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All the latest Guild news and updates

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of One-Name Studies

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Guild information

Our Mission

The Guild will strengthen its position as the centre of excellence for surname studies by educating the public and worldwide genealogical community in one-name studies and empowering members to share their knowledge and expertise.

Regional Representatives

The Guild has Regional Reps in many areas around the world. If you are interested in becoming one, please contact Regional Rep Coordinator Julie Goucher: rep-coordinator@one-name.org.

WebForum

The Guild's WebForum is open to any member logged into our website. Simply click on the word "Forums" in the menu bar at the top of the home page.

Mailing List

This online mailing list is open to any member with an email account. To join the list, complete the brief form at: <https://genelists.uk/mailman/listinfo/goons>. To send a message to the mailing list send it *in plain text* to goons@genelists.uk.

Cover photo: Mucklestons at Mucklestone. Photo courtesy of Janet Macklestone. See article page 14.

The Guild is served by about 100 volunteers each of whom gives of their valuable time. For a complete list of postholders, see: <https://one-name.org/about-the-guild/post-holders/> and <https://one-name.org/about-the-guild/regional-representatives/>.



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

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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 Committee...

by W. Paul Featherstone MCG, Guild Chairman

We have looked at our charity status and have come to an agreement, supported by the constitutional review team, that it is time for a change. I urge you all to read the document that came with this journal. It explains why we are doing this and the consequences of changing our charity.

We will be consulting you at every stage of the process. If you get digital copy details are downloadable.

The way volunteers report to us is also going through a review, since at times there is really not a lot to say. With a seventeen-hour time difference between committee members, the length of time we have for meetings is now an issue.

You might have noticed that we are promoting One-Name societies via our Facebook pages. Members representing these societies can get advice on what works best via our Production Manager.

The Marketing Action Team have built a landing page in the hope that visitors will sign up to a series of emails that will promote guild membership and allow us to give details of forthcoming events. Since only one face to face event has happened this year, we must get our activities noticed by interested individuals. We need to replace the members who would have joined at our booths at family history events.

I don't know how many of you listen to podcasts but, I found the one about medieval names exciting and it might explain why I have so many John's in my study. Try searching for historyextra.com.

A new book which some may be interested in, is full of names of local farmers, and members of staff of a Welsh Estate based in Aberystwyth area, in Mid Wales. Maybe the number of pages (350) is reflected in the price of £17.50 +pp. It's called the Nanteos: Life on a Welsh Estate.

To finish on a sad note, Member Sheila Rowlands (264) and Master Craftsman of the Guild has passed away. I loved her email address - surnamesofwales@ - which might give you an indication of her interests. ■

W. Paul Featherstone MCG
Chairman

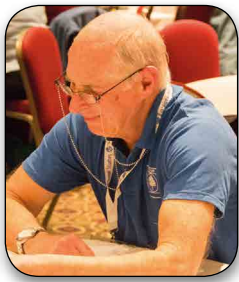


Nanteos: Life on a Welsh Country Estate

This new 350-page publication is of the history of Nanteos Mansion, once a large estate of over 31,000 acres, based in Mid Wales. Nanteos was the seat of the influential Powell Family, from 1699 to 1951.

The illustrated book is priced at £17.50 with £3.10 postage (£12.95 Air Mail). Send name and address together with Cheque or Postal Order payable to C.D. Morgan, to – C.D.M., P.O. Box 270, ABERYSTWYTH, Ceredigion, SY23 9BJ, WALES. Or e-mail janjoeluk@yahoo.co.uk for enquires. The website www.nanteoshistory.co.uk has more details of the publication and is also full of added information of the vast estate.

Worldwide
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Marriage Challenge Update: Faux Certificates

by Peter Copsy MCG

(Marriage Challenge Coordinator, Member 1522)

Each volunteer who undertakes a Marriage Challenge must decide how to send out the results of the Challenge. One option available is by the creation of Faux Certificates and several Challengers prefer this method. Faux certificates are look-alike birth, marriage and death certificates to those issued by the General Register Office (GRO) for England and Wales. They follow an almost exact layout to GRO certificates and can enhance your one-name study.

Thanks go to our member Andrew Millard MCG for creating this excellent facility.

Faux Certificates - what they are and how to produce them - are explained on the Guild website. Look under Resources - Guild Services - 'Faux' Certificates, and here; <https://one-name.org/faux-certificate-production/>

To produce a faux certificates you will need to carefully follow the instructions. Success relies on producing a detailed spreadsheet with field names that must be exact. A pro forma spreadsheet is provided for your use.

Faux certificates are not only used for Marriage Challenges. I am showing a Faux Certificate that I have produced for my study based on my transcription of an entry in a marriage register. Far better in my ONS than my hand-written transcription of the church marriage register.

Marriage Challengers will produce files of Faux Certificates which can be sent to the members who had requested the marriages. The Millard facility has options on how the certificates are displayed (i.e. as a single pdf file or as separate files for each certificate) and has a despatch facility for emailing them to members.

COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE

IN THE REGISTRATION DISTRICT OF WEYMOUTH
FROM THE REGISTERS OF ST PAUL, WEYMOUTH

No.	When solemnized	Name and Surname	Age	Condition	Rank or Profession	Residence at the time of Marriage	Father's Name and Surname	Rank or Profession of Father
49	February 5th 1928	Walter William Copsy	56	Widower	Baker	St Paul's Slough	James Copsy	Policeman (deceased)
	1928	Mabel Annie Banks	46	Spinster	---	Avon Weymouth	Faithful Banks	Engine Driver (deceased)

Married in the _____ Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the _____ Established Church after Banns by me, _____
Jas. Fisher, Vicar

This Marriage was solemnized between us, { Walter William Copsy } in the presence of, { Frederick Copsy }
{ Mabel Annie Banks } { Ernest Alfred Banks } { Ethel Maria Banks }

NOTES: From Parish register
GRO REFERENCE: 1928, Quarter 1, COPSEY, Walter W. - Volume 5a, Page 441.
Entry transcribed by Peter Copsy from the register deposited at Dorset RO.
Faux certificate produced from that transcript using Andrew Millard's cv2faux.php script.

The Guild is always looking for Marriage Challengers. If you live fairly close to a County Record Office and can afford to spend some time there to help other Guild members with their one-name studies by finding marriage entries, then becoming a Challenger could be an option. Even if Ancestry, Findmypast or FamilySearch have done some indexing for marriages in a particular county, there is likely to be some parts of that county or some period where a Challenge would be worthwhile.

Due to Covid-19 most present Challenges are delayed as mentioned in the last Journal. The one that was planned to start in September cannot begin as the Record Office has not yet opened at the time of writing. I have discussed this with the Challenger and we have agreed a delay and this is shown in the Table below. ■

The Challenge beginning in the coming months is:

Registration District and Period	Request Deadline	Challenger	Challenger's Email	Key
Penrith Stage 2 1901 - 1945	1 November 2020	Helen Brooke	helen.brooke@one-name.org	B

Key B: Requests using the standard Excel template much preferred (see website), but willing to accept other formats.



25 - 27 FEBRUARY, 2021

Introducing [RootsTech](#) Connect: A Free Online Conference Experience

For the first time ever, the world's largest family celebration event will be entirely virtual and completely free. Get ready to celebrate shared connections with people from around the world. Connect with friends, your family, your past, and your heritage and homelands—all from the comfort of your home and in your browser.



DNA for your ONS: Update on DNA Projects and Emails

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

Current Abandoned DNA Project Status

Some progress has been made regarding the DNA Projects of Guild members which have been classified as abandoned by Family Tree DNA, and had the Administrator removed in October 2018.

We started with 149 abandoned projects.

- At the end of 2020 Quarter 1, the count was down to 137
- At the end of Quarter 2 - 136

We are currently in Quarter 3, and the final numbers for the quarter will not occur until after the Journal goes to press. Therefore, the following is the results as of the submission of this article.

During Quarter 3, I started sending an email to each Guild member with an abandoned project. I have written to 40 members, and as a result of these emails and members reading the July Journal, the following has transpired:

- 13 members wanted their project back, which was done.
- 6 no longer want their project so the steps were done to complete their removal, such as removal of the logo and link to their Guild Profile from the DNA Project, and removing the link to the DNA Project from their Guild Profile.

That reduces the abandoned project count to 117.

Quite a few of the 40 I wrote have not responded yet. I wait 30 days after sending them an email and then proceed to complete the steps to remove their DNA Project from their one-name study, and Family Tree DNA does the steps on their end to unlink the DNA Project from the Guild.

I'd like to complete and resolve all Abandoned DNA Projects by the end of the calendar year. To achieve this objective, it is important to check the status of your DNA Project, **if you haven't logged in this year**. For detailed instructions on how to check the status of your DNA Project, including if it has been adopted, see the January 2020 Journal article.

The Administrators were removed by Family Tree DNA in October 2018. In October 2020, it will be 2 years, and during this time, any prospective participant has no way to contact you. No one is listed as Project Administrator, unless your project was adopted. You will never know if potential participants had questions before ordering a test, and they just went away with no one to contact.

If you don't want your DNA project any longer, please let me

know, so that the Guild Logo can be removed from the DNA Project, and the DNA project listing can be removed from your Guild Profile.

Too Many Emails from Family Tree DNA?

In corresponding with members regarding their abandoned DNA Project, a frequent complaint was that they received too many emails from Family Tree DNA, especially Match emails.

The match email criteria was changed several years ago, resulting in a significant increase in Match emails. From inception of Family Tree DNA, until the change, matching could be set to matches within a DNA Project only, so as an Admin or a participant, you were NOT bothered with matches with other surnames. As a result, each email was a relevant match, since it reflected matches within the project.

With the change to whole database matching, people get lots of other surname match emails, and if their Y-DNA is common, they could have a tsunami of emails, especially 12 marker matches.

As Administrator you can control what emails you get, and it is important to go through your settings and set them so that you only get emails that you are interested in.

Log into your project. Then hover over your name in the upper right, and a menu will appear. Select My Settings.

These settings are for each project. So if you have multiple projects attached to a login, toggle to the appropriate project, and the screen will re-paint.

The first column called Notification Settings are your email settings, and the second column is the Display Settings for the Project.

In the first column a check mark indicates what emails you are set to receive. Click a box to remove or add a check mark.

Click Save Settings at the top of the screen when you are done. You can greatly reduce unnecessary emails. I would start with not receiving at least 12 marker and 25 marker match emails.

Personally, I set my projects to eliminate most emails.

Participants can also control what emails they receive. A participant logs into his kit, then Account Settings in the upper right by hovering over his name, then Notification Preferences, and click the slider bar to turn on or off an email notification. It is helpful to tell your participants about this feature. In the past, I've encountered participants that get frustrated and remove their email address to stop the emails. If they do this

and you haven't recorded their email address somewhere, then you have no way to contact them. In addition, if you use the Bulk Mail feature to contact all participants, they wouldn't receive your emails if they have removed their email address

If your Email Address Gets Blacklisted

On occasion, an email address can get Black Listed at Family Tree DNA. You will discover this when you log into your project and see this message:

"The following email addresses associated with this account are currently on our blacklist. An email address will get placed on the blacklist when an attempted message cannot be delivered. Please contact us through our contact form from the blacklisted address to verify the address is active and the address will be removed from the blacklist."

