.P.C. Dunlop, H.E.S. Worme, G.A. Barrow, A.O. Weekes, B.F.H. Miller



Barbados Commemorative Stamp Set 2008

Plungar Memorial

The villagers of Plungar decided to erect a memorial in honour of the crew that crashed near their village and they set about trying to find living relatives of the crew.

Contacting Grey's Family

Rick Coppock, one of those involved in the project to provide a memorial, visited Barbados to meet with Sgt. Cumberbatch's family. He met with Grey's two surviving sisters, and some of their children who would have been Grey's nieces and nephews had he survived. The hospitality was predictably impressive. Not surprisingly, it was an emotional occasion, with Grey's family quizzing Rick on all manner of things. He showed them photos of the now ninety year old villager Dennis Kirk who was first at the crash site and who at the time was about the same age as Grey. They were delighted and moved by what the villagers were doing and very appreciative of their success in tracking down the family. Rick was told that it was Grey's last tour of combat duty, and that he was due to move on to Air Training after that fatal last flight.

Memorial Unveiling 22 September 2012

Dennis Kirk still lives in Plungar and he has a very clear picture in his mind of the events of that fateful night. The crash site has recently been planted with trees by the landowner.

The villagers of Plungar and the British Legion erected a memorial to the crew of this crashed Lancaster bomber which was unveiled on Saturday 22 September 2012. It is sited on the towpath of the renovated Grantham canal, the nearest public access point a couple of hundred yards from the crash site. Grey's sister Nan, along with his niece, nephew and Dennis Kirk attended the ceremony.

Further reading:

Grey Doyle Cumberbatch: <http://goo.gl/GdRo6>

War Graves at St Swithun's: <http://goo.gl/X52eT>

Barbados Second Contingent: <http://goo.gl/g3gLO>



Editor's Comment:

The Plungar Memorial unveiling was after the publishing deadline for this edition of the journal.

The Guild was represented, together with Bob Cumberbatch, who researched and wrote this article. It is hoped to have photographs and an update in the January journal.

Have you extensively researched someone in your One-Name Study who served in World War I, or World War II? Do you think it would be of interest to other members? Can you provide an article for the journal? If so, contact me at editor@one-name.org.

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them.

Extract from *For The Fallen* by Robert Laurence Binyon



The Allan One-Name Study

My Introduction and Induction into the GOONS

by **Ken W Allan, Australia (Member 6065)**

Just how did what I considered to be a sane retired 77 year old non-academic become addicted to this all embracing drug called ONS?

It all came about by my fateful decision to attend the 13th Australasian Congress on Genealogy & Heraldry which was held in Adelaide from 28 to 31 March 2012 and meeting John Coldwell. I had wandered into the exhibition hall on the first morning hoping to look through the stalls, at 8 o'clock in the morning very few had set up and John was one of these few who were in the process of setting up but he was having difficulty getting his laptop to communicate with the printer. I must confess that at this stage I had never heard of the Guild of One-Name Studies; this situation was about to change. After a few pleasantries about the Congress he asked if I knew what the GOONS was and what it stood for. I had to admit I didn't. During what appeared to be a casual chat he soon enlightened me: asking for my surname, upon checking his Register he informed me that the Allan name had not been registered and would I like to think about taking it up as a study.

He supported his request in the form of a bait by showing me a chart on his laptop indicating the whereabouts of Allans in Scotland. He was still having laptop/printer problems and asked me to return later and he would give me a printout with the numbers in each county. I did return later in the day and was given this bait which I swallowed hook, line and sinker. Figures and statistics have always fascinated me and I was looking for brain stimulation, and in considering my conversation with John and subsequent attendance at his paper on One-Name (or Surname) Studies I became convinced that here was the stimulation I was looking for.

The Guild has in my opinion the best ambassador for promoting ONS in the person of John Coldwell, his calm, confident, casual, and dare I say subtle approach to presenting a ONS is non-abrasive and certainly not that of a high pressure salesman. I am very grateful for having had the opportunity to meet, listen and talk with him, and to make up my mind in my own time as to whether I could commit to a study of such magnitude. I had included the Congress in holiday plans my wife and I had made, and it wasn't until we arrived home about a week later that I looked up the Guild on my computer and decided to register the Allan surname and undertake a ONS. So far I have no regrets; if I have any it is that I should have started this about 30 years ago.

Having now taken the decision to undertake a ONS the next question was 'Where do I start?' Using the chart John Coldwell had given me of the 1881 census indicating the distribution of Allans and taking into account that genealogists appear to take the 1881 as the yardstick for their studies, I decided to use the 1881 census as my datum point and extracted the figures for each Scottish county. Something I was not prepared for was the fact that the Allan surname appeared in every county.

After pulling these figures out and analysing them they didn't tell me much apart from how many were in each county, I had nothing to compare them with. Where to from here? There was only one thing to do; extract numbers from the entire census for 1841 to 1911 inclusive and produce them in a chart. Now I had statistics from which I could work.

Whilst the general trend of Allan representation within the counties was upwards, there was a trough in 1881 in Argyll, Ayr, Dumfries, East Lothian, Kinross, and West Lothian.

What brought about this decline? Was there an epidemic? Were people forced off their land? These are questions I hope to resolve as my study progresses.

I have now extracted data from each District/Parish within the county and revealed some interesting facts. One very fascinating and intriguing fact is; why are there so many districts/parishes with only one Allan? Were they in service to the local Laird? Were they visiting relatives who did not have the Allan surname? What were they doing and why were they there? The census will have to be checked to find out just who these individuals were and their relationship to the head of the household on census night.

After only two short months I have concluded my brain cells are getting the stimulus they need, and I do observe I have barely scratched the surface. ■

This is an abridged version of Ken's article. The full unabridged version, including a breakdown by county for the census years 1841-1911, is available at <http://goo.gl/NtZRV>.



Allan One-Name Study Scotland Distribution By Census Years 1841-1911

Scottish Census	Year 1911	Year 1901	Year 1891	Year 1881	Year 1871	Year 1861	Year 1851	Year 1841
Totals	18,258	17,625	16,095	14,615	12,837	11,777	10,770	9,729



Mitchelmore in the Middle: A Study of M* Surmids

by [Michael Mitchelmore, Sydney, Australia \(Member 4462\)](#)

It was a well known custom in the 19th century in England for children to be given their mother's maiden name as a middle name. This practice clearly created difficulties when it was first introduced. For example, William Stone Mitchelmore married in 1791 at Stokenham, Devon, but his descendants were never quite sure whether they were Mitchelmores or Stones. Thus, his first daughter was baptised Ann Stone but married as Ann Stone Mitchelmore. Another daughter was baptised Agnes Mitchelmore and married as Agnes Mitchelmore Stone. The middle name Stone was carried forward into the next generation, but two grandchildren were baptised with Stone as part of the surname rather than as a forename.

As Arthur French warns, a surname in the middle may also have a different origin. It may be a grandmother's maiden name or even the name of a respected friend or local figure. Nevertheless, it may provide a vital clue as to a person's ancestry – and, if not, then at least its origin is an interesting problem to solve.

To aid the exploitation of surnames used as middle names, Hugh Wallis has produced middle name indexes from the IGI for each English and Scottish county and Cliff Kembell recently prepared a paper for a Pharos One-Name Studies course on how to search for them elsewhere. However, we don't seem to have any definite data on the various origins of surnames used as a middle name. For example, just how likely is it that such a middle name really does identify a female ancestor?

Like most one-namers, I have always noted examples of Mitchelmore or variant used as a middle name wherever I come across them. But I decided it was time to make a more systematic study of them. Although the results are most pertinent to South Devon, where most Mitchelmores come from, I hope they will at least provide a basis for comparison with other counties.

