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On 24 January 1926 at Our Lady's Catholic Church, Shernall Street, Walthamstow, London, England, my paternal grandfather John Brown, married Edith Louise Pullum.

This photograph of the wedding group was taken in the back garden of the bride's home at 59 Lansdowne Road, Walthamstow.

After her marriage, Edith moved to 16 Lansdowne Road, but her sister Mary never married and remained at 59 Lansdowne Road. About 1948, my mother's family moved in upstairs. So, my father married the girl over the road and 59 Lansdowne Road is the bride's address on the wedding

certificate for both my paternal grandmother and 31 years later for my mother.

In this photograph, the bride's mother, Mary Anne Pullum née Souch, is immediately behind the bride, with her husband, Henry Alfred (known as Roger) Pullum just behind her.

The groom's mother, Rosa Arabella (aka Rosabella) Brown née White is on the far left behind the youngest bridesmaid, Gladys Brown, who is the groom's sister. The groom's father, John Frederick Brown may not have been at the wedding but perhaps bare knuckle fighting behind the Coach and Horses pub.

The other bridesmaids are Edith's elder sister Mary Anne Elizabeth Pullum (next to the bride), her younger sister Clara Ethel Pullum (next to the groom), and her brother Albert's wife Violet.

My father was told that the young boy on the far right was Frederick Brown, one of the groom's brothers but he is not old enough. The two men at the back wearing carnations look like they may be John's brother but could be Fred, Alfred, Tom, Dick, or Harry (really their names!)

Nicola Brown (6552)

All the latest Guild news and updates



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The Guild of One-Name Studies is the worldwide centre of excellence in one-name studies and promotes the interests of both the individuals and groups who are engaged in them. Established in 1979 and registered as a charity in 1989, the Guild provides its members with the means to share, exchange and publish information about one-name studies as well as encouraging and assisting all those interested in one-name studies by means of conference, seminars, projects and other activities.

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All photos courtesy of authors unless otherwise stated.

Chairman's Report

Hello everyone,

The last 18 months have been on a global scale quite a strange and surreal time. Many of us having wished we had more time to devote to our genealogical endeavours, likely found ourselves with the time. I did some things during that time, some linked to my one-name studies, others to my wider genealogical material.

First of which was to look at my plans for preservation. I have drawers in the filing cabinet, filled to the rafters of material that needs to be either scanned or added to my database. I have numerous notebooks and journals. Who does not like a nice new notebook? I always keep a few pages at the front, so I can index the books as I go along, but what I did do was to index all my notebooks and journals, all 343 of them. I took to journaling when I was presented with a homework journal in senior school. The book I was issued with was small, and given that I write a lot, I soon moved into a larger journal. I have every journal I have even written all apart in the loft, apart from the last 12 which sit close to my desk. I have now indexed the lot into Excel and written instructions on what happens to the notebooks and journal when I join my ancestors.

My next task was to review my Guild profile, creating a word document of the text ready for adding to the Guild Website. I also reviewed how I was keeping material, in my software. I have used RootsMagic for years, prior to which I used Family Origins which was created by the same developer. I

have recently purchased Family Historian after many attempts, all of which ended with me not liking it. I have no idea why I have made the shift, it suddenly clicked. I invested in the software, along with a dedicated hard drive which holds the program and my research, or what I digitised. I have a long way to go, and my current project is to review my citations.

Two of the things that the Trustees are passionate about are preservation and education. Education is not just about our own learning; it is also about educating the public which may or may not include genealogists. We have some exciting ideas and plans, and news will be shared in due course.

We have had several online events in the last 18 months, SemSub undertook sessions online, one of which included a series on preservation. You can find that and many other seminars on the Guild website under Seminar Events. We have completed a series of webinars about Technology Tools for your Study, these were all provided by John Cardinal who was a delight to work with. I recommend setting aside time to watch them. John has agreed to two more webinars with us, and these will be available soon, so please keep watching the website, Facebook, and the Guild mailing list. I am currently working on the Webinar offerings for 2022 and if you have a presentation or an idea of a presentation that you think others would like to hear, please email me at webinars@one-name.org

The Guild Global Newsletter has been available since June, produced by Ken and Jean Toll. This initially was scheduled for the months between journals, we have made a slight tweak and the two months between journals will be divided between the Global newsletter and a new educational newsletter. The Global newsletter remains a member only benefit, whilst the educational newsletter will be members and the public. Both will be available to download from the website, with notification sent out by an email, like the Chairman's Newsletter. Sending out an attachment to more than 2500 members is not possible.

Hopefully members have enjoyed the additional provisions for members and therefore this is a good time to remind members that our membership renewal is due 1 November. You can see information about renewals <https://one-name.org/renewals/>. Hopefully by the time you read this the website will be open for renewals at <https://one-name.org/your-subscription-status/>. Prompt renewals are appreciated, as it means that our renewals secretary and the Treasurer are not having to repeat renewals requests.

Finally, the Trustees have had a change, Chris Gray, has stepped down as webmaster and has taken over as Members Website Project lead. We welcome back Kim Baldacchino as webmaster who has also joined the Committee.

Best wishes,
Julie Goucher MCG
Vice Chairman

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

Address for correspondence:
c/o Chairman, 14 Heddon Grove,
Ingelby Barwick, Stockton
on Tees, TS17 0FT, UK

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DNA for your ONS:

Y-DNA or All DNA?

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

Growing Your DNA Project

Males who have taken a Y-DNA test and have one of your one-name study surnames are exactly who you want to join your project, to help grow your project. It is a good idea when one joins your DNA Project, to email them and welcome them, and find out about their direct male line.

What About All the Others?

A question frequently asked is “What do I do with all those that join my DNA project, who are not part of my one-name study?”

This person was describing a wide variety of participants who joined their project. These participants include:

- Females who took an mtDNA test, and/or the autosomal test (Family Finder) or an autosomal test elsewhere, and transferred their results. They usually join a project because they have one of the one-name study surnames in their family tree, or they themselves have the surname
- Males with a one-name study surname who had taken or transferred an autosomal result, and perhaps have taken mtDNA.
- Males with other surnames who had the one-name study surname somewhere in their tree, and had taken a Y-DNA test and/or autosomal and/or mtDNA.
- Males with other surnames who match the Y-DNA results of one of your one-name study participants.

The easiest ones to deal with are males with your one-name study surname, who have not yet taken a Y-DNA test, and instead took another DNA test, usually autosomal, or they are a transfer of an autosomal result. Since they have already done at least one DNA test, they should be easy to convince to add a Y-DNA test .

The second easiest to deal with are females whose surname is one of your one-name study surnames. You can contact them, and see if they have a male relative to take a Y-DNA test, such as a father, brother, or husband.

What do you do with all the rest?

It is your choice as to what type of DNA Project you have. Many members limit their DNA Project to Y-DNA for the one-name study surnames. They contact each new person who joined and find out why they joined. Often the reason will be because they have the one-name study surname in their family tree, even many generations ago. These persons have usually taken or transferred an autosomal test, though they could also have taken Y-DNA. Guild members who limit their project to Y-DNA for their one-name study surnames, then explain that their project is for Y-DNA for their surname, optionally collect information, and then delete the participant. You can delete a participant on the Member Information report, by clicking the trash can on the far right of a person. A form will come up, where you are supposed to enter a reason, which is then emailed to the participant.

When limiting your project to Y-DNA for the one-name study surnames, you will also contact, explain, and delete those who are other surname matches, that is they are a DNA match to someone in your project. These men are most likely related prior to the adoption of surnames.

Some members keep all participants instead of limiting participants to Y-DNA with their one-name study surnames. This will usually work with a small number of participants, and you can keep track on Member Information Report, using the Notes field, information about their connection to your surnames of interest.

As the project grows, it becomes more difficult to have all these non-Y-DNA persons in your project. On reports like Member Information, you may have to work at finding your Y-DNA participants, wading past 30-40 other participants.

If your project is not limited, and managing all the participants becomes difficult, I recommend creating another project, such as Surname-AllOthers, where surname is your registered surname. You would then have Family Tree DNA move all the participants who are not Y-DNA males with your surname of interest to this new project. This approach enables you to keep all the participants, for those that want to keep them, and at the same time, limit your Y-DNA Project to males with the one-name study surname only, to make it more manageable.

When limiting the DNA Project to Y-DNA with the surname, you most likely will also remove those that are a Y-DNA match, but have another surname. If there is no evidence of illegitimacy where a male child took the other surname, or evidence of adoption or infidelity, these participants are probably related prior to the adoption of surnames, and of no value to a one-name study.

If you don't want to remove these other surname matches, you can create a Genetic Group for your Y-DNA Results reports, such as Other Surname Matches, and put them there. This is usually more helpful than mixing them into the Genetic Groups for your one-name study.

Do you want an AllOthers Project?

If you have reached a level of participants whereby you want an AllOthers Project, the DNA Advisor can get this project for you. In this process, the DNA Advisor can tie together your Y-DNA Project and AllOthers Project, and you still maintain one login, where you can then toggle easily between the two projects. This is an option. The alternative is two project logins.

Your Choice

You decide the structure and criteria for participants in your DNA Project.

Marriage Challenge Update:

Let us concentrate on Challenges 1930 to 1960

by Peter Copsey MCG (1522)

Now that Record Offices have opened after Covid, it is time to think again at the Challenges that will be beneficial to our members.

Marriage Challenges have been taking place from their inception in 2005 to the present day, a period of 16 years. Each Challenge is based on a selected Registration District in England and Wales. During this period many Districts have been the subject of a Challenge. There have been repeat Challenges for some; even third Challenges for a few.

In these 16 years genealogical companies such as Ancestry and FindmyPast have increasingly provided a service to us one-namers by providing transcriptions and images of marriage registers on their subscription-based websites. This service allows us to find the entries in the marriages registers and to collect all the details. Where such indexes and registers are available, a Marriage Challenge is unnecessary. We can find our marriages for ourselves; no longer a need to visit a Record Office and search through registers. These genealogy companies have year-by-year increased their coverage of England and Wales; often on a county basis.

With many Districts either already well covered by Challenges or with full marriage information that can be found on the internet, what is the future for Marriage Challenge?

Originally Marriage Challenges were typically for the period 1837 to 1911; 1911 being picked because after that year the spouse was named in the GRO Index. However, more recently I have been encouraging Challengers to extend their Challenge to 1930 or later.

Looking at Challenges for later periods where there is no coverage in the internet is, I believe, the way forward. I will look at Ancestry's coverage in this article, and FindmyPast in the next edition.

Ancestry's transcription, indexing and images stop at a certain date for each county. The date is not consistent and varies from

1910 for Warwickshire to 1938 for Gloucestershire. Counties with full coverage on Ancestry are as follows (with date that marriage transcriptions end):

Derbyshire (1932), Dorset (1921), Essex (1935 - part transcription, no images), Gloucestershire (1938), Lancashire (1926 - 1936, depending on area), London & Middlesex - except Westminster (1936), Norfolk (1936), Northamptonshire (1911), Oxfordshire (1930), Somerset (1937), Surrey (1937), Warwickshire - less Birmingham (1937), Wiltshire (1916), Yorkshire West Riding (1935).

I am looking for Challengers to volunteer to search for marriages in a Registration District in one of the areas listed above for a period of 20 years or so after the last record in Ancestry. Let's take an example:

Chipping Norton Registration District 1931 to 1960. The marriage registers will be found at the Oxfordshire History Centre in Oxford. The Centre is open 4 days a week for 7 hours each day. There are about 45 parishes within the District. I would estimate that there will be about 180 marriages that our members would like a Challenger to find of which about 100 should be findable. Could you spare a day a week (or a fortnight) to visit the History Centre, for a few weeks?

The Guild is always looking for volunteers to do a Challenge. 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. If you live near the History Centre in Oxford, then a Challenge for Chipping Norton District could be on the cards.

Please email me marriage-challenge@one-name.org if you think you can contribute.

There are no new Marriage Challenges to announce.

Could yours be the next Feature Study?

We want to showcase one-name studies that demonstrate the diversity of our members' research around the world. Featuring on the front page of the Guild website provides a great opportunity to publicise your study and make new contacts.

Does your study have fantastically detailed family trees? Extensive DNA projects? Great family stories? Do you track down rare documents that are not yet available digitally? Or work exclusively with online records? Are you researching in far-flung places? Do you combine genealogy with local history? Is identifying family photographs part of your study? Do you have a passion for palaeography? Are you an expert in a particular aspect of one-name studies?

You don't need to have a one-name study of great longevity or massive scope - if you feel you have something to offer and would like to share your study then please get in touch.

It is easy to submit your study. Contact webteam@one-name.org with "Attention: Feature Study" in the subject line.

We will need:

- An image related to your study (landscape format, no text please)
- A brief description of your study (approximately 50 words)
- A link either to your Study Website, or Guild Study Profile

Finally, if you know of a brilliant one-name study by another Guild member, then we also welcome recommendations. Let us know their details so we can get in contact.

Charles Woodger, 1763 to 1830 - Part Three

by John Woodger

In October Charles was feeling the pinch financially, and perhaps physically. He wrote firstly to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and then in November to Thomas Grenville, the new First Lord, asking to be put on the New List of Greenwich Pensioners, for Old & infirm Pensioners. Charles quoted the letter to the Governors of Chatham Chest, said that he had a Ticket from the Sick and Hurt board if required, and added that the blow to the head had since caused giddiness when looking aloft or down into the hold, which prevented him being employed in a more active situation. He was asked to send a Certificate of his Servitude from the Navy Office, which he did on 8 December 1806. The reply sent the following day stated that there was at present no vacancy.

During this time of emotional ups and downs normal duties and observations carried on. Thursday November 6th Sailed the Russian Squadron. Landed 48 Marine Recruits to Head Quarters. Saturday 8th Launch employed on duty for the Schooner per Order from *Royal William*. Sunday 9th Cutter employed for *Royal William*. Monday 24th Launch at the Victualling Office.

Then in December an entry in the Log perhaps mirrored his own feelings. Saturday 13th *HM Schooner* made the Signal of distress and ran on Shore on South Sea beach.

1807 passed as usual on board *Pearl*, with only the pending Court Martial of Isaac Coffin and the events leading up to it disturbing the routine. No record of a Court Martial has been found so it appears that Isaac somehow avoided things.

1808 saw the birth of Charles' and Mary's first grandchild, Mary Louise Napier, who was baptized in Saint John's Church Portsea on the 16 February 1808 also saw the discharge of Charles Junior from *La Chiffone* on the 15 April and his return to the *Pearl* as Midshipman, until the 25 July when he was mustered as Master's Mate. He was not on pay but Supernumerary for Victuals only. Still, one less mouth for Charles to feed, a boost to his morale and another pair of hands for the ship. 1809 saw young Charles back on the pay list. Discharged from *Pearl* on the 15 June, he joined *Myrtle* as Master's Mate the following day.

So into 1810, and on 9 March after almost seven years in command of *Pearl*, and celebrating his forty-seventh birthday, Charles was back on half pay. Once again Charles is at home, now at 30 Trafalgar Place, Fratton. Happy to spend time with his family but unhappy on half pay and unable to support them as he would wish. Being close to Portsmouth

he was in touch with happenings in the fleet, as we can see from his pleading letters to the Admiralty.

On 22 June he wrote asking for appointment to *Gladiator* as Lieutenant Harris had declined her. On 26 August he heard that Lieutenant N. Lovel of *Puissant Sheer Hulk* had died that morning. As Captain Irwin was out of Town, Charles wrote immediately to their Lordships asking to fill the vacancy, "to save post". Despite his letters and connections in Portsmouth, it was not until 12 October 1811 that Charles was once more on full pay. He was appointed to the Signal Station at Folkestone in place of Lieutenant Rose.