If you encounter this problem, simply write to the DNA Advisor, and it will be fixed. It happens to all email addresses, not just Guild alias addresses. ■



You or your participants can save money by buying test kits through the Guild:

<http://one-name.org/DNA-kits-available-from-the-guild/>

Stories of Those Who Served

<https://one-name.org/stories-of-those-who-served/>



Charles Frederick Rayment



Birth Date: 9 Oct 1891

Death Date: 29 Oct 1987

Service Branch: Army - 29th Middlesex Regiment

Service Number: 177873

Charles Frederick Rayment was born on 9 October 1891 in the village of Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire, England, the son of Albert Barnard Rayment, a 41-year-old Coachman, and his second wife Harriet Rayment née Harrington.

The period of his early family life, first in Bedfordshire and later in Yorkshire, appears to have been rather uneventful and Charles, who was one of a total of twelve children, was still living with his parents in 1911 at The Elms in Grewelthorpe near Ripon in Yorkshire, which was where his father Albert was running a smallholding.

Charles married Sarah Kezie Chaplin in Ipswich, Suffolk, on 15 August 1915 and their only child, a daughter whom they named Doris, was born on 1 July 1916.

He carried on with his job as a Dairyman until 2 May 1917 when, with The First World War still being in full swing, he joined the British Army and found himself serving in the 29 Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment. He was almost immediately transferred to the Labour Corps and was lucky enough to spend the whole of the rest of his military service in the relative safety of England, much of it at Felixstowe in Suffolk.

He was discharged from the Army with an unblemished service record on 11 September 1919 and returned to his civilian job as a Dairyman.

In 1927 Charles, his wife Sarah Kezie (known by everyone simply as Kezie) and their daughter Doris, moved to Elmer Farm in Finningham, a small Mid-Suffolk village about 16 miles north of the county town of Ipswich. It was there that they farmed until 1961 when they sold the farm and all set up home together at Norwich Road in Ipswich.

They were still living at Norwich Road when in 1975 Charles' beloved wife Kezie died at the age of 83. Charles and Kezie had been living there with their daughter Doris since 1961.

Charles himself died in Ipswich on 29 October 1987 at the age of 96, having survived his wife by some twelve years. His spinster daughter Doris died at the Bethesda Eventide Homes, at Henley Road in Ipswich on 15 July 2007, thus bringing an end to their branch of the Rayment family.

Both the Rayment Society and Alison Barnes née Rayment, (who was Charles' grandniece) have researched Charles' life story but, apart from the notes above, it is a shame that very little else about him is known. ■

Study website: <http://www.rayment.info>

Author: Roy Rayment MCG



Building a brick wall - in the hope of one day being completed

by David Horwill (Member 3794)

We often seek to break down brick walls. Just for a change, I decided to try and build one. However, to make it interesting (and thereby a little more difficult!) I had to build it to a pattern. That pattern was, naturally, to show the relationships between various people mentioned in wills and other documents. Alas, many of the bricks to create that pattern were unavailable. There were a number of PCC wills, with a great many names mentioned, but locating marriages, baptisms and burials in order to arrive at a proven family grouping was the crux to resolving the pattern - and it was these documents that were proving impossible to find.

Having created the foundations for my wall, the first layer of bricks can be laid. On 6 January 1664 Richard Hobbs married Mary Stone at St Paul Benet's Wharf in London. They were to have two daughters, Mary Hobbs and Elizabeth Hobbs. Richard was a cook as evidenced from his will¹ which he made on 10 November 1680. By this time he was widowed and had married Mary Cooper, a widow, on 6 September 1680 at St James, Duke's Place, London. Also, as mentioned in his will, Mary was 'with his child'. He also makes mention of his brothers-in-law, John and Robert Stone. But you will notice that almost immediately there are gaps in my wall. A burial for Richard's first wife and the baptisms of his two daughters have not been located.

There is a slightly dubious burial for a Richard Hobbs which occurred on 7 December 1680 at St Mary le Strand. However, this seems remarkably quick for Robert to know that his wife was pregnant (married 6 September, will made 10 November, buried 7 December - shades of Solomon Grundy!), but she may already have been pregnant before they married? No baptism for a child named Hobbs has been found that fits into my brick wall. Richard's will was proved on 17 February 1681.

Two further documents^{2,3} allowed me to start the second tier of bricks in that they gave evidence that Richard's daughter Mary married Thomas Caverly (a space in the wall for lack of any marriage entry). The first document refers to Thomas Caverly and Mary his wife, but involves litigation with John Stone, Robert Stone and Mary Hobbs apparently over the will of Richard Hobbs. It is dated 1686. The second document clarifies things better and is dated the following year. Here, Thomas Caverly of St Andrews, Holborn and Mary, his wife, daughter of Richard Hobbs, late of St Clement Danes, cook are specifically mentioned.

The next course in this wall seemingly takes us well away from the pattern that has been building up. It is the will of Thomas Horwell of St Stephen by Launceston, Cornwall,⁴ and was made on 15 November 1709. All we know about Thomas is that his will states that he is a gentleman. His wife is

Elizabeth Horwell and was to receive his estates in London, with a further bequest to his second son, Richard Horwell (NB there is no mention of his first son who may have already received benefit from his father). But then another name appears in his will which brings it into focus with what has gone before. He mentions his 'dear uncle' Richard Stone of Lyons Inn, London. But he leaves the best bit to last, in naming his two daughters in the following way:

'Item I give and devise unto my two daughters Theophila Sellick and Mary Horwell the most undutiful children that ever were born one groat each.'

A marriage has been found between Theophila Horwell and William Sellick on 2 February 1702 at St John's church, Exeter. But another gap appears in this wall as a death or burial for Thomas cannot be located. However, his will was proved on 7 May 1716. The reference to Richard Stone being Thomas's uncle brings the possibility to mind that Thomas might have married Elizabeth Hobbs; and in fact, when we come to constructing that particular course in the brick wall, then it becomes more than a possibility.

We turn now to another Horwell will, this time for John Horwell of Dublin,⁵ and another layer. His will was made on 6 May 1717. It does not tell us much, even the name of his wife is left as a blank in the will. But he does mention his nephew, Thomas Horwell. But the most important element of his will is the endowment he made for the benefit of six poor boys of Launceston as outlined in this extract from his will:

Item, I give and bequeath the annual or yearly sum of thirty pounds for the maintenance of six poor boys all sons of some of the parishioners of the parish of St Stephen's by Launceston in the county of Cornwall. Item, I further give and bequeath the yearly sum of six pounds to provide the said boys with clothes and wearing apparel to be all of colour. Item, I give and bequeath to some poor widow of the said parish of St Stephen's the yearly sum of five pounds as a reward for her care in attending and looking after the said boys. Item, I give and bequeath the annual sum of three pounds to a schoolmaster for learning the said boys to read and write. Item, it is my further will and pleasure that three of the said boys shall be elected and chosen by the nearest of my relations inhabiting in the said parish and the other three to be elected and chosen by the Minister Church wardens and parishioners of the said parish. Item, I do further order and direct that no boy shall be intituled to the aforesaid provision until he shall be seven years old and shall not have the benefit thereof for any longer time than seven years and that then each of the said boys shall be put out as apprentices to trades.

This 'school' eventually became known as the Horwell Grammar School until subsumed into Launceston College in the 1930s. His will was proved on 22 February 1727. Again, we have a gap in that his actual death or place of burial are not known. Whilst this will has not provided much for my brick wall, the next will not only adds to it considerably, but also creates its own gaps and suppositions.

The will is another Horwell one but with a reliable connection with Richard Hobbs (NB this is not a circular wall). Mary Horwell made her will on 22 November 1724.⁶ She was from St Clement Danes, Middlesex and immediately mentions the fact that she was formerly Mary Hobbs, widow, relict and executrix of the last will and testament of Richard Hobbs. She goes on to refer to a tripartite indenture dated 26 November 1690 (if I have the regnal year correct) between Mary Hobbs, John Horwell, and a third party whose name is alas, difficult to read (but in any case, is deceased). The will mainly covers the properties that she inherited from her late husband Richard Hobbs. She then creates another line of research by mentioning her late brother Robert Stent. Have we got her maiden name? Exhaustive searching has not uncovered any Mary Stent marrying a Mr Cooper, becoming a widow and marrying Richard Hobbs and finally finishing up (no marriage found) as the widow of John Horwell. Far too many gaps.

Then she throws the whole thing up in the air by referring to her daughter, Elizabeth Horwell. Further confusion arises by the mention of her son-in-law, Richard Cheeke and his wife Sarah. But just for once we have a brick here that cites a marriage between Richard Cheek and Sarah Hobbs on 20 February 1700 at St Mary le Strand. We can only speculate that this is the child Mary was carrying as referred to in Richard Hobbs's will. As to any of the other people being found and confirmation made of the relationships - alas NO!

Presumption time. Is the Elizabeth Horwell referred to in Mary Horwell's will her step-daughter, Elizabeth Hobbs? But where is Elizabeth's marriage to Thomas Horwell, who is the nephew of John Horwell, late husband of Mary Horwell, formerly Hobbs, formerly Cooper, nee Stent, I think.

But there is a final will (whew!). That of Elizabeth Horwell, made 30 April 1736⁷ of St Stephen by Launceston. Needless to say, it fails to clarify any of the above. She is a widow, presumably of Thomas Horwell, and immediately mentions Richard Cheeke, her brother-in-law, of London, which he would be if he had married her sister (half-sister?) Sarah. Then there is her niece, the wife of William West, and two Cheeke nephews (they may have been cheeky but I don't know that), a Cheeke niece and a son Thomas Horwell. Her

will was proved on 15 March 1741. So, a rather unsteady brick wall - lots of gaps before it can be considered a complete structure, if ever.

Postscript - it would appear that Elizabeth Horwell was involved in litigation even after her death. The names are those that appear in her will - West and Phillips. In fact there are many litigation records to be found at TNA regarding this Horwell family, even between themselves - a nice little job for me once the Archive reopens! ■

References

1. TNA PROB 11/365/269
2. TNA C6/297/22
3. LMA Q/HAL/371
4. TNA PROB 11/552/63
5. TNA PROB 11/613/346
6. TNA PROB 11/600/377
7. TNA PROB 11/716/375

David is studying the surname Deboo with variants De Boo, Deboe, Debow and can be contacted at david.horwill@one-name.org

Who was Solomon Grundy?