Terminology

To avoid repeating the lengthy phrase "surname used as a middle name", I have invented the term **surmid**. Also, because Mitchelmore is such a long name and occurs in so many variants, I will abbreviate the surname to M*. Hence the subtitle to this article.

I will call surmids that derive from a female ancestor **maternal surmids**. Three obvious possibilities are illustrated in Figure 1, in which a hypothetical Peter M* married Jane BOND and the couple gave a surmid to each of their three children – one from Jane, one from Peter's mother and one from Jane's mother. I will use the abbreviations shown in Figure 1 for these three cases.

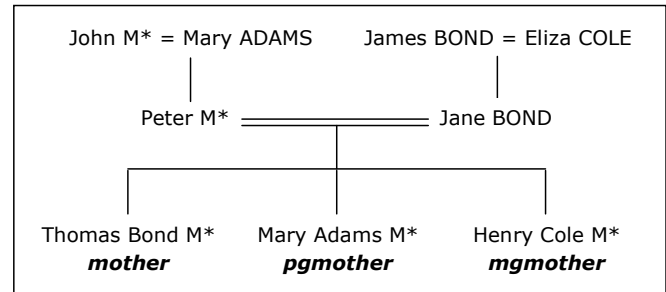


Figure 1: Classification of Maternal Surmids

Another category is a **paternal surmid**, namely, a surmid derived from a person's father. This type of surmid occurs when an illegitimate child is given the same surname as the mother and the putative father's surname as a surmid. The only other type of surmid is the honorific surmid, one honouring someone with no blood relationship.

Data Collection

I searched for M* surmids in every source available to me. Of particular value were FreeBMD, FreeCEN, the new FamilySearch site, the Deanery CDs published by the Devon Family History Society, the transcriptions on the South Hams site, the 1911 census index, Hugh Wallis's middle names index, and, of course, Ancestry. This search turned up a few modern cases (particularly in North America) where a married woman used her maiden name as a surmid; I decided to exclude such cases.

Finding people with a particular surmid is difficult because in many sources middle names are abbreviated to initials or omitted altogether. For example, with some exceptions, the UK civil registration indexes uses middle initials for births from mid-1910 to 1965, marriages from mid-1910 onwards, and deaths from mid-1908 to 1969. Most of the published UK censuses also omit or abbreviate middle names. The 1911 census is a notable exception, and proved very useful in this study. I suspect that census may have been the first where people were asked to state their full names.

Finding a surmid is particularly difficult when it occurs as the third or subsequent forename. Even in data sets where middle names are generally recorded, these forenames are almost always abbreviated to initials. For example, I only discovered that Robert Henry M Pillar's third forename was an M* surmid when I came across a transcription of his marriage certificate.

Data Analysis

After finding an M* surmid, the next task was to attempt to trace its origin. Initially, all I had was the person's date of birth, marriage or death, or their approximate date of birth, and some indication of where they may have lived.

The first step was to try to identify the person's parents. Because, like most one-namers, I do not keep records of the children of non-M*s, I could not simply look the person up in my database. But I am confident my database does contain almost all M* marriages recorded in Devon from about 1750 and the great majority elsewhere; so it was easy to check whether anyone with the same surname had ever married an M*. If they had, I was sometimes able to identify the parents with a minimal amount of cross-checking and hence establish that the surmid came from the mother. In other cases, I could just as quickly eliminate them. Most cases fell somewhere in between, and I had to search more widely.

I next looked for a census record which included both the person and at least one parent. For some earlier surmids, I was able to identify the parents from a baptism record. It was still necessary to determine the mother's surname, which meant finding the parents' marriage record.

Everyone who has done any family history research is familiar with the process of searching through census records, civil registration indices and available church records. A few Devon and Cornwall Online Parish Clerks were particularly helpful, and I discovered several internet resources for counties I had not previously considered. Several times over, I experienced the well known frustration that ensues when you find several possibilities for a person's wife or parents and just cannot decide which one is most likely - and the joy when the evidence all comes together and you can finally identify the right one. I called on the coordinators of four GOONS studies when I could get no further, with varying degrees of success. There were still several cases where I could not identify both parents, or even one of them, and many where I could not get any further back.

I believe I was able to trace all the mother surmids among those I had collected (apart from cases where I could not even identify the person's father). I am not so confident about the grandmother surmids because their identification required tracing back two generations, often venturing into periods when the available records provide limited data and may be difficult to source. I probably found most pgmother surmids, because their identification basically only required finding a person's grandfather. But I certainly missed several mgmother surmids because of the difficulties of identifying a person's mother.

Paternal surmid cases were quite easy to recognise; it was only necessary to establish that the child was illegitimate. But it was rarely possible to identify anything other than the putative father's surname.

Results

A total of 256 M* surmids was found, spread across 158 different surnames. All but 13 of these were given to people born in England.

The earliest birth for a person with an M* surmid was 1762 and the latest was 1997. The custom did not really take off until the 1810s, reached a peak in the 1850s, and died off again at the turn of the century. In fact, just over 90% of the surmids were given between 1810 and 1909, with only 3 given after 1950. This result confirms that surmids were indeed a 19th century phenomenon, at least in South Devon. What was not expected was a gender bias: there were almost

twice as many surmids given to sons as daughters (164 vs 92). One can only speculate on the reasons for this tendency. Perhaps parents felt that their sons should be the ones to carry on the family name, even if it was only in the form of a surmid?

For 17 surmids, I was unable to identify either of the person's parents because I could not find any records that included both the person and either of their parents. One further surmid occurred in North America, where it is extremely difficult to locate birth and marriage records. For the remaining cases, I was able either to identify at least the father. The following classification relates only to those 238 cases.

Maternal Surmids

As expected, maternal surmids made up the great majority (77%) of the identified cases. There were 114 mother, 35 pgmother and 21 mgmother surmids as well as 13 ascribed to a great-grandmother and even one to a great-great-grandmother.

The difference in the numbers of pgmother and mgmother surmids may well have been due to the greater difficulty of identifying mgmothers, as noted above, and probably does not indicate that sons were more likely to honour their mothers through their children than daughters were. Incidentally, about half of these sons and daughters did not have the M* surmid in their own name. Also, grandmother surmids were the only category where there was no gender bias: Almost exactly 50% were male.

Very few parents gave a M* surmid to more than one or two of their children. A marked exception was Harriet Tozer, who named five of her children (including a pair of twins) in this way. She also found a novel way of naming her twins: one was called Ann Mary M* Tozer and the other Mary Ann M* Tozer.

However, the M* surmid did tend to become a tradition in a few families, being passed on from generation to generation. Of all the M* men in our database whose descendants had M* surmids, over 80% had only 1 or 2. But one man produced 13 descendants with M* surmids and another no less than 15. In one of these families, there was a John M* Peeke in three successive generations. In the other, Richard Hancock M* not only honoured his mother through his daughter Hannah Hancock M* but also his stepmother through his daughter Elizabeth Fox M*.

There were also cases of people with two maternal surmids. For example, Thomas Bovey M* Browning was a son of Fanny M* Bovey (granddaughter of Mary M*) and William Browning. Unfortunately, I did not find enough examples to decide if there was an accepted pecking order for such multiple surmids.

Paternal Surmids

I found 11 cases where an illegitimate child was given an M* surmid (and no other surmid). One of these cases was already known to me: Anne M* Petherbridge was baptised in 1819 and recorded simply as the daughter of Anne Petherbridge. But after her mother married John M* ten months later, she became known as Elizabeth M* and was twice recorded as John's daughter. Clearly her baptismal surmid had been chosen to acknowledge John as the father.

