

The world's leading publication for one-namers

Journal

of One-Name Studies



www.one-name.org

34th Annual Conference Reviews & Photographs



Origins of a Surname

Populous Single-Origin Families

The Roots of the Hardcastles

Summary of the SIDWAY Study

Winnington or Wennington?

Seeking Mewburn

Trades Union Seminar
Report & Pictures



The Guild Award of Excellence

And Much More

All the latest Guild news and updates

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

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

President

Derek A Palgrave MA MPhil FRHistS FSG MCG

Vice-Presidents

Howard Benbrook MCG
Richard Moore FSG
Iain Swinnerton TD. DL. JP MCG
Alec Tritton

Guild Committee

The Committee consists of the four
Officers, plus the following:

Karen Bailey
Rodney Brackstone
John Coldwell
Peter Copsey MCG
Bob Cumberbatch
Stephen Daglish
Paul Howes
Stuart Pask
Teresa Pask
Roy Rayment MCG
Colin Spencer

Sub Committee Chairmen

Executive - Kirsty Gray
Marketing - Kirsty Gray
Seminar - Rodney Brackstone

BB-Forum Administrator:

Colin Spencer

Data Manager:

Ken Mycock

Education Liaison Officer:

Bob Cumberbatch

Forum Manager:

Wendy Archer MCG

Librarian & Helpdesk:

Roy Rayment MCG

Mentors Coordinator:

Steve Williams

Regional Rep Coordinator:

Paul Howes

Social Networking Coordinator:

Debbie Kennett

Stand Manager:

Stuart Pask

Webmaster: Karen Bailey

Guild Officers



CHAIRMAN

Kirsty Gray
3 Wintergreen
Chilvester Park
Calne, Wiltshire
SN11 0RS
01249 821999

chairman@one-name.org



VICE CHAIRMAN

Ken Mycock
Keepers Cottage
Peddles Lane
Charlton Mackrell
Somerset
TA11 6AQ
01458 223575

vice-chairman@one-name.org



SECRETARY

Jan Cooper
Greenways
8 New Road
Wonersh, Guildford
Surrey, GU5 0SE
01483 898339

secretary@one-name.org



TREASURER

Cliff Kembell
168 Green Lane
Chiselhurst
Kent
BR7 6AY
0208 467 8865

treasurer@one-name.org



REGISTRAR

Stephen Daglish
113 Stomp Road
Burnham
Berkshire
SL1 7NN
01628 666464

registrar@one-name.org



EDITOR

Teresa Pask
167 Oyster Quay
Port Way, Port Solent
Portsmouth
Hampshire PO6 4TQ
02392 321878

editor@one-name.org



www.one-name.org

Guild information

Regional Representatives

The Guild has Regional Reps in many areas. If you are interested in becoming one, please contact the Regional Rep Coordinator Paul Howes:

94 Pill Hill Road,
Bernardsville,
New Jersey NJ 07924
USA
+1 908 630 0622

Email:

rep-coordinator@one-name.org

Forum

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

forum@one-name.org

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

Guild Bulletin Board

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

<http://bb.one-name.org>



Find us on
Facebook
www.facebook.com/guildonename



Follow us on
Twitter
www.twitter.com/guildonename



The Journal of One-Name Studies is published quarterly by the Guild of One-Name Studies and printed by Flexpress Ltd, 6 Coal Cart Road, Interchange, Birstall, Leicester, LE43BY

ISSN 0262-4842

© Journal of One-Name Studies

MAIN ARTICLES

- 10** Origins of a Surname: Food for Thought? by Michael Edgoose
- 12** Populous Single-Origin Families: DNA and Other Findings by John S. & Richard E. Plant
- 18** The Roots of the Hardcastles - “An Old Yorkshire Family” by Michael Hardcastle
- 20** Summary of the Study of the Name SIDWAY by Dorothy M. Walker
- 26** Winnington or Wennington? by Naomi Tarrant
- 28** Seeking Mewburn by Ian G. Macdonald

GUILD REPORTS - NEWS - EVENTS

- 8** Guild Ideas & Images Competition
- 14** 34th Guild Conference & AGM by Fiona Tipple, Naomi Tarrant, and Maurice Gleeson
- 12** 34th Guild Conference & AGM Photographs taken by Bob Cumberbatch
- 21** Request for World War I Articles for Journal Volume 11 Issue 10
- 25** The Guild Award of Excellence (GAoE) by Alan Wellbelove
- 30** Perth, Western Australia Seminar by Ann Spiro
- 31** Trades Union Seminar by Penny Smith
- 33** The Halsted Trust Genealogy Conference on British Migration
- 34** The 35th Guild Conference & AGM 2014: “35 Years On – The Way Forward”
- 35** Forthcoming Seminars

REGULARS

- 4** From The Chairman’s Keyboard by Kirsty Gray
- 5** Marriage Challenge Update by Peter Copsey
- 7** Growing your DNA Project – Recruiting is an Ongoing Process by Susan Meates
- 8** Book Review – Tracing Your West Country Ancestors by Kirsty Gray
- 22** One-Name Mail – UK-Centric Guild

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.

Copyright of the material is to the Editor and Publishers of the Journal of One-Name Studies and the author. No material may be reproduced in part or in whole without the prior permission of the publishers.

The views expressed in the Journal are those of individual contributors and are not necessarily those of the committee of the Guild of One-Name Studies.

The distribution list for this Journal is based on the information held in the Guild database on the first of the month preceding the issue date.



From the Chairman's Keyboard...

By Kirsty Gray

It really does not feel like six months since Christmas and yet we find ourselves, once again, halfway through the year with the summer season almost upon us. Sitting at my desk on a breezy Bank Holiday Monday, it certainly looks as though the UK will be sharing the seasons of the southern hemisphere again!

This year has already seen two seminars, the Conference and AGM weekend and Guild representation at events across the globe. The new Committee is hard at work, with the addition of **Colin Spencer**. Those who have received the two Newsflashes sent in recent months will already be aware of some of the information detailed in this column. We live in an increasingly electronic world which thankfully enables us to instantly pass on news instantly to a large percentage of our membership – tremendous!

For those who were not able to attend the AGM this year, the Committee's report to the AGM is available on the Guild website in the Chairman's Corner – <http://www.one-name.org/members/chairman/ccorner.html>.

At the AGM, Master Craftsmen of the Guild (MCG) awards were announced for **Sheila Rowlands, Polly Rubery, Anne Shankland and Colin Ulph** for their contributions to surname studies and the Guild as an organisation over the years. Citations for all MCGs are available in the Members' Room – <http://www.one-name.org/members/MCGs.html>. There were also twelve winners of the Guild Awards of Excellence (GAoE) and an additional award has recently been made by the Guild Committee, further details of which can be found at <http://www.one-name.org/members/excellence.html>.

Next year, the Conference weekend will be held from Friday 11th April to Sunday 13th April at the Ashford International Hotel. This will be our **35th Anniversary event** and further details are provided on page 34 of this journal. Book early to get a discount and also avoid disappointment!

Our objectives, as set out in the Constitution, are to advance the education of the public in one-name studies and to promote the preservation and publication of the resultant data. We are constantly striving to bring features, benefits and services which assist our membership and promote excellence amongst one-name studiers. We invite you to **give us feedback** to determine whether we are achieving this and to capture any ideas or suggestions that you, our members, have for improvements, developments or new initiatives.

We have put together a [Members Survey](#) about the key Guild Membership benefits, which we would be delighted if you would take the time to complete. It should not take more than around ten minutes and the results will be invaluable

for the future development of the Guild – <http://www.one-name.org/members/survey2013.html>

The survey may be completed anonymously, though we have given you an option to supply your name and membership number so we can contact you to follow-up or gain your permission to quote you on something if appropriate.

Talking of the **Constitution**, the genealogical world has changed enormously over the past decade and the governance of the Guild needs to move with the times. Once the results of the Members Survey have been analysed, a panel will be formed to review the governance of the Guild and make proposals for any changes. If you wish to assist on the panel, please get in touch with me (chairman@one-name.org) so that the panel can be appointed in July.

You will find the new printed Register enclosed with this journal. This is circulated within the Guild and to external bodies such as archives and libraries. It is printed annually so please take a look at your details – are they up to date? If not, please make any changes using the links from the Members' Room Self Service area for 'Your membership details' and 'Your study details'. If you have any questions, please contact the Registrar, Stephen Daglish (registrar@one-name.org).

This summer, the Guild is holding a competition open to all members. We invite you to submit photos, drawings, taglines and written work all conveying our theme – **Where in the World is the Guild of One-Name Studies?** Many of you have shared your articles and photos in the Journal or at Guild meetings, and many of you maintain websites and blogs – so we know you have a creative side just waiting to get out! And honestly haven't you ever seen brochures, postcards and posters at genealogy fairs and thought 'I could do better than that'? Well, here is your chance to try your hand at it. Further details about the **Guild Ideas & Images Competition** are available on page 8 – we look forward to receiving your entries.

The Guild is continuing its endeavours to become a more **global organisation**. With two non-UK residents serving on the Guild Committee and many others as postholders and subcommittee volunteers, we are developing a greater understanding of how to advance the knowledge of the genealogical public in other countries with regard to the benefits of being associated with our organisation. We are indebted to many hundreds of members who willingly give their time to assist in our ventures and may I take this opportunity to personally thank all of these volunteers – **we would not be where we are now without you.** ■



Marriage Challenge Update – Repeat Challenges

By **Peter Copsey (Member 1522)**

The success of Marriage Challenge depends on the work of Guild volunteers who take on the task of Marriage Challengers. Over half of all Registration Districts in England and Wales have now been part of a Challenge with some areas of England now close to full coverage. I would like to persuade prospective Challengers that it is not necessary to select a new District for each Challenge but Repeat Challenges are very worthwhile.

The number of Challenges starting during the summer is very few. I hope that some Repeat Challenges can be included to give a better selection of Challenges starting in the autumn.

A Challenger learns much about the District they have selected. Every Anglican church where marriages took place during the Challenge period is identified. The repositories where the church registers are deposited and those churches where the incumbent has not deposited the registers are determined. Often the order of these churches used by the GRO in marriage numbering is worked out. Each Challenger becomes an expert on the District.

A Repeat Challenge uses this wealth of information to make the Repeat particularly significant and easier.

For the Challenges that I undertake myself, I am now doing Repeats. Indeed I have repeated West Ham District twice, the second Repeat still attracting an appreciable number of requests. I am presently repeating Chelmsford and you will see from the list below that I hope to repeat Romford later in the year.

And it need not be your original Challenge that is repeated. The original Chelmsford Challenge was undertaken by Shirley Saunders who is happy for me to do a Repeat. So if you are thinking of a Challenge that was originally carried out by someone else, don't be put off. Seek their agreement for the Repeat, hopefully receive all their data (marriages, churches, etc) and proceed.

Repeats attract new requests for several reasons:

- a. From new Guild members
- b. From members who missed the first Challenge, several not appreciating what a benefit it would be to their Study
- c. From members who have discovered new marriages in the GRO index. Remember, FreeBMD was not 100% complete when early Challenges were undertaken

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 "requests.xls" spreadsheet on the MC web-page. However some Challengers may accept requests in any form. Send the listing extracted from the GRO Marriage index (FreeBMD will give almost all of them) for the named Registration District between the years given (Year, Quarter, Surname, First names, Full GRO reference). Challengers will search for and often find your marriages in the deposited Church registers and then send you the full particulars.

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

Registration District and Period	Deadline for Requests	Challenger	Challenger's email
Tendring	31 July 2013	Marion Hopkins	marion.hopkins@one-name.org
Romford (Repeat)	13 Sept 2013	Peter Copsey	copsey@one-name.org



Growing Your DNA Project – Recruiting is an Ongoing Process

by Susan C. Meates (DNA Advisor, Member 3710)

The recruiting process involves making persons aware of the DNA Project, developing their interest, building trust and rapport, answering their questions, overcoming any objections, selling discovery, and then asking them to participate. If cost is an issue, you may need to find several persons in their family tree to help sponsor the cost of the test kit.

One can visualize the recruiting process as a horizontal pipe. On the right side, you put prospects into the pipe. They travel through the pipe at various speeds, as you develop interest, build trust and rapport, answer questions, sell discovery, and overcome objections. Some travel slowly. Others may travel quickly. There are a few holes in the bottom of the pipe, where some drop out. The end goal is that most of those that go into the pipe come out the other end as participants.

As the prospect travels through the pipe, they may have standard concerns, or concerns that you haven't heard before. These concerns are known as objections.

Anticipating Objections

As you get experience, you will be able to identify standard objections, and tailor your presentation to address these, so they are removed from consideration. For example, the word DNA scares people. You anticipate this reaction, so you refer to the test as a harmless genealogy test.

Overcoming Objections

An objection is a reason or concern on the part of the participant to not take action. Trust and rapport are needed so the participant feels comfortable in asking questions or voicing their concern. Perhaps they are afraid of the government. If they are afraid to ask – then you never find out, so you can't overcome this objection, by telling them that the DNA test result does not identify a person, and since there is no chain of custody, the results are of no interest to the police, the government, or insurance companies.

A significant objection is where the person tells you quickly that they aren't interested. Addressing this early in the sales cycle is difficult, though not impossible. The technique is to back up in the cycle to where you get to a place of building trust and rapport, and then go forward with developing interest. If you are just starting to recruit participants, you may want to put this person on hold, and try again in a few months after you have more experience. You could say: *"I'm sorry that I haven't communicated effectively about this tremendous opportunity for you to learn more about your male ancestors, your distant origin, and your surname. I'd like to get back to you in six months, and share with you the progress the project has made."* Very few people will reject this option, and that keeps the door open to try to motivate and interest him in the future.

If you get an objection you have never heard before – start by asking some questions so that you fully understand the situation. Then, if possible and relevant, agree with the person or show empathy. An example of bonding followed by overcoming the objection: *"I understand your concern about privacy. Let me share with you how it is handled..."* Or *"That is a good question."* Always works toward making them feel important.

If you don't have an answer to overcome their objection, that is fine: *"I share your concern. I would like to look into the situation further and get back to you with how it works"* and then you can get help or figure out the answer or think about the best presentation of the answer.

Knowing when to Ask for Participation

With practice, you will know when to ask for participation, or be able to get them to ask you how they can participate. Until that time, it is a balancing act. If you ask too soon, before their concerns are addressed, you will get a No. If you don't ask soon enough, you can also lose them.

Some open-ended questions can give you a clue as to where the person stand in the process. This process is called a trial close. *"What are your thoughts about the DNA Project based on xxx"* where xxx is some action such as your explanation, their visit to the project website, or reading some information.

Positive statements tell you it is time to ask for participation, such as: *'All my questions were answered. I see how you used DNA testing to identify different trees; I've always wanted to know more about my origin.'*

Negative responses or more questions say that the prospect isn't ready yet. You have more objections to overcome, and more trust and rapport to build. They are still in the pipe.

Experience Leads to Success

As you recruit more persons, you will become more skilled at recruiting. Building up donations so you can offer paid test kits, or finding people in a tree to fund the testing for that tree, enables you to eliminate the cost objection, and focus on your message of the discoveries they will make and the benefits of these discoveries. It gets easier. The first one is usually the hardest since it is a new experience.