The family moved to Folkestone, but not for long and it turned out to be a very distressing time. On Christmas Eve the second rate *Saint George* was wrecked off the coast of Jutland, lost with all hands save eleven. Young Charles was a Master's Mate aboard her having transferred from *Myrtle* via *Fisgard* and *Hannibal* and son-in-law William Napier was a lieutenant on her. *Victory* was in the same convoy group and Royal Marine Bandsman John Whick wrote to his sister, "We have had a bad passage home and lost the Hero of 74 guns with most of the convoy. The *Grasshopper Sloop* was run into Holland in distress, and I am afraid the *Saint George* of 90 guns is lost also".

Charles was also having problems with his predecessor, who lived in a Public House down the hill from the signal station. He had apparently used timber from the wreck of *Defender*, a gun brig, and naval stores to build himself a small room adjoining the station. He was now telling Charles that unless he paid £10 it would be removed. Charles wrote to the Admiralty on 2 January complaining.

He stated that pulled down it would be worth at most 40/-. The response was immediate. He was on no account to allow anyone to pull down any of the building attached to the Signal Station.

The following month on St. Valentine's Day, Charles was once more writing to the Board. Again it was to do with Lieutenant Rose but this time less personal. It arose out of Charles' strong sense of duty and professional pride. He had discovered that the Midshipman of the station had a copy of the Signal Book contrary to Admiralty Orders. The letter had been begun the previous week but Charles took time to discover the facts lest he cast suspicion where it was undeserved he found from the Midshipman that the book and recent sheets had been given him to know how to make signals when the Lieutenant was absent, sometimes for weeks at a time.

Further, a previous Midshipman had also been given a book which he had passed on to some person in Folkestone. The sheets of signals were now known along the coast. However it turned highly personal. In the meantime Charles had heard that he was to be superseded, Lieutenant John Rose was to return and he was to be posted to Yarmouth. Charles hastened to point out that he was compelled to write by Duty, not a desire to prevent his being superseded.



HMS Pearl and Santa Monica Azores, 1779.

Thomas Whitcombe (born c.1760 - died c.1824), Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons.

Charles was superseded on the 16th and in a somewhat distraught letter pleading their Lordships' Bounty stated that he had sold up in order to move his family and was now turned out of Doors in a strange place. *"I can with Safety put my hand on my Heart, and say, that I have not Neglected my Duty, or Sleep a Single Night; from my Station, since I joined and further I can say, ever since I have been a Lieutenant in His Majestys Navy; which is now near Thirty Years, I have allways done my Duty in every Situation, that I have been appointed to; and with Cheerfulness; and never had a Complaint made against me."* Having been offered Yarmouth Signal Station or the Press at Folkestone he preferred Yarmouth as his physical condition would make him inadequate for Folkestone.

Their Lordships' reply was very considerate, saying that he had not been superseded because of any displeasure on their part but for the good of the service. (Lieutenant John Rose must have had interest.) They also added that they were pleased to direct all reasonable expenses arising from his removal to be paid by the Navy Board. So Charles was on half pay for a week before taking up his position in charge of Yarmouth Signal Station with responsibility for the intermediate station of Hopton Common.

Interestingly he superseded a Lieutenant who became a Greenwich Out Pensioner. So began a period on full pay when he was close to those of his family who were still at home. Messages could only be passed in fine and clear weather so presumably Charles was able to spend some time with them.

He settled in and messages were passed to and fro by his crews, a Midshipman and two Signallers, who were normally naval men unfit for sea service. In July Charles came up against the administration of the Royal Navy, which was split into various departments, viz., Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Sick and Hurt Board, Ordnance, Victualling, Transport, etc.

One of his signalers was very ill and Charles approached Lieutenant Lark, Governor of the Royal Hospital Yarmouth, who informed him that Men Employed at Signal Stations were not included in Instructions. He could only help if he had an Order from the Transport Board. Charles therefore wrote on 8 July to the Lords Commissioners about the situation, saying that John Thorpe, aged fifty-three, was an Old Servant of the Navy having served upwards of thirty years, and could not afford a Doctor. The reply was immediate and helpful. John Thorpe was to be admitted, "there are such indulgences being granted".

The following month Charles was writing again on a less pleasant topic. One of the signalmen, Abraham Whine, a shoemaker aged 36, was continually complaining, being a dissatisfied fellow, asking for a discharge. Charles suggested that sending him to sea might be useful and a replacement could be appointed. The Board replied that he appears to be a whining fellow and should be discharged.

During 1812 the Admiralty had been working on a new signalling system, semaphore in place of the shutter system, and flag and ball. In September Charles was informed that when the new system came into operation he should remain in charge of the two stations, Yarmouth and Hopton Common.

The new Semaphore at Yarmouth was built on top of the Royal Hospital, about fifteen minutes walk away from the former station which was to remain as accommodation. There was a certain amount of confusion as to the closure and manning of the stations but this was resolved by 3 January when the semaphores were complete. The opportunity had been taken to reduce costs by each station having only one Midshipman and one Signaller.

There being only one room at the Yarmouth Semaphore Charles asked for another room to be built, or one set aside for him in the hospital. His request was refused and the reason was made clear when the Signaller was ill and Charles asked for a replacement as he was obliged to take his turn in looking out. The Board replied that the Lieutenant was expected to look out, but that he could ask the Admiral to lend him a man.

It would appear that the lookout at the stations was not always up to standard or maybe the new system was not so obvious and took a bit of getting used to, for 18 January 1813 Charles was writing for clarification of what was to be included in the Weekly Report of Signals.

He also complained that on Sunday morning he was desired by Admiral Murray to send a signal to the Flag Ship at the Nore of twenty-eight numbers, and beginning at 9.35 he continued until 4.30 when he lost sight of the next Station, and had only sent twenty-three, some of the stations taking up to an hour to respond. One result was a letter to all Lieutenants to say that Lieutenants not keeping a proper lookout would be superseded.

In the summer Charles had opportunity to show his more caring side. John Thomas Signalman at Hopton had received notice that his Hurt Ticket was available in London so Charles asked if he could have twelve days leave to collect it. He added that the Midshipman at Hopton had a son aged seventeen who had offered to do duty until his return. (A Midshipman could be any age from around fourteen upwards, if for instance, he had passed for Lieutenant but never received his commission).

The remainder of the year passed peaceably as far as work was concerned, but come the winter and the bad weather Charles was on call for life saving as he had charge of Captain Manby's Mortar. Captain Manby was a Yarmouth man who had invented a mortar for throwing a line, an early version of the Schermuly Rocket used by the Coastguard today.

On Thursday 20 January Charles was ill in bed and in a strong perspiration, but got up immediately when informed at 6.30 a.m. of a shipwreck at South Ham in Gorton Bay four miles away. Hiring an horse and cart he took the mortar and line and arrived at the scene about twenty five to eight. It was snowing and blowing hard. His second shot went over the ship, which was about two hundred yards from the cliff, the sea breaking over it, the main and mizzen masts already gone, and beginning to break up. The hawser and blocks were secured and the crew of five men and two boys saved by nine o'clock.

Charles then wrote outlining the method and also enquiring how he would be reimbursed for his expenses, 7/- for the horse and cart plus 1/- to the carter James Bonney for his assistance in driving fast. He was also interested to know if there would be any financial recognition of his extra duties.

The Admiralty told him to put the bill with his expense sheet and remarked that they considered it his duty to exert himself in such a case, but that they would think about it.

The local Admiral also added his comment. "I think it but common justice to Lt. Woodger to state to their Lordships that during the time he has been here his conduct has been that of a zealous active and meritorious officer. I am Sir etc., Robert Murray Vice Admiral of the Red".

The Admiralty were obviously wondering whether the new system was suitable, as they wrote to Admiral Murray asking him "to report (his) opinion of the practical utility of the Semaphore Code and plan and whether the line of communication is sufficient if well practiced".

There were obviously some teething troubles for a month later Admiral Murray was sending Charles to Gunton the third station in the chain to find out why the Semaphore was not working. Charles promptly covered the seven miles and reported that the middle and lower arms of the Semaphore had been sent to Lowestoft for repair. He added a comprehensive report of a change that needed to be made to the Semaphore itself, and a list of equipment that should be provide to each station to enable the crew do carry out the necessary maintenance, thus avoiding the necessity of sending away parts for repairs and preventing communication. The excursion cost Charles 10/6 which he was allowed to charge in his accounts!

In May the Admiralty apparently asked about James Warren the Midshipman at Yarmouth Station. Charles replied that he had been Midshipman at the station for ten years had never been to sea, but is a Sober Respectable old hand.

Charles added that if the Board were thinking of superseding him, the Midshipman at Hopton Common, Robert Elbroo, would be pleased to move to Yarmouth, and he would be happy to have a replacement at Hopton. Robert obviously did not mind being immediately under his Lieutenant's eye, and perhaps had romantic attachments in Yarmouth. On 30 May The Treaty of Paris was signed, Napoleon became Emperor of Elba, and no doubt Parliament began thinking about cutting back on the army and navy and allied subsidies, with a pleasing reduction in taxes.

The following month Charles was once again making suggestions to the Board, this time unsolicited. It appeared that some of the ships did not have a copy of the Semaphore Code so were unable to receive any message he may have for them.

Also when the Semaphore was busy he was unable to obtain the ship's numbers when they were passing or anchored in the Roads. He gave the example of the Gun Brig *Thresher*, which arrived the other morning from Hamburg with a Russian General and his suite on board.

Charles suggested that the provision of a flag staff and a small set of numeral flags would be useful especially when the wind was blowing strongly from the east and it was inadvisable to send a boat ashore for messages. He stressed that he only made this suggestion that the Service may not be impeded and that he humbly submitted to their Lordships' better judgment.

At more or less the same time their Lordships addressed Charles enclosing a letter from Lieutenant Edw. Garret of Hollesley Bay Station complaining that Yarmouth always sent double keys increasing the length of the message by a quarter. Charles protested that he thought he had conformed to instructions and said that it was a pity that the Lieutenant had not had a word with him first. Rather unwisely he added that some of the Stations were up to forty minutes responding to the Preparative signal even in clear weather.

A week later Charles was called to account for the fact that Yarmouth was twenty minutes answering the Preparative signal on the fifteenth. "Should such negligence continue he will be superseded." Charles was forced to admit that he had at that time left the Midshipman in charge while he went to his house. Never having been censured before by their Lordships Charles was grieved that this had happened and hoped it would not occur again.

Things went along smoothly at the station, then in October Charles' attention turned to the winter and the dangerous coast in Easterly gales. Reminding their Lordships that he was in charge of Captain Manby's Mortar he asked for another.

He was aware that there was a spare one at the Gun Wharf. The reason he gave was that earlier in the year when he had been saving one crew to the North another ship had gone ashore to the South and that he would have sent the Midshipman had there been a spare Mortar.

He also asked for a quantity of stores, gunpowder, cartridges, portfires, etc. Charles' letter was passed to the Board of Ordnance, who replied that as the arrangements for Captain Manby's Mortar had been made under the authority of the Secretary of State in pursuance of an Address to the Prince Regent they had no idea what was required. Only Captain Manby knew! Their Lordships passed on this information to Charles, which was rather strange as Charles had set out in detail what he needed. They also said that the Board of Ordnance had no authority to attend to the Requisition.

Charles refused to be put off by this bureaucratic nonsense. He wrote again pointing out that the time of year for gales was approaching rapidly and that there could be upwards of two hundred sail wind road at any time. With a recent gale seven or eight parted their cables and had the wind come round to the East instead of the West some may have driven ashore. Charles had bought some powder himself just in case and he begged their Lordships to give directions for him to be supplied with the necessary stores. He added that there was a brick house built in the Signal Yard to keep the Mortar, apparatus and powder safe. The Secretary of the Board of Admiralty was charged to reply that it would be sent when the Secretary of State for the Home Department approved.

Only three weeks later the Signal Stations to Yarmouth were closed and Charles went on half pay on the 30th. At least the family was not homeless, Yarmouth Corporation were quite happy for Charles and family to continue living in their accommodation and the Admiralty concurred. He also remained in charge of Captain Manby's Mortar.

In March 1815 Napoleon had escaped from Elba and been welcomed back in France. The Admiralty immediately began to think about reinstating the Semaphore Stations to Yarmouth. Charles heard the rumours and wrote to their

Lordships stating that he had a large family and only his pay, that he was well acquainted with Yarmouth Station, was indeed still living in the Signal House and would welcome a return to duty. He added that Admiral Murray and Captain Curry, among others, would give him a good reference. He also added a post script that James Warren Midshipman and John Thorpe Signalman both lived in Yarmouth and are well acquainted with the system.

Five days later on 22 April Charles read an advertisement in the Courier that the Admiralty were determined to employ a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy to the Telegraph and Signal Station so he wrote again. However he remained on half pay, whether or not the Stations were reactivated. He also remained living in the quarters with charge of the Mortar, for on 7 December Charles was once again in the lifesaving line. This time it was the Master, two Mates and seven seamen of the Brig *Leipzig*, of Hull. He was given a certificate by the local Pilots and Captain Manby himself. Their Lordships were glad that he had the opportunity of saving life!

Charles' fame reached Scotland in the scientific interest. It was reported in *The Edinburgh Advertiser* that when the Brig was wrecked the sea was breaking so furiously over the pierhead that a match could not be kept lighted. (Match being loose rope soaked in nitre). Fortunately Charles had in his pocket, tubes of hyper-oxymuriate of potash and sugar candy and a bottle of sulphuric acid, a small amount of the latter added to the former enabled the mortar to be fired.

Two years later Charles is still to be found at Yarmouth Deane Signal House and asking for repairs at Public Expense, first on

3 September, then again a few weeks later, when he was told not to be impatient. It was decided the bill should be paid and on 30 October it was sent off.

On 28 October 1818 Charles was superannuated, one of the first few to be superannuated as a Commander. In 1819 the family seem to be living in Southwark for the next thing we hear about Charles is the marriage of their daughter Sarah on 11 August 1819 to Lieutenant George Howes R.N. Sarah was a Spinster of twenty-one years or upwards of the parish of St. John, Horsley Down and George, Bachelor of Great Yarmouth. He was also a Lieutenant RN. The marriage by licence at St. John Horsley Down, Southwark was witnessed by Charles, and older sisters Charlotte and Mary Napier. Sometime around 1820 Mary also married again, to a Howes but who and where remains unknown at present.

At some point Charles, his wife Mary and daughter Charlotte moved to Saint Helier in Jersey, and we know no more of them until 13 March 1830 when Mary Curtis Woodger died and was buried in the churchyard. Charles survived the death of his beloved Mary only a few months, for on 12 November Charles died and four days later was buried alongside Mary. Lieutenant William Miller, on behalf of "One Unmarried Daughter very much afflicted about Forty One Years of age", wrote a letter to the Admiralty, which was delayed, gales preventing the arrival of the Packet, So we find the last reference to Charles in Admiralty records - Reply Remit his pension.

In memory of John Woodger, former member 173.

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 a contribution made in support of 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 (MCGPanel@one-name.org) before the closing date of 25 January 2022. The new MCGs will be announced at the 2022 AGM.

Julie Goucher MCG (Vice-Chairman)

Guild Memberships

The Guild membership year runs from 1 November to the following 31 October. Membership renewals are payable annually on 1 November. The Guild, by its Constitution, accepts only individuals as members (although there is nothing to prevent an individual who is a member of an organisation from joining). However, organisations or institutions may become subscribers to the Guild and receive the Guild's annual register and four quarterly Journals.

For individuals joining the Guild, there is a sliding scale of prices depending on the month of joining, which offers up to twenty-three months of membership for a single joining fee. Members joining during December and January have the option of choosing either the basic term, up to the next 1 November (ten or eleven months' membership) or an extended term until 1 November of the following year (22 or 23 months' membership).

Membership prices are set in British £ (GBP). Currency exchange rates are then applied to offer memberships in a variety of currencies. The tables below use today's exchange rates to provide approximate membership prices for the available currencies. Actual prices will be re-calculated at the time of purchase.