Another case was initially less clear. I had a Peter M* in my database who I knew had been born in Dartmouth about 1761. Because he used the surmid Cole for one of his children, I

had conjectured that he might have been the son of another Peter M* who had married Elizabeth Cole in April 1763 in the neighbouring parish of Blackawton. Then I discovered that a Peter M* Cole, son of Elizabeth Cole, had been baptised in November 1762 in Dartmouth. That convinced me that the two Peters were indeed father and son, with the name of the younger Peter being changed from Peter M* Cole to Peter M* after his parents married.

Elizabeth M* found another way of naming the father, Samuel Coyde, of the illegitimate daughter she bore in 1855: She registered her as Mary Elizabeth M* Coyde, although the couple did not marry until over a year later. This M* surmid was therefore maternal, not paternal.

I was unable to identify the father of any of the other eight illegitimate children with an M* surmid. I did find the surname of the mother's mother for seven of these eight children, and none of them was an M*; indeed, it does seem rather unlikely that an unmarried mother would want to pass on her mother's surname to her child. It seems much more likely that in each case the father was an M*. I wonder if fathers had to give their consent to their surnames being used either as a surmid or a surname for an illegitimate child?

Children baptised with two surmids could have a difficult time with their names, especially if one was paternal. For example, George M* Creber Barter was born in 1860, an illegitimate son of Alice Barter and (apparently) George M* Creber. By 1881, his parents were living together and he was recorded as their son George M* Creber. However, when he married the following year he was indexed as both George M* Barter and George M* Creber-Barter. Subsequently, he was known only as George M* Creber.

Honorific Surmids

In 18 cases, I traced the surnames of all four grandparents and found that none of them was an M*. I had already found cases where a surmid had skipped a generation (see above), but none where it had skipped two generations. I was therefore confident that these were honorific surmids.

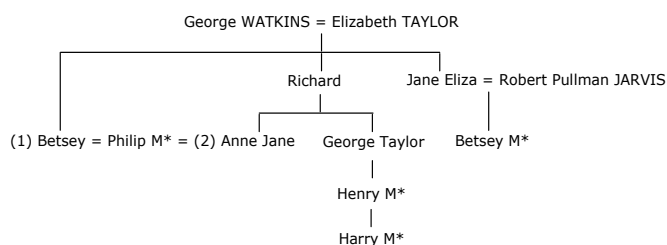


Figure 2: An example of M* surmids honouring a male relation by marriage

I was able to trace five surmids to a male relation by marriage. Figure 2 shows the most interesting case. I already knew that Philip M* had married a Betsey Watkins in 1840 and then, after she had died, Anne Jane Watkins in 1868. But I did not know if his two wives were related and I had not come across Henry or Harry M* Watkins or Betsey M* Jarvis. It took many hours to sort everything out, using records from the Plymouth and Liverpool areas. (Watkins and Jarvis were both mariners.) It would seem very likely that Henry, Harry and Betsey all acquired their surmid in honour of Philip M*, a wealthy Torquay merchant.

In a further four cases, the probable source of the surmid seemed to be an honoured friend or colleague:

- William Henry Newson was baptised William M* after he was adopted by Robert M* in 1860, but he later changed his name to William M* Newson.
- Harry M* Brown, born in Brixham in 1850, may have been named in honour of John M* who, like Harry's father, was a master mariner and owned several local fishing vessels.
- John M* Futchter was born in Delaware a year after Rev John M*, the pastor of a nearby Presbyterian church, died in a tragic accident. The Futchters may have been members of that church and decided to honour the popular pastor through their son's surmid.
- Thomas M* was a witness at the marriage of Mary Ann M* White's parents and probably a close friend of the family; he could well have been the origin of her surmid.

There were nine honorific surmids whose origin I could not find. Given the rarity of documents naming friends rather than relatives, it is unlikely that I ever will. But it does seem likely, on the basis of those I did find, that they were all male.

Classification of Surmids

In the remaining 26 cases, I was able to identify the father but not the mother. These surmids were therefore almost certainly either mgmother or honorific surmids. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that half were of each type, we arrive at the following estimate of the distribution of M* surmids:

Maternal	83%
Paternal	4%
Honorific	13%

These figures at least give some quantification to Arthur French's statement that "There is usually some ancestral relationship, but don't bank on it." Taking into account the honorific surmids traced to relations by marriage, I would say the odds are about 9:1.

Conclusion

For me, this little study has confirmed the value of investigating surmids. For example, I was able to explain a long-standing puzzle as to how Peter M* Randall could have been baptised in 1823 in Stokenham and then again in the following year in neighbouring Blackawton with different parents. (They were cousins.) And I am sure I would never have found the relationships in Figure 2 had I not been exploring surmids. But most significant of all, through the discovery of Peter M* Cole referred to above, I was able to join a large tree starting in 1762 with another one traced back to 1700. That alone made the whole study worthwhile.

Tracing M* surmids involved much tedious work, but the time commitment is probably no more than one-namers regularly put into pursuing their study. To compensate, there were over two hundred ahha! moments when I discovered, identified or at least classified another surmid. So if you have a relatively small study and plenty of time – give it a go! ■

This is an abridged version of Michael's article. The full unabridged version, including sources, is available at <http://goo.gl/svffw>.





An American's Approach to a ONS, or should this be called a "Genealogy"

by James L. Rader, California, USA (Member 527)

The primary focus of this One Name Study (ONS) is the families which have names which sound like Rader, Roder, Rotter, Roeder, Roetter, Rather. I find that these spellings are quite interchangeable in the records of the early 18th century.

When I work with handwritten original records I find that there is another ingredient in the SURNAME variant discussion. Interpreting the handwriting can be difficult because many examples of cursive handwriting show that the author did not take much effort in forming the vowels.

In my book "*Casper Rader*" 1732-1812 Wythe County, Virginia (ISBN-13:978-0615182179) I collect every source record available. This collection is included in the first 30 pages of the book. Casper paid taxes each year for 20 years on the same piece of Pennsylvania land. His name is spelt; Gasper Reedar, Gaspar Reeder, Gasper Reeder, Casper Rheder, Gasper Rheder, Casper Reader, Gaspor Reador, Casper Reeder, Casper Rhoder, Gasper Rader. Would you call these variants or sloppy writing?

His actual signature from the scanned source documents will bring another slant to the discussion. The first is from the actual parchment he signed in his "*Oath of Allegiance*" to the King of England when he landed in Philadelphia in August of 1750 at the age of 18.

The second example is from his 1812 will, the actual was written in pencil stored in the probate court documents tied with a pink ribbon.

Where do These Raders Originate?

The simple answer is Europe but that does not help us as we want to know a specific place. The names in this collection seem to be derived either by a profession, a location or an attribute. In the Germanic languages the color Red is "Rot" so someone with the attribute of red hair would be a Rotter. There are also professions Roder (a wheel maker) and Roder (a clearer of the forest). So one would assume that as surnames were acquired, they were done simultaneously in many different locations. There is also a place called the Red Castle in an area of the Czech Republic and one would assume the people of this castle were also referred to as Rotters. The Rotter spelling seems to be most common in Austria today!

How Did I Get Into This Project?

Innocently I responded to a niece, "Sure I can figure out where our Raders came from". This was in the late 1980s and after contacting my father's sister several times she responded, "Oh, you don't know our family came from Greene County, Tennessee?", USA. That led to a place where Raders were marrying Raders! This is the place on the Globe where there is the greatest density of Raders. I know now through Genealogical Research and Y-DNA testing that there are more than 3 different Rader lines in Greene County before 1800! I also know that most of those Rader-Rader marriages were between unrelated people!