Help is Available

When you are ready to add DNA to your one-name study, the DNA Advisor is here to help, including setting up your project with proven marketing material. Simply write: DNA@one-name.org. You will receive a completely setup project, that you can modify, along with an easy-to-follow 20-step Getting Started email and a sample recruiting email and letter. ■

Tracing Your West Country Ancestors - A Guide for Family Historians

by Kirsty Gray

Price £14.99 plus p&p ISBN 978 84884 783 5
Published by Pen and Sword Books Ltd.,
47 Church Street, Barnsley, South Yorks S70 2AS
www.pen-and-sword.co.uk

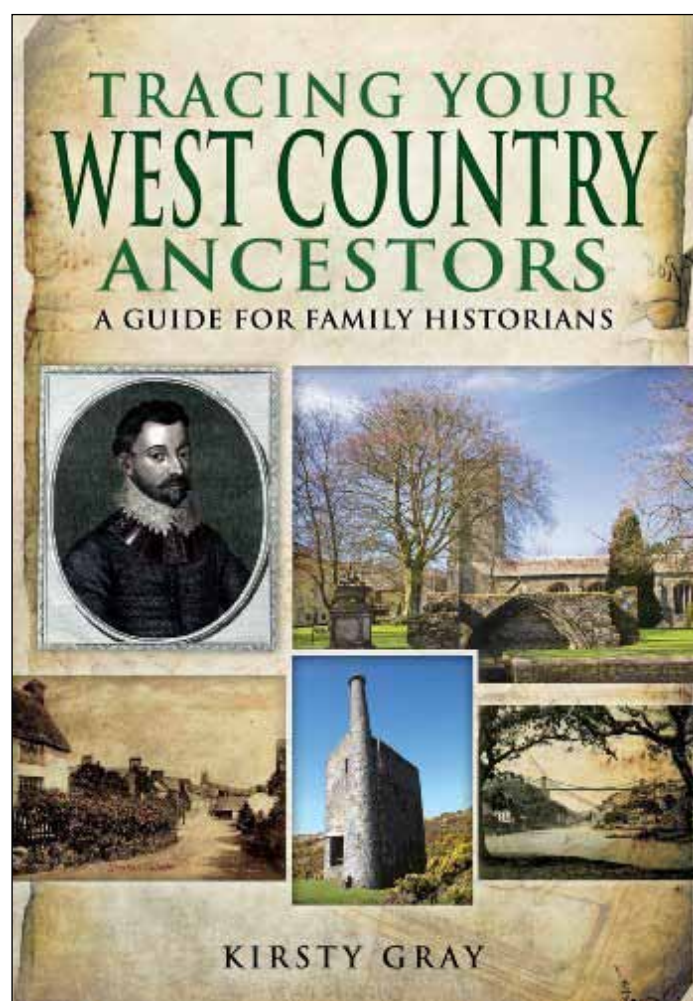
Living in Devon, with the majority of my ancestors from Cornwall, I felt 50% qualified to review Kirsty Gray's book and anticipated learning more about Somerset and Bristol sources for family history research and in particular for my One Name Study. This book begins with a general description of the geography and history of the West Country over the centuries and then guides us through the wealth of historical records available online and, more importantly, examples of those held in local archives and libraries.

One of the first things I do when looking at a non-fiction book is turn to the back. I was not disappointed – the extensive bibliography for each chapter encourages the reader to explore further, with books taking precedence over websites. The Resource Directory lists locations and contact details for local repositories and family history societies, as well as other useful sources outside of the West Country. These allow the researcher to plan a visit or to research at a distance by direct contact by letter, phone, or by accessing websites.

Many who are new to Family History begin their research online, and usually start with censuses, followed by whatever can be found on their chosen pay-per-view site. This book should be the next port of call once the online records have been inspected, as it opens up many new avenues to explore. Chapters include: Occupations, Education, Nonconformity, Migration, Local Government, Transport, the Rich and the Poor, Military and, of course, Parish Registers. Each chapter contains an overview of the subject, followed by the regional aspect, then a "digging deeper" section explaining local resources, and finally the aptly named "hidden treasures".

Living in the South West, I am familiar with many of these sources, but there are quite a few hidden treasures that I am planning to follow up: the Bristol City register of servants destined for the Colonies, the Canal Maps Archive (William Praed was the first Chairman of the Grand Junction Canal Company), the 'BBC Nation on Film' website, a visit (long overdue) to the Fleet Air Arm Museum at Yeovilton. Two nineteenth-century novels about mine swindles are now on my reading list: Anthony Trollope's "The Three Clerks" and R. M. Ballantyne's "Deep Down".

Members of the Guild of One-Name Studies will know Kirsty as their Chairman, but perhaps some do not realise that her Sillifant families are firmly rooted in the West Country. She is also the Online Parish Clerk (OPC) for Tetcott and Luffincott, small parishes in Devon, and bordering Cornwall. The OPC scheme originated in Cornwall, quickly spread across the Tamar into Devon, and now provides many free resources



in other counties. I can recommend the Cornwall OPC website (not just BMDs, but many other transcriptions), the Plymouth Data website, and the Friends of Devon's Archives transcriptions which include tithe map apportionments, pre-1723 Oath Rolls and Devon Freeholders 1711-1799. To compensate for the many wills lost in the Exeter Blitz, the Devon Wills Project on Genuki-Devon is on-going and at present holds details of approximately 280,000 Devon wills from almost 500 different sources.

Kirsty presents examples of case studies using many original documents, often from her own One-Name Study and One-Place Study discoveries. No family history is complete without original documents to prove a family's history and Kirsty explains how using sources not available online enables a researcher to uncover more about their West Country ancestors in their own times and locations.

This book is a must-have for those new to West Country research, and even those who think they know it all will be pleasantly surprised!

Personally, I identify the "West Country" as part of the Bristol-Bournemouth-Land's End triangle" encompassing Devon, Cornwall, Somerset and Dorset, but perhaps Pen and Sword have plans for a "Tracing Your South Coast Ancestors"?

Maureen Selley (Member 3445)
Praed/Praid/Praid ONS

It's Summer, It's Here

Guild Ideas & Images Competition

Open to all Guild Members

Who:

Guild Members and Families of Guild Members

What:

A Competition to come up with ideas & images to revise our marketing materials and help spread the word about the Guild

Specifically, ideas & images for business cards, oversized postcards, buttons, bookmarks, posters and/or brochures

Prizes for this Competition: All Guild members who submit an entry will receive a prize. The Guild member who submits the winning submission in each of the five categories will receive a prize.

Check out the Guild Website at www.one-name.org/members/ideasandimages for more details and attend the Guild Hangouts in June and July to learn more about the Competition!

When:

Timeline published with dates for the following

Rules Published:	June 29
Submissions Accepted:	June 29 - August 9
Review & Preliminary Selection by Panel:	August 10 - August 24
Final Selection by Guild Members:	August 24 - August 31
Winning Submissions Announced:	September 3
Prizes Awarded:	no later than September 17

Where:

Submissions (which convey the theme of the competition) will be received online or by mail in any of the following five categories:

1. Images (jpeg) of places where the Guild is – 'iconic' photographs taken by Guild Members
2. Images (a freehand drawing or a computer designed picture)
3. Ideas – taglines (a short phrase)
4. Ideas – a written summary of what the Guild means to you (why you joined and why you remain a member) and what the Guild offers members (why others should join)
5. Ideas & Images – a combination of images and written summary in the form of a brochure or poster

After the Committee Panel reviews and selects the top three submissions in each category, we will post the final submissions online at the Guild Website and Guild members can vote online (or by email or telephone).

A winner in each category will be announced and prizes awarded.

Why:

We want your ideas and photographs

We want to encourage you to tell us what will help to spread the word about the Guild where you live

We know we have some creative members who would enjoy helping the Guild 'freshen things up'

Tessa Keough



Origins of a Surname: Food for Thought?

by [Michael Edgoose, France \(Member 2855\)](#)

What does my surname mean? Where does it come from? These are questions which I have never been able to answer authoritatively. Over forty years ago elderly relatives volunteered the information that our ancestor came from Holland in the 1600s to drain the Fens. Like many a family story handed down from one generation to the next it contained a germ of truth. The earliest ancestor from whom we can document our descent with some certainty is John Edgoose from Pinchbeck, a village in that area of south Lincolnshire known as the Parts of Holland. He died in 1568. The burial of his first wife Margaret in 1560 is the very first entry in Pinchbeck's register of burials.

EDGOOSE

The earliest instance of the modern spelling Edgoose can be found in the Calendar of State Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII Vol.2 Part 1 which records a payment made in 1515 to John Edgoose and John Rowley for lime used on Battersey (sic) Bridge. John Edgoose was a son of the Limehouse lime-burner Richard Etgoos who made a will in 1503.

ATGOOS/ATGOSE and ETGOOS/ETGOSE

In 1998 Jane Cox, former Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, volunteered the information that she had come across the name Atgoos in the 14th century court rolls of the Manor of Poplar in Middlesex and the names Atgoos and Etgoos in 15th century Wapping. It was her opinion that the name meant something like 'at the marsh' or ooze. This is in contrast to Leslie Dunkling in his 'Dictionary of Surnames' who claims that Edgoose is a Norfolk name which is likely to be a form of Edge house 'corner house'. E. Weekley in 'Surnames' concurs: 'In the same county (Norfolk) I find Edgoose, which may possibly be a compound of -house (edge-house), from AS. Ecg, corner, whence the name Egg.' Jane Cox's explanation is the more likely, particularly as it has been a Norfolk name only from 1796 when John Edgoose, my great-great-great-grandfather, moved from Gosberton in Lincolnshire to West Walton in Norfolk. Significantly, the names Atgose and Etgose are used indiscriminately in a Bill of Complaint against Etgoos's cousin Robert Moseley, an Isleworth brewer, in 1513.

I have often wondered whether the William Etgoos, mentioned in the 1503 will of his father Richard of Limehouse, Middlesex, and of whom nothing more is heard, is synonymous with the William Etgoose/Edgose/Edgoose who died at Pinchbeck in 1541. Certainly the fens of Eastern England may have had some similarity with the marshes of the Isle of Dogs bordering the river Thames, but for now a possible connection between the two Williams is pure speculation if not wishful thinking.

EDCUS, ETKUS, ETEGOS, ETGOSE, ETGOSSE

In 1332 John Edecous, Ralph Edecus, and Katherine Edecus paid to a 10th and 15th at Quadring, a Lincolnshire village not far from Pinchbeck.

Later, in 1366 and 1367, there are references to the pardon of Richard son of Richard Hedcous or Edecous of Quadring for the murder of Osbert son of John Gunhild of the same place.

In his will made on 6 November 1521 John Etgosse of Quadring's sole beneficiary was an Adlard Etgose. In 1525 an Adlard Edgosse is listed as having paid on goods at Quadring. In 1541 William Etgoose of Pinchbeck refers to his lands in Quadring which he had surrendered into the hands of the King by the hand of Adlard Edgoose.

I have found no proof in Quadring that Edecous or Edcus had metamorphosed into Etgosse, Etgose, Edgosse or Etgoose, but the following extracts from records elsewhere suggest that in 1372 a John Etegos and a John Etkus may have been synonymous, just as a John Edcus and a John Etgose may have been in 1440 and 1441:

'12d amercement

John Etegos of Stokport for his false claim against Robert de Tatton and Margaret his wife, in plea of trespass, in mercy &c.'

'12d amercement

Robert de Tatton of Kenworthy because he has not prosecuted &c. John Etkus of Stokport in a plea of trespass, in mercy &c. by pledge of Robert de Lynay, &c.'

'6d Amercement

Margaret wife of Robert de Tatton for breach of the peace in Stokport upon John Etkus of Stokport, in mercy &c. And assessed at 6d.'

'26 March 1440 Windsor Castle

Pardon to John Edcus of Stopford, county Chester, yoman, indicted by conspiracy of his mortal enemies, though guiltless, as is said, of having at Stopford on Monday before Whitsuntide 15 Henry VI (13 May 1437), in company with Thomas Edcus late of Stopford yoman, with force and arms coined £40 in groats after the likeness of the king's coinage.

By privy seal The like to the said Thomas

'1441. Lease of Messuages late of John Etgose; see Warren, Laurence, Kt.'

'1441, April 27. Laurence, Kt., lease to, of the custody of two messuages and three cottages in Stopford, which were of John Etgose, an outlaw; for 12 years, at 7s. Yearly.'

'1452. Lease of messuages in, late of John Etgose; see Warren, John'

Earliest References to Edgoose etc. in each county where the name is found up to 1650

ATGOOS		1300	Poplar	Middlesex	14th Century Court Rolls of the Manor of Poplar
EDECOUS	John	1332	Quadring	Lincolnshire	Lay Subsidy 135/14
EDECUS	John	1346	Wollaton	Notts.	Patent Roll 20 Edward iii i m.20d
HEDCOUS	Richard	1366	Quadring	Lincolnshire	Patent Roll 40 Edward III i m.31
ETKUS	John	1372	Stockport	Cheshire	National Archives SC2/253/6 Macclesfield
ETEGOS	John	1372	Stockport	Cheshire	National Archives SC2/253/6 Macclesfield
ETTECUS	John	1373	Not Stated	Derbyshire	Patent Roll 47 Edward III ii m.20d
ETEGOSE	William	1398	Not Stated	Cheshire	Calendar of Recognizance Rolls of the Palatinate of Chester
EDCUS	John	1440	Stopford	Cheshire	Patent Roll 18 Henry VI ii m.16
ETGOSE	John	1441	Stopford	Cheshire	19 & 20 Henry VI m 8 d (2) from the 37th Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records
EDGOSE	William	1482	Bulwick	Northants.	Will, First Register, Northampton 1482 Inquisitions Post Mortem C142/79/263)
ETGOSE	John	1505	Limehouse	Middlesex	National Archives SC2/191/63, witness
EDGOOSE	John	1515	[Limehouse]	Middlesex	Calendar of State Papers Foreign & Domestic Henry VIII Vol. 2 Part 1 1515 No. 1369 Robert Cromwell
ETGOSE	Adlard	1521	Quadring	Lincolnshire	Beneficiary of Will of John ETGOSSE of Quadring. LCC Wills 1506/52 and 1520-31/3
ETGOSSE	John	1521	Quadring	Lincolnshire	Will made on 6 November 1521. LCC Wills 1506/52 and 1520-31/3
EDGOSSE	Adlard	1525	Quadring	Lincolnshire	Lay Subsidy 136/329
EDGOODSS	John	1539	Pinchbeck	Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire Archives ANC 3/11/5/2 30 Henry VIII 1538-39
EDGOOSE	William	1539	Pinchbeck	Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire Archives ANC 3/11/5/2 30 Henry VIII 1538-39
EDGOS	John	1544	Pinchbeck	Lincolnshire	'Records of the Cust Family' by Lady Elizabeth Cust
EDGOOS	John	1548	Pinchbeck	Lincolnshire	Calendar of Patent Rolls Edward VI Vol. 2 1548-1549 page 329
EDGOSE	William	1541	Pinchbeck	Lincolnshire	LCC Will 1541 107 Will of William Etgoose of Pinchbeck
ETGOOSE	William	1541	Pinchbeck	Lincolnshire	LCC Will 1541 107 Will of William Etgoose of Pinchbeck
EATEGOOSE	Jane	1594	Keele	Staffs.	PR, Marriage 23 May 1594
EATEGOOSE	Stephen	1602	Aldgate St. Botoph	City of London	PR, Burial of daughter Sara 26 January 1602/03
ETGOOSE	Agnis	1603	Milton-next-Sittingbourne	Kent	PR, Burial 14 July 1603
ETTIGOOSE	Simon	1632	Stamford St. George	Lincolnshire	PR, Baptism of son [blank] ETTIGOOSE 25 April 1632.
EATGOOSS	Symon	1637	Stamford All Saints	Lincolnshire	PR, Marriage 24 September 1637
ETTGOOSE	Simon	1639	Stamford St. George	Lincolnshire	PR, Baptism of son Simon ETTGOOSE 5 August 1639
EATEGOOSE	Simon	1641	Stamford St. George	Lincolnshire	PR, Baptism of son Abraham EATEGOOSE 21 November 1641

ADGOOSE

The shortlived deviant form Adgoose is perhaps the result of a parish priest misinterpreting the rustic accent of one of his parishioners named Edgoose. Thus we have the burial of Rebecca Adgoose at Benington in Lincolnshire in 1682 and the marriage of Johnathan Adgoose and Ann Fletcher at Leverton, Lincolnshire, in 1714. The surname appears to have died out with the burial of the said Ann Edgoose at Leverton in July 1748.