The poem and nursery rhyme published in 1842 tells the story of Solomon Grundy who lives and dies his entire life in a single week. Here is the short version:

Solomon Grundy,
Born on a Monday,
Christened on Tuesday,
Married on Wednesday,
Took ill on Thursday,
Grew worse on Friday,
Died on Saturday,
Buried on Sunday,
That was the end,
Of Solomon Grundy.

Guild Master Craftsman

Members are invited each year to nominate those members they consider are worthy to receive Fellowship of the Guild (MCG). The award recognises significant contribution to the running of the Guild or an excellence in One-Name Studies.

The nomination should include a short description of why the candidate deserves to be considered. There should be a summary of the contribution that the individual has made to either, promoting and understanding a one-name study or the contribution made in support the Guild in an administrative role. You can read the

information about the MCG rules at <https://one-name.org/mcg-scheme-rules/>

Nominations can only be considered if the individual is a current member of the Guild and self-nominations are not permitted.

Nominations should be sent to the Master Craftsman Panel before the closing date of 18 January 2021. The new MCGs will be announced at the 2021 AGM. ■

Julie Goucher MCG (Member 3925)



Their Surname was what?!

by Rhiannon Lloyd (Member 8220)

Have you ever come across a surname in the course of your family history research which made you look twice? The kind of surname that belongs in a comedy sketch? Many people throughout history have changed their names. Perhaps because their name isn't interesting enough, perhaps because their work wouldn't be considered if they used their real name. Reg Dwight, the Brontë sisters and even J.K. Rowling are all examples. But, sometimes names are changed accidentally. Maybe a person's handwriting was not very clear, or maybe modern sensibilities and experiences correct the name instead. Well, I have found seven generations of one particular surname in my family that has fallen victim to just such an unwitting change.

An 'interesting' name

As I have written in some of my online blog posts, many of my ancestors come from Somerset in England. I have ancestors in the county on both my maternal and paternal side. A little while ago, I inherited some research from a relative for some Somerset ancestors on my maternal side. It has taken a little while to sort through it all, but recently I have been looking further at the Toogood family. They came from the Burnham, Huntspill and Wedmore area of Somerset (not far from Bridgwater). There were some notable members of the family from the Victorian period, namely local brickwork owners and managers. Their story would need another article entirely!

But this story begins in Wedmore with the marriage of James Toogood and Elizabeth Cock on 5 April 1785. Can you see where I'm going with this? The name Elizabeth Cock is not exactly one that is commonly talked about. It sounds more like something out of a Two Ronnies sketch! But Elizabeth Cock was her name and she did marry James Toogood. They went on to have at least nine children, including my 4 x great-grandfather, George Toogood (c.1787, Huntspill-1846, Wedmore).

Elizabeth was the daughter of James Cock (b.c.1716, Wedmore) and Joan Fisher (c.1735, Wedmore-c.1775, Wedmore). She had six siblings: Mary, Jane, James, Mary, Josias and Elizabeth. Out of those siblings, only James survived into adulthood. He would make another interesting project one day, to see whether his line has survived into modern times.

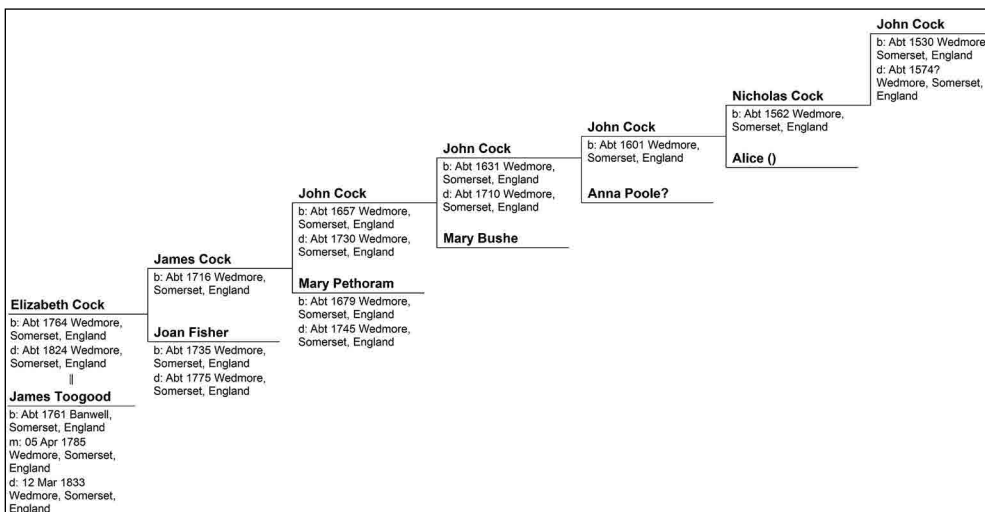
Elizabeth's ancestors

Working backwards then from James Cock senior (all events were from Wedmore), his parents were John Cock (c.1657-c.1730) and Mary Pethoram (c.1679-c.1745), John's parents were John Cock (c.1631-c.1710) and Mary Bushe, the next generation was John Cock (b.c.1601) and possibly Anna Poole, this John's parents were Nicholas Cock (b.c. 1562) and Alice (no surname was recorded for her upon her marriage to Nicholas in 1598) and finally, Nicholas' father was John Cock. He may have been born in around 1530 and possibly died in 1574, in Wedmore.

Now, you may think that the name 'Cock' would be fairly straightforward to find in the records I used. You would be mistaken. Most of the entries regarding the Cock family outlined above, were not found as 'Cock.' They were in fact, found under the name 'Cook' instead. Some I did find under 'Cocke,' but most were found under 'Cook.' The question is why? Was this surname a victim of modern sensibilities or was it simply a case of difficult handwriting?

What does it mean?

Let's begin with the meaning of the surname 'Cock.' According to the Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames,¹ the surname 'Cock' did not mean what some modern people would think it means. Quoting from the dictionary, 'Cock' came from 'the pertness or swagger of the bearer.' Essentially, someone who we would now call 'cocky.' Some of the early examples of the name given also come from Somerset

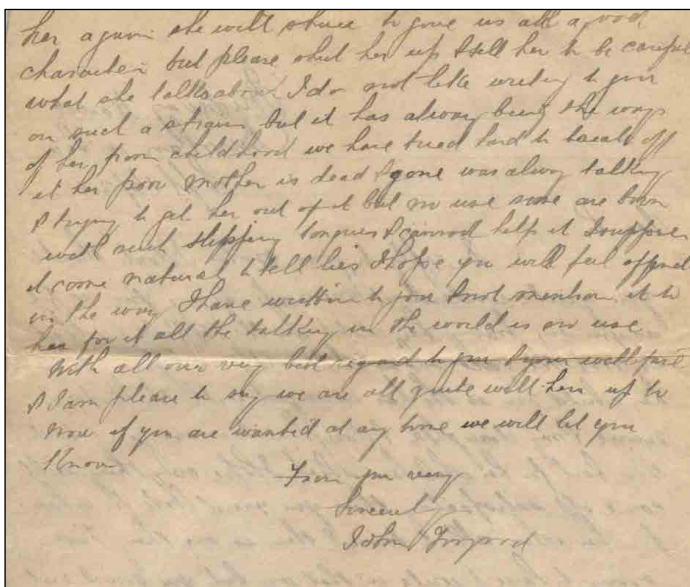


Pedigree tree for Elizabeth Cock (1764-1824).

(although the spellings do differ slightly - 'Cok'). This would be an example of the surname developing from a person's personal character, as opposed to other surnames which can be locational, occupational, patronymic, matronymic or a person's physical characteristics.² The other meaning of 'Cock' in this dictionary, comes from a local name - here called a 'sign-name' with the example of 'at the Cock.' So, neither possibility for the origin of the name has anything to do with the slang that we are familiar with.

How was it written?

What about the handwriting used to write the name? Could this have been the reason for the transcription error? The further back in time you travel, the more you notice the changes to people's handwriting. Although each individual has their own unique hand, various time periods develop styles that are wide-spread and can be recognised. There would not be space to go into the complexities of different hands here, but generally after 1500 Secretary hand was common, until that gave way to Italic hand around the eighteenth century onwards. This is close to the way we form letters today.³



This handwriting example from one of my Toogood ancestors illustrates the problem - not the easiest to read!

The problem for the name 'Cock,' is that the letter 'c' is often mistaken for an 'o.' That is when you get 'Cook' instead. The other name I have come across is 'Cork' instead of 'Cock,' especially in some of the earlier records. This is because the 'c' in these cases looks a lot like the letter 'r.' If a person transcribing a record is not so familiar with these idiosyncrasies, then you get transcription errors. Spotting the differences in handwriting does take practice though and it is always helpful to have some good reference samples on hand.

And finally...

Obviously, I still have a lot of work left to do on the Cock family. Many of the couples were married by licence, which may give an indication of their wealth. Or, it may be that it was a particularly common occurrence in the area. In any case, they seem like an interesting family to research further. I have my own ideas, but I'll let you make up your own mind as to the reason why the surname was changed. Was it simply mis-transcribed, or was it deemed too impolite, even if this was unwitting?

The point here though, is that when we come across a name in a record, we should always keep an open mind! It may not be quite what you think. ■


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3. Marshall, Hilary. (2010) *Palaeography for Family and Local Historians*. [unknown place]: Phillimore & Co. Ltd. p. 23.

Rhiannon is studying the surname Rowsell with variants Rousell, Rowswell and can be contacted at rhiannon.loyd@one-name.org

Rhiannon's website - Shersca Genealogy has a blog where this article was written on 15 June 2020.





Association of Genealogists and Researchers in Archives

PRESS RELEASE
August 2020

An AGRA first – ASK AGRA: Family History Question Time podcast project

The Association of Genealogists and Researchers in Archives, the association representing professional genealogists in England and Wales, has announced their latest development a series of podcasts to be streamed via the www.agra.org.uk website - **Ask AGRA – Family History Question Time**.

This initiative has been developed in response to the COVID pandemic. Many consumers took the opportunity to begin researching their family history during the lockdown, but the closure of archives and cancellation of family history fairs and events has presented challenges which normally our members would help to resolve. Now, the free AGRA podcasts will be available to all, the first series of six to be made available monthly from 1st September 2020. AGRA members will form panels of experts in discussions led by Moderators such as **Sarah Williams** of *Who Do You Think You Are?* and **Helen Tovey** of *Family Tree* magazine. Some well-known authors and experts in their field will be adding their voices to the discussions including Gill Blanchard, Dr. Geoff Swinfield, Les Mitchinson and Simon Fowler, to name but a few.

The six themes will be as follows, broadcast on the 1st of each month:

1. House Histories - September
2. Ancestral research – getting started including understanding BMD and Census records - October
3. Research before 1837 - November
4. Military research including British service in India - December
5. DNA testing and use in conjunction with genealogical research - January 2021
6. Using land records such as maps and tithe maps to further research - February 2021

Sharon Grant, Chair of AGRA commented "AGRA is excited to announce this new initiative which demonstrates our commitment to finding new ways of working in these times of crisis. Our members have always been available at the various family history events to give advice to members of the public. We miss that, and we know you do too. This is an opportunity for you to access the extensive expertise and knowledge of our members from the safety of your own home. Get your questions in now!". The first in the series will go live on September 1st 2020 at <https://www.agra.org.uk/podcasts>. Members of the public are invited to submit general questions about the subjects to ask the panel on the above themes at Askagra@agra.org.uk.