What Has Y-DNA Taught Us

Before Y-DNA I felt that with enough genealogical research I could connect all Raders to one originating man. My analysis of the Rader Y-DNA project at FamilytreeDNA.com first focuses on the Haplotype, which is the major category the testees exhibit. There are Type I, R, G and E. This classification shows that the male originators of these 4 groups were not related for more than 10,000 years. These major groups further subdivide into subgroups which help me distinguish between closer related groups but at this level they are still not related in the time of surnames (over 1,000 years ago). I now have the 50 current testees in 8 major groupings. These groupings are still not within the time of surnames. They are approximately within the past 3,000 years.

When an individual male takes a test today I can tell them which of the major groups of Raders they belong. But further with the tools taught in Chris Pomery's "*Genetic Genealogy - DNA and Your Research (815)*" class I can tell them how closely related they are. In my ancestor's group there are a group whose common ancestor is in the past 200 years, or less, and one other member who is over 5,000 to a common ancestor. With that information a new researcher can narrow his focus to a select group of Raders!

Gernot is haplogroup	R1b1a2a1a1b5
James is haplogroup	R1b1a2a1a1b5a

The Current Status of The Rader ONS

Over the years several authors have published works on various families. All of those works have been entered into a Genealogical data base. There have been various programs used including "Roots IV", Legacy Family Tree". I have shared the complete file over the years on rootsweb.com, the Pedigree Resources file and various online data bases.

We now have a data base containing 95,000 relatives generated with old fashioned genealogical methods. The largest group within that universe is from Adam Röder whose descendants number around 30,000. My group, Casper

Rötter, follows with 15,000 members. Then there are dozens of groups of less than 1,000 each. We have identified the Y-DNA from the two larger groups. Now we need samples from people whose genealogical work suggests they belong to one of the smaller groups.

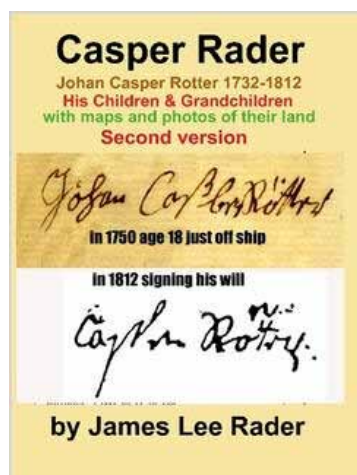
Newsletter and Books

I have published several books and placed them in Libraries such as the LDS Family History library in Salt Lake City and the genealogy library in Greeneville, Greene county Tennessee and the Philadelphia historic association.

The 33 volumes of the Rader Newsletter are on my website at <http://goo.gl/m7iND>.

History of my Project

I spent the last 20 years searching for Rader/Röder/Rötter families. That included several research trips to Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee.



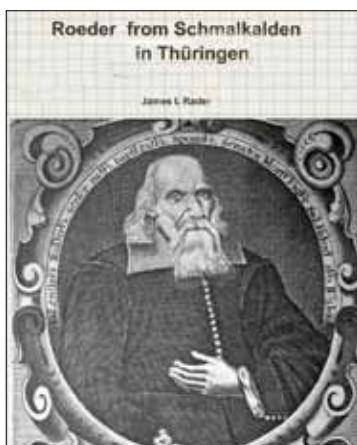
To produce my book "Casper Rader 1732-1812 Wythe county, Virginia" ISBN-13: 978-0615182179 I needed to decipher the land ownership which required an expert on the court cases in Greene County Tennessee. That small part of the project cost over \$3,000. I have produced more than 10 books on the various parts of the exploits of the families.

This book is a first draft of a translation of a work from 1908. It was originally published in Old German script in a collection of genealogies titled "*Genealogisches Handbuch Bürgerlicher Familien*" Volume 5 by Bernard Koerner which in the English world would be "*Family Lineage Book*".

This work is about the Roeder families from Schmalkalden in Thüringen. In 1317 this Rode (Rota, Rodo, Rotha) [cleared land] is mentioned as a line of the Hennebergs. In the year 1333 Hermann Schultheiß. In 1348 Conrad of Rode (Kunz od Rode, of Rotha, Consze of Rota) becomes the Henneberg's "Steward at Frankenberg".

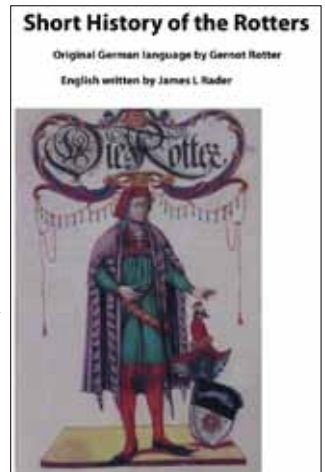
This original work is available in the public domain but it is in the printed old script and uses very archaic terms. I have carried a copy of this work for over 20 years before finding a German translator willing to translate it.

This translation work was begun by Michael Mayer-Kielman of Wilton, California, USA and completed by Kayla Rush krush728@gmail.com. The total cost of translation for the 62 pages came to \$900.



I have also produced a new book which presents the project and includes European records and places identified which still need more research. The book is "*Rotter / Rötter in early Europe*" by James L Rader ISBN: 5 800059 221839. This book will be used to encourage others to take Y-DNA tests and do more European Genealogical research.

The books are all listed on my website at <http://goo.gl/bPDJc>, and are available from Lulu.com storefront at <http://goo.gl/sR61H>.



I have searched exhaustively all American records for a German-speaking person who got off the boat in Philadelphia in 1750. After looking at the microfilm copies of all of the church records of colonial Pennsylvania, I have found no mention of where he came from.

I have extracted all US census records from 1850 through 1930 and entered them as families in my database. Likewise I extracted all of the Census records from Great Britain available online and also entered them into my database.

I am one of the lucky ones who actually has an oath of allegiance and a ship record, so I do know the name of the ship and where the ship came from. I do not know when he boarded the ship but the ship started in Rotterdam stopping at Portsmouth England, like all the colonial era ships did, and ended up in Philadelphia.

So how do we find a record for a person when we don't even know where he came from? The first step of the process is to search all records for people with names like his. But it helps if you know how he spelled his name as you know the spellings vary tremendously.

Tools Used on this Project?

We need a spelling or group of spellings of a surname we are searching for and the ability to deal with the documents as they occur in various languages and various social groups. Isolation of the Y-DNA of the person we are searching for would be very handy.

There are many books describing the time and places available free from <http://goo.gl/TTgM9>. Describing the relevant places and discerning which place by any one name is critical, yes there are several places for each name we encounter. There are times when hiring a researcher to interpret the records in the countries we are following up on, will save years of learning. How many languages and writing character sets can one person learn?

My Plans for the Future of The Rader/Röder/Rötter ONS

This is where you are needed! The more people who get involved the better. Please encourage all of your relatives to share the word! When you encounter a person with a surname which sounds like one of our Rader/Röder/Rötter variants please encourage them to get involved!

As you visit websites keep an eye open for email addresses of this name, and email this document to them! We hope to see them gather their memorabilia, pictures and family histories and share with us. They should seriously consider taking a Y-DNA test to see where they fit in the tree. (Only males have a Y chromosome so they are needed for this test. The results will tell them which male line their fathers, fathers, father came from!) Females should encourage their male cousins to take the Y-DNA test because they cannot. Current results of these tests are on our website at <http://goo.gl/bk63c>.

What have I Done in 2011 to Accomplish my Goals?