EDGOSS

Three generations of a related family appear deliberately to have used the variant Edgoss from about 1762. James Edgoose was baptised at Spalding, Lincolnshire, in 1740 and married by licence at Stamford All Saints in 1761 under the name Edgoose, but his two children and his grandchildren used or were known by the name Edgoss until it died out with the death of Mary Edgoss in 1867. He himself used the name Edgoss when the banns of his second marriage were called in 1770 but no marriage took place and those who arranged his burial there in 1772 apparently knew better than to use Edgoss in the register.

There is absolutely no connection with the Edgos family in the USA. According to Penny Edgos, their Greek family name Itzos was anglicised to Edgos when her ancestors arrived in the USA many years ago.

HEADGOOSE

It is easy to understand how the deviant Headgoose arose at a time when many of the labouring poor were unable to spell their surname and were anxious at the same time, in front of the registrar or clergy, not to appear to drop their aitches.

A John Headgoose of unknown origin was buried at East Ham, Essex, in 1805. Another unsolved mystery is how James Headgoose Holmes acquired his second christian name and whether he shared our DNA.

David Howell wrote in his Dictionary of Labour Biography Volume 11 "*James Headgoose Holmes (the middle name appears on his death certificate but not on his birth certificate) was born on 19 March 1861 at Frampton near Kirton in south Lincolnshire. His mother was Maria Holmes; no father's name is given on his birth certificate.*" Surprisingly, Maria did not register her son's name as James Headgoose Holmes, although that is the name used on his first marriage certificate in 1880, on the birth certificate of his second son Charles in 1884, on the birth certificate of his fourth son Harry in 1892, and on his own death certificate in 1934.

James Edward Headgoose Holmes married Eliza Ann Brewster at Sutterton Parish Church in Lincolnshire on 14 October 1880. He was described as a 20 year old bachelor, a labourer, son of Charles Holmes, labourer. Did he believe that he was the son of of Charles Holmes, his grandfather, who presumably brought him up, or was he trying to prevent his bride from discovering his illegitimacy? If the latter, why did he include the name Headgoose amongst his forenames and, if he knew his father's identity, why didn't he include it on the marriage certificate instead of Charles Holmes? On the certificate of his second marriage in 1916 he is described as James Holmes, son of John Holmes deceased, a coal miner (hewer). An attempt to trace a direct male descendant and compare his DNA to our own has so far proved unsuccessful.



James Headgoose Holmes 1861-1934

Organiser for the National Union of Railwaymen and a much loved (or feared) character in his day. His life is well documented in the Dictionary of National Biography and in the Dictionary of Labour Biography.

EDGEGOOSE

Most of us have been irritated by the not infrequent and incomprehensible mispronunciation of our name as Edgegoose. The Lincolnshire hearth tax returns have a Thomas Edgegoose at Gosberton in 1664-1665 but a Thomas Edgoose in 1671. Noel B. Livingstone's book 'Sketch Pedigrees of some of the Early Settlers of Jamaica' lists the number of private soldiers and officers in Captain Edgegoose's Company under heading 'A List of the Trained Bands taken in 1670'. Other Jamaican records refer to Lieutenant or Captain Edgoose. In the burial register of St. Mary Whitechapel, Middlesex, Sarah Edgoose is described as Sarah Edgegoose and later the same year Lydia Jones, a 'quaker from Edgegoose's house' was buried. Google Books lists a handful of references in modern works but all are misnomers.

Possible Conclusions

What conclusions can be drawn which might enable me to answer my question 'What does my surname mean and where does it come from?' The modern form appears to have arisen independently in London's East End and the Holland Division of Lincolnshire in the first quarter of the 16th century. No proven connection between the two families has yet been found. East of London the name has evolved through Atgoos and Etgoos to Edgose and Edgoose, whereas in Lincolnshire it could have evolved through Edecous to Etgose/Etgosse/Edgosse/Edgos/Edgoose. The table on page 10 shows the earliest instances of the name in chronological order for each county in which I have found them. The name Etgose for example appears three times, in Cheshire in 1441, in Middlesex in 1505, and in Lincolnshire in 1521. Are we descended from some distant ancestor who lived 'at the marsh' as Jane Cox suggests, or from some even more distant ancestor, the 21st century form of whose name might today be Eatgoose. I'm not qualified to make a judgement, but I'll plump for the latter.

The online database for the EDGOOSE and related families of England, Australia, Fiji, Jamaica and the USA is available at <http://goo.gl/5FvX6>. ■



Populous Single-Origin Families: DNA and Other Findings



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

and **Professor Richard E. Plant (Member 6100)**

Though most surnames are rare, most people have a populous surname. According to the received wisdom, the most common surnames are multi-origin (i.e. they have a population descended from many distinct medieval origins). This is not discredited by most of the DNA studies available so far. At the turn of the millennium, however, it was claimed that newly available DNA evidence showed that the populous surname Sykes was single-origin. This has since been doubted for several reasons and, on the basis of computer analyses of the evidence, there could well have been other origins to Sykes which died out or grew very little, or which survive as DNA mismatching families. Nonetheless, there seems to be an unusually large family with the Sykes surname, surviving in the counties around West Yorkshire. A similar conclusion has been reached for the Plant surname around Staffordshire.

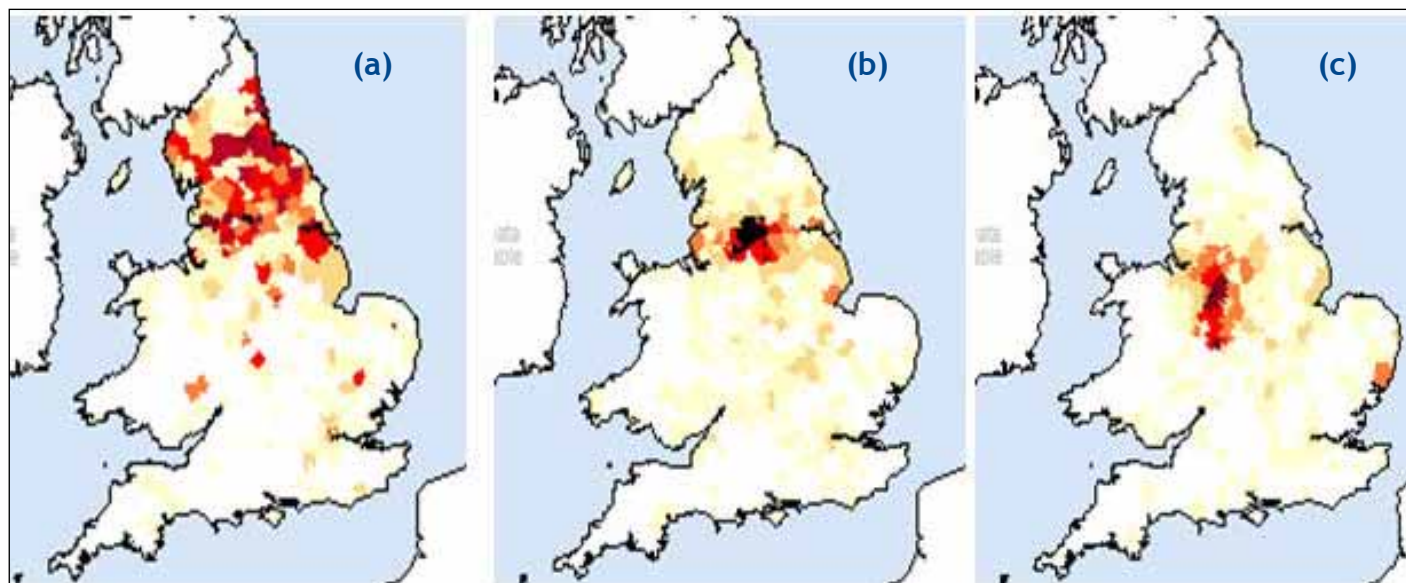
A way of assessing the likely occurrence of single-origin contenders is to examine the 1881 geographical distributions of some populous surnames. This can be done very easily using Steve Archer's Surname Atlas CD. Proceeding on the basis of just their 1881 distributions, the top 140 most common UK surnames all appear to be multi-origin. The most common, Smith, has an 1881 population of 422,733 which is considerably more than for Metcalf (6,065), Sykes (14,383) or Plant (6,615) for example, which are in the top 750 of most common surnames. George Redmonds has claimed that the surname Metcalf is single-origin; but, Figure 1(a) lends this little

support. A little more convincingly, there appears to be a possible dispersal from a single source for the surnames Sykes (Figure 1(b)) and Plant (Figure 1(c)).

Figure 2 displays the four most common single-origin contenders, based on their 1881 distributions, in each of six English counties. These counties are displayed in the order of decreasing Industrial Age growth, during 1761 to 1841. There are large single-origin contenders in West Yorkshire and Lancashire on the left; and, on the right, less populous contenders in Shropshire and Wiltshire. However, overall population growth in a region between 1761 and 1841 does not explain, for the central two counties, why the most populous single-origin contenders in Cheshire have lower populations than those in Staffordshire. A fuller consideration of county population growths and other factors is taken into account for our computer simulations.

Suitable DNA studies are available for Sykes and Plant, which are the second most populous West Yorkshire and Staffordshire contenders (Figure 2), and these studies are consistent with the surnames each having a dominant UK family that has descended and dispersed from a single late-medieval male. Although the initial DNA study for Sykes was low resolution, the strength of its single-origin claim was increased by comparisons with two control groups of non-Sykes men. However, the Sykes evidence more generally tells a diverse story, with a substantial fraction (56.2%) of DNA mismatches, which are perhaps

Figure 1: The 1881 distributions in England and Wales of: (a) Metcalf; (b) Sykes; and, (c) Plant



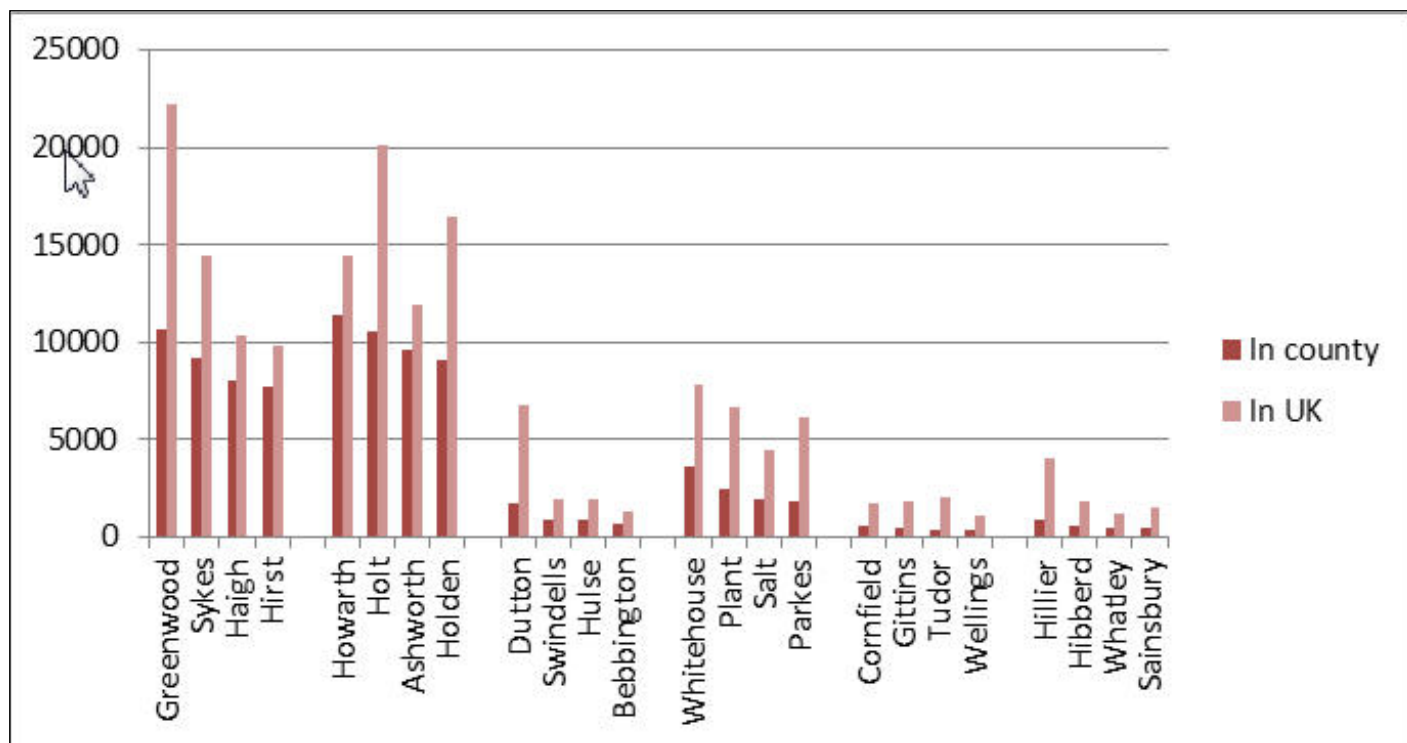


Figure 2: The four most-populous single-ancestor contenders in West Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Wiltshire

due to non paternity events (NPEs) arising from females passing on the surname, but which can instead be ascribed partly to plural origins of this topological surname; moreover, there are several unrelated Sykes founders in the USA, according to more recent DNA results. By comparison, Plant has fewer (35.5%) mismatches, a somewhat smaller UK population, and DNA results that are more nearly consistent with a single-origin family

that has spread widely, to Ireland, North America and Australia for example. That is not to say that Plant is entirely single-origin; there is a genetically distinct French Canadian family with the different spelling Plante and, for example, also a hint of a small separate-origin Plant family from south Lincolnshire in England.