“McCluskeys in Disguise”¹ - The McCluskey / Cosby Connection

by Wendy Cosby-Hallinan (Member 7925)

Genealogical Documentation

The Cosby One-Name Study was started two years ago. For decades, many family members researching their ancestors hit a brick wall at the same person, George Cosby. We know this about him: He is well identified in muster rolls, government documents, land petitions and land grants. Born between 1759 and 1765, he died in Canada in 1806 soon after his home was destroyed in a fire along with family papers. Speculation exists about who his father is, but documentation remains elusive. I decided to start my research by re-examining the original documents. What do they say? Does information that has come online only recently provide more insight? Who was around at the time? Everyone needs to be considered. This is ideal for a ONS study.

Recent advances in DNA testing provide the opportunity to apply this technology for researching the origins of the surname. My brother agreed to a Y-DNA test that I used to start a DNA project through the Guild. Our ancestor may not have left any documentation, but he did leave eight children: four boys and four girls. I reached out to my male cousins, at least one descendant from each of three different sons.

Surname Matches

The Y-DNA results returned many surnames, but none was Cosby. The closest surname was Cozby but he was not the closest Y-DNA match. I corresponded with Mr. Cozby and I was already familiar with his family line back to the 1623 Virginia Settlement. I was relieved we matched because our family narratives were the same, that is we came from the same family in Ireland. His results also displayed the label “Niall of the Nine Hostages”. But where are the others with the same surname?

DNA Findings

All the Canadian Cosby males who tested came back with the same Big-Y DNA SNP. It is very reassuring to know that our genetic genealogy confirms our documented genealogy. In addition, we can predict with some certainty that our ancestor, George Cosby must also have the same Big-Y SNP. Cool.

Two males from the Virginia line match each other on Big-Y. Their Big-Y SNP is different from the Canadian line as was expected because we suspected that the Canadians descend from a different son of a common Cosby male ancestor about 400 years ago. Again, these results seem to align with the documentation. Common to both lines was the “Niall of the Nine Hostages” label.

In the meantime, I developed friendships with people with very close Y-DNA matches but with surnames other than Cosby. We had been trying to identify their paternal line. I thought for sure, they must be a Cosby especially since one person

shared the same Big-Y SNP. That person has since identified his paternal line to the surname McCluskey. We reconsulted our Big-Y block matches. Right between the Canadian and the Virginia Cosby lines was a new block forming with one person with a completely different surname. He had just identified his paternal surname - McCloskey. Now a pattern is emerging.

That left one other really close Y-111 match to my brother. Closer than the McCluskey DNA match and closer than the Virginia Cosbys. This matching person upgraded to Big-Y which moved him into the new block with the McCloskey match.

DNA results of three men with the surnames McCluskey and McCloskey were sitting right between the Canadian and Virginia Cosby lines. I didn't get it. However, somebody in the Family Tree DNA project, “Sons of Aodh” did get it last year when he posted a comment on their activity feed that said, “None of the McCloskeys have done Y-DNA, but several Cosby's may be McCluskeys in disguise.” Here I was thinking I was helping people identify their male line when in fact, they were revealing mine.

Reconciliation

The Cosby family in Canada is big. It is even bigger in the USA. We share a common family narrative that points to a specific family of origin that settled in Ireland about 1550 but originates in Leicester, England as far back as 1100. I was expecting Y-DNA results that pointed to early England, possibly Anglo-Saxon. What I saw pointed to an ancient Irish King of Northern Ireland. How many times had I seen the label “Niall of the Nine Hostages” knocking at the door? Like someone hiding saying, “Psst, over here”.

The founder of the Virginia Cosby line was John Cosby (1623-1696). He left hundreds of descendants. We have four Big-Y results from descendants who are fully documented back to him. Two point to the same origins as the Canadian Cosby line. Two match each other but have very different DNA results. They do not have the “Niall of the Nine Hostages” label. Their results, however, show a marker that could indicate Anglo-Saxon origin. This may be the line that belongs to our family narrative. I don't know. The majority of the DNA project members (about 75%) show links to the McCloskey family. That represents 100% of the Canadian Cosby line.

The McCloskeys/McCluskeys

In her new book, “The Lost Family, How DNA Testing is Upending Who We Are”², Libby Copeland says about one in three people who do a DNA test discover some unexpected results. What I found is more like a revelation. One expects a straight line through a brick wall. What lies behind my brick wall is a detour to a biological family that is most likely named McCloskey.

The 1901 and 1911 census figures for Ireland reports a population of about 2,000 people with the McCloskey surname. Most (65 to 70%) live in Derry with small pockets in Donegal, Antrim and Tyrone counties. The same census records for the Cosby surname (including variants Cosbey and Cosbie) reports a much smaller population hovering around 100 people. In the 1901 census about 40% live in County Antrim and 40% live in County Down. In the 1911 census about 40% live in County Antrim and 30% live in County Down. Ulster is “Niall of the Nine Hostages” territory. If we are to look for a place of origin for this surname, Ulster would be it. There have been Cosbys in Virginia for 400 years and McCloskeys in the same area about 250 years. The Cosbys in Ontario (who all reveal McCloskey DNA) descend from one man who is said to be born about 1759 in New Jersey. If there was a name switch, where did it happen? New Jersey, Virginia, Ireland? How do the other family members still in Ireland and England connect?

Next Steps

The beauty of a Big-Y result is that it reveals unique markers that citizen scientists can date. It’s an educated guess. The date of the unique marker of the Virginia Cosby line points to a man born between 1590 and 1670. Documentation for that line extends that far back to specific people. The unique marker for the Canadian line points to an individual born between 1690 to 1750. That is the approximate birth date of the person who is on the other side of our “brick wall”. We don’t know who he is, but we do know his son (or grandson) was George Cosby, born about 1759.

When I started looking into my family of origin, I wanted to make sure I was researching the right family. Now I am looking at two families. Yet somehow, I feel closer to an answer. DNA tells its own story. This One-Name Study started with the Cosby surname but made an abrupt turn when faced with DNA evidence.

There is still a long way to go. Our sample is too local (North America) and too small (12 members) to be conclusive. We need more Y-DNA results from our cousins in Ireland, England and other parts of the world, especially from the Cosby families and we are just starting a similar project for the McCloskey surname.

Acknowledgements

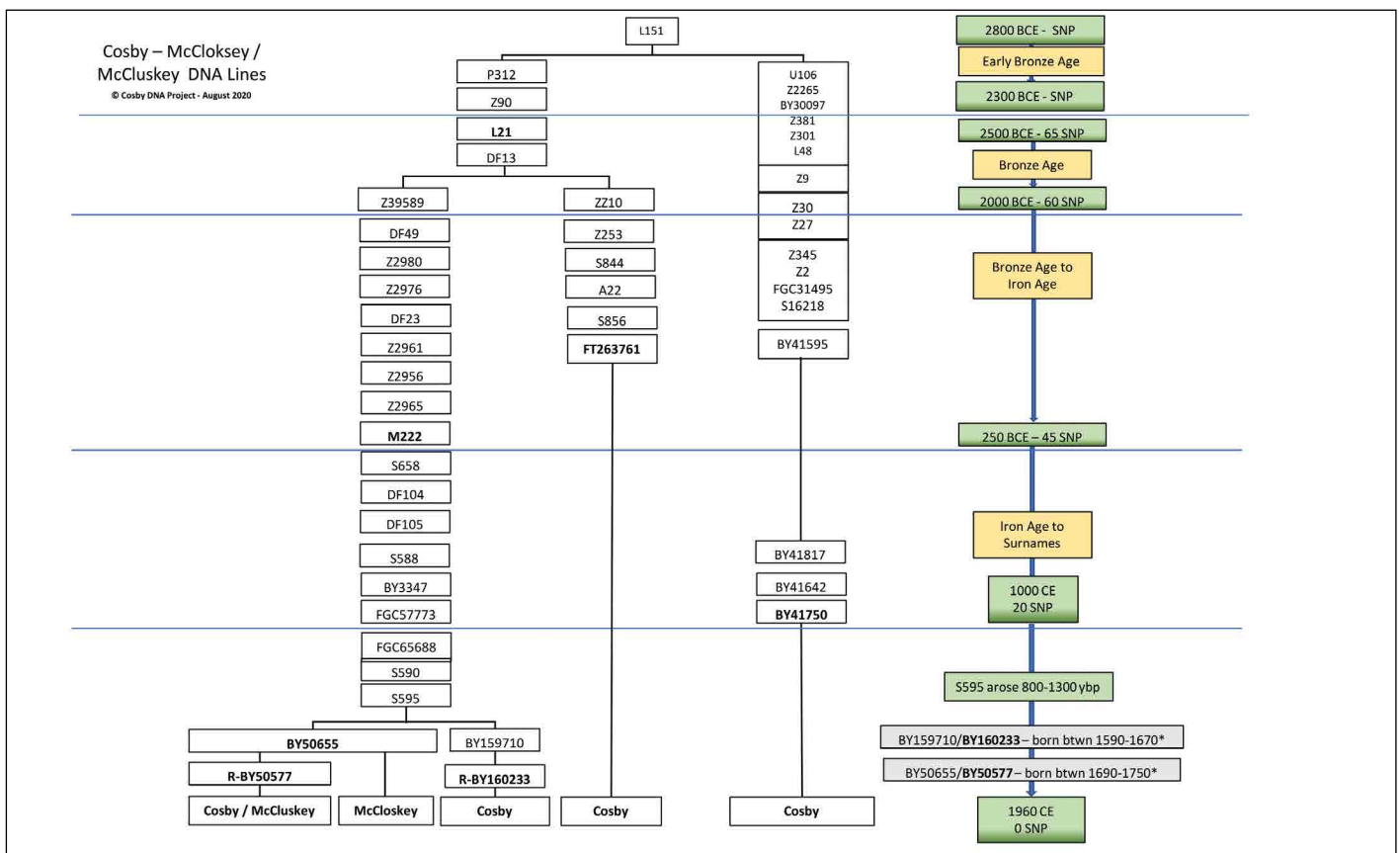
Three people provided input to create a picture of our Y-DNA results that reflect an approximate date when mutations probably occurred. Many thanks to Ian Fitzpatrick of the Fitzpatrick DNA Project, Dwayne O’Neill of the O’Neill DNA Project and Maurice Gleeson with the Sons of Aodh Project for their guidance and input. Creating this chart was a team effort.