I have now updated my knowledge of methods and tools

- A. By attending Genealogical seminars:
 1. Southern California Genealogy Jamboree <http://goo.gl/xtX2p>
 2. FEEFHS East European Family History Societies <http://goo.gl/VTUkg>
 3. RootsTech one uniquely designed conference <http://goo.gl/oG0rL>
- B. Taking 4 Pharos courses <http://goo.gl/dsvCN>:
 1. One-Place Studies – Research from a New Perspective (217). Tutor: Celia Heritage
 2. Introduction to One-Name Studies (901). Tutor: Helen Osborn
 3. Genetic Genealogy – DNA and Your Research (815). Tutor: Chris Pomery
 4. Genetic Genealogy – Managing a Surname Project (816). Tutor: Chris Pomery

The genealogy seminars gave me the chance to learn from many experts with over 300 - one hour sessions, and the FEEFHS Genealogy workshop in Salt Lake City gave me morning instruction and afternoon hands-on guidance at the Family History Library by experts in Eastern European records. I also prepared and taught six classes on the methods and subjects involved to fix them in my mind.

The Goal Seems to be Shifting

There is very little encouragement for finding a resident of Europe who cares about their ancestry let alone one who understands that there is a use for a DNA test which is not related to the Criminal Justice system. I have hired a local researcher in the Czech Republic. My agreement with him is for 10 hours of work for which he charges \$26 per hour.

My Proposal to the Local Researcher

How much would you estimate it would cost to identify potential people and produce a proposed letter or contact tool. My thought of how to approach my distant cousins who live in your area?

1. Would it be reasonable to develop a list of people who live in your area with the various surnames like Rötter, Rader, Reeder, Rather who might be interested in corresponding about their ancestry?
2. Figuring an effective way to contact them and ask them about their interest in such a project would require knowledge of their Language, culture and communication methods i.e. email, or telephone or letter?

His Response

If I understand your request properly, you want to get in touch with people of the same last name. This is something I can surely do for you. I am afraid though, it would be harder to fulfill the second expectation – finding people who have completed their family research. Based on my experience, genealogy as a hobby is much more common in the United States than in the Czech Republic. I already had a number of clients who were hoping to be able to connect their family tree to a family tree of someone who has already done it. It is my experience that it very rarely ended up that way. The vast majority of them realized that ordering a regular genealogical research was faster and cheaper than searching for someone who might have already done it.

A Possible Enhanced Goal

There are more records of later immigrants to the United States which include their place of birth in Europe. Their descendants are involved in genealogical research and are not afraid of a DNA test. I extracted nearly 100 records which show city of birth during the FEEFHS workshop in Salt Lake City. I have not spent much time mining my own data base for the many later immigrants who arrived in the United States after the American Civil War.

I also have not yet aggressively mined the many internet discussion and family tree sites which are readily available.

My Goals for 2012

1. Contact and verify with each testee their earliest genealogical ancestor.
2. Continue to develop mailing list and newsletter “DNA Group” mailing list.
3. Find later emigrant Rader lines to the US for whom there is a European place of origin/birth and with reverse genealogy find their current living males then obtain a Y-DNA 37 test.
4. Redesign my website at <http://goo.gl/gY4nt> to incorporate the new concepts and materials created by this process.

I will continue to work with researchers in foreign lands and Rader genealogists who know where their ancestors came from. ■

This is an abridged version of an essay written by James for the Pharos Course - Introduction to One-Name Studies. The full unabridged version, including information on the Rader DNA Study is available at <http://goo.gl/viViG>.



John Hulley

As a follow-on to the article in the last journal about John Hulley, the British Olympic Instigator. Ray Hulley wrote that the BBC TV ran a short report about the life and achievements of John Hulley, the Liverpool Gymnasiarch who founded the National Olympian Association at his Liverpool gymnasium in 1865. It featured in the regional news programme North West on 31 July 2012, 4 days after the start of the London Olympics. The report is available on YouTube <http://goo.gl/YS9xX>.



Tales from a One-Name Study – The Strange Case of Ambrose Causer

by Bill Corser (Member 3035)

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE U. S. IMMIGRATION OFFICER AT PORT OF ARRIVAL

Required by the regulations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States, under Act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, to be delivered to the U. S. Immigration Officer by Officer of any vessel having such passengers on board upon arrival at a port in the United States.

S. S. *Majestic* sailing from *Liverpool* Nov 9th, 1904 Arriving at Port of *New York* Nov 17, 1904

No. at List	NAME IN FULL	Age	Sex	Married or Single	Calling or Occupation	Able to Read	Write	Nationality (Country of which citizen or subject)	*Race or People	Last Residence (Province, City, or Town)	Final Destination (State, City, or Town)	Whether having a ticket to such final destination	By whom was passage paid?	Whether in possession of \$10 and if not, how much?	Whether ever before in the United States and if so, when and where?	Whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, and his name and complete address.	Particulars of previous immigration, if any
1	<i>Causer, John</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Mexborough</i>	<i>Mexborough</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Aunt</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Richard M. Sambrook</i>	<i>No</i>
2	<i>Causer, Maude</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>Scholar</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Mexborough</i>	<i>Mexborough</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Aunt</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Richard M. Sambrook</i>	<i>No</i>
3	<i>Causer, Ambrose</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>Child</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Mexborough</i>	<i>Mexborough</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Aunt</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Richard M. Sambrook</i>	<i>No</i>

It all started so innocently some years ago. The Ellis Island records had recently been made available online, so I logged in and started to search for my names - mainly Causer, Cawser and Corser. There were over 300, so I downloaded the entries into Excel, then manipulated them into the required format, and imported them into Custodian. There they sat for some time, until I made one of my sporadic attempts at cross-referencing new entries. I searched the Name Index for "A%causer" - anyone with the surname Causer and forename starting with A - and then started to scroll down the results, looking for matches. So it was I came across Ambrose Causer.

The entry I had accessed was for the landing of Ambrose Causer, aged 5 years, on Ellis Island in 1904. The listing showed him arriving with siblings John, aged 14, and Maude, aged 6, on board the SS Majestic from Liverpool. Their residence was given as "Mu...hir", which wasn't very helpful. There was a hand-written note beside their entries, which were the first three on the page, saying that they were accompanied by their mother, so I went to the preceding page and found the last two entries were for Catherine Causer, aged 45 and son Benjamin Causer, aged 24, with residence given as "Maxboro" (sic). There were also details of the person who had paid for their passage - Catherine's aunt, Mrs Sambrook of Kirksville, MO. Another sibling, Clara, appeared further down the manifest.

"Maxboro" appeared to correspond to the town of Mexborough in the West Riding of Yorkshire. My first thought was to find Ambrose's birth entry in the GRO Indexes, and that gave a birth in Doncaster in 1899. Mexborough is some 8 miles southwest of Doncaster, so that seemed to fit well. The next logical step seemed to find the family in the 1901 census, so I went to Ancestry's 1901 census search page and typed in Ambrose Causer. That showed two results, one born in 1842 in Wolverhampton and one born in 1888 in West Bromwich, but not the one I wanted. I tried various spellings of the surname with no success, so finally searched on "Forename Ambrose, born 1900 in Yorkshire, Mother's Forename Catherine". There were six results that fitted all these criteria, amongst them Ambrose Williams, born about 1900 in Mexborough - could this be my man?

When I looked at the image of the relevant entry there seemed to be several confirmers - Catherine was shown as age 45, born Oldbury, Worcs, and included in the children were Benjamin, John and Maude, all with ages that fitted with the Ellis Island entries. The head of the household was Thomas Williams, age 47, coal hewer, born in Dudley, and there was another child, Sarah, aged 13; all the children were born in Mexborough. The address was 9 Charles St, Mexborough. This seemed to be the right family, but why were they shown as Williams? Had Thomas died between 1901 and 1904, and Catherine remarried a Causer? And why was Ambrose's birth registered as Causer?