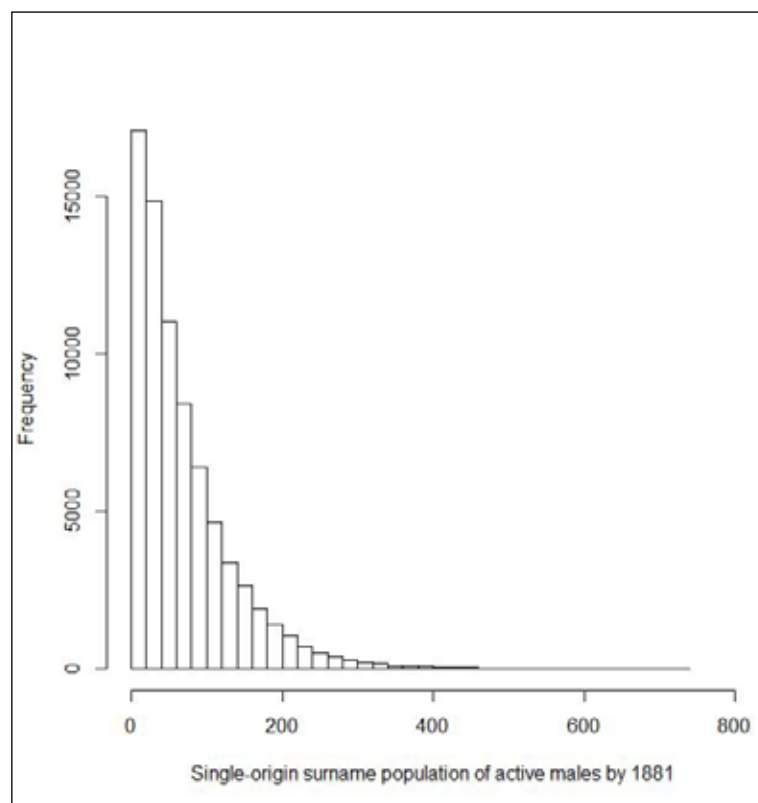


Figure 3: Computed chance (frequency out of 1,000,000 in 1311) of a single-origin family growing to various active-male population sizes by 1881

Figure 3 shows the histogram of single family size by 1881, computed from a type of computer model called a Monte Carlo simulation in which differences in family size occur as a result of pure chance without any additional distinguishing factors. Only reproductively active males are here considered; namely the ones who usually pass on the surname, together with their Y-chromosome which can be DNA tested. In this model, 1,000,000 simulations are computed for an English family starting in 1311 and, by 1881, the family dies out in 92.5% of cases whereas, in the largest outcome, it grows purely by chance to 730 active males, at the barely discernible tail end in Figure 3. Around 1,100 to 1,650 active males are needed to account for the observed population of UK Plants in 1881 which is more than our base-model simulation predicts for a single family, even given exceptional fortuity. One particular limitation of the base model (Figure 3) is that it assumes population growth factors typical of England as a whole. We will pursue this and possible further explanations for prolific family growth in a second part of this article, where we will outline how we have extended our simulation models to compute which additional factors can lead to sufficient chance of a single family growing to the same size as the main Plant family or, more intriguingly, even larger as has been claimed for Sykes.

A fuller account of this study is available on the Guild web-site at <http://www.one-name.org/GettingTheMost-Guild.pdf> where updated editions are being posted. ■



34th Guild Conference & AGM “Around England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales in 8,000 Names”

Copthorne Hotel, Cardiff
5th - 7th April 2013

This year we requested several people to write a conference report from their perspective.



**Fiona Tipple, Dublin, Ireland
(Member 5538)**

This was my first attendance at any Guild event. I arrived in Cardiff in a state of pleasurable anticipation, and I wasn't disappointed.

After Friday night's quiz Saturday saw us getting down to serious business. In the morning Andrew Millard's very worthwhile session took us through

the bewildering world of London records, explaining what information was available and where it could be found. Gareth Davies introduced the work of Companies House. He explained how to set up a Limited Company and also showed us what company and personal information is available – free! – on the Companies House website. I thought that the afternoon session on Irish topics might have worked better had the talks been given in reverse order. Nollaig Ó Muraíle's whistle-stop tour of medieval Irish genealogical sources covered material that is very difficult to use, not least because most of it is not available in English translation. His presentation really needed to be set in context and a general introduction to the history and meanings of Irish surnames would have been useful. John Hamrock's presentation should theoretically have helped to do this, but it concentrated mainly on current activities in the family history scene in Ireland, specifically The Gathering and Ireland Reaching Out.

Attendees in the Castell Suite, waiting for the next session



Sunday was an equally busy day, starting for me with the 8:30 meeting for Regional Reps. I missed Debbie Kennett's talk on social media unfortunately – a pity, as I harbour deep suspicions about them! The morning was devoted to Scottish resources. Lorna Kinnaird spoke about the Retours of Services to Heirs. These are abbreviated abstracts of the records of inheritance, the continuity of heritable possession of land and certain associated rights and responsibilities. The original Retours are often long and complicated, and mostly in Latin. Dee Williams took us through the ScotlandsPeople website, and also described The National Records of Scotland's online catalogue. The NRS is an integration of the General Records of Scotland and the National Archives of Scotland so there is plenty of relevant material to be found in this catalogue. Peter Badham's presentation on the Welsh context of a one-name study was very helpful as it began with a brief outline of Welsh history and Welsh surnames – it seems to me that Welsh and Irish one-namers share many similar problems. The final presentation by Beryl Evans was on the National Library of Wales's superb new resource – Welsh newspapers online. Beryl outlined the history of newspaper publishing in Wales before going on to describe how the project was developed, and finished by demonstrating how to make the most of the site's searching capabilities. This site is free, but many commercial sites could learn from its high standards and general excellence.

The lectures were generally interesting and useful, and I enjoyed the social scene as well. All in all, a special weekend that I hope will be the first of many Guild conferences for me. ■



Naomi Tarrant, Edinburgh Scotland (Member 5192)

The Scottish part of the Conference was on Sunday morning after Debbie Kennett's talk on 'The Power of Social Networking'. The advertised speaker for the first paper, Dr Bruce Durie, was unable to attend, but Lorna Kinnaird, a GOONS member and regional representative for South Scotland bravely took the

stand to talk about 'Retours: the Unknown Scottish Source for One-Namers'. This is an area Bruce has been particularly interested in and he had kindly made his slides available to Lorna. She made a very brave stab at making 'Retours of Services of Heirs' understandable, as they are a fascinating but difficult subject to grasp. As Dr Durie's introduction in the handbook put it, *"Essentially, they are abbreviated abstracts of the records of inheritance, the continuity of heritable possession of land and certain associated rights and responsibilities."* They are not digitised and are difficult to access. The original Retours are written in Latin, but were abbreviated, indexed and printed in the 1800s by Thomas Thomson. It still requires a great deal of persistence to locate people, but it lists heirs to property in Scotland who could well be living in other parts of the UK or abroad, so it is not just Scots who could be found in these documents.



Lorna Kinnaird

The second speaker dealt with a topic that might well be more familiar to members: Scotland's life event records. Dee Williams is involved with the management of the ScotlandsPeople Centre staff and customer care team in Edinburgh. Her talk, entitled 'Searching for Historic Scots: Some free and chargeable resources', dealt with all the various records that the ScotlandsPeople website and Centre now have available for searching online. These includes the surviving pre-1855 old parish registers of the Church of Scotland, the census for 1841 to 1911 and the registers of births, marriages and deaths from 1855 when registration began in Scotland, and the Roman Catholic church records. Other records include wills and testaments and valuation

rolls for 1905 and 1915. More records will be made available as resources permit but it was disappointing to learn that the Kirk Session Records are unlikely to be added due to copyright and ownership problems. This affects other records too. Dee also pointed out other free sites such as Inverary Jail. The former National Archives of Scotland are now joined with the General Register of Scotland to form the National Records of Scotland but they still have separate online systems. The archives, like Kew, have a catalogue that can be searched by name or subject to reveal details of documents in their collection, another very useful source for family historians.



Dee Williams

The online site is www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk and it is a pay-per-view site using credits to be bought with a credit card, but if you are visiting Edinburgh it is cheaper to visit the Scotlands People Centre in the wonderful 1780s building, the first to be built as a record depository, where a day ticket currently costs £15. It also allows access to later dates on the statutory records than are available online. However, Dee revealed that the possibility of a subscription might be reconsidered again next year. Please can we have this facility available as it makes for less hassle, and other sites certainly make money using this method. If it made a profit perhaps it could help fund more digitisation of records. All told a good introduction from both speakers to Scottish records, which members who have never used them might now be encouraged to try. ■

Next year's AGM and Conference "35 Years On – The Way Forward" will take place on 11th-13th April 2014 at The Ashford International Hotel, Simone Weil Avenue Ashford, Kent TN24 8UX.

More information is available on page 34.



Maurice Gleeson, London England (Member 5911)

This was my first GOONS Conference and I had been looking forward to it with much anticipation. I was not disappointed. It was great to put faces to names and to meet like-minded people in a convivial atmosphere that allowed much interesting conversation and debate.

I was particularly impressed with the IT skills of Bob Cumberbatch and Colin Spencer. The fact that the Conference was being broadcast live is a major advance and puts the GOONS up there as a modern organisation using cutting edge technology to reach the widest audience. These advances will reap big rewards in the long term.

There were so many people that made this event such a huge success and it is certainly not possible to mention everyone, but the powerhouse that is Kirsty Gray deserves special mention - in short, I was impressed!

The English section of the Conference consisted of two lectures – Andrew Millard titillated us with “London: where men can most effectively disappear” and Gareth Davies was the business with “Companies House, Products and services and access to company and directors information”. The fact that all these presentations are available on the website is another user-friendly facet of the Annual Conference that is worthy of praise. Increased accessibility to genealogical information in general is a major advance across the board in recent years and it is great to see the GOONS keeping abreast of the latest developments offered by the world of IT.



Alan Bardsley in discussion with Andrew Millard

Andrew Millard painted a picture of London that few of us had seen before. His first astounding fact (worthy of a “Horrid History”) was that more people had died there than had been born there. This points to the magnet that London was for immigrants. It also attracted people who wanted a covert marriage and many people from surrounding counties would have gravitated here to achieve a degree of anonymity that they might not have enjoyed in their local parish. In short, London was the place to get married and die. What more could one want?

Changing administrative boundaries mean that records may not be where you think they should be. Andrew supplied a very useful list of archives and resources, and how to find

different items (see his presentation on the GOONS website). Street names changed over the passage of time and a useful resource in this regard can be found at http://maps.thehunthouse.com/streets/street_name_changes.htm.

Of particular interest to me (being Irish) was the fact that during the 1840's, many Irish ended up in the East End, and Andrew gave the example of Lukin St cemetery which was Catholic, and was frequented by so many Irish Catholics in particular, that a request was put in for an Irish speaking priest – so few of the immigrants spoke English! Even in the 1840's, the English language had not yet penetrated so far into the Irish psyche that it had become commonplace, let alone a second language. What a surprise. It is so easy to assume that English was spoken then as it is today but not so. This also suggests that the lack of English would have isolated the Irish in London in the same way that it would today for non-English speaking immigrants. One can easily imagine that this would have created a tendency for the Irish to keep to themselves and marry only within their own closed community.

Another resource of particular interest to me was the Freeman of London. This has been put on Ancestry and proved to be a very useful resource indeed for my Spearin one-name study as I have Sperings in London in the 1600s who gave rise to a group of Limerick Spearins in the 1700s. Check it out on Ancestry by searching for “London, England, Freedom of the City Admission Papers, 1681-1925”. Other links and references associated with Andrew's talk can be found here – <http://tinyurl.com/LondonLinks>.



Gareth Davies

Following Andrew's metropolitan eye-openers, Gareth Davies gave us an incredible insight into Companies House and its workings – a complete revelation to me. They have 80 million company directors (yes, count them), going back to 1864. This is truly a goldmine for those of us who have company directors within our extended families or one-name studies. The website itself is very easy and intuitive to use. I played around with it afterwards and found a few gems! The address is www.companieshouse.gov.uk. There is also a useful App for those of us with Smart Phones. Now you can have 80 million directors at your fingertips!

All in all, the English section of the Conference delved deeper into an area I thought I knew about relatively well. Not so! It just goes to show that there is always something else to learn, even in an area with which one considers oneself familiar. And I love being surprised! ■

Pictures from the Conference / AGM



Main inset: Jan Cooper (Secretary), Kirsty Gray (Chairman & Conference Organiser), Derek Palgrave (President), and Cliff Kemball (Treasurer)

Top left: Nollaig Muraile, who gave a presentation on Medieval Sources for Irish Genealogical Research

Top right: Peter Badham, who gave a presentation on The Welsh Context: A One-Name Perspective

2nd row left: John Hamrock, who gave a presentation on Origins and Meanings of Irish Surnames

2nd row right: Beryl Evans, who gave a presentation on Digitised Welsh Newspapers Online

3rd row left: Attendees during the Conference

3rd row right: Attendees during the Conference

Bottom left: Iain Swinnerton (Vice-President), together with Else Churchill

Bottom middle: Jackie Depelle, with Mary Seager in the background

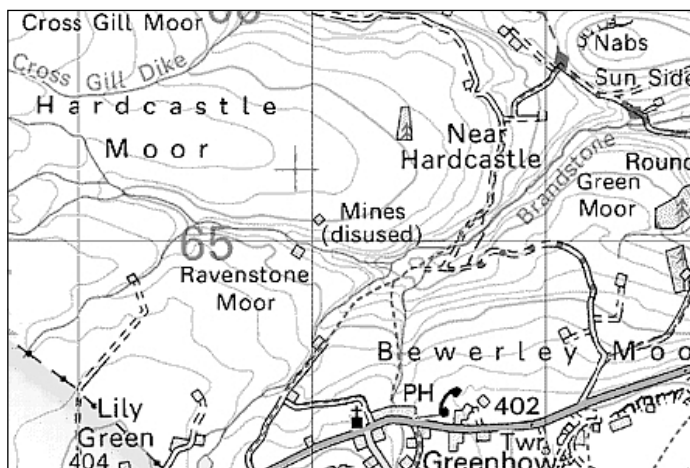
Bottom right: Copthorne Hotel, Cardiff



The Roots of the Hardcastles - “An Old Yorkshire Family”

by [Michael Hardcastle, Germany \(Member 5336\)](#)

The Hardcastle family appears to have originated from Northumberland near the Hadrian's Roman Wall. It is presumed that a turret or milecastle has given its name to the Hardcastle family. In Saxon times the family settled in Northumberland and Durham. The literal meaning of the name is “strong tower” or “strong castle”. The name appears in those early times to have been variously spelt: Hertcastell, Hardcastell, Hardcastill, Hardcasel, Hardekastel, Hercastell, Herdcasell, Hertcastel and similar spellings.



[Map of the Hardcastle Location](#)



[Greenhow 1858 by Malcolm Street](#)

In 1300 (A.D.) the Hardcastle family moved to Nidderdale, as the abbey were seeking farmers to take over their granges and release the monks from their farming duties. The family in all probability gave the name to the place Hardcastle in the manor of Beverley and parish of Ripon in Nidderdale. On the hill between Pateley Bridge and Greenhow Hill, just under the 1,000-foot contour, cattle were kept at the highest settlements of Coldstonefold and Hardcastle.