New members are also invited to register a study surname at the time you join us, by paying a one-time fee of £14.00 GBP (or equivalent) at the time you purchase your membership. Note that you do not have to register any One-Name Study at the time you join. Instead you can join as an ordinary member and still gain from most of the Guild's facilities and benefits. You can apply to register a study at any time you feel ready. Click to find out more about [One-Name Studies](#).

The Matthews One-Name Study

by *Grahame Matthews (7380)*

In November 2020 I watched a Widening Horizons Webinar (jointly organised by The Guild of One-Name Studies and the Local Populations Studies Society (LPSS)) given by Dr. Eilidh Garrett in which she discussed the need for collaboration especially for members of the Guild to talk about their approach to their research. This Article is written as a result of that Webinar and to give an insight on how I carry out my "One-Name Study". Other members of the Guild may carry out their research completely differently-there is not just one way.

Aims

The aim of my "Matthews" One-Name Study is to:

1. provide a comprehensive listing for each family branch within the English and Welsh Counties, and beyond to include the location, ages and occupations of its members at each of the Censuses 1841-1911 and to follow the movement of its members across the different Counties and Countries. The study has so far shown the movement from agriculture to industry: Norfolk families moving to the industrial cities and to the mining areas; tin and copper miners moving from Cornwall to mine coal in Cumberland and the effect of the railways on members finding marriage partners outside the family's regular location.
2. identify the wider family of each branch by comparing the overall data from Censuses, Parish Registers and other resources.
3. provide the basis for further social investigation. The extent of the present study gives little opportunity of adding flesh to the bones of each family. The Study does however try to identify the full extent of a family by adding children not immediately apparent from the Census records (i.e. children born and dying between Censuses). This information also helps to identify the birth of children beyond a female's normal child bearing age and also identify false reporting (e.g. where a grandmother reports a grand-child as her own to hide a daughter's illegitimate child). A comparison of the number of children in a household across the different Censuses also gives an opportunity to identify a family's prevalence to illness and death and/or the setting up of a separate household. This aspect may be of interest to members of the LPSS in their own studies in relation to the size of families.
4. provide a research method and tools to guide others in their own one-name study.

Methodology

Data is recorded using software Custodian 4 which is a powerful tool to aid research and analysis. It helps you to store, index and organise the information you have gathered from all kinds of family history records. Further details of the software can be found by searching Custodian 4 on the Web. There is also a free trial available. I know that many researchers use spreadsheets but I find this programme is easy to use and the cost is reasonable.

For each County I have a Data Set for Census Records and births, marriages and deaths. In the Census records each Matthews family household is captured for each Census (1841-1911). All relatives and visitors are included in the record for each household. In the case where a "Matthews" was a 'servant' or a 'resident' in an institution only the particular "Matthews" details would be extracted. This is vitally important when it comes to reconstituting the family. Occupations, ages and places of birth are also recorded. All columns on the programme are sortable. I have leaned away from giving each individual in a Census a reference number (too cumbersome) and have opted to allocate a reference to the household. The 1841 Census entries would have an "A" prefix added to the number and so on to the 1911 Census which would have an "H" prefix.

A column in the Census Data form within Custodian allows you to identify the County of birth. Using a Chapman Code (three letters recognised as shorthand for each County (e.g. LEI for Leicestershire). I only identify the place of birth this way if it is outside the Census County in question. This way I am able to quickly identify strays and find the family in other County data sets and check movements to other Counties.

In the 1911 Census Data form in the programme I put against each wife's name the number of years married, the number of children born and the number of children still living. This enables me to cross check whether I have identified all the children of the current couple and the possibility of a prior marriage i.e. where there are children older than the length of the marriage.

I also use one of the Census Data columns as a means of keeping a check on research. If a person has been included in a reconstructed family tree the column is marked with an "X". Hopefully this avoids duplication of work. In the Notes column in the Census Data I enter the family string name which enables me to identify the Tree where I can find the family which I have reconstructed using Family Historian (version 7) (FH). The string name is basically the name allocated to a particular branch and usually consists of the earliest found locality of the family going through to the latest known locality (e.g. STS.Tipton.WAR.Birmingham). There is regrettably a limitation on the number of characters you can use in the string name in FH.

Entries from the General Register Office (GRO) index of births are downloaded from FreeBMD (a free resource) and entered into the County data set in Custodian. Using the GRO site the mother's maiden name is entered against each child. The GRO site enables you to search for a surname for a specific year (with a 2 year plus or minus window) in a particular registration district and by matching the GRO reference with that from the FreeBMD index you are usually able to identify the mother's maiden name. Where the mother's maiden is not shown the entry is so marked - usually meaning that the child was illegitimate. Also identified are entries which cannot be found in the GRO - surprisingly many - possibly due to the fact that the GRO have not yet fully transcribed Mothers' maiden names. Variants in the spelling of the mother's maiden name

are also prevalent. The variants “Matthews” and “Mathews” are captured and it is clear that the predominant spelling is the former. This highlights the errors in the Census records - possibly arising from the failure of the enumerator to check the spelling or the head of the family not being able to read or write or being invited to influence the spelling. The columns in Custodian are sortable and you can easily identify children born and dying between Censuses. It also enables you to find the correct and full names of children where the information is not clear in the Census entries. The official names from the birth entries are to be preferred.

The Marriage GRO entries are similarly downloaded from FreeBMD and entered in the County data set in Custodian. Utilising the Notes column in the Data set I extract from the GRO Certificate or transcription the marriage information to include the names of witnesses and whether by Licence or Banns. The original GRO Certificate information is preferred to the transcription.

Family Reconstruction using Family Historian 7 and My Website

Having completed the data extraction (Census, Birth and Marriage) for a particular County I work across the Census years and prepare a rough draft of the locations of the family noting the household reference numbers. I have found it easier to work backwards from 1911. By using the birth GRO references which give the mother’s maiden name the mother of the children is fairly easy to identify and also the marriage of the parents. This in conjunction with Ancestry (Public Member Trees) and the Findmpast sites means you can soon form an opinion on the extent of the family.

Following the preparation of the rough draft I would then open and reconstruct the particular tree in FH. The name of each tree is the string name allocated in Custodian.

Regrettably FH does not provide a cumulative index for all names and places to cover all the Trees (only for individual Trees). It is relatively easy to prepare a comprehensive “CSV” index in “Excel” to enable you to easily locate a person and/or place across the whole of the Study.

Once a family has been reconstructed I would mark with an “X” the children in the birth index in Custodian and adding the string reference against the eldest child so that the Tree was identifiable.

The final reconstructed Tree is then sent by GEDCOM to my Matthews One-Name Study website (matthews.one-name.net) which is generated by TNG.

Collaboration

The research has been recorded on a County by County basis thus facilitating delegation to individual collaborators. My colleague Barbara McMullen (Member 8095) based in Nova Scotia has conscientiously taken “Staffordshire” under her wing. When Barbara completes a Tree it is forwarded to me by GEDCOM for checking and updating and finally put on the TNG website. When a Tree is reconstructed by Barbara the usual “X” is substituted with a “b” - this way we keep track of the research.

Barbara and I would welcome other collaborators in this Study. Any data already collected for a particular County

would be made available and all assistance given in support. Any collaborator would need to have the Custodian and Family Historian 7 software and take up both Ancestry & Find My Past (not necessarily a world subscription). All research is backed up off site using “Carbonite” an American Company. Anyone interested in joining the Study can contact me through the Guild.

Although the Study is carried out for the name “Matthews” and variants the methodology set out above can equally be used in any other one-name study.



Samuel Matthews (1831-1915) and his second wife Isabella (1843-1914)

Grahame is studying the surname Matthews and can be contacted at grahame.matthews@one-name.org. You can also view Grahams’s website at <https://matthews.one-name.net>.

Editor’s note: since receiving this article, Grahame has informed me that a Trevor Matthews has been in contact with him, and is now looking after the Cornish research.

The Guild Vision

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 preserve their knowledge and share their expertise.

Repotting - teasing out the roots of my family tree

by Stuart Phethean (6185)

Introduction

The Phethean surname has caused much discussion and one is often faced with the question “Is it Cornish?” or “It’s Welsh” and even “Is it Greek?”. Traditional etymological studies have suggested that the surname (and the more common form Phythian) is derived from the early French/Latin root “Vivian / Vivianus” - from vivus “living”.

Reaney (1961 p143) states that the French root Vivian has provided an interesting lesson in phonetic development, which includes the names Videan, Vidgeon, Fiddian, Fidgen, Phethean and Phythian. Reaney (1961 p31-32) also discusses the dialectical variation in England of the name Vivian. In the south of England, “v” was regarded as the normal pronunciation of “f” and was replaced with it, so Vivian became Fifian or Fyvyan or even Phivien. Some of these forms then became corrected to Phythien and Fythien. Subsequently, Reaney and Wilson (1976 p468) describe several variations of the Vivian surname, noting V being “replaced by “F” in the south of England together with scribal variations between F and Ph”. They attribute the origins of the Vivian/Vivien to the name of a fifth century martyr which became “not uncommon” in England from the twelfth century. Reaney and Wilson (ibid) also provide a short history of various spellings with dates and sources, although some of the earliest records describe the name being used as a first-name not a surname i.e. Johannes filius Viuian, 1175.

It is notable that none of the above authors record the existence of the Phy or Phe variants of the name prior to about 1580 even though my own research has demonstrated that they existed well before that date. *The Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland (2016)* references the Phethean surname as a variant of Vivian and provides a hyperlink to my One-Name Study. I was able to provide the authors with some early references including that of one William Phythian at Barnwell, Cambridgeshire in 1250 (Hart and Lyons, 1893).

There are at least 107 possible spelling variants of the Phethean surname that can be deduced using the on-line Google docs spreadsheet “Palgrave’s Selective Substitution Method for generating surname variants”, based on Palgrave (1984). I have found 27 of these variants so far in my studies of the name in Cheshire in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the nineteenth century the spelling “Phethean” exists exclusively in Lancashire and especially in and around Bolton. The slightly more common spelling “Phythian” is also prevalent in Lancashire (between 77% and 91% of the total frequency) and is more common in the west of the county. The Phethean surname is rare, with a national frequency in England of 40 in 1841, 86 in 1881 and 134 in 1911. The equivalent frequencies for Phythian are 182 in 1841, 320 in 1881 and 539 in 1911.

Early researches

Much of the original knowledge of the Phethean family history was based on the information compiled by Florrie

Phethean (1884-1965) in a manuscript (Phethean, F, 1905), together with additional information including a tree based on Florrie’s manuscript containing some 200 individuals by the late Kathy Phethean (née Culley).

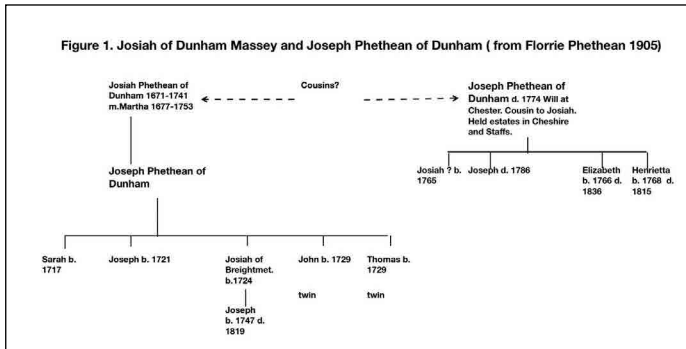
It had long been assumed that the oldest known direct ancestor of existing Phethean families was a Josiah Phethean of Dunham Massey, Cheshire (1671-1741) who is buried in Bowdon Parish Church, Cheshire. Josiah was the house servant to the 2nd Earl of Warrington at Dunham Massey House for 41 years, as recorded on his gravestone in the churchyard. Josiah Phethean has been attributed with a son Joseph of Dunham who was alive in 1717 since the births of Joseph’s children are recorded in the fly-leaf of an old book as reported by Barton (1881)

“Memoranda, that Sarah, ye daughter of Joseph and ----- (here not readable) Phethean, was born on Sunday, about 2 o’clock in ye morning, December ye 29th, 1717, and baptized on January ye 17th following. Joseph Phethean was born August ye 3d, about halfe an houre after 9 in ye morning, and baptized ye 20th of 7th instant, 1721. Josiah Phethean was born August ye 30th betwixt 12 and 1 in ye morning, and baptized Sep. Ye 20th, 1724. John Phethean was born March ye 19th, and Thomas in a quarter of an houer after him in 1729, about two in ye morning and received private baptizm ye same day.”

Unfortunately the places of birth or abodes of the above family are not noted in this document. The Josiah (b.30 August 1724) mentioned above is commonly referred to as Josiah of Brightmet (near Bolton, Lancashire). It is from this line that the Phethean families of Bolton and Farnworth are descended and this person is key to some of the later interpretations of the family history. There is no absolute proof that his father Joseph was indeed the son of Josiah of Dunham Massey although this has been assumed for a long time partly because “the dates seem to fit”.

A second family line was recorded by Florrie Phethean of one “Joseph Phethean of Dunham” (d.1774), reputedly a cousin of Josiah Phethean of Dunham Massey (1671-1741). This Joseph held estates in Cheshire and Staffordshire. A will is noted as being present at the Cheshire Record Office although there is no evidence that it was ever viewed (and assumptions were made that would not have been made if the will had been seen!). Joseph is reputed to have had sons Josiah, Joseph and daughters Henrietta and Elizabeth. No further information was known about this branch of the family.

There is immediate confusion here as we already have two “Joseph of Dunham” characters. See Figure 1 for details of these two families.



In the next section the name “Joseph of Dunham” will be used to describe exclusively the person above recorded by Florrie

Phethean as having died in 1774 and “Josiah of Dunham” to describe Josiah (1671-1741), servant to the 2nd Earl of Warrington at Dunham Massey House, whose gravestone is located in Bowdon churchyard.

New researches

The various sections below represent a chronology of my researches in order of data acquisition. It explains how each set of information was gathered and interpreted and how the interpretation changed as each new piece of information became available.

The Dunham Massey Archives and Joseph of Dunham’s will.

I became involved with the early family history after a visit to Dunham Massey House and to Bowdon Parish Church some years ago, when I was able to view Josiah of Dunham’s gravestone. In discussion with the custodians at Dunham Massey House it was discovered that all the estate archives had been catalogued by researchers at Manchester University and were now archived in the John Rylands Library and they suggested that it would be worth viewing these, as there could well be some mention of the Phethean family in the archives. I was fortunate enough to have a nephew studying for a Ph.D at Manchester at that time so I was able to persuade him to investigate for me. His studies uncovered numerous references to various Phethean surnames but only one possible mention of Josiah of Dunham - all other references were much later and it appeared that most references involved one Joseph Phethean, Farming Steward. The records of the House Stewards only started in 1742, a year after Josiah of Dunham died so there was no mention of him in this section of the archives.

From evidence in the estate archives, it became clear that the Joseph Phethean, Farming Steward mentioned therein was the Joseph Phethean of Dunham (d.1774), the “cousin of Josiah Phethean of Dunham Massey” as recorded by Florrie Phethean. It was also apparent from these records that Joseph had a brother Josiah who had connections at Enville in Staffordshire. This was of great interest since Enville Hall was the main family seat of the Grey family, the Earls of Stamford, who also held Dunham Massey estates at this time. There was also mention of Josiah Phethean of Brightmet (see Introduction) as an executor of the estates of Joseph of Dunham so there was an indication there of a family link.