I found a death that could be Thomas's on FreeBMD, age 51, third quarter of 1902, registered in Wortley, reference 9c 161 - with the surname given as Causer. Wortley is some 10 miles west of Mexborough, and is one of three registration centres close to the town, the other two being Doncaster and Rotherham. I searched between 1900 and 1904, and there was no Thomas Williams to match age and location - and no other adult Causer deaths in the area, so it seemed very possible that this was him. I then checked for a marriage for Catherine between 1902 and 1904, both as Williams and as Causer, but there was no sign of one.

The next step seemed to be to check further back in the censuses, to see if the family was living in Mexborough before 1901. In the 1891 census they were living at 30 Clayfield Road, Mexborough: Thomas Williams, 40, Catherine, 35, Thomas, 19, Clara, 17, Benjamin, 13, Annie, 9, Rachel, 6, Sarah J, 3, John W, 9 months. Thomas gave his birthplace as



Clayfield Road, Mexborough, South Yorkshire

West Bromwich; son Thomas was born in Aston, and Clara in Normanton; the other children were all born in Mexborough. The two older boys both worked in coal mining.

In the 1881 census they were again in Clayfield Road: Thomas Williams, 29, Catherine, 26, Thomas, 9, Clara, 7, May Jan, 5, Benjamin, 3, plus two visitors: Ann Prince, 51, Mother-in-law, and Rachel Prince, 8. Thomas gave his birthplace as West Bromwich; son Thomas was born in Haston (sic) and Clara in Normington (sic); May and Benjamin were born in Mexborough. Ann Prince was born in Oldbury, and Rachel in Normington.

Catherine would have been 16 at the 1871 census, so I looked for her there as Catherine Prince, mother Ann. The entry shows Head of Household Geo Prince, 44, Ann Prince, 41, Catherine Prince, 16, John Prince, 11, James Prince, 7 - and as Lodger Thos Williams, 19, born in Bilston. The family, who are all shown as having been born in Oldbury, were living in Aston, Yorks, and George and Thomas are shown as colliers. In each of the censuses I looked at most of the neighbours of the Williams and Prince families were miners from Worcestershire and Staffordshire, so there must have been a widespread movement up to Yorkshire to work in the mines.

So, it began to look like a case of the lodger getting the daughter of the house pregnant and having to marry her - the age of their son Thomas gives a date of birth of 1872, when Catherine would have been 17. The next logical step was to look for the marriage of Thomas and Catherine - and here I came up against my first blank. There is no record for a marriage anywhere in England or Wales between Thomas Williams and Catherine Prince between 1870 and 1902 in the GRO Indexes, or on either the FreeBMD or Yorkshire BMD sites. Thinking that the name Causer might have been used, I looked for Thomas Causer and Catherine Prince - no match; any Williams and Catherine Prince - no match; any Causer and Catherine Prince - no match; Thomas Williams and any Prince threw up four matches, but either the forenames or the sexes didn't tie in; Thomas Williams and any Causer - no match. I did find a marriage for Thomas F Williams to Catherine Townley in 1887 at Sculcoates, but I discounted it. I was getting a bit desperate by now; searches on the surnames alone in any combination threw up matches, but again forenames or sexes ruled them out. I was forced to assume that Thomas and Catherine did not marry, but they must have been accepted as a couple by Catherine's family - hence Ann appearing with them in the 1881 census.

Having failed to find Thomas and Catherine's marriage, I turned my attention to finding their children's births. Ambrose was registered as Causer, and I checked that he wasn't also registered under Williams - there was one Ambrose Williams born in 1899, but it was second quarter, in Salford, so I discounted him. Working back through the children, I found Maud Gertrude Causer, Sarah Jane Causer, Rachel Causer, and Annie Causer, all registered in Doncaster at dates that matched their stated ages in the census; Clara Causer, registered in Wakefield, and Thomas Causer, registered in Rotherham, also match the birth years and places stated in the censuses. The Yorkshire BMD web site shows Clara's mother's maiden name as Prince.

So, it would seem that Thomas and Catherine, over a period of 30 years, gave the surname Williams for census enumeration, but in nearly every case used Causer to register their children's births - there appear to be only two

exceptions. The only marriage in the family in this period was registered as Causer, and of the 4 deaths in the period two are registered as Causer and two as Williams. The relevant GRO certificates would confirm that these events were indeed for this family, but the exercise of obtaining them all would be rather expensive, and the available evidence seems to be beyond coincidence. I have the birth certificate for Ambrose, which shows the father as Thomas Causer and mother as Catherine, née Prince, with the birth taking place at 9 Charles Street, Mexborough. Catherine was the informant in this case, and I wondered if it was she who used the Causer name for these events, while Thomas gave the census information using Williams, and also was informant in the few cases where Williams was used. Certainly, his death seems to have been registered as Causer, when he wouldn't have been in a fit state to be the informant.

Having failed to get anywhere with links backwards I turned my attention to the source that started this whole thing off, and the emigration to America of Catherine with Benjamin, John, Maud and Ambrose. That this was also under the name Causer no longer came as a surprise, so I looked for the family in the 1910 US Federal census. I found Ambrose living in Adair County, Missouri with mother Cathryne (sic) age 51, and Maud age 14, plus Edith age 21 who was said to be another daughter. All were shown as born in England.



Adair County, Missouri

The county seat of Adair County is Kirksville, which matches the details given for the Mrs Sambrook who paid for their passage to the States. Also in Adair County in the 1910 census were Samuel and Rachel Sambrook. Samuel, age 52, was born in Colorado, but Rachel, age 34 was born in England and must be the person referred to in the Ellis Island records. I couldn't find Benjamin or John in the 1910 census as Causer. Edith is probably Clara's (or Catherine's) daughter Edith Helen. I found an Edith Causer, age 21, residence Sheffield, in the Ellis Island records as entering the US in 1906, which could well be her. Perhaps she really was Catherine's daughter all along. I couldn't find Ambrose in the 1920 Federal census, although I found Ambrose W Causer, born 1890 in Ohio.

I was contacted recently by a descendant of Catherine's Prince family, Michele Harrison, who told me that Catherine had remarried in 1912, to William James. Some of Catherine's other children, and members of the Prince and Sambrook families, emigrated to the USA over time, and there was some inter-marriage between them there.

While I had been flailing about trying to tie down Ambrose Causer's family I had come across another name which made me pause, and which I had decided to leave for later investigation.

On a web site devoted to cricket statistics I found one Ambrose Causer Williams, who played cricket for the Yorkshire County side from 1911 to 1919, and had been known as Billy Williams. The site very helpfully gave details of his birth and death, making it easy to find him in the GRO Indexes and censuses. He was born in 1887 in Middlewood, Darfield - when I looked for Middlewood I found it to be 4 miles north-west of Mexborough.

Turning up this family in the 1891 census I found his father Henry Williams, a coal miner age 28, born Marsden Moor, Derbyshire, mother Alice M age 24, born Darfield, and a sister, Edith M, age 1. I found the marriage of Henry to Alice Mary Woodcock, and Ambrose's birth appeared in the GRO Index, as Ambrose Auger Williams. I checked on Henry's Williams family in the 1871 census and found the family living in Woodhouse Mill, about 4 miles south of Rotherham. Henry's father Thomas was age 44 and born in Shropshire; he was a coal miner. Henry's mother was Clara, born 1831 in Bilston. Most interesting was Henry's younger brother - Ambrose, born 1865 in Staveley, Derbyshire. This begins to explain why he called his firstborn son Ambrose - but why Causer?