[Jeffrey's Map published 1772](#)

The first evidence for this locality was 1457, but nearly 100 years earlier it had already been recorded as “Hertcastell”. In the censuses 1841-1911 we only find a few cottages in the hamlet of Hardcastle. Today Hardcastle is a deserted village.

There is no doubt that the lodge derived its name from the Hardcastle family, as the family name pre-existed before first being mentioned. The first reference I was able to find to a Hardcastle in Nidderdale was in 1358, when Richard de Hardcastell held the lease of the grange called Thrope House. Thrope House is almost at the head of the dale and in the Memorials of Fountains it was recorded as “Thropehouse, a tenement there, late in the tenure of Richard de Hardcastell, with lands, meadows, pastures, and wastes thereunto belonging”. The name “de Hardcastell” indicates that Richard came from a place called Hardcastell.

The Hardcastles were one of the most influential families in Nidderdale in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, and held granges under the monks of Fountains Abbey by whom different members of the family seem to have been employed in the management of the extensive estates of the monastery. Several of the farms remained in the occupation of the families Hardcastle, Dougill, Haxby and Danson from the 15th to the 18th/19th centuries.

After crossing the River Nidd, we are taken to the tiny and ancient hamlet of Hardcastle Garth in the township of Hartwith-cum-Winsley and the parish of Kirkby Malzeard, situated about half a mile beyond the New Bridge on the northern slope of the valley of the Nidd. In early times it was



a small dairy grange belonging to the Abbey of Fountains. In 1496 and 1540 Hardcastle Garth was rented as a single farm from the Ingilby family of Ripley Castle. In 1574 the property was bought on very reasonable terms from the Ingilbys by Robert Hardcastle and his son Christopher.

Hardcastle Garth in the parish of Hartwith was a place where people came together with a common religious faith. Half a dozen branches of the Hardcastle family alone (plus a few others) were clustered together in 1664. It seems that they were all members of the recently formed Society of Friends (Quakers), who were discriminated against as dissenters from the Church of England. Some of them died in York prison. There are two Quaker burial grounds, one at Hartwith Crag and the other at Hardcastle Garth.

William Hardcastle of Laverton, sometimes called 'Captain', was the person capturing the desperate outlaw Nevison in 1684. According to the "Ballads and Songs of Yorkshire" dated 1860 Nevison, the notorious highwayman and the robber of the Great North Road was apprehended in the old Three Houses Inn in Sandal Magna, asleep in a chair, by Captain William Hardcastle. Nevison was convicted and hanged at York 1684/1685.

The situation of the average farmer or farm weaver declined at the beginning of industrialisation. It was the changeover from domestic to factory production and from corn mills to flax-spinning mills. Land was leased or sold to manufacturers, building mills. The mechanisation of flax-spinning meant that many farmers and farm weavers were forced to migrate to the developing industrial urban areas.

These are the figures of Hardcastle entries in the censuses: 1841: 1,226 entries, 1851: 1,350 entries, 1861: 1,484 entries, 1871: 1,774 entries, 1881: 2,190 entries, 1891: 2,255 entries, 1901: 2,451 entries and 1911: 3,435 entries. It is particularly interesting to note that in 1968, of 44 Hardcastles in York, 14 were farmers, several of whom still lived in Nidderdale where the surname originated.

The 2005 British telephone directory has the following figures: 200+ Leeds, York and Wakefield areas; 184 entries

Bradford, Skipton and Settle area, 148 entries Harrogate area, 146 entries Hull area, 86 entries Derby area, 74 entries Sheffield area, 48 entries Liverpool, Wigan and Warrington area, 44 entries Manchester, Blackburn and Oldham area, 31 entries Newcastle, Durham, Sunderland and Teesside area, 27 entries Nottingham area, 25 entries Carlisle area, 20 entries Northallerton, Darlington and Richmond area, 14 entries Lancaster area, Cumbrian Coast and Lakes, 12 entries Lincoln, Llandudno and Anglesey area, eight entries Shrewsbury and Glasgow area, six entries for Ireland and four for the Edinburgh area.

Due to military services, emigration and other reasons Hardcastle families were recorded in America (at least 2,500 individuals), Antigua (0), Argentina (6), Australia (159), Barbados (0), Belgium (1), Canada (110), Egypt (0), France (10), Gabon (0), Germany (9), Hong Kong (2), India (unknown), Indonesia (0), Jamaica (0), Japan (0), Kenya (0), Malta (0), Morocco (0), Mozambique (0), New Zealand (27), Nigeria (0), Norway (2), Pakistan (0), Portugal (3), Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Sicily (Italy), Sierra Leone, Singapore (5), South Africa (10), Spain (7), Sri Lanka, Switzerland (1), Tanzania, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela and West Indies during the ages. Please note that the figures in brackets are entries from the most recent Worldwide Telephone Books.

You will find more details about the Hardcastle family on my website www.hardcastle.de or in the book with same title ISBN 9783839190852. It contains details regarding the Hardcastle family beginning with the emigration to Nidderdale in the 13th Century, their way of living from the 15th to the 20th century and the emigration to the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other countries. Also you will find many sources relating to the Hardcastle family worldwide.

Writing this book is my expression of gratitude to all Hardcastle descendants for contributing their information and stories in the past 30 years, because their assistance has made this book possible.

If you need any assistance or help regarding your Hardcastle ancestors please send an email to michael@hardcastle.de. ■



Summary of the Study of the Name SIDWAY Being a Variation of the name SIDAWAY

by **Dorothy M. Walker, New Zealand (Member 2260)**

I started undertaking a one-name study of the name SIDAWAY way back in 1985 with occasional breaks over the years.

Many variations became apparent during this research. Recently I became aware that the variation of SIDWAY seemed to appear in Cheshire, Lancashire with one particular branch in Bristol, Gloucestershire. I therefore decided to take a closer look at this. The following summaries what I found. (The total document on this is over 100 pages).

Briefly, occurrences in the census returns were as follows:

1841	Cheshire 12, Lancashire 1 and Gloucestershire 6
1851	Cheshire 10
1861	Cheshire 6, Lancashire 8 (some residences were then included in Lancashire not Cheshire), Gloucestershire 11. At this stage other counties appeared. Those in Worcestershire, Durham, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire and Devon seemed to be misspellings of SIDAWAY or the persons originated from Staffordshire and hence fell into the same group. Somerset and London produced 2 occurrences and these may have been the correct spelling.
1871	Cheshire 0, Lancashire 18 (Cheshire group now occurring in Lancashire), Gloucestershire 6. There were small occurrences in other counties which once more appear to be misspellings of SIDAWAY.
1881	Cheshire 7, Lancashire 14 and Gloucestershire 8 – once more same families moving counties and other counties possible misspellings.
1891	Cheshire 7, Lancashire 10 and Gloucestershire 8 – ditto as before. Other counties are appearing, once more due to misspellings.
1901	Cheshire 8, Lancashire 5, Gloucestershire 4. Once more smaller numbers in other counties seem to be misspellings.
1911	Cheshire 0, Lancashire 9 – same family with decreasing numbers. Gloucestershire 7.

The next question is: where did the original Cheshire/Lancashire families come from? I looked at the origins of the name. The general opinion seems to be that the name occurred when persons moved from the village of SIDWAY, which is now included in Stoke-on-Trent, to other areas.



The village called Sidway in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire

The first occurrences of the spelling seem to have appeared in Madeley, Staffordshire (8 miles from SIDWAY) as early as 1571. (Note there are occurrences in London but I have discounted them for this study due to the fact they are persons who did not settle there.)

Occurrences in the parishes in Cheshire found the following entries:

- Witton: earliest mention occurring in 1572. However, this couple, Thomas and Elizabeth, baptised their children in Warmingham which seems to be one of the places where most occurrences appear. Up to 1826.
- Warmingham: 1576 up to about 1759
- Barthomley: in 1581 up to 1710.
- Knutsford and Nantwich: here we have 4 marriages of Sidway ladies but nothing else – 1582-1728.
- Sandbach: 1583-1719
- Middlewich: 1590-1803. The families here seem to move to the Stockport area.
- Church Lawton: 1597-1650
- Lower Peover: 1615 one occurrence only.
- Alsager: seems to be within Barthomley 1629-1682.

There are other odd occurrences in parishes within Cheshire that I have not mentioned here.

We then come to the fact that a Richard SIDWAY b 1757 in Middlewich moved to Stockport. He and his wife were both buried in Stockport. They seem to have baptised all their children there and I have traced the lives of these children and descendants in detail, some of whom migrated to America. This is expanded in the larger document.

104 Temple St. N° 17	John Sidway	Head	Mar	56	Member of the Brecknockshire & Gwent	Brecknockshire Wales
	Martha Sidway	wife	"	43	"	East Brecknockshire
	Fre. R. Sidway	Son	16	18	Apprentice to Grocer	Bristol
	Francis Wm Sidway	do	"	8	Scholar	do
	Elizabeth Hughes	"	11	18	House Servant	do
	Mary Broughton	Sister	widow	56	Annuitant	do
	Jane Broughton	do	16	25	do	do
	Mary Ann Fenwick	Sister	widow	63	do	do

1851 Census for John Sidway, born in Brecknockshire, residing at 17 Temple Street, Temple, Bristol

The name appears in other counties at various times:

Berkshire 1803, Buckinghamshire 1786, Cambridgeshire 1918, Derbyshire 1849, Devon 1821, Dorset 1545 and 1881*, Glamorganshire 1896, Hampshire 1861, Hertfordshire 1944, Kent 1871, Essex 1868, Leicestershire 1986, Northumberland 1845 (*Note the spelling in this region developed into SIDDOWAY. One family of this clan emigrated to Salt Lake City after becoming a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints and that family line is well documented*). Surrey 1918, Sussex 1990, Somerset 1742.

Gloucestershire is represented by one family who first appear in the area in the 1841 census living in Bristol. This family noted on the 1851 census that John was born in Brecknockshire and when I first looked at this I thought it was an error and my line of thought was that he was actually one of the families from Lancashire.

However since writing the original document, I have discovered that there were indeed some families in Brecknockshire earlier than 1841 who he may be descended from but more work needs to be done to discover the actual origins of this family line.

I have documented the descendants of this man, and they also appear in full in the larger document. We also have some SIDAWAY families moving into Wales in the later part of the century which confuses the matter but these are documented in my SIDAWAY study.

To conclude I am of the opinion that the name SIDWAY became SIDAWAY in Staffordshire but remained SIDWAY in the Cheshire area, with several families from travelling to other parts of the United Kingdom and worldwide, keeping the spelling in its original form.

Other occurrences, as I hope I have shown in this document, are due to misspellings. ■

The full document – *A Study of the Name SIDWAY*, as referred to in Dorothy's article, is available at <http://goo.gl/WRTvp>.



Request for World War I Articles for Journal Volume 11 Issue 10

With the 100th anniversary of World War I next year it has been decided that the JoONS April–June 2014 (Volume 11 Issue 10) will include articles specifically about the war.

Ideally, articles will be two or three pages, with illustrations. Two pages is approximately 1,800 words – see the article *Winnington or Wennington?* by Naomi Tarrant on page 26, which is 1,853 words. Three pages is approximately 2,400 words – see the article *The Digital Road Warrior* by Jim Benedict on page 18 of Volume 11 Issue 5, which is 2,420 words.

For planning purposes, please advise that you will be submitting an article, no later than January 19th 2014. The deadline for the article is no later than March 1st.

Please email me at editor@one-name.org or write to me at:

167 Oyster Quay, Port Way, Port Solent
Portsmouth, Hampshire PO6 4TQ England

One-Name MAIL



UK-Centric Guild

During the last month there has been some lively postings on the forum, particularly relevant to the topic of 'UK-centric Guild'. Initially it was started by a comment made by Marie Byatt in 'Surname list', and then evolved into a discussion on Guild services and facilities including seminars and conferences.

These are some snippets of the comments made.

Marie Byatt, Indiana USA (Member 5318)

Probably the best thing about a Guild-sponsored index would be that it would provide a place where non-UK based studies could contribute. Right now, with the GMI, Probate and Scottish indexes things are still very UK-centric.

Vivienne Dunstan, Dundee Scotland (Member 2847)

I agree. I'm quite frustrated at times that the Guild is so focused on the UK, and I'm a UK person, albeit one north of Hadrian's Wall, researching a Scottish one-name study surname, who doesn't get so much benefit from English-based things.

This reminds me though of the Guild survey I completed the other day. <http://www.one-name.org/members/survey2013.html>

I hadn't thought about it before, but when I was asked if I thought there were weaknesses/problems in the Guild I immediately thought of the focus on seminars and AGMs being typically held in the south of England (yes I know the last AGM/conference was in Wales, but southern Wales, not very far away). That's fine for members within travelling distance of these places, but very discouraging for members at a distance.

Howard Benbrook, Camberley, England (Member 3112)

I just love this perceptive and robust exchange! Fascinating. For me, it's the sharing of these forthright opinions that will really move us forward, collectively.

I'm in broad agreement with the principle that we should endeavour to expand our shared interest (I nearly said 'obsession'!) as widely as possible. It's clear that, despite the UK origin of the concept, it has interesting (nay, important!) consequences for historical research – subjects as diverse as language, genealogy, genetics, socio-economics, and the rest. I feel sure that this is a horse that will run and run.

As others have mentioned, we are all volunteers to the cause. We may like to big up our profile but, realistically, we're not an overly-fat UK corporation looking for new international markets. We don't have any financial assets to bring to the table, in any case. So, we shall need to focus our limited resources very, very carefully if we're to make progress. Should we run a seminar in the USA? Or Australia? Or New Zealand or Canada? How much would that cost? How many people would turn up? Will there be a significant rise in the local membership to justify the expense? I'm sure you'll get the drift... Deciding where to direct your next effort can be

really, really tricky and mistakes are costly. What we need is substantial and accurate information from the locals, if it's to work. The Guild Committee, I'm sure, would love to hear about the potential in your local area.

But there's another dimension, just to complicate things further. Recent discussion has focussed on geography, primarily because of the limitations of access. But no-one has so far mentioned language. Is this, in reality, not so much a UK-centric group as an Anglo-centric group? I note that we've recently accepted someone as a member in our Facebook group whose origins are in Ukraine. Nothing wrong with that, but just what do I know about Ukrainian surnames? Absolutely nothing. I'd love to know more, but... Despite the fact that many of us have ancestors who've migrated from other places, we seem to pay little attention to surnames that have originated outside what we now call 'the UK', apart from, perhaps, Huguenots and Jews. In my talks on surnames, I tell people that PATEL is the 26th most common name in the UK currently, for instance, but do I know anything about the surname PATEL? No.