I also have to thank Susan Meates at the Guild for her invaluable assistance in establishing my different DNA studies. ■

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Wendy is studying the surnames Cosby (with variants Cosbey and Cosbee, Cozby); McCloskey (with variants McCluskey, McLoskey and McLuskie) and Hallinan (with variants Hallanan, Halnan, O’Hallinan) and is a student of the MSc Genealogical, Palaeographic and Heraldic Studies programme of study at the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow. You can contact her at: wendy.cosby@one-name.org





The Evolution of the Muckleston One-Name Study: From a Chapter to a Book

by Janet Macklestone (Member 1886)

I know the exact day I became interested in family history, it was 2 December 1985, my father's 60th birthday. Having been a sick-berth attendant in the Navy during the war, he went on to become one of the first male nurses in the newly formed NHS. His pension allowed him to retire at sixty, but he decided to semi-retire and continue working two days a week. We worried about what he would do with this spare time and at his birthday party my sister and I asked him if he had any unfulfilled ambitions. He told us he had two, one was to visit the pyramids, Egyptology being a lifelong passion of his. He also wanted to trace his family tree, as the family rumour was that the name had been changed from Muckleston to Macklestone and that the family was once rich and hailed from Shrewsbury.

My sister had a lovely three-week trip sailing down the Nile with Dad. I took up the second challenge and got a life sentence. Seriously though, a new chapter had opened in our lives and it was a lovely way to spend time with Dad, although most of the time we had our noses buried in books and documents. Back in the 80s research was quite different to today. We earned our spurs by heaving heavy ledgers containing birth, marriage, and death indexes from the shelves at St Catherine's House in London, being elbowed and having our toes trodden on in the process. We quickly ran out of Macklestons and went back to the beginning and decided to collect all the Mucklestons and their variants too. Heaven was the day we went to Somerset House and found numerous wills, copies of which kept us happy for months. Trips to the record offices added even more to our data pile, wading through collections, often unindexed, and being distracted by non-family related but interesting findings and frustratingly finding something interesting just a few minutes before closing time. Shropshire Record Office provided us with a wealth of family pedigrees, collated by various people some centuries ago. Yes, the family had been prominent, wealthy, and even warranted a coat of arms.

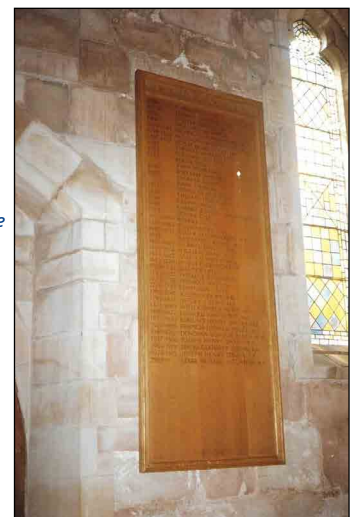
We waded through many a microfilm reel containing hard to read census returns, unindexed and making us feel nauseous in the process. We were not surprised by how many we had missed when the indexes were eventually made available. The telephone directories gave us contact details of other potential family members and information was garnered from these members of the wider family. The mass of collected data was organised and eventually we had four main trees, a Shropshire branch, a London branch, a Bedfordshire branch, and the Muckelston's of the USA. The Macklestone branch had easily been connected to the Shropshire branch which, thanks to the pedigrees, went all the way back to a Sir Hoeskyn de Mucclleston who was knighted in 1345. Dad's grandfather had indeed been born a Muckleston in Shropshire, he and a brother had moved away to Lancashire in the late 1870s and changed their name to Macklestone. The fact that they



Mucklestons at Mucklestone

recorded their father as dead on their marriage certificates, when he was very much alive, probably gives an indication as to the reason, although we will never know the full story.

There is a village called Mucklestone not far from where we live in Staffordshire and yes, we found that people called de Mucclleston had been Lords of the Manor in the twelfth to fourteenth centuries, and this appears to be the place the surname originated. Hoeskyn may have been a younger son who moved out to the Welsh Marches and settled at Pen y Lan near Oswestry, becoming what was known as a Marcher, or border, Lord. A board in Mucklestone church, whose tower was made famous as the place where Margaret of Anjou watched the battle of Blore Heath during the Wars of the Roses, lists early Mucklestons as both vicars and patrons of the church. This branch of the family is descended from the Pantulfs, Barons of Wem, when a younger son was given his mother's lands and became the first de Mucclleston. One day we will hopefully find the missing piece of information which will link Hoeskyn back to this early branch.



Board in Saint Mary Church, Mucklestone with list of vicars



The Church of Saint Mary, Mucklestone, Staffordshire

Our next task was rather more challenging, and this was to see what we could find relating to the family in the newspapers. We visited Colindale Newspaper Library armed with names of newspapers and dates when our family may have appeared in them, but it was a laborious task. There were no indexes and several editions of the newspaper were bound together in a volume. Another way to keep us fit, lifting those heavy binders. Not to be deterred we set about trying to find if our ancestors had indeed made the newspapers. The Bedfordshire newspapers gave us the biggest number of 'hits'. The family was prolific in the area around Toddington and they liked to play sport, especially cricket. How we were supposed to make sense of B Muckleston bowled C Muckleston is anyone's guess and who was the footballer who scored lots of goals only referred to as Muckleston? It was a lot of effort for little return, but we came across a number of gems, such as the reporting of a court case where a vicar, the Reverend Edward Muckleston, had been found guilty of fare-dodging on the railways.

By 1991 we decided that we had compiled more than enough data to apply to join the Guild of One-Name Studies. We had made our mistakes, the usual ones I suspect every budding genealogist must make, in order to learn. There were times when we had not recorded sources and then could not validate the information when conflicts arose. We had made assumptions which later proved wrong, but we learnt by our mistakes and felt we were doing well. By 1994 we were in touch with so many people who had family connections and to solve the challenge of keeping them informed, a newsletter entitled Muckleston Miscellany was instigated. It was a quarterly publication at first and more recently a bi-annual one. By 1996 I had decided to set up a family history website to share our findings with the wider world and made many new contacts as a result.



The rear of Merrington Old Hall, Shropshire

Family reunions took place in Shropshire in 1997 and 2001 with family members coming from as far afield as the USA and Australia. Dad really enjoyed his role as tour guide taking everyone from place to place and explaining why it was important to the family. As well as the church at Mucklestone we visited Merrington Old Hall, the home of generations of Mucklestons from 1615 when Edward Muckleston married the heiress Mary Corbett, money marrying money as was the way of things in those days. Both the Oswestry and Merrington estates were maintained for a couple of centuries but Merrington became the main family seat. Thankfully, the then owner of the house took a real shine to Dad and was happy to host afternoon tea on our reunion visits. There is nothing better than standing in front of the fireplace where your forebears had warmed their hands for centuries.

Every new data set saw us searching for Muckleston and variants and we continued to look at unindexed record collections in various record offices constantly adding to our mine of information. Yes, there were several individuals which we could not fit on to the trees, but we felt we had done well. Our biggest frustration was that we had not managed to connect the various large branches we now had.

One thing the wider family constantly requested was a book covering the history of the Mucklestons. We had shared many of the interesting tales as we came across them and there were many. We had a Muckleston who murdered his brother in 1399 and was outlawed and his lands seized. There were two brothers who were hung drawn and quartered for coin clipping in 1685 and their trial took place in the same sessions in London as those who took part in the Rye House plot. On the female side we have Mrs Ann Plugge (née Muckleston) who had an affair with Black Jack Bouvier, father of Jackie Bouvier/Kennedy/Onassis. Then there is another Ann Muckleston who as Mrs Battersby became only the third woman in Britain to be awarded a divorce, which took an Act of Parliament. These are just a few of the stories which we shared in the newsletter. In 2000 I decided to draft a book and it was clearly going to be a case of what we left out rather than what was included, we had so much. Sadly, although I did draft the book, work got in the way, but I would pick it up from time to time to try and make a little more headway with it.

Dad died in 2013 and I inherited crate upon crate of family history related paperwork including lots of notebooks. The temptation was to throw it away as surely it only duplicated what I already had but I am glad I did not as I have found many a gem, including a will I had not seen before, which solved a long-standing mystery. Seven years later I still have two crates to sort through, but it is a labour of love.

In 2017 having reached sixty myself I decided to follow in Dad's footsteps and retire. Work had been busy for the previous ten years and I wanted to have time to do things I really enjoyed. Only a month or so after retiring I was advised the website was to be closed. I had resisted all attempts to purchase the various additional services supplied by the software company, paying what was by comparison a minuscule hosting fee. We were not profitable, and we had to go. Fortunately I had been reading about the Guild's website project and with the help of the supportive TNG team over several months managed to move everything over to a Guild-supported site, safe in the knowledge that the

years of research will be available long after I have gone to meet my ancestors.

The website offering having come to my rescue I decided to look a little deeper into the benefits of belonging to the Guild, there had been times when I was working that I did not even get time to read JOONS. In going through some back copies, I noticed that there was support for setting up a DNA project and, thinking this might help me to connect the various branches, reached out for help. Having started the project it appears that the mysteries may have been solved, although I still need to confirm that our initial findings are correct and keep in mind that non-parental events may skew the data. Testing someone whose paper trail leads direct to Hoeskyn, my brother from the Mackleston line and a member of the London branch confirmed a common ancestor. More work on the London branch ensued and it appears that they are descended from a younger son of the family, one whose ancestor was so far down the pecking order in a large family that he did not warrant a name check simply being recorded as one of '+ 4 sons' on some of the pedigrees. More information is needed to confirm the correct place of connection, but at least I know our efforts are not in vain.

The test taken by a member of the Bedfordshire branch who, according to the paper trail, is a direct line from the first Muckleston to appear seemingly from nowhere in this county in the late 1700s, indicates absolutely no connection whatsoever with the Shropshire Mucklestons. Years of searching and finding nothing had already led me to believe a name change. There were Mugglestones in the counties north of Bedfordshire and there were also clergy around this time with the surname Muckleston who may have been known to the vicar who baptised the first 'Muckleston' in Bedfordshire. I am hoping that a Mugglestone will take a Y-DNA test one day to give a breakthrough. Likewise, the Y-DNA tests from a member of the Muckelston branch in the USA shows many connections with the surname Callaway. Peter Muckelston who heads this branch and who died in Pennsylvania in 1810, or one of his ancestors may well have been illegitimate and taken his mother's surname or, as with the Bedfordshire branch, may have no direct family connection. There is much more work to do relating to the DNA but at least I am no longer looking for connections which are not there.