Next I turned to the marriage of Thomas Williams and Clara, and here FreeBMD turned up just one sensible match - and the Clara in question had the surname Causer! This was one of the marriages I had found earlier, and seemed to be beyond coincidence. It would also explain why Henry had used the name as the second forename for Ambrose - naming him for his younger brother and mother. From my database I found that Clara was baptised in Bilston on 25 Mar 1827, father John Causer, mother Mary née Hancox. Clara was part of a large family - Mary had 12 children - and her youngest brother was called Ambrose. So, now I needed to look for that link to Thomas and Catherine.

I looked for Henry's family in the 1861 census and found Thomas and Clara living in the parish of Staveley, Derbyshire. With them were 4 children, including Thomas aged 11, born in Tipton, Staffs. This was a fair match for



Haslingden Cricket Club team of 1920 - Ambrose is in the back row, third from the right. Photograph provided by John Simpson, of the Helmsore Local History Society.

the Thomas in Mexborough - Tipton is between Dudley and West Bromwich, and the age given put his birth in 1850, so I wondered if maybe Clara had brought him to the marriage as Thomas Causer, and he then became a Williams, setting him on the schizophrenic path as far as the surname he used. Of course, he could be Thomas's son from a previous marriage.

It is clear that the family I had originally identified as Thomas's was very probably wrong. I had looked for a family either in Staffordshire or in the West Riding, so that the family in Derbyshire had failed to register, leading me on a false trail. Similarly, the birth in 1852 that I tentatively identified as his might very well be wrong. It's possible that William and Thomas Williams were brothers - they both give Shrewsbury as their birthplace - in which case Henry and the younger Thomas would be cousins, but I think it more likely that Thomas would take Causer from his mother's maiden name than that of his aunt.

The surname Williams occurs much more frequently than Causer, making it harder to be certain of identifications. Looking for Thomas Williams births on FreeBMD for the years 1849-1854 turned up 37 possibilities, while Thomas Causer turned up 3 - and one of those was for 1850 in West Bromwich, which would match the 1861 census information. Apart from the 1901 census, where the age Thomas gave (47) produced a birth year of 1854, all the other census returns gave birth years of between 1850 and 1852 - the death entry I found gave a birth in 1851.

Looking for the older Thomas in the 1851 census turned up several possibilities, given the frequency of the name. One that fitted in most respects was for a family living in Tipton. The head was Thomas age 30 born Tipton, wife Sarah age 27 born Sedgely, and children Sophia age 7, Patience age 3 and Thomas age 1, all born in Tipton. This young Thomas would be an excellent match for the younger Thomas in the 1861 census. However, Thomas the head of household gave his birthplace as Tipton, whereas the later census returns I had identified gave Shropshire and, in particular, Shrewsbury.

So, a likely scenario is that when Thomas Williams married Clara Causer in 1853 one of them brought a son Thomas, born c1851, to the marriage. Given that Thomas was some 10 years older than Clara I suspect that he had been married previously. Clara went on to bear him several children, including Henry, born 1863 and Ambrose, born 1865, both in Derbyshire. By 1871 the younger Thomas was living with the Prince family in Aston in the West Riding, probably got their daughter Catherine pregnant, and set up house with her, although they don't appear to have married. They settled in Mexborough and had 12 children, who in most cases were registered at birth with the surname Causer, after Thomas's [step]mother's maiden name. They called their youngest child Ambrose, after Thomas's youngest [step]brother. Henry also moved up to the Mexborough area, married a local girl, Alice Woodcock, and settled with her just outside Mexborough.

They had 6 children, and called their first child, a son, Ambrose Causer Williams after Henry's younger brother and his mother's maiden name. Thomas died in 1902 and Catherine emigrated to the USA in 1904 with four of her children, including Ambrose.

Having found Clara Causer I was able to tie the families of Thomas and Henry Williams into a Causer family group I had previously built up. The family group also showed the use of the name Ambrose through the generations - the Ambrose Williams were just two of several. There were at least four Ambrose Casers, a Harry Ambrose Causer, and a Michael Ambrose Causer. Clara is another name that appears down through several generations. Of course, my scenario is speculation, although my reconstruction seems to fit the facts I've amassed. If I was prepared to spend some money on getting birth and marriage certificates I could prove or disprove the links I've assumed. However, my scenario hangs together quite well, and will do me for now. If anyone can shed any further light on any of these families I would be very happy to hear from them.

Right - back to Custodian. Let's see who "B%causer" brings up ...

More information is available on the CAUSER/CAUSIER/CAWSEY/CORSAR/CORSAIR/CORSEY One-Name Study website available at <http://goo.gl/gUh31>.

Thanks

I would like to thank Michele Harrison for shedding light on the family in the USA, and John Simpson of the Helmschere Local History Society, and Paul Dyson of Yorkshire County Cricket Club for making available photographs of Ambrose Causer Williams. ■

This is an abridged version of Bill's article. The full unabridged version, including detailed information on the Causer-William connection, together with source references is available at <http://goo.gl/n2yV6>.



Ontario Genealogical Society Conference June 1-3, 2012

by Linda J. Hauley (Member 4335)

The Guild of One Name Studies was represented in the marketplace at the Ontario Genealogical Society Conference held in Kingston, Ontario, Canada the weekend of June 1 to 3, 2012 by the Canada East Regional Representative, Linda J. Hauley, shown on the right along with a couple of interested participants. She was assisted by Don Warwick.

The Conference was well attended by people who travelled from points all across Canada, from Newfoundland & Labrador in the east to British Columbia in the west and even a number of attendees, both speakers and participants, from the United States.

It seemed that from the moment our table was set up, visitors were asking about the Guild and what a One-Name Study entailed. While some were very inspired, especially when there was not yet a study being done on their name of interest, others seemed daunted by the possible amount of work and time doing a study might entail.



On the Friday evening at the Opening Session of the Conference, it was announced that the award of "The Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal" was presented to two OGS members: Edward Kipp (a Guild Member) and Don Hinchley. Also on the Friday afternoon, at the Annual Graduation ceremony for the National Institute of Genealogical Studies, St. Michael's College, University of Toronto, Linda J. Hauley (pictured here) along with sixteen other students worldwide received her designation, Professional Learning Certificate in Genealogical Studies (PLCGS). Congratulations!

All in all, the prevailing feeling was one of optimistic success in bringing more attention and understanding of the Guild of One-Name Studies. ■

Tracing your Ancestors from 1066 to 1837

A Guide for Family Historians

By Jonathan Oates

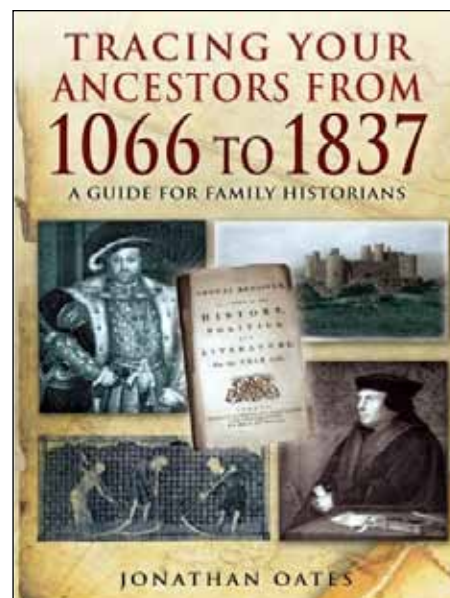
Pen and Sword, 2012, pp142

Many one-namers understandably focus their research on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but there is much to be gained by extending the study and searching for references in early records in order to build up a picture of the distribution of the surname over time and to investigate the origins of the surname. The aim of this new book is to encourage family historians to make better use of these lesser known medieval and early modern sources, focusing specifically on English records. The author is the archivist and local history librarian for the London Borough of Ealing and has already published a number of books on London's criminal past.