Corinne Curtis, Orkney Scotland (Member 5579)

I'm a bit surprised to keep on hearing negative comments about the Guild being UK-focussed. It may once have been when pretty much all the members were from the UK, but there is no reason for it to stay that way. I just always assumed that things like the Guild Marriage Index (GMI), the Probate index and the Scottish index were started to address a particular issue – the GMI (amongst other things) trying to make sense of the indexing system and provide clues to actual parishes from page and volume numbers; the Scottish index to take advantage of the other people's data available on the page, for instance. I haven't heard any reason why someone in the US or Australia, or any other country, couldn't ask to set up a Guild project based on a particular dataset in their own country – it's not that it isn't allowed – it's just that it hasn't been done yet (though the 'inscriptions' database could easily become very international). I've also seen evidence of how the Guild has responded to other historical 'problems' (I seem to remember something about defaulting of member addresses to "UK") as soon as it was pointed out. If we, as members, want to make our Guild more actively international then it's up to all of us, and particularly the folk outside the UK (or not within easy reach of the South East of the UK) to suggest what would be useful to them, and to contribute. The wiki is a great place to start.

As far as physical meeting places go, that's always going to be a difficult issue for an international organisation, but it's

a difficult one in a single country too – I know I don't have a show of getting to most of the Guild events (because of distance and travel costs, and time away from home) and I am in the UK. I can't even get to my local county genealogical society meetings because it's a ferry trip and an overnight stay, so it's not just a GOONS thing. I think it's really great that more things are being videoed now and made available online. GOONS has come a long way already even just since the first google hangout, so a big 'thank-you' to the people who understand technology and have worked to make it possible for more of us to be linked in to real-time events.

Tessa Keough, Virginia USA (Member 5089)

The Guild has done an amazing job in the time I have been a member to encourage a more global approach to its membership. But saying you want to expand is easy, figuring out how and where to expand takes time, effort, constant attention and tweaking. We probably need to remember that we inhabit a small corner of the genealogy world – and while I truly think our niche is interesting and fun, many genealogists or family historians would consider it too demanding and perhaps narrow. Simply put, a one-name study demands attention to detail and commitment over the long haul.

Add to that, we depend on volunteers to man the Guild and spread the word. Certain Guild members put in a great deal of time and effort to make this organization run as well as it does. From the officers to the committee members, from the journal editor to the webmaster, from the individuals who set up and keep the challenges, indexes, profiles and archives running so smoothly to the individuals who set up seminars, conferences and annual meetings, from the members who monitor the social media sites to those who keep the monthly hangouts-on-air going – I think we need to stop and realise that this is a lot of work on top on an individual ONS.

Many of us are the beneficiaries of those who put this group together in 1979 and worked on it at some point over the past 34 years. My membership is quite short compared to most of you, but I wish I saw less hand wringing or complaining and more slap on the back and thank yous. I am constantly amazed at how impressive the Guild resources are (of course I would like them to be easier to find, but ...) and how hard many members work to improve the Guild's outreach.

The people I have met through the Guild (reading Journal articles, telephone and email conversations, using a mentor, attending hangouts, reading blogs and websites of members, working on projects with regional reps and/or committee members) are topnotch researchers, fascinated by the puzzles that are our surname (one-name) studies.

They are also helpful, funny, welcoming, and varied (in their studies, their approach, their opinions). We have been lucky that technology has provided such things as email, hangouts-on-air (with screenshare and video recording), Skype and Google call capabilities, cloud storage, and database sharing, etc. We can all get in touch and stay in touch. Many members have come up with (or explained existing) software or applications that make our research/data collection easier.

For all the technology assistance, it is also nice and necessary to touch base in person – and that is what the

seminars and conferences and local meetings are for. It also makes perfect sense that the Guild schedules these conferences for a time and place where the majority of the membership might be able to attend. So let's just face the facts – that place is England, Scotland and Wales – that is where the majority of members are located. It would make no sense to hold the annual meeting in the USA or Australia because not even the majority of people who live in those countries would be able to attend.

That is why the Guild has worked so hard to livestream the annual conference to the worldwide membership (recordings are available at the Guild YouTube channel). As technology improves we hope to see many more of these livestreams (for seminars or presentations or perhaps a local meeting). I also know that many previous presentations are available on the Guild website (the talk or the slides). Some of us make video presentations that are on YouTube, others interact at the Forum or Bulletin Board, Facebook and/or Google+. There really is something for everyone.

There is room for improvement – which is of course true of every organisation. Should the Guild and/or its members be beating themselves up for shortfalls? No, just keep at it and keep making improvements. And the membership needs to let us know what it wants and how it can help the Guild achieve its objectives. Vocal members with constructive criticism are the lifeblood of any organisation. Get involved, attend a monthly hangout, offer to assist your regional representative, spread the word about the Guild to one or two people you think would enjoy our group, work on a special project, write an article for the Journal or your region's newsletter, fill out your Profile, post about your study, suggest topics for presentations at a Guild seminar or conference (perhaps offer to give a presentation) – get involved. The Guild is only as strong as its membership.

Finally, I think I clearly understood what I was getting in for when I googled surname research and found the Guild. I got that you spelled words incorrectly (British English). Often I need an interpreter during a hangout (Britishisms and the accents) but I have a feeling that many of you think I spell words incorrectly and I have been told I have an accent – go figure! Take a look at the membership register, realise it is set up and the majority of members reside in England, but also see that there are members from all over and that we are taking it one step at time and not only trying to grow global but grow smart.

Alan R. Moorhouse, Gloucestershire England (Member 2307)

A thread that started about the Guild being too UK-centric then developed into a view that the conference and seminars are too southern-England-centric!

I am a member of the Seminar Sub-Committee but the views and comments in this email are my own and not necessarily those of the whole SemSub committee.

For the annual conference, and even more so the quarterly seminars, to be successful we need delegates to physically attend; as Anne pointed out a significant proportion of the membership lives in the south of the country and as Andy said, "if you have a seminar, you need people to fill it – so they must be where most likely attendees are".

Going back 15 years to 1999 I note that on five occasions the AGM/Conference was held north of London (but not necessarily where some people would call north):

Warwick (2002)
Liverpool (2003)
Stone [Staffordshire] (2006)
Peterborough (2009)
Warrington (2011)

and I understand that in 2015 we will be in the Newcastle area. It has been to the south-west twice: **Bideford** [Devon] (2008) and **Cardiff** this year.

It has been held four times in the Home Counties:

Wyboston [Bedfordshire] (2004, 2005)
Thame [Oxfordshire] (2010)
Maldon [Essex] 2012

and 4 times in the south east:

Gillingham [Kent] (1999)
Wokingham [Surrey] (2000, 2001)
Basingstoke (2007)

We endeavour to move seminars around the country as much as possible in order to avoid being accused of being London/South East centric even if this is perhaps our more significant catchment area.

The SemSub committee (who incidentally live in Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire x 2 and Buckinghamshire) meet in Oxford 4 times a year (I believe for what we have to organise our meetings are far more effective by being 'in person') and are very careful to ensure that if we've been east with one seminar we then try and go west, or if we've been south we try and go north. We try hard to secure good quality venues with good facilities, often endeavouring to choose a venue to link into the seminar theme (eg maritime at Greenwich and mining at Woodhorn), however to bring seminars in on budget and at a reasonable price, it needs to be borne in mind that:

- we need good speakers within (reasonably) easy reach of the venue
- we need minimum attendance levels
- the SemSub seminar lead will need to visit any proposed venue at least once if not twice before the event
- members of SemSub often have to travel to a seminar the night before, incurring hotel and dinner charges at their own expense
- where delegates do travel from afar the night before a seminar we now endeavour to provide an accommodation listing, select a 'focal' hotel and bring everyone together for an evening meal on the Friday which adds a further social element to seminar attendance.

Whilst there could be a number of factors (cost, topic, venue, time of year, weather forecast), the further north we go the harder (it seems) to attract delegates, perhaps because there are fewer delegates in the immediate catchment area and there are higher travel costs for those (the bulk of the membership?) who then live further away? It is however worth remembering that since 2007 we have held seminars outside the south-east in:

2007 - Nottingham
2008 - Solihull, Durham, Poundbury (Dorset)
2009 - Hampsthwaite (Harrogate)
2010 - Helsby (Chester)
2011 - Taunton (Somerset), Woodhorn (Northumberland), Alwalton (Peterborough)
2012 - Coalbrookdale (Shropshire)
2013 - Coventry

In 2014 we are planning for 'the Midlands', Nottingham and Leeds!

Finally with regard to recording seminars or broadcast I would comment:

- after each seminar we upload copies of handouts and presentations where we have the permission of the speaker.
- many speakers are professionals so may not give their permission to be recorded or even to make their presentations available
- the cost of getting good quality recording/video equipment to create good quality recordings in order not to tarnish the image of the Guild
- the cost to the Guild of paying royalties to speakers for downloaded videos if these are provided free to members
- the potential impact on seminar attendance levels if delegates could stay at home and watch proceedings on-line, regardless of whether this was streamed live or just available for viewing after the event.

Helen Smith, Queensland Australia (Member 4300)

I am in Australia and am the Regional Representative for Queensland. The Guild has come a very long way since I joined in opening its (maybe perceived) borders to include non-UK residents. I am a bit surprised to hear of the "borders of SE England".

The Hangouts, the provision of Powerpoints slides and the filming has been absolutely fantastic for those of us who can't attend a seminar in the UK regardless of where in the UK it was held. Kudos to the Guild and its Committees all of whom are volunteers for all it has done and is doing to be more inclusive.

Webinars are a definite possibility and I would be willing to pay to attend. GoToWebinar is used by a number of organisations. Time difference may be a bit of an issue but could be worked out without too much trouble.

Other people are making webinars using Google Hangouts and recording them to go on their YouTube channel. As individuals within the Guild there is much skill and specialist knowledge on a wide range of areas. We don't have to wait for a seminar day to be organised by the Committee with external speakers. We could do presentations on our specialist areas using Google Hangouts that could then be recorded and stored, building up a fantastic resource, on YouTube for all to view thereby allowing anyone to attend regardless of whereabouts. ■

Editor's Comment:

I welcome feedback on the forum posting, or any of the articles in this journal. Please email me at editor@one-name.org or write to me at the address on page 2.

The Guild Award of Excellence (GAoE)

The Guild Award of Excellence (GAoE) recipients for 2013 were announced at the recent Guild Conference and AGM held in Cardiff.

This year's winners were as follows:

Presented To	Category
Kim Baldacchino	Article
Jim Benedict	Article
Don Bidgood	Article
Bob Cumberbatch	Article
Bob A Hilbourne	Article
Ray Hulley	Article
Howard Mathieson	Article
Michael Mitchelmore	Article
John Plant	Article
Lisa Watson	Article
Michael Hardcastle	Book

Seven of the awards were awarded to overseas members, with one member, Jim Benedict, receiving two certificates.

The majority of the submissions were in the article category, where all the main articles from JoONS issues April 2012 – January 2013 were automatically entered into the scheme.

An additional award was made by the Guild Committee, to Mike Spathaky for the website Surname Studies www.surnamestudies.org.uk. This website is dedicated to the memory of the late Philip Dance who created Modern British Surnames: a resource guide and was an enthusiastic proponent of the study of the distribution, incidence and statistical analysis of the surnames of Britain.

There were few submissions outside of the article category and it is hoped to receive more submissions in future, particularly in the website category. A full list of categories appears below:

Articles	Periodicals
Books	Weblogs
Booklets	Websites
Multimedia	

The 2014 Scheme will be announced in the January 2014 JoONS, with a deadline for receipt of nominations of 31st January.

Special thanks must go to:

The judging panel comprising the GAoE Chairman Alan Wellbelove, Karen Bailey, (Guild Committee representative) and the following previous winners of the award:

Kim Baldacchino
Paul Howes
Sue Mastel
Susan Meates
Chris Sackett
Caroline Smith

Also to Teresa Pask for printing, framing and distribution of the certificates, on behalf of the Guild.
To Peter Walker for creating the award logo for websites.
To Ken Mycock, (Guild Data Manager) for creating and maintaining the judges distribution list.

More details of the scheme are available on the Guild Website:
www.one-name.org/members/excellence.html



Winnington or Wennington?

by Naomi Tarrant (Member 5192)

Growing up in mid-Cheshire I was aware of the name 'Winnington' as a part of Northwich where there was a large alkali factory run by ICI and known as Winnington Works. My father worked there, but it was not until we identified a two times great-grandmother as Mary Ann Winnington that I was conscious of it as a surname. Mary Ann was a bit of a mystery, but to cut a long story short her father was eventually identified as Robert Winnington baptised in 1814 and the youngest child of Edward Winnington and Alice Wilson, married in Liverpool in 1791, but who moved to Manchester where all their children were born. From then on finding who Edward was and where he came from became a challenge that eventually led to me taking on a one-name study of the name. So this is the start of a journey and the complications so far found.



Photograph of Anderton Boat Lift with ICI Winnington Works in the background. Taken 1992.

From <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winnington>

It is obvious that there is no one way of doing a one-name study, each name will present different problems from the start. Over the years in an attempt to find Edward a pile of information had been acquired from various sources, originally from books and latterly from the internet, so it made sense to do the Pharos course, *Introduction to One-Name Studies*. This was very helpful in pointing out some of the essential sources to try. Locating Winnington as a place name was the first hurdle. Yes, it appears in mid-Cheshire, but it is also a township in Mucklestone, Shropshire and of Gunwalloe, Cornwall. It is not hard to see that the basics of the name could be found combined in more than one place in England as the standard interpretation is that it is Winna's ton. But the Cornish one may have a different source as the church at Gunwalloe is dedicated to St Winwaloe.

Next step was to take a look at the different spellings that might be found using a site such as www.namethesaurus.com. NameX came up with 63, Soundex a whopping 629 and Metaphone 17. Well, most of the suggestions were not ones I'd ever seen but it's good to keep the possibilities in mind however outrageous they might appear. Winnington variations seen so far are usually fairly straightforward such as only one 'n' or in earlier periods a 'y' instead of the 'i'. But there was one variation that cropped up more often and that was Wennington. Again this was not too much of a surprise because 'i' and 'e' are fairly easily confused if not well-written. It also came up with the same name variants as Winnington.

A trawl through the three major online sites with census on them revealed different numbers from them for each year, The Genealogist with the lowest number, 41 in 1841 and Find My Past with the highest, 62. The numbers fluctuated each decade with 118 in 1911 being the highest. The greatest number was always in Cheshire but with an odd grouping of the name in Aysgarth parish, Wensleydale. It seemed rather a long way for Cheshire folk to go and to a part of the country where the farming traditions would be so different.

There was also one family based in Worcestershire with a knighthood. A check of the various editions of *Burke's Peerage* and related books to see who this group was revealed that Sir Francis Winnington in 1675 was Solicitor General of England. His entry in Burke said he was born in Chester in 1634, the son of John Winnington a captain in the Royalist forces, but with no further information. He died in 1700. This line is numerous and one branch became Winnington-Ingrams because of an inheritance. There were also references to medieval Winningtons who married into other families listed in *Burke's*. So a look at the *Visitations of Cheshire* as well as the work by the two main historians of the county, Ormerod and Earwaker, noted a Cheshire gentry family who appear to have died out in the male line around 1600, although the last male member may have gone to London and become a lawyer. Cheshire is a county of gentry families who all intermarried and it was only later that some were ennobled like the Grosvenors and the Tableys.