Back to the one thing I had said I would do as soon as I had time and that was to write up the family history. I was a little concerned as to whether I would be capable of putting together something that would make an interesting read. At school I had always been more numerate than literate and had failed my English exams, although I had gained equivalent qualifications in my adult life. I decided to enrol on Gill Blanchard's 'Writing your family history' course. We started with one small piece on an ancestor and I chose to write about the Victorian fare-dodging vicar, thinking it might amuse my fellow students. Over time our pieces grew, and I found I had too much information on the Reverend Edward Muckleston to fit into a standard chapter and he became a small booklet. We were told that we should stop researching and start writing but I could not help myself, the more I investigated his life, finding gaps in his timeline, the more research I carried out. Of course, by now the newspapers were adequately covered and transcribed online and I was able to find out more and more about this man's antics and boy, did he lead a scandalous life! Visits to various archives were required to validate information and added even

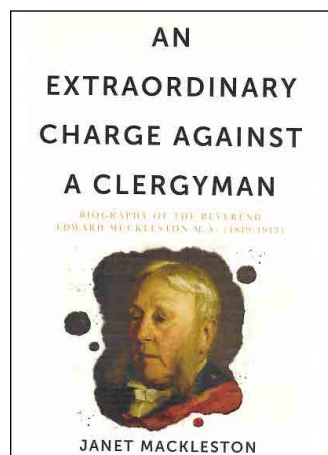
further to the story. By the time I had finished, his biography was covered in nineteen chapters plus an epilogue over 200 pages. I am sure there are things I have missed but it is a real riches to rags story, peppered with scandals. My jaw dropped on several occasions when I found how he had behaved. The strangest thing of all was focusing on just one member of the family in so much detail. Yes, stories get added to family member's files when I come across them, but to aim to find out everything I could on just one individual was the opposite to how I had worked before. There was a moment of serendipity when an oil painting of the Reverend, completed in 1897, came up for sale. It now hangs over my fireplace, a gift from my sister.

The biography went down well with my tutor and fellow students and although it was my intention to self-publish, I was encouraged to try and find a publisher. After a few rejections, the Book Guild expressed an interest and 'An Extraordinary Charge Against A Clergyman' will now be published on 28 October 2020 with pre-orders already being taken on various websites.

It has taken almost two years from the start of the writing course to publication of the book and during that time I had continued to dip in and out of my one-name study. But what next? Well, the website is badly in need of an update, but my thoughts are finally to start work on that general book on the Muckleston family. Then I dug a little deeper into that situation regarding Ann Muckleston/Battersby who was only the third woman to obtain a divorce in Britain. This turns out to be another scandalous story with an outline of thirty-four chapters already drafted. This time I am going to try and write the story as a novel, while remaining as close to the facts as possible.

As for that book on the family, well it might just turn out to be a series of individual biographies: let's see what time brings. I have been researching for thirty-five years on a roller coaster journey. If I could be granted another thirty-five I might be close to getting on top of all I need to know about the members of the Muckleston family. Just in case, I have an interested younger member of the family keen to take over the study when I am no longer able to do so.

'An Extraordinary Charge Against a Clergyman' ISBN 9781913551070 is published by the Book Guild and is available in paperback. ■



Reverend Edward Muckleston MA
painted by John Nunn Bolton, 1897

Janet is studying the surname Muckleston and Muckleston with variants Mucckleston, Muckelston, Mucklestone and can be contacted at janet.muckleston@one-name.org



Carbis Families as a Cornish Surname

by John C. Carbis (Member 2772)

Preamble

In spite of their defeat, the Cornish retained their identity, probably as a client kingdom of Wessex. Ninety years later King Athelstan of Wessex declared the River Tamar to be the boundary of Cornwall.

However, Cornwall's independence had disappeared. By 1065 it was in effect over and the Domesday Book shows that Dumnonia, as a once proud and independent kingdom, no longer existed.

For more than a thousand years, this hardy spirit of Cornwall and the Cornishness by the intermingling of ancient Saxon and Norsemen stock, has in many ways led us to what we are today: Cornish.

Being Cornish is an attitude of the mind and of breeding, if this is so, then this last battle at Hingston Down was never lost at all.



The hill is usually accepted as the place mentioned in an entry in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for 835 (corrected by scholars to 838) which says that Egbert King of the West Saxons defeated an army of Vikings and Cornish at the Battle of Hingston Down.

Tony Atkin/The Northern Slope of Hingston Down © <https://commons.wikimedia.org>

It would be prudent at this point, to say something about the beginnings of the Celtic Nations and by descent, what makes the Cornish people what they are.

In the early part of the 1st Millennium BC, there arose not only a brilliant but a powerful society from around the headquarters of the river Danube in West Central Europe, calling themselves Keltoi [Celts]. These people formed a wealthy clan-based society ruled by powerful Princes, and grew to develop a diverse and dynamic culture. By the end of the 5th century BC they spread east into Hungary, Macedonia and Asia Minor from their homeland, and south into northern Italy at the same time spreading west into France and onto the Iberian peninsula. During the next five centuries the islands of Britain had slowly been absorbed into this new culture.

The Druids of the early civilisation, as philosophers, were keepers of the known Celtic religion and also as natural scientists were very well known and respected. The Druids were great natural scientists whose knowledge of astronomy and physics was applied to the construction of the early

calendars. The earliest of these dates from the 2nd century AD, generally known as the Calendrier de Coligny, now in the Palais des Arts, Lyons, which is by far the oldest extensive document in a Celtic language, and far more elaborate than the Julian calendar.



Discovered near Coligny, Ain, France in 1897, this 5 foot wide, 3.5 foot high bronze calendar displays a lunisolar calendar.

Calendrier de Coligny, Musée Lugdunum, Lyon. Lugdunum/Public domain

This was something of the civilisation from which the indigenous Cornish people sprang. By 43 AD at the time of the Roman conquest of the British Islands, it was almost British speaking with the Romans settling in the south, the centre and in the north, leaving Scotland, Wales and Cornwall more or less to their own devices. With later pressure from yet another invasion, this time by the Saxons in the south-west, the Celts of Somerset, Devon and Cornwall united into the kingdom of Dumnonia.

So now on to the last part, which is about a possible family connection with Carbis place-names in Cornwall. This started some time in 1973, whilst the author was working in the Sultanate of Oman. On one occasion it was necessary to visit the local office of Gulf Airline in Muscat, to book a return flight to the United Kingdom. As has been generally required for many years, having stated my name, Carbis, I began to spell it out, when the young lady at the counter stopped me by saying something to the effect of that not being necessary, it being an old family name current in the Lebanon.

Who then are the CARBIS people?

It may well have been my sister Hannah, asking what, if anything, could I remember about the boarding school of Dennington in the parish of Swimbridge, near Barnstable in North Devon. Having sent off a number of pages of notes etc., I thought very little more about it, until one day some three years later, out of idle curiosity I enquired how the book was coming along.

'Not very well' was the short answer, 'as there were more important things to do. Anyway, if you are so interested, why don't you write it?'

Thus, from small beginnings, one thing leads to another. Now there are letters, maps, odd notes, photographs, questions, answers and more questions, from all sorts of very helpful people, about us as a family named Carbis.

Answers to some of the questions about the meaning of this surname, its derivation and, where the Carbis people are today, may to some extent be provided by the following.

Origins of the Carbis name

Possibly from the Lebanon, by a Phoenician merchant trader dealing in tin and other commodities, who for one reason or another, decided to settle in Cornwall and then to marry a Cornish woman. Now there is a thought to conjure with, stemming as it does from something said in Muscat in 1973.

Carthage, from Phoenician Qart-hadašt located in North Africa, was founded in 814 BC, gained independence around 650 BC and established a hegemony over other Phoenician settlements throughout the Mediterranean, and what is now Spain, which lasted until the end of the 3rd century BC.

For much of its history, Carthage was in a constant state of struggle which led to a series of armed conflicts known as the Punic Wars. In 146 BC, after the third and final Punic War, Carthage was destroyed and then occupied by Roman forces.

The Carthaginian empire depended heavily on trade with Tartessos and other cities of the Iberian Peninsula, whence it obtained vast quantities of silver, lead, copper and - even more importantly - tin ore. This latter was essential for the manufacture of bronze objects by the civilisations of antiquity.

Carthaginian trade relations with the Iberians, and the naval might that enforced Carthage's monopoly of this trade and that with tin-rich Cornwall made it the sole significant broker of tin and maker of bronze in its day. Maintaining this monopoly was one of the major sources of power and prosperity for Carthage. In addition to the role of sole significant distributor of tin, Carthaginian merchants strove to keep the location of the tin mines secret.

So far, the earliest recorded family name that is available is for the unknown father of a son and daughter, Richard and Johan Carbis or Carbines born in the parish of St. Minver, Cornwall about 1548 and 1551 respectively.

From a study of the locations of the various wills, the Carbis people of the seventeenth century appear to have settled in three main areas of Cornwall, Helston, Phillack and Mevagissey. Only later in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, did the family surname name spread into the areas of St. Just, St. Ives and Redruth, where tin and/or copper miners were mainly found.

So far as this particular family name is concerned, it has only been possible to trace it back to about 1669 with any degree of accuracy, which is contained in a will of a Benedict Carbus born in St. Hilary, Cornwall and dated 22 July 1601, in the parish of Phillack, Cornwall. [CRO reference; C2/1 and C2].

Cornish place names

The elements Car-Bons in 'Middle Cornish' = paved road, causeway or cart-bridge¹. As a Breton place name [Karrbont], the word may be applied to 'places far from streams'.

The phonology of the Cornish word is interesting. Early forms usually show 'bons, bows' from as early as the fourteenth century. From the sixteenth century there are further

changes to 'bis', and it is this last change that has remained with the family name Carbis.

Carbas	Carbass	Carbaese	Carbais	Carbees	Carbeis
Carbens	Carbes	Carbence	Carbess	Carbeus	
Carbias	Carbice	Carbies	Carbine	Carbines	CARBIS
Carbish	Carbiss	Carboms	Carbon	Carbons	Carbose
Carboss	Carbous	Carbouse	Carbows	Carbs	Carbus
Carbush	Carbuss	Carby	Carbyne	Carbyns	Carbys
Cardis	Carlis	Carpis	Carvis	Cerbis	Cerbit
Cerbbus	Corbies	Corbis	Corbus	Curbis	Karbus

Of the above only the following surnames are shown in various old documents such as:

Carbon, Carbons Carboms Carbous and Carbouse, found in:

- Subsidies of 1522, military survey of 1522 and the Tinnars Muster rolls of 1523

Carbes, Carbouse and Karbus found in:

- Cornwall Muster of 1569

Carbens, Carboes, Carbus, Carbush, Carbyne and Carbyns found in:

- Protestation Returns of 1641

Carbens, Carbes, Carbines, Carbouse and Carbus found in:

- the 1662 Hearth Tax.

It is clear that as in many Cornish and Welsh words in a similar context the 'n' has been lost by omission. Also, it is noted that this loss also appears in similar words in the Breton dialect.

Carbis research

The drive behind all this Carbis research arose from the fact that for many years the author never came across another Carbis family. Thus, it was with a fair amount of pleasure that through researching his family, a large number of others are researching 'Carbis' with similar aims in mind.

At present there are some 98 recorded families around the world represented by one of the Descendant Reports. The oldest of these being Thomas Carbis c.1500 from Mevagissey.