To obtain additional information about Joseph of Dunham I was able to obtain a copy of Joseph’s will and tuition

orders from Cheshire Record Office. It is apparent from the information in his will that Joseph of Dunham had a brother Josiah, who pre-deceased Joseph. This Josiah held land at Enville in Staffordshire. There is no mention of a surviving wife for Joseph of Dunham at the time of writing of the will. There is mention of a sister Martha (who on marriage became Martha Dunstar) and a Mary Phethean of Enville (d.1776). Joseph of Dunham also had three living children at the time of the writing of his will: Josiah, Elizabeth and Henrietta. Josiah of Brightmet is mentioned in the will as the cousin of Joseph of Dunham, although I was inclined to treat this with caution at first since the terms nephew, cousin, second-cousin all seem to be synonymous at this time. If this was true then the interpretation by Florrie Phethean that Josiah of Dunham and Joseph of Dunham were cousins could not stand. Josiah of Brightmet was one of the executors of Joseph of Dunham’s will and was a signatory of a Tuition Order signed by the executors of Joseph’s will to “educate and bring up in learning” Josiah aged 8, Elizabeth aged 7 and Henrietta aged 6 years until such time as that they come of age or be married.”

Florrie Phethean’s original tree recorded a son Joseph d.1786 as a brother to Josiah, Henrietta and Elizabeth. This turns out to be an error by Florrie as she would have identified from the List of Wills at Chester that there was a Joseph who died 1786, whose timeline would fit with the children of Joseph of Dunham, as well as a Joseph who died in 1772. There is no mention in the will or the estate documents of Joseph of Dunham of such a Joseph Phethean and as I soon discovered, the wills and other documents at Cheshire Record Office dated 1772 and 1786 are all part of the administration of Joseph of Dunham’s estate, amended when his son Josiah reached the age of 21 in 1786 and inherited Joseph of Dunham’s estates. This led to the conclusion that the Joseph who died in 1786 was not a son of Joseph of Dunham but the man himself. Josiah was granted rights to the leases etc. held in trust on 23 March 1786 and the remaining executors (some had died) released their title to the estate. This is why Cheshire record Office has two dates in their List of Wills 1772 and 1786 referring to Joseph of Dunham - the later dated document is the final discharge of the original administration order.

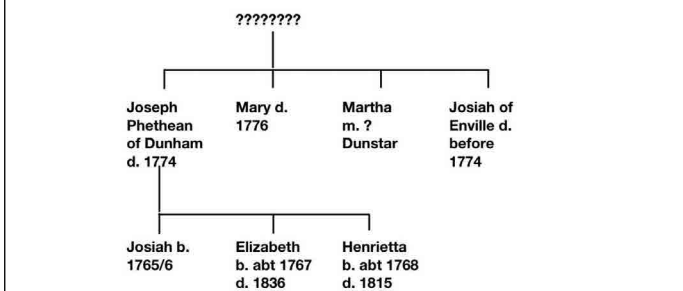
Josiah Phethean of Brightmet (Figure 1), Innkeeper of The Old Hare and Hounds, Brightmet and paper-maker died intestate on 12 February 1791 and his wife Alice was granted an Administration Order for the residue of his estate (document provided by Lancashire Record Office). One of the witnesses to this document is Henrietta Phethean, daughter of the late Joseph of Dunham. Another signatory to the document is one Josiah Phethean, Gentleman of Manchester - it has not been possible to determine if this is Henrietta’s brother Josiah or a son of the deceased

From the evidence provided by the will of Joseph of Dunham and the tuition order, the family of Joseph of Dunham at the time of his death now appears as depicted in Figure 2.

Bowdon Parish records

Still intrigued by Josiah Phethean’s status as the “first Phethean”, I set about trying to establish if there was any further information regarding either him or his wife Martha and if it was possible to find any earlier ancestors in Dunham Massey or Bowdon. The main sources of information for this period are either the parish records or the Bishops Transcripts (BTs).

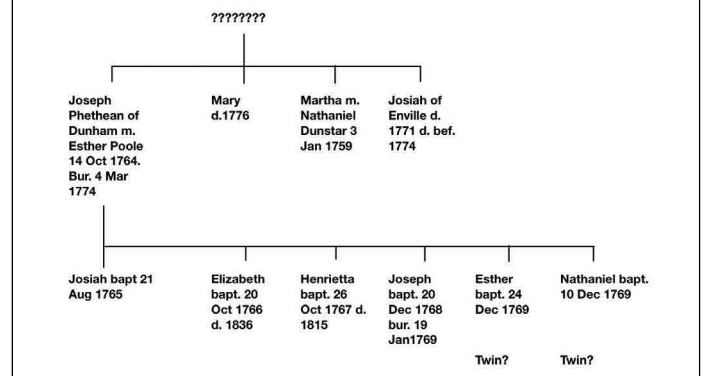
Figure 2. The family of Joseph Phethean of Dunham to include evidence from his will and the estate records from Dunham Massey archives.



any case, by 1772 there is no record of either of these children surviving.

The family of Joseph of Dunham from this research can now be depicted as in Figure 3.

Figure 3. The family of Joseph of Dunham to include evidence from the parish records from St Mary's Parish Church, Bowdon, Cheshire.



Both the parish records and BTs for Bowdon parish have been microfilmed and copies are available for research from the Church of the Latter Day Saints (LDS) Family History Centres. The original parish records have slightly more information than the BTs, but the BTs often survive when the original records have been lost or are of very poor quality. Some significant years are not recorded for Bowdon at all, one such gap being the years around the probable birth date of Josiah of Dunham c.1671. Thus it was impossible to establish conclusively if Josiah was actually born in the parish.

From various micro-films, I extracted all relevant family information and the notes and comments that I made at the time of collecting this data support the interpretations described herein. Some of the baptisms were described as “in house”. Commonly this type of baptism took place if the child was not expected to survive. Some of the burial records have a sworn affidavit attached, which is due to the fact that Acts of 1667 and 1678 required that burial shrouds had to be made of wool (a subtle form of tax to promote the home wool industry!) and that this had to be certified before a burial could take place. These acts were not repealed until 1814 but I have only seen a few such affidavits so compliance does not seem to have been absolute (one could pay a fine in lieu of the burial shroud).

Significant points were identified from the Bowdon parish data:

1. There are sons/daughters of a Josiah Phethean but early parish records hardly ever mention the wife's name on a baptismal record, so there is no hard evidence that these are the children of Josiah of Dunham and Martha.
2. Joseph of Dunham married one Esther Poole by licence. This was usually if (a) one of the parties was widowed or (b) as an expression of financial superiority - it cost a lot more to marry by license rather than by banns. Could it be that Joseph had married twice? Esther died before Joseph's will was written.
3. William Taylor, witness to Joseph of Dunham's marriage is mentioned in Joseph's will as his “brother-in-law”. Who did he marry?
4. Joseph of Dunham and Esther had a much larger family than was originally thought - Josiah, Elizabeth, Henrietta, Joseph, Esther and Nathaniel. Only three children were surviving at the time of writing of Joseph's will - Esther, Nathaniel and Henrietta. Esther and Nathaniel have very close baptismal dates and it is possible that these two children were twins and Nathaniel was “baptised in house” since he was not expected to survive. In

The Enville connection - Josiah of Enville

It is evident from the information accumulated in the previous sections that there is a Phethean family link with the parish of St Mary, Enville (or Enfield) in Staffordshire. As mentioned previously, the Dunham Massey estate passed to the Earls of Stamford on the marriage in 1736 of Lady Mary Booth, only child of George Booth, 2nd Earl of Warrington to Harry Grey, 4th Earl of Stamford. This Mary, Countess of Stamford (1704-1772) left a legacy of six guineas to a Joseph Phethean, farming steward in her will. At the time when I obtained the information from her will I was not able to identify how this Joseph Phethean fitted in to the expanding family tree.

The microfilm copies of the parish records for St Mary's, Enville were examined and the following data (Table 1) is recorded from that parish:

On application to Staffordshire Record Office I was able to obtain a copy of the marriage bond and licence granted to Josiah Phethean and Mary Cotton.

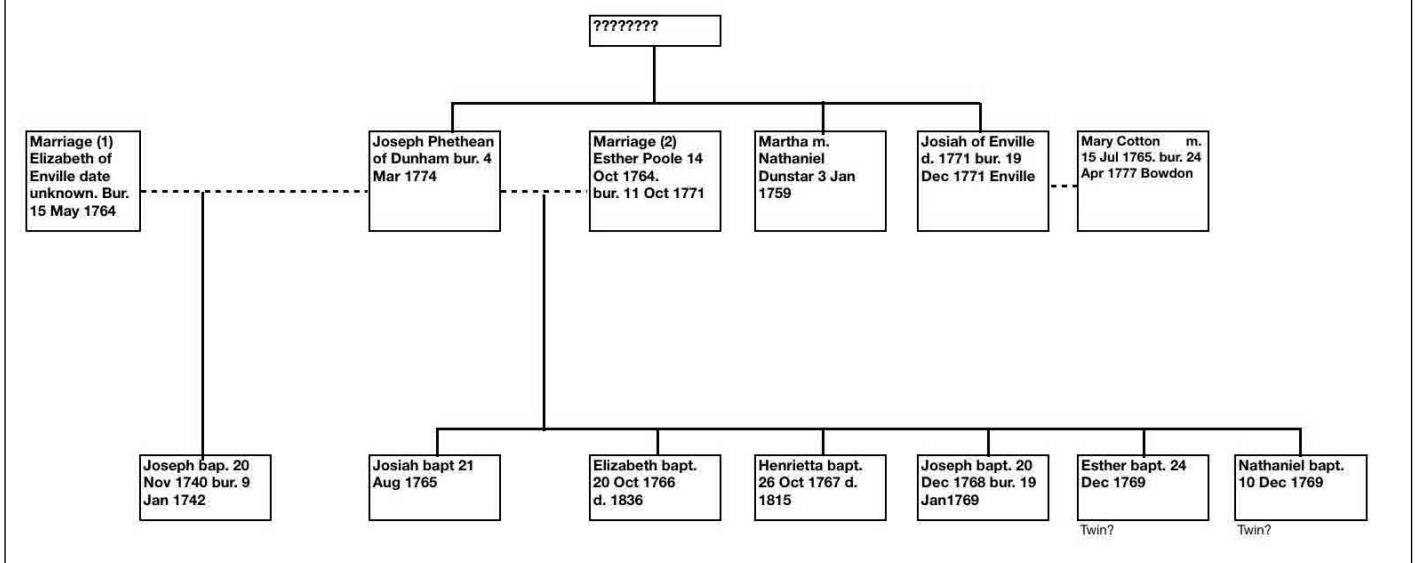
Table 1

Josiah Phethean buried Dec 19th 1771	Josiah, brother of Joseph of Dunham, as depicted in Figure 3
Mary Phethean buried Apr 24th 1777	Mary, sister of Joseph of Dunham, as depicted in Figure 3
Joseph son of Joseph Phethean was buried June 9th 1742	Son of Joseph and Elizabeth - see Table 1 “unknown family”
Josiah Phethean of the parish of Enville, bachelor and Mary Cotton of the same parish were married in this church by licence 15th day of July 1765 in the presence of ?? ??? and John Devoy.	Josiah, brother of Joseph of Dunham, as depicted in Figure 3

Parish records from St. Mary's Church, Enville, Staffordshire.

Josiah Phethean of Enfield (Enville) in the County of Staffordshire is bound in the sum of £100 that there be no

Figure 4. The family of Joseph of Dunham and Josiah of Envile after examination of marriage bonds and parish records at Envile, Staffs. and Bowdon, Cheshire.



impediment, affinity, consanguinity... whatsoever but that the above bounden Josiah Phethean aged forty years and upwards and Mary Cotton of the parish of Enfield, spinster aged forty and upward may lawfully solemnize marriage together....

Note that the ages given in the affidavit are only approximate. In this instance the parties have been relatively honest (although erring on the younger side!) since it is quite common for such documents to have the ages of both parties stated as “twenty years and upwards” even if they were well into their fifties!

One other thing becomes clear with this evidence - the Mary Phethean of Envile referred to in Joseph of Dunham’s will is not in fact his sister but his sister-in-law - Mary Phethean (née Cotton). The date of her death matches with a side note on the copy of Joseph’s will at Cheshire Record Office.

Joseph Phethean and Elizabeth of Envile

We have the following records from Envile and Bowdon parishes:

Joseph Phethean bap. 29 Nov 1740 in house, Bowdon.
Son of a Joseph Phethean and Elizabeth ? of Envile, Staffs.

Elizabeth Phethean wife of Joseph Phethean, gent. of Dunham, bur. 15 May 1764 St Mary the Virgin, Bowdon.

It has already been suggested that Joseph of Dunham may have married twice due to the fact that his marriage to Esther Poole was by licence. It is therefore quite possible that Elizabeth Phethean mentioned above could be Joseph of Dunham’s first wife - the dates of her death and his subsequent marriage to Esther Pool are very close. Subsequently I was able to obtain a copy of the marriage bond and allegation from Cheshire Record Office for Joseph’s marriage to Esther Poole (the final “e” seems very arbitrary).

*Marriage Bond
Joseph Phethean of Dunham, Gentleman and William Taylor the younger of Altringham, Gentleman both*

in the parish of Bowdon in the county and diocese of Chester are holden and bound unto the Right Reverend Father of God Edmund by Devine Permission Lord Bishop of Chester in the sum of fifty pounds etc etc.

*The condition of this Obligation is such that if the above bounden Joseph Phethean and Esther Poole now licenced to be married together be neither Consanguinity nor Affinity the one to the other within the Degrees prohibited by Marriage:.....
Signed by Joseph Phethean in the presence of Thos. Porter and William Taylor, jnr.*

This supports the hypothesis that Joseph of Dunham first married Elizabeth and had a son Joseph who was born in 1740 at Bowdon and died aged about 2 years and is buried at Envile parish church. Elizabeth died in May 1764 and in the same year Joseph married Esther Poole and had a second family. The family details can now be summarised in Figure 4 above.

The sons and daughters of Josiah and Martha Phethean of Dunham

On searching the parish records at Bowdon a whole family of closely spaced births attributed to a “Josiah Phethean of Dunham” was found:

- Joseph Phethean son of Josiah Phethean of Dunham bap. 25 May 1713 Bowdon
- Martha Phethean daughter of Josiah Phethean of Dunham, bap. 31 Jan 1716 Bowdon
- Ann Phethean daughter of Josiah Phethean of Dunham bap. 26 Jan 1717 Bowdon
- Ann Phethean buried 28 Apr 1718 Bowdon
- Josiah Phethean son of Josiah Phethean of Dunham bap. 15 Oct 1719 Bowdon

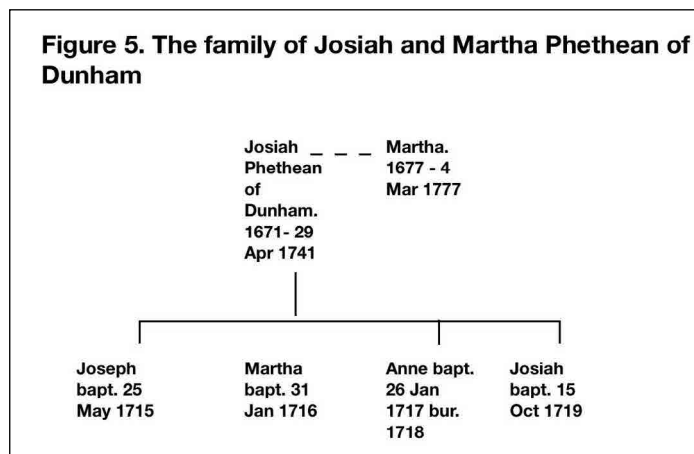
In addition, from the gravestone inscription for Josiah of Dunham in Bowdon churchyard, the following information was obtained :

“Here lieth the body of Josiah Phethean of Dunham who dyd 29 April 1741 age 69 who was servant to the Right Hon. George Earl of Warrington 41 years. Also Martha wife of Josiah Phethean 4 March 1753 Aged 76”

It is unfortunate that at this time it was not normal to record the mothers name when a child was baptised unless the father was dead. Therefore there is no absolute means of confirming if Josiah and Martha were the parents of the children listed above. However, the occurrence of the names Martha and Josiah amongst the children of this family must be a significant indication of a family relationship, together with the fact that Dunham Massey was such a small hamlet at that time and the chance of two adults with the name Josiah Phethean living in the same place at the same time would be highly unlikely.