Sir Francis Winnington
From [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Winnington_\(Solicitor-General\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Winnington_(Solicitor-General))

The next step was to download all the Free BMD entries, also for Cheshire those on the Cheshire BMD site and the Cheshire Parish Register database, and the details of each family in the census from 1841 to 1911. A check of anyone with Winnington in their family on the Genes Reunited website led to a couple of useful leads which helped to make sense of some of the entries, although they did not go back as far as the medieval families. But there did not appear to be a connection with the medieval Winningtons with either the descendants of Sir Francis or with the nineteenth century Winningtons in the census. So I decided the best thing to do next was to try and sort out the mass of data I had acquired from all sources and to start with the 1911 census and work backwards. Bad mistake! Start with 1841 and work forwards. Why? Because as families became larger in the nineteenth century there are more people in 1911 than there are in 1841 and so reconstructing the families became very time-consuming. Starting in 1841 it was easier to check them through each succeeding census and to link them with entries in the BMDs. At the end of this exercise I had a fairly good idea of a group of families who all descend from Daniel Winnington born in 1729 in Witton, son of John Winnington and Ann Ridar. But there were some stragglers and no sign of the Edward Winnington I was searching for.

Trawls on the internet had revealed that there was a good cache of documents relating to the Winningtons in Cheshire in the medieval period in the John Rylands library and others in Cheshire Record Office, but I was in the midst of a major project on a totally unrelated topic so for the moment any visit to Cheshire or Manchester was on hold. Also I would need to revise palaeography. So I did the easy thing – searched the net for any interesting leads. Of course Winnington as a place-name came up most of the time but eventually two little gems popped up. One was a reference to Robert Winnington, the pirate in 1449. Wow! A pirate. Not so interesting though as he was more a privateer in the Sir Francis Drake mould, except this was a raid of the Hanseatic fleet off France not the Spanish. This Robert is described as coming from Cornwall, the only Winnington from there I've found so far. Robert was a common Winnington name but also a very common first name generally at this period, so this does not help on determining who he really was.

The other gem was to an Alan Winnington, born in London and a Communist who wrote for the *Daily Worker* and was sent out to China. He was apparently one of only two Western journalists who witnessed the Korean War from the North Korean side and because of his reports the Americans pressurised the British into revoking his passport. Alan eventually left China because he disagreed with the Cultural Revolution and as he could not enter Britain he settled in East Germany and died there. It would appear that Alan is related to the Northwich Winningtons and is another descendant of Daniel. Although he had children it is not clear when or where they were born.

Having dealt with the Cheshire Winningtons in the census I next looked at the Aysgarth ones. These rather petered out although daughters married locally and their descendants lived in and around Wensleydale throughout the nineteenth century. Through the parish registers though it was possible to reconstruct a probable line from Edward baptised in Wensley in 1678 to the mid nineteenth century, partly confirmed by a descendant contacted through Genes Reunited. The last male survivor of this line moved to the Burnley area and the family

continued there through an illegitimate son. But where did these Winningtons come from? Time to turn to the most usual variant, that of Wennington.

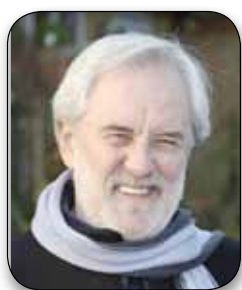
A trawl of Wenningtons established that these were few fewer. The census showed them mainly established in Co.Durham or Northumberland around Gateshead and Darlington. But there is a small village named Wennington in the north-east corner of Lancashire from where it would not have been a difficult journey to Wensleydale. There are Wennington/ Winnington confusions noted in the parish registers on the Lancashire Parish Clerks site. Some of these were in parishes now in Cumbria so an extension of the search revealed a lot more Wenningtons there. More downloads from Free BMD and online parish registers for this part of Britain have thrown up more Wenningtons and also Wenningtons in Essex who obviously relate to another group of people. They all get thoroughly confused in London, of course.



Wennington, Lancashire

This is how far I am at present and the next obvious course is to try and verify my possible family reconstructions with some judicious buying of certificates and checking of original registers. It is disappointing though not to have found any suitable candidates for Edward Winnington, born sometime around 1760-70, who is my 4 x great-grandfather. Liverpool as a port could mean he came from the Lake District Wenningtons or the Cheshire Winningtons. And do any of these families tie up? Winnington and Wennington are both fairly rare surnames today although they are found around the world, but I have not looked at those yet. But despite feeling that Wennington may well be a completely separate name I felt it was sensible to add it to my study.

At present I feel I am floundering badly and with so few people interested in these surnames it makes it lonely. But to sum up there is a well-documented Winnington and Winnington-Ingram family in Worcestershire, a group of Winnington families based in and around Northwich in mid-Cheshire and a group in Wensleydale, and Wennington families in the Lake District and Durham. At present none of these groups of families can be shown to be related to each other. What's left is a large number of individuals and small family groupings that do not as yet tie up to any of these other families. There is also the problem of how any of these can be tied to the medieval Cheshire family of Winnington and indeed did this family really die out in the male line or did it survive hidden amongst the Winningtons/ Wenningtons in London? And then there is the problem of someone who might just have taken on Winnington as an alias. So, a good jigsaw puzzle is left to mull over this winter, but first a re-read of my Pharos course notes and *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom: The Art of One-Name Studies*. ■



Seeking Mewburn

by Ian G. Macdonald (Member 6027)

Mewburns were central to a Masters degree in Genealogical Studies I took online at the University of Strathclyde. It is not my family but a good friend is descended from them. Rarity makes them a good research vehicle, but fascination with the family soon took over. It seemed sensible, therefore, to start at the beginning by tracking down the meaning and origins of the name.

Name Distribution

There are records for fewer than 1200 Mewburns ever born in England - most in County Durham (many in North Yorkshire and a good few in Northumberland). Over 90 spelling variants have been found and the first vowel can be any of the five. An analysis of vowel distribution threw up an intriguing pattern, as shown below.

The northern counties overwhelmingly feature names with the 'Me' spelling while the southern counties use 'Ma' plus, in Lincolnshire, 'Mo'. London, perhaps reflecting its attraction as a place for inward migration, displays a balance between 'Me' and 'Ma'.

The separation between 'Ma' and 'Me' names is so striking as to offer support to a view of independent origins in the northern and southern counties. Mewburn is much the commonest in the north while the typical (but even rarer) Kentish name is Maybourne.

Onomastics

So what does Mewburn mean and where did it originate? There is a clear topographical aspect – the ending -burn meaning a small stream. The key to its origin then must lie with Mew- or some similar prefix.

The Mewburn name is not in standard works such as Harrison, or Reaney and Wilson, or Hanks and Hodges. However, the Internet Surname Database offers:

an English locational surname which may be associated with the lost village of Mewsbrook or possibly Mulu-burna, near Littlestone in the county of Sussex. The place name and later the surname, may derive from the pre 7th century 'malu' meaning a gravel ridge, and 'burna', later 'broc', a stream. The surname is recorded in a myriad of spellings, in itself evidence of a 'lost' village, as there was no 'public' spelling to which to tie the surname.

This does not ring true as Sussex is not where the name appears. Can we do better? The dictionaries provide ideas for the prefix with:

Mew: OE 'a gull'; OFr 'mue', a cage for hawks (mewing = moulting); dweller at the falcon's place
Maw: OE māge, 'female relative'
Mawer: OE māwan, 'to mow'

Longstaffe, in his 1854 *History and Antiquities of the Parish of Darlington*, in the Bishoprick says:

The name, I have sometimes thought, may have reference to the idea that by placing mews, mows, or piles of corn by the sides of burns or rivulets, the grain dries more quickly and can be housed earlier from the effects of the current of air following the channel.

Mowing by a stream seems attractive (not a rigorous bit of thinking I agree), but where might the name have come from, if not Sussex? Was it Durham?

Location

There are no villages in England called Mewburn, or Mowburn, or even Mayburn that can be discovered in Ordnance Survey maps or in Google Maps. Neither does any appear in the *Dictionary of British Place Names*.

Spelling Distribution - % Occurrence of Letter Pairs in Each Area

Start letters	Northumberland	Durham	Yorkshire	London/Middlesex	Lincolnshire	Kent
Ma	1.0	0.6	6.3	42.9	61.2	100.0
Me	93.8	85.8	82.6	55.7	7.5	0.0
Mi	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mo	1.0	13.1	1.9	1.4	31.3	0.0
Mu	2.1	0.6	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0



Maulds Meaburn, Westmorland

However, in Westmorland, there are two villages, half a mile apart, called Kings Meaburn and Maulds Meaburn (Meaburn is also a fairly common family variant). They lie near Appleby on the Lyvennet, a tributary of the Eden. Anciently they were in a single manor before the lands were divided between a son and daughter (Maud), and before the son's portion was later forfeited to the crown (hence Kings).

In the *Dictionary of Place Names*, Meaburn is described as meaning the 'meadow stream' from OE *mæd*, 'meadow', + *burna*, 'stream', with the Lyvennet as the stream in question. It claims there is a 12th century appearance as Maiburne and a 1279 Meburne Regis (both uncited).

Maulds Meaburn fits the description well with village houses sitting either side of the Lyvennet water-meadows (Kings Meaburn is high up the side of the valley well away from where mows might have been placed by the burn).

The topography beyond the Meaburns is interesting too, being bounded on the west and south by the mountains of the Lake District and on the east by the Fells.

The simplest route out from the Lyvennet and Eden valleys, other than north, is east (along the line of today's A66) leading to the Tees valley around Darlington and Middlesbrough where many of the later Mewburns are found.

What of the People and the Archives?

British History Online offers the earliest reference - from 1290 - where a *John le Fraunceis de Mebornmatild* [Maulds Meaburn] appears as witness to a land transaction.

Ancestry.com quotes an early occurrence from the *Calendar of Coroners Rolls, City of London, 1300-1378*. This mentions a Henry de Mebourne, wanted as one of a gang of murderers, in 1325. However, the fact of the incident being in London is no indication of the name's origin.

A John de Meaburn appears in the 1332-33 *Cumberland Lay Subsidy* at Comrewe and Castelcairok in Eskdale with goods of 18 shillings.

Three wills at York between 1345 and 1381 mention some six de Medebournes who may be displaying variants of the name.

There are three sources between 1374 and 1407 for Stephen de Meaburn as Rector of St Peter Asby in the Barony of Appleby (close to the Meaburn villages).

One of the key sources for onomastic purposes is the set of Poll Tax records from the late 14th century. They provide the largest list of early names available. Records have been searched for Northumberland, the North Riding of Yorkshire, York City and Westmorland. Only Westmorland has a Mewburn, and for 1379 we get:

Villa de Ouerton [Orton]
Johanne de Meburn ux' 4d

The Norman locative style in all these early references may indicate that this is still not a heritable surname, and none provides evidence of the name being passed on. It is interesting though that all references, other than that to the London murderer, deal with matters from the north of England.

It is another 75 years before the next reference turns up, but from that time there is no further use of 'de'. The Victoria County History for the North Riding gives us a terrible story from Wycliffe:

This peaceful parish was in the 15th century the scene of a double murder. Early in 1482 Robert Mewburne, parson of the church of Wycliffe, 'waylaid Robert Manfield with a knife and pierced his heart so that he died.' The parson was for some reason pardoned by the king, but the kinsman of the murdered man took his own vengeance, thus described in the Sanctuary Records at Durham:-

On the 25th day of February A.D. 1485, James Manfield, late of Wycliffe, gentleman; came in person to the church of St. Cuthbert in Durham, and striking on the bell of the same, prayed for the sanctuary of the said church, and the liberty of St. Cuthbert, for that he together with others, had near the village of Ovington in the county of York, about the 26th of January as he thinks, of the aforesaid year, insulted a certain Sir Roland Mebburne, chaplain rector of Wycliffe, and had struck the same feloniously in the body with a wallych bill, and given him a mortal hurt of which he incontinently died.

The next reference is also northern, but in the 16th century, from the *Register of the Freemen of the City of York* noting the admission in 1534 of *Johannes Mewburn, tyller*.

Hard evidence of the inherited surname now appears with the first baptism and marriage entries in FamilySearch/IGI:

Wyllm. Mebron, christening 09 Oct 1539 at St Olave, York, son of Johannis Mebron
Ann Mewbrown, christening 05 May 1539 Eggescliffe, Durham, daughter of Nicholas Mewburn
14 Sep 1561, marriage at St Margaret, Durham, between Cutch. Meborne and Margaret Lyffe

Here we have four spellings within three entries and the pattern is set for the next four and a half centuries.

Today there are only 40 or so Mewburns in England. PublicProfiler shows that most others are found in Australia (the result of multiple migrations), New Zealand (started off by Armstrong Mewburn, a boat builder from Sunderland) and Canada (largely descendants of Dr John Mewburn who took his family there in 1832 from Whitby).

Mewburn Found?

The impression gained from this fleeting evidence is that the name became a heritable surname around the 15th century and was well established in Durham and Yorkshire by the 16th. Thirty or so Mewburns appear in the 17th century Hearth Tax records for Durham and Yorkshire.

Maulds Meaburn lends itself perfectly to mows of hay drying by a stream and topography leads a wanderer naturally to Teesdale and the rest of the north-east. That is where the Mewburns, historically, have been found – almost all within a 25-mile radius of Durham.

This may not be the most scientific piece of onomastic study but the elements fit in a pleasing way and arguably offer a reasonable foundation for the Mewburn origin. ■

This is an abridged version of Ian's article. The unabridged version, including full references, and topographical map is available at <http://goo.gl/QCNfd>.



Guild of One-Name Studies Seminar

Karrakatta Club, 4 Sherwood Court Phone: 09-9325 8111
Perth, Western Australia
Saturday 9th and Sunday 10th November 2013

Venue: The Karrakatta Club Perth, 4 Sherwood Court, Perth. Unfortunately, no parking outside the club. Buses stop at top of Sherwood Court; plus Esplanade Bus/Train Port is under five minutes walk. Perth Central Station a 10-minute walk.

Contact: Organiser & MC for the Seminar Ann Spiro
Email: rep-australia-north-west@one-name.org
Phone (business hours): 08-9221 6038

Cost: \$10 per day/per head if paid by 31st October 2013. After that date, or at the door \$20 per day.
 Pay via PayPal using ref: research@sbse.net.au
 or by credit card to ANZ Bank- Acct name: E.A. Spiro BSB: 016-080 Acct No: 560 929 934

EXTRA: Richard Offen, Executive Director of Perth Heritage, will give a short talk on the history of the Building owned by the Karrakatta Club and the Lawson Flats which are part of the original building. www.karrakattaclub.org.au

Saturday's topics cover:

- National Archives of Australia, Records Available
- CROKER One-Name Study: Brian Croker a founding member of WAGS and long time Guild member
- Find My Past: How to get the best out of FMP
- A DNA Project
- Richard III: History & Latest findings

Sunday will be presented by Helen Smith, Guild representative for Queensland.