The information is mainly based on primary sources of parish registers, census listings, and IGI data, and wherever possible has been verified and supported by other related documents. Some of the information has been gleaned from conversations and word of mouth from parents and grandparents, and again where possible these too have been checked against records. However, in some instances some items have been accepted at face value and where included, there is still a need for further checking.

Thus, with a degree of confidence that the family structures dating from the middle 1700s are essentially correct, except where stated otherwise. Prior to the 1700s, records are very much less complete and the structures that have been stitched together rely very much on assumptions of events and of peoples, with all the dangers that assumptions bring to such work.

¹ Abstracted from 'Cornish Place Name Elements' by O.J. Padel, 1985.

Research data storage

Initially, much of the accumulated data was entered by hand [bearing in mind that this started in 1970s] on to a 6 x 4-inch card index system. Then re-indexed to form the various collective family groupings.

It is these various questions about Carbis as a surname coupled with the need to be able to answer questions in a coherent manner, which inspired the construction of a series of databases (Db) to cover Births and christenings [4096], Marriages [3559] and Deaths [2146], initially using MS EXCEL [a number cruncher] database, which was found to be not well suited to determine relationship interface, switching long before these got too large to MS ACCESS, which allowed a very much easier tabulation of the growing data.

That as a start, grew to include some 98 related Carbis families internationally. Family indexing started with my own family, John C Carbis as 01.01carbis, where 01 indicated the Family Index number, with 01carbis, 01.02carbis, 01carbis, listing all other members of that particular family; with other 68 families following a similar format.

Researching this particular surname initially was via paper records of one sort or another from record offices, Family History Societies, the International Genealogical Index (IGI) then moved on to the internet, with the RootsWeb.com, Australian Vital Records, Ancestry.com, the various American Census Returns for 1810-1940, US Social Security Index, the Ryerson Index.

- Cornwall Record Office (CRO)
 - Subsidies, manorial, military surveys and musters.
 - Protestation Returns 1641
 - Wills and Administrations
 - Passenger lists
 - South African Migration
- The National Archives (TNA) formerly the Public Record Office (PRO):
 - Census 1841 - 1911
 - Military records etc.

From the above and others' collections of data there emerged the three main databases which were individually useful. However to answer growing queries on many occasions it was necessary to refer to all three and sometimes to other supplementary Dbs.

The author is not getting any younger and currently there is no one single person willing to take on board and expand the current Carbis family research. Also, to reduce to manageable proportions the collected mass of paper generated by nearly fifty years of research, it was decided in late 2019 to create yet another database.

This in effect has become or will now become the 'Master' combining all three previously mentioned Dbs., together with census, vital records and other supplementary data.

Paper records have been scanned after vetting and information checked against the 'Master'. They are then transferred as pdf files to a dedicated external hard drive, now using about 2% of 500 Gb available storage.

This currently stands at some 10138 entries with 53 fields with all other Carbis related information and data. A single dedicated external Hard drive (Hd.), allows the writer - or other researcher, greater flexibility not only to answer queries but, if necessary, to carry the whole of the Carbis information far and wide, by coupling it with other networks individually by a tablet or laptop. Carbis and/or related families are to be found in 31 countries. ■

John is studying the surname Carbis with variants Carbas, Carbess, Carbines, Carbos, Carbus and can be contacted at johnc.carbis@one-name.org



Carbis Bay beach, St Ives

Carbis One Name Society

all things carbis about contact

It could be said that 'Cornish family history' is often the starting point for what is for most a very personal quest that leads the curious to remote parts of Cornwall, with instances of names which many cannot pronounce. Yet it is these old enclosures of granite walls that do much to indicate what it may have been like in previous generations of occupiers.

Touch the granite, stand in the fields or on the now barren moors, and the solitary cliffs, and listen not just to the winds but to oneself, all of which can provide a feeling of something of the old long gone inhabitants, that gives a link between those and today's generation. It goes some way to providing the links between the past and what is today's family trees, it gives a meaning to the findings, which when written creates an emotional swell of feeling that allows the imagination to roam. Sometimes to the extent, that genealogy no longer becomes a cold, crisp exercise in pure research, but more a search for knowledge, not only of the past but also something of what and where we are at this present time.

If family history is then the starting point of this quest for knowledge, the answer for many then lies in seeking a common cause, be it a name or names, with others of a similar understanding of the family community. Of creating family groups, who in turn are prepared to entertain in the shared expression and in the difference of a separate identity, that of being just Cornish and a CARBIS to boot, wherever that may be around the world.

CORNWALL

CARBIS FAMILY NAME

4

Rogue's Gallery

Valentine Jeffries: Poacher by David Nation

My maternal great-great-grandfather was born in Rode, Somerset 21 May 1821, the son of labourer William Jeffries and his wife Maria. In 1841 they lived at Sitnah Place, Rode with what were probably his two siblings. He was not present and does not appear elsewhere.

In 1839 at the age of 18 Valentine had his first known brush with the law. He was sentenced to 6 weeks imprisonment and whipped at Somerset Sessions for stealing 4 fowls (Bristol Mercury 20 July 1839). He was not deterred and on 17 October 1843 at Marlborough Quarter Sessions he was convicted of stealing 4 pigeons from a shed at the rear of the vicarage at North Bradley, Wiltshire and sentenced to 7 years deportation. The curate's servant testified that she had secured the pigeons at the end of the day but next morning found the net broken and the pigeons gone. A stool had been moved to the adjacent garden wall, presumably to facilitate entry. Later when presented by the local constable with feathers and some feet, she recognised them as belonging to the pigeons!

The constable testified that he had recognised a footstep at the scene of the crime as the navigator's boots belonging to Jeffries, as he had seen them before. He found the pigeons feet and feathers at the defendant's home. In court Jeffries said "*The feathers had been in my father's house long before he died. He kept fowls. I am innocent of this robbery as a child unborn.*" He was taken to Devises Prison. Sometime to Fisherton Anger Gaol, Salisbury. Discharged (Millbank Prison Register - MPR) 9 March 1844 to Prison ship 'London' which sailed 15 March 1844 (23 March from Portsmouth) and arrived 9 July 1844 at Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania).

Described as a poacher, he was a cowman and was put to work milking on Tasmania's Maria Island (ironically, his mother's name). Court and custody papers describe him as Illiterate, with an indifferent character with good conduct in gaol. He is described as 5' tall with fair complexion, oval head and brown hair. He had brown eyebrows and hazel eyes. He had a small scar over his left eyebrow and a 'woman' on the inside of his left arm (presumably a tattoo).

I have no record of his return from Tasmania and can find no trace of him in the 1851 census, by which time he might just have got back. However, on 6 August 1854 he married Maria Bailey (6 years his senior) at Dilton Marsh, Wiltshire, 5 miles from his home at Rode, Somerset. In 1861 the couple were living in Slob Lane, Dilton Marsh with son William (my gt Grandfather), aged 8, and daughter Matilda, aged 5. Years later William named his daughter, my grandmother, Matilda.

In 1871 Valentine was living at Petticoat Lane, Westbury, 2 miles from Dilton Marsh, with wife Maria, William and Matilda, but in 1881 and 1891 the couple were there alone. Valentine died in 1891 and Maria 2 years later. William had moved to South Wales where he married in 1876, where my immediate family remained until the 1930s.

My great-great-grandfather might have been a bit of a tearaway in his teens, perhaps evidenced by his absence from the parental home in 1841. However, I suspect he stole only to live, having insufficient income to buy food. Poaching was

the result. After all, he had already consumed the pigeons by the time of his arrest, with only feathers and feet remaining! Following his return from Tasmania he appears to have led a crime-free life.

William Farmery: Forger by Alan Moorhouse MCG

William was born and baptised in Laneham, Nottinghamshire in 1806, son of Leonard Hainsworth and Catherine Farmery. He came from what my Yorkshire grandmother would describe as "a family that never made old bones". William died in 1858 at Laneham, his brother John died aged just 28 and their father Leonard died in 1814 at the age of 33. Leonard's brother Thomas died age 27 and Joseph age 43, and their father Joseph died in 1785 aged 42.

Having lost his father at the age of eight William grew up in what we would now describe as a "blended family", as 2 years after being widowed Catherine Farmery remarried John Goodger at Laneham and they had a daughter Elizabeth. John must have died as Catherine then married again to William Binge in 1824 at Laneham. Catherine herself died in 1843 in Lincoln and (confusingly) was buried as Catherine Goodyer at St Mary le Wigford, Lincoln.

William Farmery married at the age of 22 at St Mary le Wigford to Sarah Andrews a widow 12 years his senior with 2 children from her first marriage to George Andrews; William and Sarah had 3 children, including Leonard who like his namesake grandfather died young in 1863, just after his 30th birthday. Sarah Stennett was born in Lincoln in 1794, outlived William by 16 years and was buried at Canwick Road Cemetery in Lincoln as Sarah Stennett Andrews Farmery.

We get a first insight into William's character from a newspaper report that he stood outside his butcher's shop watching a man who had collapsed, refusing even to provide a glass of water. In 1841 William Farmery age 35 butcher was living at Bailgate (St Paul in the Bail), Lincoln with his 3 children and (his mother) Catherine Goodger. Had he and Sarah already separated?

By early 1847 William was in Whitechapel where he had the first of 5 illegitimate children with Mary Ann Kennedy. The Stamford Mercury (23 April 1847) reported that William Farmery (formerly a Lincoln butcher) had appeared at the Mansion House on April 13th alongside Horatio Nelson West.

The London Newgate Calendar of Prisoners 12 June 1847 recorded that West had been found guilty "Jud Respd" and Farmery remanded till the next session (presumably on bail as his son Daniel William was born 16 April 1848 so must have been conceived in July 1847?)