One may therefore assume with a high degree of certainty that this family is indeed the family of Josiah and Martha. One argument against such an explanation could be the relative ages of the parents - Josiah would have been about 42 and Martha 36 years old respectively when their first child was born. At the time that this research was carried out it was not possible to confirm the birth dates of either Josiah of Dunham or his wife Martha, as there were no records available at that time for Bowdon Parish and if they were not born in that parish then there was very little chance of tracking their births. The Bowdon parish records had been fully searched back to 1600 and there was no trace of any Phethean names before 1713. This was to be a significant area for subsequent research.

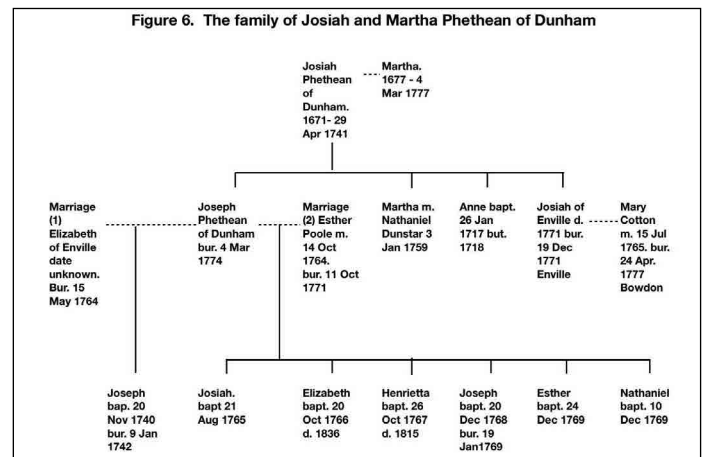
The family of Josiah of Dunham and Martha can be presented below (Figure 5).



If we accept the evidence depicted in Figure 5 as being plausible, an immediate link can be seen amongst the three surviving children Joseph (bapt. 1715), Martha (bapt. 1716) and Josiah (bapt. 1719) and the similarly named brothers/sister depicted in Figure 4, namely Joseph of Dunham, Martha Dunstar (née Phethean) and Josiah of Enville. This arrangement gives more or less conclusive proof of a family link between Josiah of Dunham and the families depicted in Figure 4. If the family data in Figures 4 and 5 is combined the following family group in Figure 6 below can be depicted:

What became of Josiah of Brightmet?

The re-arrangement of the family of Josiah and Martha of Dunham leads us back to the first section of this document where I suggested that the tree proposed by Florrie Phethean was based on conjecture that Joseph (living 1717), father



(Figure 1). It is evident that with the new family group that I have depicted in Figure 6 that this is not so.

Joseph of Dunham's will states that he appoints his cousin Josiah of Brightmet as an executor of his estates. This is a very difficult scenario if we adopt Florrie's original hypothesis, as it is almost impossible to make Joseph of Dunham and Josiah of Brightmet true cousins with all the additional information that is now available. If we assume that the extract quoted by Barton (1881) has been correctly transcribed then the Joseph that he mentioned could well be a brother (possibly a younger brother) to Josiah of Dunham. This would support that assumption made from Joseph of Dunham's will that Josiah of Brightmet and Joseph of Dunham were cousins in the true sense.

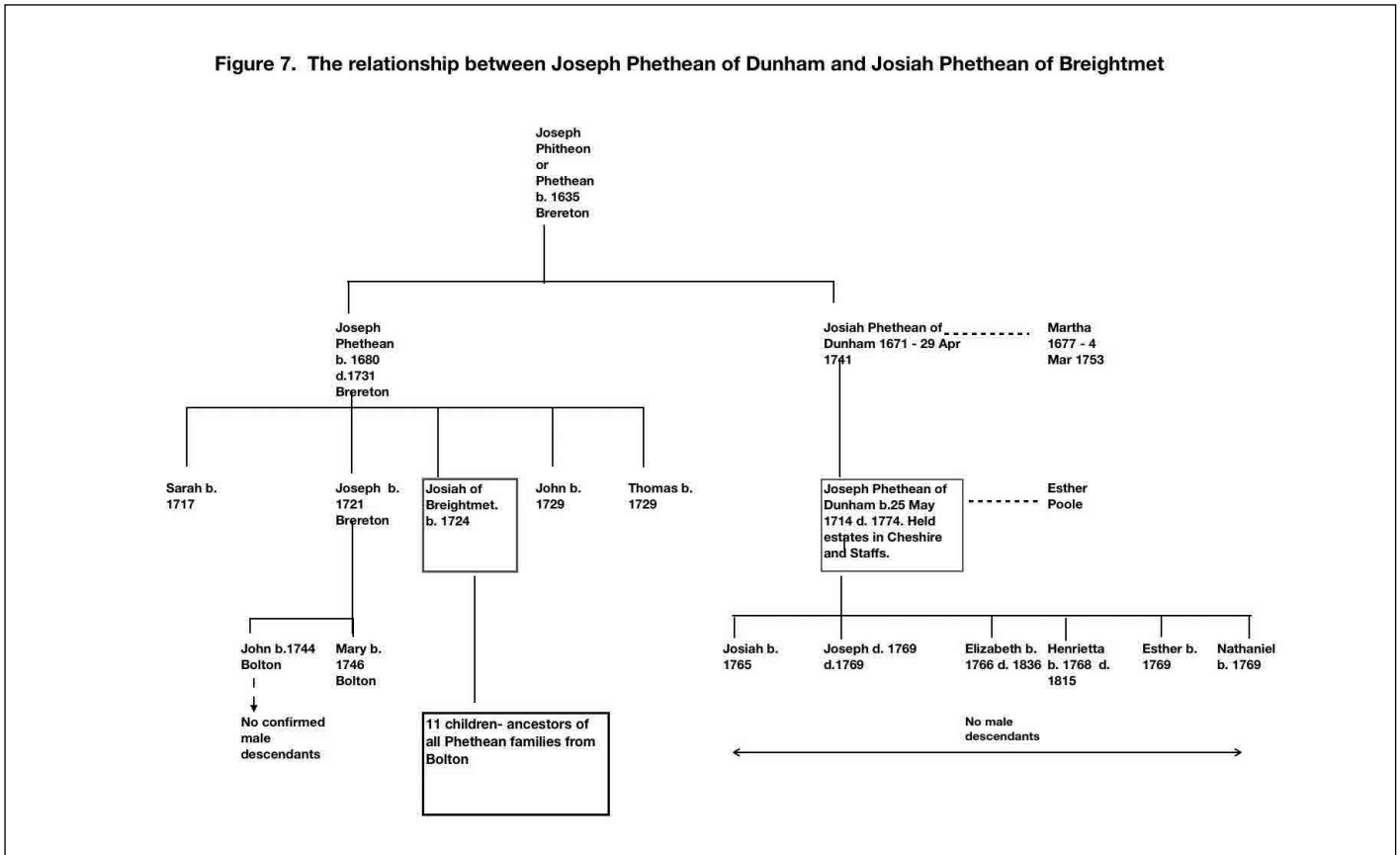
Whilst searching the catalogue of the Lancashire Record Office for surnames I found a Lancashire Quarter Sessions record for "Great Bolton and Brereton, co. Chester - removal order of Joseph Phetheon, Mary his wife, John aged about 3 years and Mary aged about 1 year their children." Dated 1747 (Lancashire Record Office, QSP/1590/8).

The mention of the village of Brereton (now Brereton cum Smethwick) in Cheshire was cause for some excitement as this was the first hint of a family link to that county apart from the families at Dunham Massey and Bowdon. On receipt of a copy of the Order I was able to confirm the details on the record abstract and in addition I was able to locate the relevant family in my tree by virtue of the names and ages of the two children and their parents names. The Joseph Phetheon in this Order is Joseph, brother of Josiah of Brightmet (see Fig 7).

At the time of this research no parish records or BTs for Cheshire were available online, so I ordered the relevant microfilms from the LDS and spent several sessions at the local Family History Centre perusing the records, first of all to confirm that Joseph mentioned in the Removal Order did in fact come from Brereton and to establish his baptism date - 3 August 1721, at St Oswald's, Brereton. Within a few hours I was able to prove that nearly all the early Phethean names that I had been researching in the earlier part of this document were born in Brereton.

A few more visits to the LDS I was able to extract from the microfilms a list of relevant surnames from the 1700s going back to the start of the parish registers in 1538. With the raw

Figure 7. The relationship between Joseph Phethean of Dunham and Josiah Phethean of Brightmet



data I was then able to start reconstructing the Phethean lineage back to a Roger Phitheon of Brereton who would have been born around 1539. Numerous early wills from Cheshire Record Office helped to provide the links between generations and enable me to fit siblings and children into the lineage with a higher degree of certainty than just from the parish records alone.

After amalgamating all the information obtained so far, a final version of the relationship between Joseph Phethean of Dunham and Josiah of Brightmet can be depicted in Figure 7 above.

Josiah Phethean of Brightmet is the progenitor of all families having the Phethean surname from Bolton from the eighteenth century to the present. All the other lineages either produced female lines or, as far as can be discerned, the next generation failed to produce any males who survived to adulthood. Josiah had eleven children, six of whom were male. Of these six sons, one died young, two produced only daughters and the remaining three sons produced fifteen male heirs between them.

At the top of Figure 7, the tree goes back another four generations to Roger Phitheon (abt. 1539-1604), my 10x great-grandfather.

A full tree of the descendants of Roger Phitheon can be viewed at the Guild genealogies section of Family Search (Guild of One-Name Studies:FamilySearch,"Phethean One-Name Study")

Conclusions

Genealogy is only as precise as the data at hand, but I set out with the intention of trying to resolve what I considered to be an anomaly at the root of the original family tree. It has been possible to obtain additional data that establishes

a new version of the lineages and extends these into the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Considerable evidence has been accumulated which permitted a more detailed analysis of the various families living in Dunham Massey in Cheshire and Enville in Staffordshire in the mid-eighteenth century. The combination of wills, marriage bonds and estate records builds up a picture of two relatively affluent brothers, Joseph and Josiah Phethean. Both these brothers are variously described as "Gentleman" or "Yeoman", which by definition implies that they were of a certain social status. Their various legacies were worth several thousand pounds per year by current values.

Research that supports my One-Name Study concludes that all modern occurrences of the Phethean surname spelling worldwide (in the USA, New Zealand and Australia) are related to a very few families from Bolton, Lancashire who emigrated in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to acknowledge Karen Phethean for her support and the constructive comments on the numerous drafts; Dr Nick Battam for extracting the relevant information from the Dunham Massey Estate archives; Sandy Haynes, estate archivist, Enville Hall, Staffordshire; the staff of the Family History Centre, Portsmouth and the many people around the world who I have communicated with over the past twenty years regarding the Phethean surname.

Stuart is studying the surname Phethean with variants Fithyan, Fythian, Phitheon, Phithian, Phythian and can be contacted at stuart.phethean@one-name.org. You can also view Stuart's website at <http://www.phethean.org.uk>

From Switzerland with Love:

A Journey in Time - Part Two

by Geoff Studerus (7791)

On the Swiss Trail

My wife and I discussed visiting Switzerland at length, put it on the back burner for various reasons, and then discussed it some more. Eventually, we determined that, come hell or high water, for my 70th birthday we would visit Switzerland. Cousin Richard and his wife came with us and we spent a delightful six days in St. Gallen in early October 2010.

To go into reverse slightly, I had determined that before our holiday I would try to contact some Studerii in St. Gallen Canton, just to see if I could meet anyone. We were already aware that with so few Studerii in Switzerland, it was extremely likely that we might be, if not directly related, all distant cousins! Using names and addresses from the Swiss telephone directory I wrote to 12 people (nine in Waldkirch and three in Speicher (where our hotel was) giving them an idea of what I thought the family connection might be and a copy of my basic family tree.

I received two replies from Waldkirch (both of whom were, unfortunately, going to be away on holiday during our visit but expressed an interest in which we were trying to do). One had even researched the deeds of their house and found that a name that was the same as one on my family tree (one of Sebastian's brothers) who had owned their property in 1856 (Could we prove that this was a brother? Is this property the family home in Waldkirch? *Always more questions!*).

By this time, I was also in email contact with the State Archives in St. Gallen, and the Administration Staff in Waldkirch, and had arranged to meet them during our stay.

So we set off on Monday 4 October, armed with abundant paperwork, to boldly go where no English Studerus had gone before! We flew into Zurich, picked up a hire car, and an hour's drive saw us approaching Speicher (a few miles east of St. Gallen). We were booked into the Idyllhotel Appenzellerhof, <http://www.appenzellerhof.ch/>. A delightful family-run hotel which we can unreservedly recommend.

We spent the afternoon exploring the village of Speicher, an enchanting community situated in the foothills towards the mountainous border with Liechtenstein.

Our first impression of Switzerland was of a place where, literally everything runs like clockwork. Visualise a country where the fields are vacuumed before breakfast, and the fences around the fields are removed if there is no stock to contain, and you are thinking of Switzerland. Everything (outside of the larger communities) is so neat, pristine clean and spacious. We were very aware that Switzerland had not suffered the ravages of WW2 and, therefore, had not only been able to retain its medieval past (in that every town and village still had the medieval "old" town as its centre) but also the opportunity to build on that heritage, instead of the more usual English practice of having to rebuild war-torn towns where the older properties had disappeared.

In Speicher we were able to see, first-hand, how open-plan the villages were. Whilst infill building was taking place, the majority of the houses had space around them. Not all had a clearly marked boundary fence and even those who had gardens were not always enclosed.



Speicher

We were impressed with the electrified train system used between the villages and the nearest city - the track ran right alongside the road without a fence and becomes the equivalent of a tram when it reaches the more urban setting of the city. The timetable runs to the second, and that is no exaggeration. We were waiting for a timetabled train, with ten seconds to go and it was nowhere in sight and then - all of a sudden - it arrived! Public transport appears to be geared to encourage the use of the bus/train and not the car. We resolved that when we had to travel into St. Gallen it would be by train - and avoid the problem of finding an expensive car park.



Speicher Railway

Before leaving UK, we had researched the history and customs of the Swiss, so we were aware that they are naturally a reserved and direct-speaking people. If you comment on the cold weather, you are more likely to get a response along the lines of shrugged shoulders together with just "It's winter!" (they don't waste words) rather than a diatribe on the weather and the inability of forecasters to be accurate. We also read that it takes some time to gain the confidence of the Swiss and to be called a friend was an accolade indeed. We tested this on this the first day.

Having built up an appetite for the evening meal we repaired to the hotel to savour the delights of the cuisine and mull over the events of the day (or so we thought, because the exciting day had not yet ended).

We settled in the dining-room and were presented with the first problem - deciphering the menu. Keep in mind that this is the Swiss-German-speaking part of Switzerland (we understood that Swiss-German is very different to German-German). Fortunately, the waiter (the owner's son) spoke English and was able to translate for us. The menu was so extensive that it was difficult to remember what each dish was, so it was not unusual to ask him to repeat and repeat and repeat. At a later stage in our stay, with experience, it became the norm to just pick anything on the hotel menu - it was bound to be tasty and very well-cooked and presented.

About three-quarters of the way through the meal (after the main course), the wife of the hotel owner came to the table and asked if we had yet seen Martha (pronounced Mar-ta). Of course, we were not expecting this and asked what she meant. She explained that a Martha Studerus had been asking after us. Then it clicked, this was one of the three people living in Speicher to whom I had written but had no response. As we were talking a lady appeared beside the table, and we were introduced to Martha Studerus. Her response to my letter was to actually come and find us!