The book opens with a chapter on 'The State and Church 1066-1837' which provides a useful synopsis of the administrative institutions that created the records that we use in our research. The remaining chapters are arranged by subject matter and cover church records, parish records, occupational records, criminal and civil courts, published sources and lists, manorial records, property records, taxation, lists of people, and miscellaneous sources.

It is inevitable that there will be many omissions in a slim volume such as this, but it is somewhat disappointing that the author seems to have little knowledge of the many online sources for the period he is writing about. He rightly acknowledges that many of the medieval and early modern records were abstracted and published in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries but does not seem to be aware of the existence of the Internet Archive (<http://archive.org>), where digital copies of many of these publications can now be found. Chris Phillips' wonderful website *Some Notes on Medieval English Genealogy* (<http://goo.gl/4NGD8>) serves as a portal to all these resources and should be the starting point for anyone who wishes to learn more about the subject, yet it doesn't even merit a mention in the book. The three main subscription websites (Ancestry, Findmypast and Origins.net) are discussed briefly but others such as The Original Record (<http://goo.gl/SKtVS>) and State Papers Online (<http://goo.gl/Kbo3S>) are missing completely. There are a few short paragraphs on the seventeenth-century hearth tax returns but no mention of the records that are online at www.hearthtax.org.uk.

The book only has a very short bibliography but frustratingly most of the books mentioned in the text are not included in the bibliography, and the author fails to provide the full bibliographical details in the text. It is, however, usually possible to check the titles on Amazon or in the COPAC (<http://copac.ac.uk>) or WorldCat (www.worldcat.org) catalogues to find out the date of publication if it's not provided. The Internet Archive has digital copies of thousands of books published prior to 1923, including many of the calendars (published volumes of abstracts) that the author mentions, both in the text and in the appendices.



The author obviously has much experience of research in London and Middlesex, particularly at the Guildhall Library, the London Metropolitan Archives and The National Archives, and he cites examples of many London records that he has used. His chapter on the criminal courts is particularly useful, and there are some informative paragraphs on the insurance records at the Guildhall Library. There is also a good section on rate books which can potentially survive from 1601 onwards, though few have been transcribed or indexed. The author advises, for example, that the rate books for Norwood date back to 1653 and those for Ealing go back to 1673. The book is stronger on the records of the 1600s and 1700s. Sources such as the thirteenth and fourteenth-century lay subsidy rolls, which can be a valuable source of early surname references, are covered in one short paragraph, and the author seems unaware that there is at least one subsidy roll in print for most English counties.

Tracing Your Ancestors from 1066 to 1837 serves as a useful general introduction to the range of pre-1837 records that are available, but the coverage is uneven and by no means comprehensive. Before setting out to investigate any of the sources mentioned in the book, care should be taken to check online resources such as the Internet Archive, the Medieval Genealogy website, the subscription websites, TNA's new discovery catalogue (<http://goo.gl/oVlz8>) and of course the Guild Wiki (<http://goo.gl/Ts9Q7>) to ensure that the records you are looking for are not already available online. ■

Debbie Kennett (Member 4554)

Editor's Comment:

Debbie Kennett's second book *The Surnames Handbook: A Guide to Family Name Research in the 21st Century* is due to be published by The History Press in October. The foreword has been written by the Guild's President Derek Palgrave. The book covers the basics of studying a surname looking at topics such as surname mapping, variant and deviant spellings, and DNA surname projects. There are detailed appendices covering a wide range of online and offline resources. We hope to review the book in a future issue of JoONS.

Forthcoming Seminar

1st Guild Of One-Name Studies

Australian Seminar



Friday 26th October 2012

NSW State Archives

Western Sydney Records Centre

143 O'Connell Street, Kingswood NSW 2747

On Friday 26th October there will be a tour of the NSW State Archives, meeting at 09:30. The cost will depend on numbers booked.

Saturday 27th October 2012

Sydney City RSL - Level 3 Function Room

565 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000

Programme: Saturday 27th October

09:00 - 09:30	Arrival and Registration
09:30 - 10:30	Welcome & How I run my One Name Study Session
10:30 - 11:30	Heather Garnsey - Records & Research at Society of Australian Genealogy
11:30 - 12:00	Guild News and Questions
12:00 - 12:45	Lunch Break
12:45 - 13:45	Richard Merry - DNA Studies
13:45 - 14:45	Helen Smith - Find My Past
14:45 - 15:00	Afternoon Tea Break
15:00 - 16:00	Michael Mitchelmore - The Methods & Results of a Study of M*CH*MORE Surname as a Middle Name
16:00 - 16:30	Regional Representative News from Around Australia
16:30	Wrap up and Close of Seminar

The cost of the seminar will be free to members, and \$10 per person, including afternoon tea. 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 closing date for applications is 30 September 2012.

More information on this seminar will be posted, in the near future, on www.one-name.org/events.html. Alternatively, contact Karen Rogers liddiard@one-name.org.

Forthcoming Seminar

One-Name Societies Seminar *Why be a Society in the 21st Century?*

Saturday 1st December 2012

Heritage Motor Centre, Banbury Road,
Gaydon, Warwickshire CV35 0BJ



The Guild of One-Name Studies and the Federation of Family History Societies
jointly present this seminar on the theme of One-Name Societies

Programme

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

The cost of the seminar will be £20 per person, including lunch and refreshments. 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 closing date for applications is 31st October 2012.

To book on this seminar, you can use our online form in any of three ways:

- Book online and pay online via PayPal or credit card;
- For Guild members, book online and pay by direct bank transfer through your bank, quoting the reference number on the form (this is the method which represents the least cost to the Guild)
- Fill in the booking form online, then print it down and send it through the post with your cheque.

Alternatively, you can download our flyer booking form, which can be printed, filled-in, and posted to the booking secretary with a cheque.

If sending the form by post, it should be sent to: Kirsty Gray, 3 Wintergreen, Chilvester Park, Calne, Wiltshire, SN11 0RS.

Further information may be obtained by telephoning the Guild HelpDesk on 0800 011 2182, or by email from chairman@one-name.org.

More information is available www.one-name.org/Seminar_2012Dec_Gaydon.html

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

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

10th 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.

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

For more background information and booking on-line see: 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.

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

Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal Award — Dr. Edward Kipp



Edward Kipp receiving the Queen's Jubilee Medal.

Left to right: Constable Terry Russell, Edward Kipp, and Senator Vivienne Poy

The awarding of the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal to Dr. Edward Kipp (Guild member no. 5747) followed the acceptance of his submission to the Ontario Genealogical Society.

His years of volunteerism included his work with the Ontario Genealogical Society Ottawa Branch - Treasurer, Gene-O-Rama Conference, and Editor of The Ottawa Genealogist magazine.

His personal genealogical work on the Kip/Kipp family which is used by researchers around the world. Also various activities both nationally and internationally with the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada (bus trips to the USA, King's Name Project, newsletter St Lawrence Branch, webpage Sir Guy Carleton Branch), his activities with the Alumni Association Ottawa Branch of the University of Western Ontario for over a decade, editor of the Directory of Amateur Radio Operators in the Ottawa Area for a number of years.

His lectures on genealogy/local history both in Canada and in the United States of America, various roles at Orleans United Church (treasurer, camp coordinator, etc.) and a number of other volunteer activities throughout his life which are not individually itemized.



The Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medal depicts a crowned image of the Sovereign, and on the reverse side marks the sixtieth, or diamond, anniversary of the accession to the Throne of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. The anniversary is expressed by the central diamond shape, by the background composed of a pattern of diamonds, and by the two dates. The Royal Cypher consists of the Royal Crown above the letters EIIR, and the maple leaves refer to Canada, while the motto VIVAT REGINA means "Long live The Queen! Each of the medals was hand polished.

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