Sunday's topics cover:

- English Parish Records: More Than Hatch Match and Dispatch
- One-Name Studies: What Can You Get From Them?
- English Apprenticeship Records
- They are Dead but Where are They Buried?
- "Researching Ancestors Who Lived in British India", presenter: Peter Bailey – Chairman of FIBIS (Families in British India Society) via SKYPE from the UK

Topics and/or order of topics subject to change



Trades Union Seminar

Modern Records Centre, University of Warwick

18th May 2013

by Penny Smith (Member 6284)

I was unsure as to what I could expect to learn from this, my third, GOONS seminar. As a family historian, I have no known Freemasons or members of friendly societies although I strongly suspect that quite a few of the men will have been trade unionists. I was aware of the Modern Records Centre (MRC) but with little understanding of the records held there, had no idea where to start. As for the other records covered by this seminar, I admit, I did not know they existed and was unsure of the relevance to me. Perhaps this was true for many others attending.

Upon arrival I was greeted in the usual friendly way I have come to expect at GOONS seminars; refreshments were available. Various records were on display. The day began with a warm welcome from the organiser, Richard Heaton, and an outline of the programme was given.

Trades Union Records



Helen Ford

Our first speaker was Helen Ford, an Archive Manager for the MRC who explained her role and how trades union records are a rich source for family history.

The Centre was founded in October 1973 with the principal objectives of locating and preserving primary sources for modern British social, political and economic history, with special concentration on the national history of industrial relations, industrial politics and labour history. The archive holdings include records of numerous trade unions and related organisations, including the Trades Union Congress and the Transport and General Workers' Union, records of trade associations, employers' organisations and related bodies, including the Confederation of British Industry. This is just a small part of the available records held at the MRC covering 16 to 17kms of shelving.

Helen explained how these records could be used to 'put flesh on the bones' of individuals of interest to us. Although each union existed for similar purposes each kept their records in different ways and the survival of these records varies. It is possible to find the usual personal information (name, address, date of birth, marital status, nominees for funeral benefit, etc.), membership, subscription and contribution records, and benefits paid to members (e.g. strike, sickness, funeral). You may find various union reports, rules, price scales, branch returns, journals, correspondence files, conference papers, etc. Journals in turn provide a further rich source as they can contain lists of members, rolls of honour, awards, defaulter lists, benefits paid, obituaries, and much, much more.

Records are arranged by union and the unions vary in size from very small with only a handful of members to much larger ones. Over time unions have merged to form larger organisations, therefore some may have only existed for a short period. Names may have been similar and niche unions swallowed up. Some have been geographic e.g. Wolverhampton Tin Makers. There can be more than one union for different trades, for example 45 unions cover

Post Office workers, Engineers with 27 unions, with a further 39 possible for Printers, Typographical workers and Compositors.

To gain from these records you will need to have an indication of the union, the area the individual was based and a date. The records are not indexed. Don't be put off by this. The MRC has an excellent website www.go.warwick.ac.uk/mrc which contains a wealth of information. The catalogue provides a history of each union including the mergers and name changes and then provides details of holdings for that union. The website contains some extracts such as a list of obituaries for the Operative Society of Masons which provides dates of inclusion in the fortnightly return, membership branch, age, date and cause of death and sometimes other comments such as the results of raffle of tools. I found my 3rd great-grandfather listed here within ten minutes of looking at the website.

Freemasons' Records



Diane Clements

After a short break Diane Clements, Director of the Library and Museum of Freemasonry, spoke about Freemasons' Records. Diane started by telling us that Freemasonry is a

secular, fraternal organisation with its development commencing in 1717, when four London lodges met at the Goose and Gridiron tavern in St Paul's Churchyard, declared themselves a Grand Lodge and elected a Grand Master. Freemasonry has since spread out across the world with the expansion of the Commonwealth and trade. All records prior to each country becoming self-governing are held in London.

The Library and Museum is the repository for the archives of the United Grand Lodge of England and the Supreme Grand Chapter of England and their predecessor bodies. The Document Collection includes Masonic patents of appointment, certificates, warrants and charters; the Print Collection includes photographs, engravings and prints of freemasons and other individuals. Information about individual members is based on Annual Returns of members compiled by individual lodges and sent to Grand Lodge. The earliest such Returns date from about 1768. There is no central database of members.

Records are organised around the basic unit of the Lodge and each Lodge has a unique number although these numbers did change in the early days of Freemasonry. Lane's Masonic Records (see website, resources section) gives the history of each lodge and is searchable which will help with identification of Lodge membership. Seven members were required to form a Lodge although 10 to 15 is preferable for viability. Members needed spare time, disposable income and a suitable place to meet.

Women Freemasons were also mentioned; female membership has been relatively small and linked to the suffrage movement but records are incomplete. It was noted that local record offices may have some records as returns of members made by lodges to the local Clerk of the Peace under the Unlawful Societies Act from 1799 to 1965 are generally held there and are not available at the Library and Museum. Some Lodges may have their own websites.

Diane directed us to the Freemasonry website www.freemasonry.london.museum. It is well worth visiting this for further information and to view some copies of the Masonic Periodicals. There are also about 3500 biographies of past members included.



Lively Discussions Between Attendees during the Seminar

During lunch there was an opportunity to view the various records laid out for us from the MRC holdings, view members' displays, chat and to take a behind scenes tour of the Museum. It was interesting to see behind the scenes and especially to learn that FindMyPast is commencing work at the MRC this summer to digitise some of their records.

groups and campaign movements both in the UK and internationally since the second half of the 19th century. A major strength of the Library is the large collection of pamphlets and other ephemera. The Library does hold a collection of union journals and has a few membership records.

TUC Collections



Chris Coates

Our first talk of the afternoon was given by Chris Coates, Librarian of the TUC collection; she started by telling us about the background and history of the collections. The TUC Library Collections, which transferred to the University of North London (now the London Metropolitan University) in September 1996, were first established in 1922 for the use of the Trades Union Congress and affiliated unions. They contain books, pamphlets and other material collected from unions, pressure

The Library also holds a number of important archive collections including the London Trades Union Council Records, Workers' Educational Association Library and Archive, the Gertrude Tuckwell papers, a photograph collection (many with names) and much else besides.

The Library's website is well worth a visit www.londonmet.ac.uk/libraries/tuc.

Friendly Societies



Roger Logan

The final presentation of the day was given by Roger Logan of The Foresters Heritage Trust on the Records of

Friendly Societies. Roger began by answering the basic question of "What was a friendly society?"

Friendly Societies have been around for hundreds of years and grew from the simple premise that if a group of people contributed to a mutual fund, then they could receive benefits at a time of need. There are several types including friendly, benefit, county, and collecting. There may have been restrictions on membership for some societies but others were open to all. They were run by members for members benefit.

The role of Friendly Societies became acknowledged by the Government and

membership encouraged. People joined Friendly Societies in large numbers and they could be found in small villages and large towns alike; indeed by the late 1800's there were about 27,000 registered Friendly Societies. When the Welfare State was introduced during the last century the staff within the Friendly Societies already had the expertise to run the scheme and were instrumental in administering it. Friendly Societies had around 14 million members by the 1940s. Numbers declined as the Welfare State expanded.

Types of surviving records will include rules of the society, bonds and certificates, contribution and payment

books, membership lists, deaths, lists of officers, etc. Records are hard to find but may be in local record offices.

Overall this was a much more stimulating day than I had expected it to be. The knowledge and confidence of four excellent speakers delivered an informative seminar on records that I doubt many of us would have considered. As usual the organisation was very good and if you have never been to a GOONS seminar, or it has been some time since you last attended one, I would urge you to consider booking for a forthcoming event. You can be sure of a warm welcome and an interesting day. ■



The Halsted Trust

THE LEWIS-JONES CHARITY – Promoting excellence in Family History

Genealogy Conference on British Migration

With 20 talks from 17 different internationally known genealogists and historians, the Halsted Trust is delighted to announce its Second International Family History conference featuring the theme of British Migration; from, to and within the British Isles.

Exodus: Movement of the People will be held at a comfortable and modern hotel in Leicestershire from 6th to 8th September 2013.

Families that move are always a challenge for family historians. They may travel a few miles into another parish or another county or another country. They may have come from just down the road or from the other side of the world. Finding where an ancestor comes from, or goes to, needs skill and tenacity as well as luck. Are there records showing movement into the parish?

As the British Empire expanded, and later contracted, British migrants are to be found all over the world and not just on areas coloured red in the Edwardian atlas. They were entrepreneurs, and engineers, miners and musicians as well as colonial civil servants and soldiers. Not every migrant wanted the adventure and many came back as soon as they could.

The Halsted Trust invited our conference speakers to consider how and why Britons migrated from, to or within the British Isles. We wanted to know how genealogists could be equipped to tackle the challenges of tracing the origins of migrant ancestors and understand the reasons for their migration. Poverty, religion, ambition, even love are strong drivers of change and wanderlust. Are there new genealogical sources and resources becoming available and what evidence does archaeology or DNA provide for migration? We wanted to look at the impact of diasporas on Britain and the impact of the British diaspora on the world. As we look at migrants to the UK's former colonies we also look at the growing digital resource of migration sources and passenger lists as well as the vast untapped resources within UK archives showing the clues for the ancestor who just turns up in a parish.

Migrants moulded the British Isles and its history. In the year leading up to this conference the Trust has published articles on the conference website about the places our ancestors went to and came from, along with stories about migrants who prospered and influenced history.

For further details please visit <http://www.exodus2013.co.uk>

The 35th Guild Conference & AGM 2014: “35 Years On – The Way Forward” 11-13th April 2014 in Ashford, Kent, UK

Cliff Kemball & Bob Cumberbatch – 2014 Conference Organisers

It's our 35th Anniversary conference – congratulations and many happy returns! Please join us for next year's conference and AGM. A booking form is enclosed with this edition of JOONS and you can take advantage of an early-bird discount for booking early to avoid disappointment and save some cash.



The Conference will take place at The Ashford International Hotel, Simone Weil Avenue Ashford, Kent TN24 8UX from 11-13th April 2014. As a result of a £10 million refurbishment programme, the hotel boasts 19 state-of-the-art conference and meeting rooms for up to 400 delegates. This hotel offers the Guild and its members total flexibility, excellent food and accommodation, and the use of a leisure club which includes a swimming pool and spa.

The hotel has received high ratings of “Very Good” or better on TripAdvisor. Situated just a five-minute drive from the Eurostar/Ashford International Station and 20 minutes from Le Shuttle and a 37-minute train ride from London via the hi-speed link from London St Pancras, the hotel provides free wifi and parking. The nearby Ashford Designer Outlet is packed with shops for One-Name refugees.

The Conference programme is currently:

Friday: Bob Ogley, who was born and lives in Kent, will share his expertise. Bob is a prolific speaker and author on the history of Kent and was Editor of ‘The Sevenoaks Chronicle’. He likes to tell humorous stories and he has an amazing collection of anecdotes which he delivers with great enthusiasm.

Saturday:

- Dick Eastman will share his vision of the future of genealogy and family history.
- Family Names of the UK – Professor Hanks will share the progress that has been made in revising the origin and meanings of surnames found in the UK today.

- How I run My Study – “I Do It My Way” a discussion panel of One-Name experts reveal their different approaches to conducting their studies. Using the 7 Pillars as a framework for reference, they will reveal how they conduct their studies and outline software features that are essential to them. Something for everyone whether you are a new starter to an ONS or experienced.
- Breakout Sessions provided by three of the major data provider organisations – so that you can choose which session is most important to you.

Sunday:

- Breakout Sessions provided by up to four of the major data provider organisations – so that you get an opportunity to see an alternative session to the one you attended on the Saturday breakout session.
- Dating and Understanding Family Photographs, 1840-1950 by Jayne Shrimpton. Jayne will be explaining the social and occupational status of the people in the photographs, where known, to demonstrate how even ordinary working forebears of modest background are often represented in photographs. After the presentation Jayne will provide you with an opportunity to have up to two of your photos dated by her. Please bring no more than two photos though as this promises to be a popular service.
- Mapping Surnames – hints and techniques for mapping your data to reveal hidden gems of information.
- Tools and Techniques – for your study. This will include an introduction to the myriad of tools provided by the Internet to help you with your study and will include: Cloud storage, Evernote for Genealogy, Hangouts, The Guild Website and The Guild Bulletin Board.

Additionally you will have the opportunity to meet fellow enthusiasts dedicated to researching One-Names and to do some old fashioned social networking. ■



Jackie Depelle networking at the 2013 Conference

Forthcoming Seminars

Art of One-Name Studies Seminar

Amersham Free Church Hall, Woodside Road,
Amersham, Buckinghamshire, HP6 6AJ
Saturday 10th August 2013

16th November 2013

Colonial History Seminar

It's time to visit The National Archives again. The subject will be Colonial History and we have two TNA specialists plus two Guild selected experts speaking who will hopefully enhance your enjoyment of the day.

Why not take the opportunity of booking a few days in Kew, there are plenty of b&bs available.

Venue: The National Archives,
Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 4DU

February 2014

Younger Persons Seminar

Seminar designed to encourage young people into the Guild.

Venue: Midlands

17th May 2014

Printed Sources Seminar

A return to the Nottingham area and the Nuthall Centre, last visited in 2009. This time we shall be concentrating on 'Printed Sources'. This title covers a number of interesting areas, from old newspapers to libraries and a few really unusual items we trust will be new for your One-Name Study.

Venue: The Temple Centre,
Nottingham Road, Nuthall,
Nottingham, NG16 1DP



We return to Amersham as a central location where we are able to expand on how to improve your success with a one-name study by using various techniques and especially following the Guild's 'Seven Pillars of Wisdom' maxim.

Programme

09:30 - 10:00	Arrival: Registration and coffee
10:00 - 10:15	Welcome to the Seminar – Chalmers Cursley
10:15 - 11:15	Rodney Brackstone – My 2001 Census and where to find them
11:15 - 11:30	Comfort Break
11:30 - 12:30	Gerald Cooke – Mapping Techniques
12:30 - 13:45	Lunch
13:45 - 14:45	Ken Toll – Manipulating Data in Excel
14:45 - 15:15	Tea and Break
15:15 - 16:15	Debbie Kennett – Using social media to your advantage in a one-name study
16:15 - 16:30	Question the Panel
16:30	Close of Seminar

To make the day more interactive everyone is invited to bring along details of their studies for display and sharing. Pin boards will be available for your use and the seminar co-ordinator will liaise with you beforehand.

Seminar cost, including refreshments, £6.

For more background information and booking on-line, see www.one-name.org and look under the 'Event Calendar' tab.

We would like to ensure that any disabled delegate can participate fully in this event. Anyone with any special requirements should telephone the Guild Help Desk on 0800 011 2182 or email seminar-booking@one-name.org.

Pictures from the Trades Union Seminar, Modern Records Centre, University of Warwick



Vol 11 Issue 7 July–September 2013

Main inset: Lively discussions between attendees during a break period
 Top left: Richard Heaton (Seminar Organiser), and Helen Williams enjoying the Friday evening event
 Middle left: Richard Heaton welcoming attendees to the seminar
 Bottom left: Attendees during the Seminar – Gillian & Stephen Daglish, Sandra Turner, John Frearson, and Keith & Ingrid Salkeld
 Bottom right: Attendees during the Seminar – Graham Walter, Cliff Kemball, Barbara Griffiths, Alan Stanier, Ken & Jean Toll, Jackie Depelle, and Phill & Mary Brinson

Journal of One-Name Studies
 Quarterly publication of the
 Guild of One-Name Studies
 ISSN 0262-4842
 £2.00 when sold to non-members