Martha turned out to be a delightful person who spoke very good English (in the past she had travelled to the USA to work). I got the feeling that she was as pleased and excited to meet us as we were to meet her. We invited her to join our table for a drink and she readily accepted. The dining room was busy and what the other diners thought was happening is probably best left to the imagination.

Before the conversation really got started, imagine our surprise when a gentleman also came to our table, and was introduced by Martha as her brother, Emil (the second of the three letters I had sent to Speicher). Martha explained that Emil did not speak English but, with her translating, he was able to join in with the conversation. Martha explained that the third person to whom I had written was her mother, who sadly had died some while previously (hence no reply!). She also explained that the correct Swiss way to pronounce Studerus was "Shtooderoose".

They were fascinated to hear how I had managed to get in touch with them and, when Martha came to offer me her telephone number was amazed to hear that I already had it. The Internet had definitely passed her by. We talked late into the evening and were the last to leave the dining-room. Martha had very kindly offered to show us around during our stay, but as we had already arranged to go the Archives, we asked if she would give us a couple of days to "do our thing" and then we would be very happy for her to act as our guide.

Swiss archives

I had previously arranged by email that on our first full day (Tuesday 5th) we would visit St. Gallen archives to meet with Dr Regular Zurcher to see what could be gleaned about the Studerus family. The Swiss archives were going through a process of centralisation. Formerly each village/town kept its own records, but now a central point has been established, I believe that the smaller archives don't want to let go. So,

they end up with some records being in one place and other records are somewhere different - not quite living up to the expected organisational prowess expected of the Swiss. I hope that this is just a transitional problem.

However, Regular was a mine of information and could not have been more helpful. She had prepared herself with old books containing manuscript records of interest to us and, because we didn't get to the archives until 1200 (the Swiss break for lunch from midday to 2pm), she willingly gave up an hour of her lunch break to talk to us. We then returned to see her at 2pm and left at about 3.30pm. During this time, she explained the layout of the records and we were given a free hand to look through the books and microfiches. Most of the records dealt with ownership of property and, whilst we had previously thought that Sebastian had moved to England in search of better prospects, it transpired that his father was not as poor as we had thought - he was buying houses, land and outbuildings in Waldkirch at regular intervals, increasing in value each time.

Regular also was able to translate the passport of Joseph Colestin, which was entirely in German. It gave a very good description of him (in a modern passport there would be a photograph) and, we learned, was not only used as a passport between countries, but also as a "work document" between cantons. The translation of the pages made it clear that it was being used to record work "references", and Regular explained that he would be travelling to further his career as a tailor - ending up as a Master Tailor. He took some eleven years to travel from Waldkirch to England, spending a large part of that time in France.

After saying our thanks and goodbyes to Regular, we spent the rest of the day being tourists in St. Gallen, a delightful city with an ancient Abbey, and an interesting mix of ancient and modern buildings.

The next day (Wednesday 6th) saw us driving to Waldkirch (pronounced "Valdkirsh" with a hard guttural "sh"). I found it quite emotional to actually be on our way to visit the village of my great-grandfather's birth.

Perhaps at this point I should mention that this area does not look like "tourist" Switzerland, with snow-capped mountains all around. This is the north-eastern end of the central plateau that runs throughout Switzerland in a general SW to NE direction. The "snow-capped mountains" form a natural barrier on either side of this plateau. St. Gallen is almost in the middle of the plateau, Lake Constance is to the North and Waldkirch to the north-west. The countryside has pleasantly rolling hills and fields, with mountains in the far distance. However, to the South-East of St. Gallen the mountains are very much closer, and therefore more evident.

As in St. Gallen, we were made very welcome by the Waldkirch Archive staff (Kurt and Claudia) with whom I had been corresponding by email. When I mentioned that I had already written to Studerii in Waldkirch (which is a typical village where everyone knows everyone else), they explained that many did not speak English and that would account for so few replies.

They were very interested in our story, especially when Richard produced the passport of Joseph Colestin. They had never seen such a document and wasted no time in

scanning it into their computers. I explained that one of the Studerus families who replied had indicated that the deeds of their house showed that there might be a possibility that it was owned by our family in the mid 1800s. Kurt was eager to agree to see if they could find anything in their records to substantiate this, but said that it might take some time. Sadly, I heard from Claudia that their research didn't reveal any link.

A walk around the village of Waldkirch was quite emotional. We visited the only church, so this must have been where Sebastian was christened - Wow!! To be able to stand where he has been christened! It was interesting to see that, on the church noticeboard, there was a poster identifying the local choir which had a young member of the Studerus clan among its singers.



Waldkirch Church

In the afternoon we drove to and alongside Lake Constance. We all felt that this area was nowhere as picturesque as we had hoped. Even though it was out of season for the lakeside towns, it still had a run-down feeling. We later found out that the German/Austrian side of the lake was the best place to be! In our drive up the lake-side, we inadvertently crossed into Germany (all of a sudden, the cars had "D" on the rear number plate instead of "CH"). We quickly crossed back without having encountered any sort of border post!!



Lake Constance

In the evening at the hotel, Martha met us again and we updated her with the "guided tour" of the local area for our remaining time.

Playing Tourist

On Thursday 7th, with Martha as guide, we went towards the nearest local mountain at Santis (some 40-minute drive). After an enthralling 8,500 feet climb by cable car, we

coffee'd in brilliant sunshine at the mountain top café. For what seemed obvious reasons to us, we used the cable car but, when we walked around the view point at the top, we could see "intrepid explorers" starting to walk along a track that took them down the mountain-side back to where the cable-car started. Martha explained that when she was younger, she also took the path but now, as years roll by, she felt it was less safe. I'm with her!



View from Mount Santis

While on top of the mountain, Martha met and introduced us to some friends who lived in Speicher. They didn't speak English, but Martha explained who we were and why we were in Switzerland, and they were very sociable. We travelled back to Speicher via Appenzell. Again, a very picturesque town with much medieval architecture.

In the evening, through the mist, Martha took us to a hill-top restaurant about 1-2 kilometre from Speicher. This was a "themed" restaurant, in that part of the building was an old farmhouse that had been maintained in the original format. The idea behind it was that each room still looked as it would have when it was a working farm, and you could go from room to room to see where each farming process would have taken place - even down to where they kept the pigs and goats in the house (except that they were not just pictures - they were real!)



The only drawback was that, in these rooms, people were sitting and eating their meal having been served in the same way as they would have in times gone by, whilst tourists were walking around. Martha recommended that we eat in the more modern part of the restaurant and look around the old part after the meal. Very interesting and without Martha, we would never have found it. As it was dark outside, Martha resolved that we should come back the next day for lunch so that we could see the view.

The next day (Friday 8th) was again spent with Martha, as promised, taking us back to the restaurant to show us the stunning views. Again a delicious meal! In the afternoon Martha recommended that we went back to St. Gallen as this was the day of the local carnival. It seemed to be more of a Canton (County) Fair with many trade stalls but was very good fun, especially when we came across a stall selling "Cornish Pasties"!



Saturday, 9th, was our last day and we were due to fly from Zurich at mid-day. After breakfast, my wife and I decided to take one last walk around Speicher, and we had not taken more than few steps when a bicycle screeched to a stop beside us and the lady riding it turned out to be the friend of Martha that we had met on top of Santis. Although language was a problem we managed to say "hello" and put over the fact that this was our last day I think she wished us well for the return journey to UK, and we parted all smiles and waving. And the Swiss are supposed to be reserved!

Martha turned up to say goodbye and her brother, Emil, also waved as he drove past. Martha even telephoned us on the evening after we returned home, just to make sure that we had arrived safely.

We all felt that the visit had been well worthwhile and that we had had a very good insight into Swiss life. It is difficult to pinpoint one aspect of our visit above all others but, for me, it had to be the opportunity to visit the birthplace and boyhood environment of my great-grandfather in Waldkirch.

It has to be said that we also felt that we needed, perhaps, another three weeks (or even months) to do it justice, and left resolving that, if possible, this may be the first but not the last visit to the Fatherland!

To be continued.

Guild Newswatch Project

by Jim Isard (Newswatch Project Co-ordinator)

One of the services the Guild provides is the Newswatch Project. What it entails is finding information on names registered with the Guild. This information can be found in many places but mainly newspapers. I am a member of the Bluebell Railway and they have a quarterly magazine and these sometimes include lovely obituaries. If you are a member of another family history society sometimes you see some very interesting articles on Guild Registered names.

Nowadays not so many people read newspapers but there are still ways of getting obits, by going to the funeral notices website <https://funeral-notice.co.uk/national> and this can be sorted in different formats. I used to buy the Surrey Mirror newspaper but stopped buying it because it kept going up in price. But when I go to funeral notices website I can list search Surrey Mirror, it also has the advantage that sometime photos of the deceased are added.

Whenever I find an obit or other notice of interest. I then check to see if it is a Guild registered name. If it is I send an email to that member with the heading GUILD NEWSWATCH PROJECT. If the member does not have an email I post it to them, I also do this for all members of the group that find info on members with no email address. Group members forward it to me and I post it on to the Guild member concerned, so there is no expense to members of the group. I recently sent out 11 notices and only one member acknowledged receipt. So if you see an email with this title, don't just delete it, see what it

contains, you never know it might fill a gap in your research. It is disheartening to those doing searches that they are not acknowledged. Also remember to check your spam folder as the information might have gone there.

Another place where you can find obits is on funeral directors websites. I personally search Stoneman's Funeral Directors Redhill - again they sometimes contain a photo.

So I am now looking for new members to join our group. It is a very loose fitting group and no pressure is put on anyone to do more that they can fit in. So if you buy a newspaper you can register that newspaper and search for registered names, I spend about 30 minutes a week doing this, and remember you are helping other Guild members. If you don't have a newspaper, try going to funeral notices website and see if your local newspaper is listed. And then extract any notices that are registered names.

Go to the Guild Website Newswatch page <https://one-name.org/guild-newswatch-project/> and see what newspapers are listed and whether you could add your name and local newspaper. You can do this wherever you live in the world.

I look forward to getting new members of our group. If you have any questions you can contact me at Newswatch@one-name.org

Searching for the Foundlings

by Elizabeth Bowsher (8098)

[foundling = an abandoned child; Foundling = surname]

My Foundling Connection

My 3 x Gt Grandmother Elizabeth Foundling (1806-1869) was born near Stoke in 1806. She married Liverpoolian boat maker John Daulby and they settled in Wolverhampton. They had eight children - two sons were also given the middle name, Foundling. While I was researching Elizabeth and her family, I also came across other Foundling families in Wolverhampton, totally unconnected to 'my foundlings', and so became the study.

This article shares some context about foundling children, how they were named and how they are recorded in the genealogical indexes. I explain how I went about the Foundling surname study, the different lineages and some of the factors that may have contributed to branches of the family continuing and ending.

Foundling Naming Traditions

Foundlings are babies, abandoned by their parents and 'found' and cared for by others. At different times and places people and society have found different ways to look after them, including establishing institutions, such as the London Foundling Hospital. Contrary to some of the romantic notions about foundlings in novels and plays (such as Tom Jones or The Importance of Being Earnest) the life chances for foundlings were poor, even for the times, with eye-watering levels of infant mortality and uncertain prospects in being looked after by the parish, a charitable institution or in some other indeterminate place.

Foundling children were also deprived of an identity, a blank sheet with no name. Again, there were varying remedies. Some were named after the place where they were found, for example, after the street or church where they were found; the London Foundling Hospital gave each child a unique number and then they were then named by hospital sponsors or associates who sometimes passed on their own name, or sometimes a more heroic name - several children were given the surname 'Coram' after the Hospital's founder. In other countries the naming of foundlings was sometimes defined by custom, sometimes in legislation, and often included place names.

An example from Ashbourne, Derbyshire, illustrates the difficulty of naming foundlings and avoiding stigma and long memories. The baptism entry for Thomas de Ashbourne in September 1694 states that he was "found at the Almshouses a month before his baptism." 25 years later he was married and known as Thomas Palmer but the baptism entry for his eldest child was registered under Foundling, "Mary d{aughter} of Tho{mas} Foundling a{l}ia{s} Palmer. Registered Thomas de Ashbourne, Sept{ember} 16th 1694."

Baptism and Burial Registers

The Foundling study is of the small number of individuals and families who have used 'Foundling' as a surname in the sense of a family name, commonly used in everyday life and passed down through the generations; it excludes circumstantial uses of 'foundling', for example, when it was used in a baptism, burial or census by way of giving an abandoned child or adult a situational label.

At the outset of the research I reviewed baptism/ burial indexes to understand who was recorded under 'Foundling'. The details in the registers were informative: entries indexed as Foundling included, for example: "Robert a foundling in St Stephens Alley", or "John Margaret a Foundling", indicating that foundling was often used in baptism/ burial registers instead of or in addition to another surname, inflating the apparent number of people of the name.

Of the 278 Foundling baptisms in FindMyPast between 1623-1900, 212 were abandoned children and 66 (23%) were babies with the surname, Foundling. Of the 'surname Foundlings' 21 were male (Table 1).

Of abandoned children, another surname was indicated in 100 foundling baptisms, of which: 53 apparently related to the place where they were found; 20 also had Christian names that were possibly linked to their finding place. Of 37 foundlings baptised at St Martin in the Fields, 11 had 'Martin' as either a surname or Christian name. Memorable entries included: "James Green Park", "John Spring Garden", "Martin Lane", "Ann Turnagain (a foundling)", "Dorothy Long Acre" and "Mary Wych a Foundling left in Wych Street ..."

Analysis of the Incidence of Foundling in baptism indexes

Years	No. of Baptisms	Foundling as Surname	Abandoned Child	Alternative Surname Shown in Register	Alternative Surname = Place Name	Christian Name = Place Name
1623 - 1700	23	0	23	5	3	4
1701 - 1800	108	7	101	46	24	4
1801 - 1900	144	57	87	48	25	12
1900 - 1918	3	2	1	1	1	0
Total	278	66	212	100	53	20

Table 1: Analysis of Baptisms in FindMyPast

The Study

The study is at an early stage and only began in earnest in 2020. I extracted individuals indexed under Foundling in the England & Wales Censuses 1841-1911. There were observable geographic family clusters in Leicestershire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Durham, Portsmouth, and Norfolk. Entries also included a small number of individuals (children and adults), usually living in workhouses or other institutions, who were identified in a particular Census under Foundling but only appeared in a single Census. I followed them up so far as possible; mainly they were excluded from the study as it seemed that foundling was used by institutions as a situational label. A few used Foundling for a short time beyond the Census but then disappeared from the records: they are logged for future reference.

Through family reconstruction I identified nine separate and distinct lineages in England, Wales and Scotland, each with a 'root person' i.e. the earliest known person in the lineage. Lineages were named after the place where the root person was first found in records (Table 2).

Lineage	Root Person	Earliest Year ¹	No. of Generations	No. of Foundling Individuals ²	Estimated No. of Living 'FOUNDLING' individuals ³
Norfolk	William Herbert FOUNDLING	1861	6	27	16
Salisbury	Edmund FOUNDLING	1830	1	1	0
Fordingbridge	Moses FOUNDLING	1805	2	4	0
Measham	Samuel FOUNDLING	1785	8	137	30
Cumberland	Mary FOUNDLING	1785	3	7	0
Eccleshall	Philip FOUNDLING	1750	3	8	0
Lissington	William FOUNDLING	1749	2	2	0
Rippingale	Elizabeth FOUNDLING	1720	2	2	0
Fife	Andrew FOUNDLING	1750	2	2	0

Table 2: Foundling Family Groupings

1. Earliest year is the date of the first record found and may be later than the birth year of the root person.
2. Number of individuals is root person/ others born with the surname.
3. See later - excludes individuals in the Salisbury/ Fordingbridge lineages where the surname was changed later (see later).