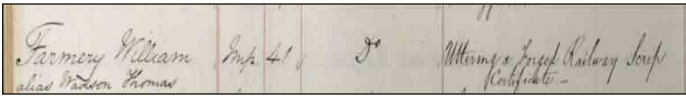
42	Horatio Nelson West	18	Brokerditto.....	12	Feloniously uttering, &c., 50 warrants, for the delivery of 50 shares, of the London and South Western Railway Company, with intent to defraud Francis Worrall Stevens and another, well knowing the same to be forged.
	and					
	William Farmery	41	Butcher			

London Newgate Calendar of Prisoners June 12th 1847

No.	Name.	Age	Trade, &c.	By whom committed.	When committed.	Offence charged with.
1	William Farmery	41	Butcher	The Lord Mayor	June 12	Remanded from last Session, standing indicted for feloniously forging and uttering certain railway scrip, with intent to

London Newgate Calendar of Prisoners June 12th 1847

At the Middlesex Assizes Central Criminal Court November 22nd 1847 William Farmery (alias Thomas Wadson) was imprisoned for 15 months for Uttering a Forged Railway Scrip Certificate:



Middlesex Assizes Central Criminal Court November 22nd 1847 William Farmery

In 1851 William FARMERY age 44 butcher born Nottinghamshire was living with his “wife” Mary A Farmery age 22 and two children at 42a Lambeth Walk, Lambeth. William died at Eagle House, Laneham and in his will William referred to her as “Mary Ann Kennedy now residing with me”. ■

Dr Hugh Kearsley 1931-2020

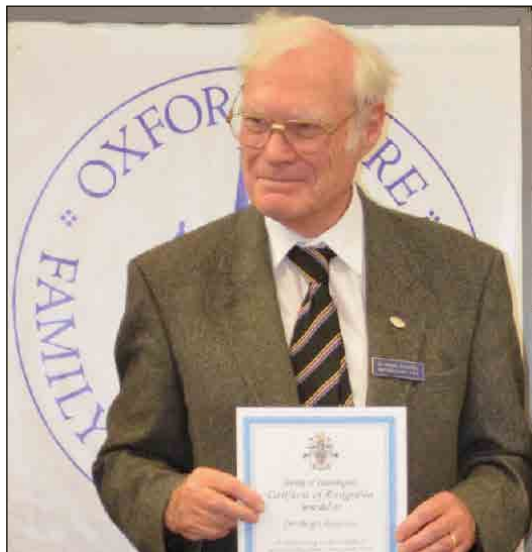


Photo courtesy of Malcolm Austen

Both the Guild of One-Name Studies and the Oxfordshire Family History Society are saddened to report the death of Hugh Kearsley, President of the OFHS, in late July. Hugh had been President since 2002, but, prior to that, had served Oxfordshire Family History Society as an Executive Committee member, as Chairman, and then as a Vice-President. He had remained on the Committee until 2009. He had also been Chairman of Gloucestershire Family History Society, the county in which he and his wife Jean lived in retirement, and was a regular attendee at their regional meetings. Although not as active in the Guild, Hugh was member 791 having joined the society in 1985.

It had been Hugh’s initiative of having the parish register transcript collection, which had built up from the early days of the Society, copied to microfiche, which revolutionised Oxfordshire family history research. Researchers county-wide, country-wide, and, indeed, worldwide could participate from home in researching their Oxfordshire ancestry. I remember, in early 2000, Hugh proposing to the Executive Committee that the fiche be scanned and put on CD. The CDs the Society sell today, 20 years later, have been edited by Hugh.

As Projects Officer, many other projects were completed by Hugh, primarily bringing to fiche and then to CD and also to the Search Services county-wide census transcripts and indexes, and the baptism, marriage and burial indexes.

It was very fitting that, in 2013, the Society of Genealogists awarded Hugh a Certificate of Recognition for “actively ensuring a wider availability of materials enabling others to



pursue family history in Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire.” The photograph of Hugh was taken on that occasion. [Ed. This award was introduced in 2013 for exceptional contributions to genealogy by individuals and institutions. Nominees may be from around the world and do not need to be members of the Society of Genealogists.]

From the many tributes about Hugh, some sent to Malcolm Austen, our Chairman, and others posted on our Facebook page, I have chosen three, from long-standing Society members.

From Jean Hodges, in Wrangle, Lincolnshire, UK: “A lovely, kind and very helpful man. He will be sadly missed.”

From Sue Matthews, in Abingdon, Oxfordshire, UK: “He will be greatly missed. He was the first person to welcome me to OFHS nearly 30 years ago. He never changed in all that time. The Open Days will never be the same.”

From Carole Newbigging, in Kennington, Oxford, UK: “I am so sorry to hear this. Hugh was a major part of OFHS for so many many years. His contribution cannot be over estimated. A lovely man.”

Our thoughts are with Jean, Hugh’s wife of nearly 65 years, and past Membership Secretary of OFHS, and their family. ■

Wendy Archer MCG



Upcoming Show

The Family History Show, Online 2020

Sat 26th September 2020
10:00 - 16:30
Online

[Find Out More](#)

[Early Bird Ticket Offer](#)

[Buy Tickets Now](#)

<https://thefamilyhistoryshow.com/online/>

August All-sorts

As the prospect of the August seminar falling victim to Covid-19 cancellation loomed, SemSub made plans to provide some further presentations for members and non-members to view; we decided to showcase some of the presentations made by Guild members on a variety of topics over the past two or three years. The presentations released on 1 August were as follows:

The Royal Navy in Malta

Kim Baldacchino, our former Webmaster who now lives in Malta, gave a fascinating insight into the history, commerce and population of Malta at the Guild Conference in 2017. Blockaded against Napoleon in 1800, two world wars also took their toll on the people of the army, navy and air force who served in Malta. Information on where to look for records of those who lived and served there was also provided.

Using TNG to Create a Website

Jim Benedict, who lives in Canada, has been closely involved with the Members Website Project since its inception. At the "Websites" seminar in 2016 he explained the mechanics and benefits of using TNG and techniques to use to get the best out of your website.

Genetic Genealogy

Debbie Kennett MCG spoke at the April 2019 Guild conference and gave a fascinating insight into the past, present and future of DNA. She looked at how DNA testing and its uses

in family history have developed over the years and give her suggestions as to where it might go in the future.

Life in the Asylum

David Scrimgeour gave a presentation at the May 2019 seminar as part of a programme covering institutions which might have affected or involved our ancestors. He took as his example the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum near Wakefield, dealing with the types of people who were there, as gleaned from the full set of patient case notes from 1818 which now reside in the West Riding Archives.

19th Century Boom and Bust - Trade Directories

Jackie Depelle enlarged upon the importance of directories as a name-rich source for trade and business people. Many directories can now be found in archives, but there are online sources available as well, which can provide downloadable information in PDF format.

To date, some 800 people have viewed the presentations so we hope that everyone has found something of interest to look at. If you have not yet been able to access them they can still be found in the Member's Area of the website (just make sure you are logged on to the website) <https://one-name.org/august-allsorts-web-seminar/>

We would appreciate feedback (via the link above) from any member who has viewed one or more of these presentations.

Alan R Moorhouse MCG (Member 2307).

So what is happening to the Guild Seminar Programme?

When lockdown started, back in March this year, SemSub were already well into planning seminars for this year and 2021. The pandemic put paid to holding actual events - though SemSub is still going strong and regularly meeting online.

At fairly short notice, our May seminar - On the Wrong Side of the Law - was moved online through the efforts of Alison Boulton, who was leading on the event due to be held in Ruishton, near Taunton in Somerset. Some of the speakers on that day were able to provide us with presentations, which were all made available online on the day the seminar was due to take place. To date there have been more than one thousand page views, so we hope you enjoyed the opportunity of looking at these contributions by our speakers - and by members, who wrote in to contribute to the 'Rogues Gallery'. If you missed out at the time all of the presentations, along with the Rogues Gallery, are still available (for members logged onto the Guild website) to view on the Seminar events page:

<https://one-name.org/seminar-events/>

'August All-sorts' was the next offering in place of the 1 August seminar due to be held in Essex. We decided to remind members of the excellent knowledge and experience we have amongst our membership, by showcasing 5 presentations given over the last two or three years by individual members of the Guild. Judging by the number of page views, these also seem to have gone down very well.

So what of the future seminars that have already been arranged? It is unlikely that we will be able to get back to holding physical seminars this year, or even well into 2021. So, our October seminar - being run jointly with the Local Population Studies Society - will now be a series of weekly webinars. Anyone can register to take part in them, and it will be possible for you to ask questions of the speaker via the Chat tab. Full details of the programme can be found on the inside back cover of this journal.

The seminar planned for February will also now run under the webinar format. This will still be "Ancestors in Print" as advertised, and is being put together by

Richard Heaton. Further details will be provided in the January journal - and the seminar page on the website, of course.

ADNAseminar at Oadby College, Leicester is planned for July 2021. At the time of writing, it is as yet unknown whether "in person" events will be able to take place by then, but we are planning for this and will keep you posted. One of the features of Guild Seminars is the opportunity they provide for Guild members and others to meet up and exchange ideas. Socially distanced seminars somehow do not seem to fit the bill! We all hope we will get back to normal in the not-too-distant future.

In the meantime, our thanks must go to Bob Cumberbatch and to Karen Burnell and the Web team for their assistance in making things happen virtually! ■

Susan Thornton-Grimes (Member 5588)



Guild Events

WIDENING HORIZONS

This event being run jointly by the Guild and the Local Population Studies Society will now be a series of weekly webinars in place of the planned seminar. It will be possible to submit questions to the speakers following each presentation.

The provisional programme is as follows:

Wednesday 7 October at 8.00pm BST

Mortality and Morbidity: a study of National Registration death certificates for two families 1837 to 2009 - Elizabeth E Green

Wednesday 14 October at 8.00pm BST

One-Place Studies - thinking laterally: how a one-place study can support surname and population studies - Paul Carter and Pam Smith (Co-founders of 'Name and Place')

Wednesday 21 October at 8pm BST

Creating a publicly-available common format database of parish register data on baptisms, marriages and burials - Dr Andy Hinde (University of Southampton)

Wednesday 28 October at 8pm BST

The Ruby One-Name Collaborative Study: how it worked and what I learned - Dr Nikki Brown

Wednesday 4 November at 8pm GMT

Looking at single trees and whole orchards: how genealogist and demographers can work together - Dr Eilidh Garrett (University of Cambridge)

Wednesday 11 November at 8pm GMT

Identifying business proprietors from the census; and using the online Atlas on entrepreneurship - Professor Bob Bennett (University of Cambridge)

You will need to register to take part in each webinar. Registration for all the webinars will open on Wednesday 30 September. Please go to <https://one-name.org/seminar-events/>



Your assistance with the Guild Stand at events would be much appreciated. Please contact the [Guild Events Manager](#) to discuss. If you need any help with publicity for an event, please contact the [Publicity Manager](#).

13 February 2021 Ancestors in Print

 #GuildPrint

We return to this popular Home Counties venue for the opportunity to hear from some assembled experts on what historic newspapers, directories, and other printed sources for our ancestors are available, and how best to explore these.

Venue: Amersham Free Church Hall, Woodside Road, Amersham, Buckinghamshire HP6 6AJ.

24 July 2021 DNA Seminar

 #GuildDNA

Three years since our last DNA seminar, this will be our seventh (the Guild is always ahead of the game!), and once again at this versatile location. Whatever your knowledge level - new to DNA, keen but confused or an old hand - there will be something for everyone as we again plan a dedicated beginner/basic stream, with other talks for those wishing to further enhance their DNA learning.

Venue: Beauchamp College, Ridgeway, Oadby, Leicestershire LE2 5TP.

23 October 2021 Those Who Served

 #GuildMilitary

Nearly every generation has known war. Whatever their reasons, whether press-ganged, patriotic or penniless, many of our ancestors served and their stories from Napoleonic times to the two World Wars can be revealed in the records. We have recruited speakers to improve our strategy and strengthen our campaign!

Venue: Stock Village Hall, Common Road, Stock, Ingatestone, Essex CM4 9NF





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