Several 'isolated individuals' who could not be connected with a lineage were also identified. Some, for example, appeared in marriage records but did not reappear in later records: they are logged separately.

Extinct Lineages: 1720-1785

Several lineages were short-lived:

- Cumberland: The root person, Mary Foundling (c.1785), had six children baptised in Dalston, Cumberland. The baptism transcription for Mary's fourth child records her surname as "Railton or Foundling"; there was some general ambiguity about the family surname which raises the question of whether Railton hints at the surname of the children's father. The oldest son, Joseph, was baptised as Joseph Railton but married as Joseph Railton Foundling (no father's name given on the marriage certificate). His daughter's birth was registered as Mary Foundling and the baptism recorded her father as Joseph Railton Foundling; in the 1841 Census the family were listed as Railton; later that same year Joseph's death was registered as Joseph Railton Foundling; his wife remarried as a Hannah Railton Foundling in 1844, his daughter married as Mary Railton Foundling and in the probate calendar was referred to as Mary Railton Foundling Green. The Foundling/ Railton ambiguity has made it difficult to be confident about identifying Mary Foundling and her children after the baptisms - while only parish transcriptions are available online I have

collated a list of likely suspects. I hope that in due course the archives may yield more information.

- Eccleshall: The root person was Philip Foundling (1750-1832). He married three times and had a daughter and two sons with his first wife, but no children with subsequent spouses. His oldest son, Thomas, married Margaret Sunderland in 1803 in Stoke, Staffordshire; they had three daughters, but only one survived, my 3 x Great Grandmother, Elizabeth Foundling. Margaret died in Liverpool in 1812. Thomas married Elizabeth Winrow on 4 March 1816 and, rather startlingly given his recent marriage, was named in a Bastardy Order on 23 March 1816. It appears that the baby was baptised with her mother's surname and the mother married another man shortly afterwards (not unusual at the time). Thomas and Elizabeth also had a daughter, Catherine, who disappeared from records after baptism. Thomas died in 1832. My 3 x great Grandmother, Elizabeth, was Thomas's only known surviving child with the Foundling surname and therefore the last of the Eccleshall lineage.

Philip and his children's surname was variously written as 'Foundling', 'Fundling' and 'Fondling'. In the general mid-Staffordshire area other individuals were listed under Fundling, for example, Anne Fundling, who married William Radcliffe in 1657; and John Fundling, who married Jane Goodall in May 1726 (dying in 1744 and 1745). There is no information about Philip's birth

circumstances and possibly he is connected to these other people but no linkage has been found.

- **Lissington:** This lineage appears in records between 1749 and 1769 in Lissington, Lincolnshire. The root person, William Foundling, first appears in the Lissington register in 1749 on the burial entry of his wife, Mary. He remarried Frances Gardiner in 1750 and their daughter, Mary, was baptised in 1751. William was buried in 1751 and Frances in 1764. Their daughter Mary married William Overdale in 1769. No information has been found about William's origins.
- **Rippingale:** Elizabeth Foundling showed up as an apprentice (in housewifery) in Rippingale, Lincolnshire in 1734. In November 1758 William, son of Elizabeth Foundling, was baptised in Rippingale - in the absence of other Foundlings in the indexes it's assumed that William's mother was Elizabeth, the apprentice. William, aged about 12, was apprenticed to a William Stennet (unknown profession) in 1771 in Rippingale. There are no further references to this family in the indexes.
- **Fife:** The Fife lineage is scanty and comprises: the baptism in Falkland, Fife in May 1794 of Elizabeth, the daughter of Andrew Foundling; and the burial in Kettle, Fife in December 1819 of Andrew Foundling "residing in Starr {aged} 63" (b.c.1756). Falkland, Kettle and Starr are small villages and it seems possible that Andrew was an itinerant local worker, perhaps explaining the lack of other records.

Original Name Bearers

The Foundling surname has a specific meaning and the lineages are relatively recent. Identifying the original name bearer and the circumstances of their naming is a holy grail for some one name studies; for three Foundling lineages 'person zero' was readily found:

- **Norfolk.** Root Person: William Herbert Foundling, baptised in December 1861 in Norwich; the register records, "Parents not Known".
- **Salisbury.** Root Person: Edmund Foundling, baptised in September 1836 at St Thomas, Salisbury; information from the transcripts was that he was born in 1831 and found near St Edmunds churchyard.
- **Fordingbridge.** Root Person: Moses Foundling, baptised in December 1805; information from the transcripts says that he was "... a child found by the workhouse door."

Name Change

Three lineages were affected by subsequent name change:

- **Salisbury:** Edmund Foundling (c.1831-1900) was baptised in 1836 in Salisbury, Wiltshire. He was listed at Salisbury Workhouse in the 1841 Census as 'Edmund Foundling'. However, in the 1851 Census and on his marriage certificate in 1858 he was called 'Edmund Found'; his children were also registered and baptised with the surname 'Found'. This raises the question as whether he was a surname Foundling as it might be said that foundling served only as a situational label, but because

of the similarity between 'Foundling' and 'Found' the lineage was included in the study at the initial stage.

- **Fordingbridge:** Moses Foundling (c.1805-44) was baptised in 1805 in Fordingbridge, Hampshire. He was married as Moses Foundling in 1827 and his first three children were baptised as Foundling. However, later children were baptised as Found and from 1841 onwards the family was listed as Found.
- **Measham:** Arthur Foundling (1817-91) was the youngest son of Samuel Foundling (c.1785-1821), the root person for the Measham lineage. After his first wife died Arthur emigrated to the United States in 1858 with his daughters. In the 1870 and 1880 US Censuses he was listed as 'Arthur Foundland' and his death was announced under that name. However, he was still referred to as Arthur Foundling in other documents. References to his oldest daughter, Mary Ann, also name her as 'Foundland'. The ambiguity is academic as Arthur only had surviving daughters and for his branch the surname died with him.

Surnames change and from time-to-time people adopt completely different surnames; in a One-Name Study there are judgements to be made about boundaries. The indexes indicated that 'Found' was already a separate and distinct surname and therefore the Salisbury and Fordingbridge lineages were excluded from the study from the point of the name change.

Surname Continuity

Seven of nine Foundling lineages ended within three generations. The newness of the name and relatively small numbers make it possible to consider the factors that may have contributed to lineage extinction and continuity. In Eccleshall and Fife the last known Foundlings were female (although for Eccleshall the name continued in the next generation as a middle name); for Cumberland, Lissington, and Rippingale the last name holders disappeared from the records and presumably died, married, or otherwise changed their names. Only the Norfolk and Measham lineages are extant.

The Norfolk lineage is very recent and began with William Herbert Foundling (1861-1935) (see above). He was brought up in the Horse Fair Boys Home, Norwich and became a fisherman. He married Martha Waters in Acle, Norfolk, in 1883 and they had three sons and two daughters. The oldest son mainly remained in Norfolk as a fisherman but had only daughters; the two younger sons moved to Essex, one was a painter and decorator and had a daughter; the other was a manufacturer's clerk and had three sons. There are an estimated 16 living descendants in generations 3-6.

Measham is the largest, most enduring lineage. The first known individual, Samuel Foundling (1785-1821) appeared in the records in 1806 when he married Sarah Taylor in Appleby Magna, Leicestershire. The lineage extends to eight generations and an estimated 30 living descendants. A simplified five generation male occupation and migration chart (Figure 1) shows that the family spread from Leicestershire (generation 1), to Staffordshire (generations 2 and 3 - with a walk-on appearance in the USA), and then further afield in Warwickshire, Conway, Durham, Dorset, Hampshire, and the USA (generations 4 and 5).

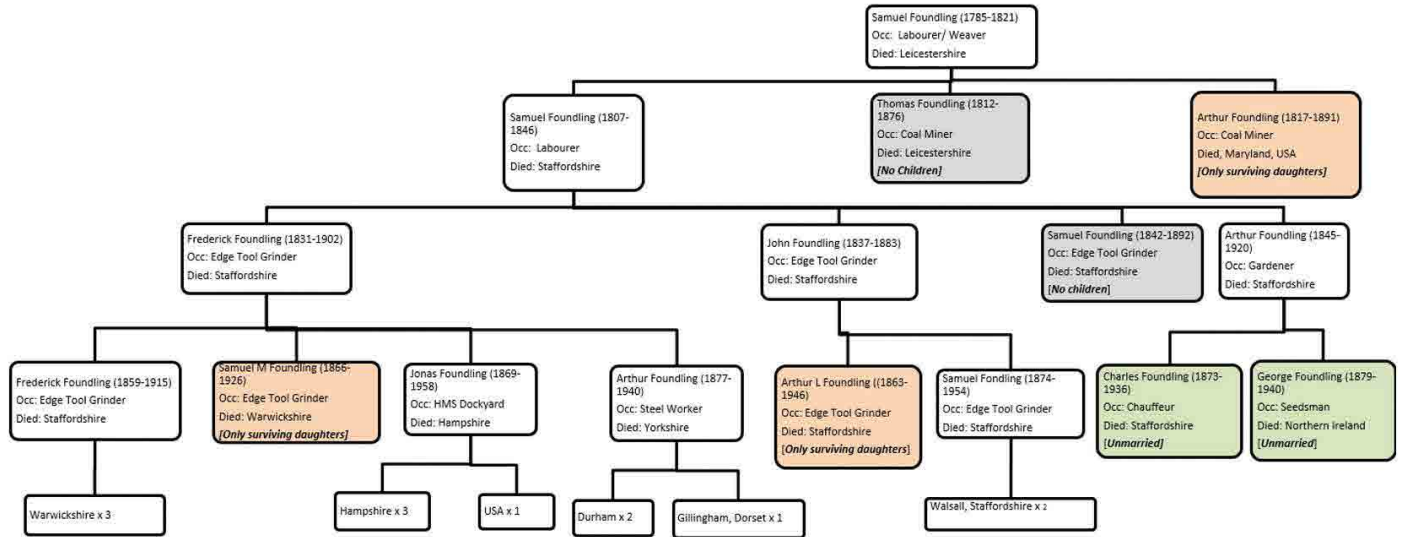


Figure 1: Simplified Male Occupation and Migration Chart, Measham Foundling Lineage Generation 1-5

No children			Notes: County of death used as a proxy for residence. Excludes 2 men who died in active service.
Only surviving daughters			For generation 5, in order to maintain simplicity, multiple individuals in a county are indicated by eg "x2"
Unmarried			Generations 6-8 include living individuals and are excluded from the analysis.

Migration broadly correlated with sons who were working in occupational groups that were different to those of their father and/ or brothers, tending to support a general conclusion that they had migrated to find work. However, migration decisions may have been influenced by other causal factors. For example, by 1842 Arthur Foundling (1817-91) had moved from Leicestershire to Monmouth and married a local woman. Arthur was a miner, whereas his father had been a labourer and a weaver (the fact of different occupations in different records may in itself suggest a changing labour market). Between February and June 1855 Arthur lost a 6-year-old son, a 16-month-old daughter and his 30-year-old-wife. He emigrated to the USA in May 1858 with his three daughters and mother-in-law. He settled in Maryland as a miner, remarried and his daughters married. It seems highly likely that Arthur’s original move to South Wales was to find work, given the loss of traditional occupations in Leicestershire and the availability of work on the South Wales coalface. However, the move to the USA might be seen as of a different order - the loss of his wife and, no doubt in common with other emigrants, the potential of other new opportunities, cannot be ignored.

Figure 1 also shows that some branches came to an end in each generation because the family had its share of childless and sonless couples, leaving no males to continue the line. During the research the number of children who never reached their first birthdays or didn’t make it to their next birthdays was striking. For example, brothers Frederick Foundling (1859-1915) and Samuel Moses Foundling (1866-1926) were edge tool grinders in Wolverhampton. They each had 14 children: eight of Frederick’s children died in infancy (57%); seven of Samuel’s children died in childhood (50%) (five in infancy). Infant mortality in Wolverhampton between 1881-91 was high at about 13%. For the Measham lineage it was around 30%, on a scale well above local and national averages.

	Generation 2	Generation 3	Generation 4
	1831-1845	1859-1879	1884-1921
Childhood Mortality (0-18)	27%	32%	33%
Infant Mortality (0-5)	9%	20%	28%

Table 3: Child and Infant Mortality, Measham Foundling

Generations two and three (from 1830) were based mainly around Wolverhampton, which in the mid-19th Century was an area of high child mortality. Factors relevant to the family’s high mortality will have included that they were manual workers, experiencing the problems and poor health that came with poverty and overcrowding.

In generation five an entire family of the Portsmouth branch was killed in a single catastrophic event. In March 1941, Thomas Foundling (1908-41), his wife and three sons aged between three weeks and eight, were killed in an enemy raid over Portsmouth. They are commemorated at Portsmouth Cemetery among the civilian war dead. Sometimes a family ends suddenly and unexpectedly.

Conclusions

My study began with curiosity about an interesting family surname. The possibility that anyone we know, let alone a relative, was abandoned as a baby arouses fascination and natural sympathy. The idea of foundlings has sometimes been romanticised in literature, but the reality was that abandoned children started their lives at a disadvantage. They were also more likely to be given any other surname than Foundling, so it is small wonder that it is so rare and there are so few lineages.

In a relatively short time this study has gained its own momentum. The article gives a high-level overview, but even this ‘Cook’s Tour’ is coloured by examples which have brought the families and some of their particular circumstances to

Metaphors for a One-Name Study

by Gordon Lickfold (313)

Back in 2002 someone wrote to the Goons email forum: "Is a one-name study like a junk shop, a jigsaw or a novel?"

I found this a very helpful metaphor, so I wrote this short piece about it at the time. I have no idea whether it was published anywhere in 2002.

When I first started my ONS nearly 50 years ago my study initially resembled a junk shop: a mass of unconnected, unorganised data in notebooks, scraps of paper, etc. [Everything was on paper or typescript in that bygone age before computers.]

However, once I had (a) collected all the Lickfold BMDs from 1837, (b) searched the 1841 - 71 census returns for the key Registration Districts where Lickfolds lived, (c) done a thorough search of the IGI including a large sample of miss-spellings, and (d) a complete transcript of the PRs of the main parishes where Lickfold families lived, it soon became clear that there were 8 main branches of the family extant by the end of the 1700s. I have been able to 'prove' (or in some cases amass sufficient compelling evidence) that nearly all the Lickfolds alive today descend from one of these 8 branches.

So by about 1980 my study had become more like a several thousand piece jigsaw, but one which unfortunately the manufacturer sold me with hundreds of pieces missing!! - because so much information has been lost over the centuries. And it still is!

As for the novel, if I ever get to write a book about the Lickfold family, AD1100 - 2000, or maybe put it on a website, it will not be akin to a novel because a novel is a work of fiction rather than fact.

I prefer the analogy of a detective investigation, since the techniques used in an ONS can be likened to some of those used in solving a crime, where every piece of information that refers to the surname Lickfold must fit in somewhere. And

nowadays my detective investigation makes extensive use of DNA analysis as well.

Gordon is studying the surname Lickfold with variants Lickfield, Lickford and can be contacted at gordon.lickfold@one-name.org. His DNA project website can be found here: www.familytreedna.com/public/Lickfold



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JACKY21

Continued from page 25

life. Being able to identify 'person zero' in any surname is a bonus, and for the families of foundlings that person is a keystone. I was able to develop lineages through family reconstruction and identify some possible factors relevant to the reasons why some lineages and branches ended while others continued; this isn't particularly interesting in itself and most patterns are common to all surnames, but the evolution of each surname is a patchwork of the events that affect the lives of its bearers, so this is a story of people with the surname, Foundling. There is more to tell.

The study was developed at an unusual time when research was necessarily entirely online; I hope that when circumstances allow, I will be better answer some questions that are left hanging - such as what happened to the Cumberland Foundlings! There is also more to do to research the surname in other countries and to follow up some tantalising leads.

I should also like to acknowledge the significance of the Pharos One-Name courses in my progress. The courses were a great stimulus, not only by equipping me with practical tools and ways of thinking about One-Name Studies, but also because they gave me the impetus to register my studies and enthused me to make real progress. This article would not have been written had I not taken the courses.

Elizabeth is studying the surnames Bowsher and Foundling and can be contacted at elizabeth.bowsher@one-name.org

New Member? Have a look in the Members' Room

by Melody McKay Burton (7997)

Members sometimes struggle to know where to find information on the Guild website. It is huge, with over 2,800 pages and posts.

The website was created, and is maintained, by volunteers. It underwent major reconstruction several years ago and the team are still hard at work converting the last pages to the new format.

A commercially produced site of this size could cost tens of thousands. It would almost certainly necessitate a rise in your subscription, so please bear this in mind if you experience any frustration with the site ...

Where Did I See It? Getting Lost in the Menus

Do you find yourself clicking on lots of the menus trying to find your way to something you know is on the site, but you can't remember where?

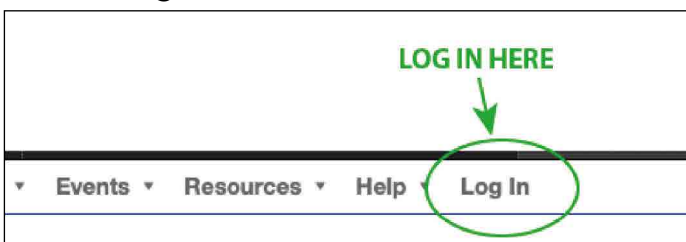
Think of it like making a cup of tea or coffee at a friend or relative's house. Where do they keep the mugs? The tea, coffee, sugar? The spoons? What might be an intuitive place for you to look is not necessarily where they naturally store things. It's the same with big website menus. What may be an obvious place for some users to look may not be the same for others.

Luckily, as a member, there's a way you can use the Guild website that eliminates most of the searching among the menus. It's the Guild Members' Room and is the equivalent to having everything set out on a single shelf, making it easy to scan for what you need. You'll still need to look carefully, as there's a lot on that 'shelf' but at least you don't need to open numerous cupboard doors and drawers - it's all set out in one place.

First Things First: Are You Logged In?

The website serves both as a members' resource and to inform and attract those interested in finding out about or joining the Guild. It's very clever - it displays slightly different information to the visitor, depending on whether or not it recognises them as a Guild member. As a member, it's therefore important that you log in order to see everything you are entitled to access.

How to Log In



You log in at the top right of the window on a desktop or laptop or using the bottom menu item if you are on a mobile device.

At present, there is a clue to warn you that you aren't logged in - if you see a message at the top of the page, inviting you to join the Non-Members Mailing List, you'll know you aren't accessing the site as a member!

Headline messages are designed to change with some frequency so, if you are reading this article long after it was published, you may not see that exact message.

The best way to tell if you're logged in or not is that when you are not logged in, it will say **Log In** on the menu. When you are logged in, it will instead say **Log Out**.

Log in using your membership number and the password that was sent to you when you joined the Guild. If you've lost or forgotten your password, there is a link to reset your password on the Log In Page.

Once you are logged in, you'll see your Membership number displayed in the menu bar next to Home.



Now you'll be able to access all the useful and interesting parts of the website reserved solely for members. Why not take a few minutes to sit at your computer or device and let me show you around?

The Members' Room - How to Avoid those Menus Altogether

If you've visited the site recently (and were logged in), you may have noticed a new image for the Members' Room. On a desktop it's at the top of the sidebar on the right-hand side.



You'll have to scroll down to find it on a mobile device.

Any resemblance between some of the characters in the image and current Guild members is purely non-coincidental.

You enter the room by clicking on the image. It's also accessible using the menu below your **Member#**, which may be quicker on a mobile device, but why go there when there's a pretty picture?

When I'm looking for information on the Guild website, 99% of the time I find the Members' Room is the only place I need to look. It saves all that clicking to locate a link.

It presents many of the contents of the site in tabular format and you can simply browse down until you find what you want.

Let's have a look at what you'll find there. I'm not going to go into detail on each section but will point out some links that I think are particularly worth looking at.

Self-Service

<i>Self-Service</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members' Handbook • View your details • Change your details • Renew your membership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register a study • Manage your surname interests • Apply for a Member's Website • Guild Contacts and How-to • Web page alphabetic index
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The first section is where you manage your membership and find other information. If you haven't yet read the online Members' Handbook, I suggest you do so. It contains a lot of useful information, such as 7 checklists to use at various stages of your membership.

Moving house? You can change your address or phone number here, also register a study etc.

Got a question? To my mind, one of the most useful (and I suspect underused links) is in this section, labelled Guild Contacts and How-To. Take a look - it contains details of how to do numerous things, from getting in touch with people in your region, getting guidance from a more experienced member, to finding a speaker for an event or how to suggest a new idea or make a complaint (surely not?)

Member Services

<i>Member Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study Profile pages • Promotional Codes for Members • Pharos ONS courses • Newswatch project • Mentors Scheme • Preservation with FamilySearch • Look-up services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers of help • Marriage challenges • Faux certificates • Computer security • WARP • Award of Excellence • Guild Shop
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The best way to see what services you can make use of as a member is to go to this section. Do you know about the Guild's promotional codes or preservation with FamilySearch? About the Marriage Challenges? Need computer security advice? In the recent Guild membership survey many members had not come across some of the services that the Guild offers. Take a look to see if you are missing out on something.

You'll notice the last link is WARP. This stands for Warning, Advice and Reporting Point, which can provide support to members affected by computer security threats, scams and

viruses. When it was set up, the Guild's WARP was officially recognised by the UK government as the first WARP in the voluntary sector. WARP has a special mailing list which notifies you of warnings about new threats and useful solutions. Scams and other threats are increasing all the time, so I'd strongly recommend subscribing to the mailing list, which you do from your Guild profile. It's all explained if you click on the WARP link.

Studies

<i>Studies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surnames A-Z • Recent registrations • Guild register search • Registered websites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registered societies • Study Associates • Other surname interests • Manage your Study Profile
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This is where you can search the Guild register and find information on other members - the names they are studying, registered websites etc. And don't forget to set up and manage your own Study Profile. As I mentioned in my last article, this is a quick and easy way to get an internet presence for your study.

News & Events

<i>News & Events</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General News • Regional News • Committee News • Chairman's Newsletters • Guild Global e-Newsletters • Situations Vacant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guild Calendar • Conference & AGM • Seminar events • Webinar events • Event photos
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This section contains pretty much what you'd expect - news about Guild matters and events, both those run by the Guild and external events. As all events have been online / virtual over the past 18 months, it may be hard to know whether you'll find them under Seminars or Webinars. Searching this section will allow you see what is planned for the future, in whatever format.

If you want to keep absolutely up to date, have a look at the Calendar. This includes things that may not appear elsewhere, such as the weekly Virtual Pub Crawl and some overseas events.

Forums

<i>Forums</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Webforum • Members' Websites forum • Guild mailing list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion board • Using the Guild forums • Facebook (members page)
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One of the advantages of Guild membership is the help and advice you can get from other members. There are lots of ways of communicating with other people all over the world. If you've never delved into the Forums or been to the Members Facebook Group, I'd suggest you take a look. Do you belong to the Guild Mailing List? It has a new improved format and is an excellent place to get help and advice as well as to hear about potential resources.

Resources & Information & The Guild Indexes

I've grouped these two sections together, as they both include useful resources for your ONS. Both have links to some parts of the site that have not yet been converted into the new format. You'll need to re-enter your membership number and password to access some of these, but you should only need to do it once.

<p>Resources & Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guild Wiki • Guild Journal • Members' Websites Project • DNA • Modern British Surnames 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those Who Served • Library and Databases • Publicity and Marketing • Information & Administration • Researching Surnames booklet
<p>The Guild Indexes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriages of the World (public) • Inscriptions Index (public) • Modern Newspaper Index (public) • Guild Marriage Index (GMI) • World Wide Marriage Index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMD vault • Scottish Index • Probate Index • Library Index

The web team are working on some of the items in this section at present. Towards the end of the year, the Marriages of the World, Marriage Index, World Wide Marriage Index, part of the BMD Vault (marriages only) and the Scottish Index will be replaced by Global Marriages. That should make it easier to know where to look for marriages for your registered name. It's well worth having a good rummage through the resources and indexes. The Probate Index can yield some useful leads, as can the Online Library Text Search, although this only covers some of the items in the library and I understand it may be discontinued (so look now?) If you find relevant entries in the Guild BMD vault, you can download Faux Certificates as PDFs.

If you haven't yet read the Researching Surnames booklet, you can also download that as a PDF from the Resources & Information section.

Team Rooms & Postholders

The final section has links to pages that are accessible by authorised user roles only, so I won't cover what's there.

I encourage you to visit the Members Room and take advantage of what is provided there. The recent membership survey highlighted the fact that members are unaware of some of the benefits available to them. If you set aside some time to have a good nose around in the Members' Room, you'll be better informed. I think you'll find it rewarding.

ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYM CRACKER

For the sake of our newer members, here's an updated guide to some of the confusing initials you may find in members' posts in emails and the forums. Sometimes they forget not everyone is as familiar with them as they are. You'll see I've added a few more that I came across or have been sent to me since last time:

BMD	Births, Marriages and Deaths
FB	Facebook
FHS	Family History Society
FMP	Findmypast
FGS	Federation of Genealogical Societies
FS	FamilySearch
FSFT	FamilySearch Family Tree
FTM	Family Tree Maker (genealogy software)
FTDNA	FamilyTree DNA

GEDCOM	Genealogical Data Communication - a specification for exchanging genealogical data between different genealogy software
GOONS	Guild of One-Name Studies
GRO	General Register Office of England & Wales
IGI	International Genealogical Index
ISOGG	International Society of Genetic Genealogy
JOONS	Journal of One-Name Studies
MWP	Members Website Program
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration (U.S.)
NPE	Non-Paternal Event / Not Parent Expected in DNA results
OCR	Optical Character Recognition - used by some transcription websites
ONS	One-Name Study
OPR	Online Parish Register
PID	Personal ID (from FamilySearch)
PR	Parish Register
RM	RootMagic (genealogy software)
RR	Regional Representative
SOG	Society of Genealogists
TMG	The Master Genealogist (genealogy software)
TNA	The National Archives (often used for the one in London but could be elsewhere in the world)
TNG	The Next Generation (genealogy software used on many MWP websites)
WDYTYA	Who Do You Think You Are (TV series)
WP	WordPress (website software)
YDNA	DNA that is passed down the male line, as are surname

There are also some abbreviations used on particular websites. WikiTree has LNAB (last name at birth) and FNAB (first name at birth), MRCA = Most recent common ancestor, MDKA = Most Distant Known Ancestor.

Spotted any others? If so, please let me know and I will add them to the list.

Melody is the Guild Production Manager and is studying two surnames: Tickle with variants Tickel, Tickell, Tickhill and Meginn with variants Maginn, McGinn and can be contacted at tickle@one-name.org. You can also view Melody's website here: <https://tickle.one-name.net>



Members Survey 2021: Interim Report

by *Charlie Wilson - Publicity Manager (8540)*

In March/April 2021 we invited all current Guild members to complete a survey on various aspects of their membership. 22% of members answered our invitation and more than 400 members answered every question in the survey.

Of the 19 questions, nine offered the opportunity to respond using free-text. We now have thousands of comments to read, categorise and discuss. There were many valuable suggestions and ideas for how the Guild can better work for its members, both new and longer term. We will publish responses to these questions in a later issue of the Journal, but rest assured, the analysis is well underway.

There is still much work to do. In the meantime, we thought you would be interested in a snapshot of some of the results of the survey.

Survey participants

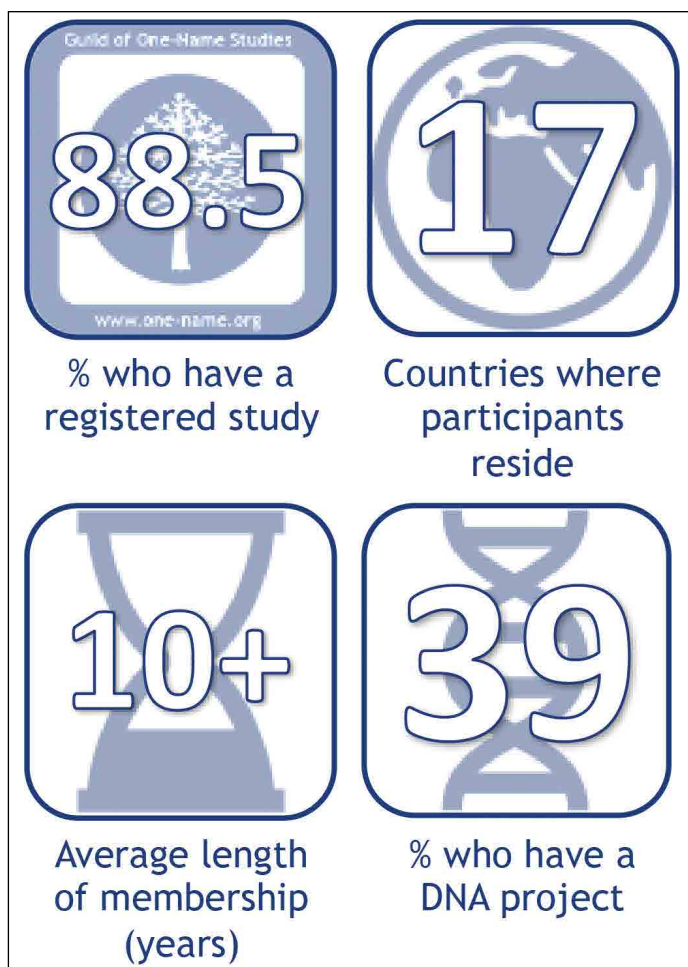


Figure 1. Profile of our Members Survey participants 2021

Figure 1 shows a brief overview of our survey participants. On average, members who responded to our call for feedback had been with the Guild for over 10 years, although participants represented memberships of a wide range of durations and

they spanned the globe, residing in 17 countries on three continents.

Survey participants were keen on DNA, with 39% already involved with DNA projects, and a further 29.6% intending to include DNA in their research in the future. Compared to a previous survey in 2010, where 19% of members surveyed were researching their chosen surname using DNA, it is clear that within the Guild, leveraging DNA analysis for one-name studies is becoming more popular.

As you might expect, registering a surname with the Guild is an important part of membership, with 88.5% of participants already having a registered study. When we add those who expect to register a surname in the future, this number rises to 94.6%. With 2366 studies currently registered and this number increasing all the time, the Guild is an unparalleled resource for one-name studies. It is not obligatory for members to register a study on a surname, but I would like to encourage you to add surnames from your own research to the Manage your Surname Interests form on the website, to be found in the Self-Service section of the Members' Room.

Our members research worldwide

Study registrants are asked to "work towards a study that is global in scope" and responses to the question "Which countries have you researched in so far?" were definitely global in scope! The map in figure 2 illustrates countries that were mentioned in the survey and demonstrates the breadth of research experience of just 22% of our members. It would be great to colour in this map further. If you have conducted research in, or using records from a country not yet coloured on this map, then get in touch.



Figure 2. Map showing places mentioned in participants' responses to the question "Which countries have you researched in so far?"

Can you recall why you joined the Guild?

Figure 3 shows just a few of the responses we received to the question "What was/were your main reason/reasons for joining the Guild?" For me it was discovering many interesting Southgates who were NOT in my tree. I needed a project that would justify studying them, and a community of like-minded researchers to help me along the way. I was delighted to find both these in the Guild of One-Name Studies!

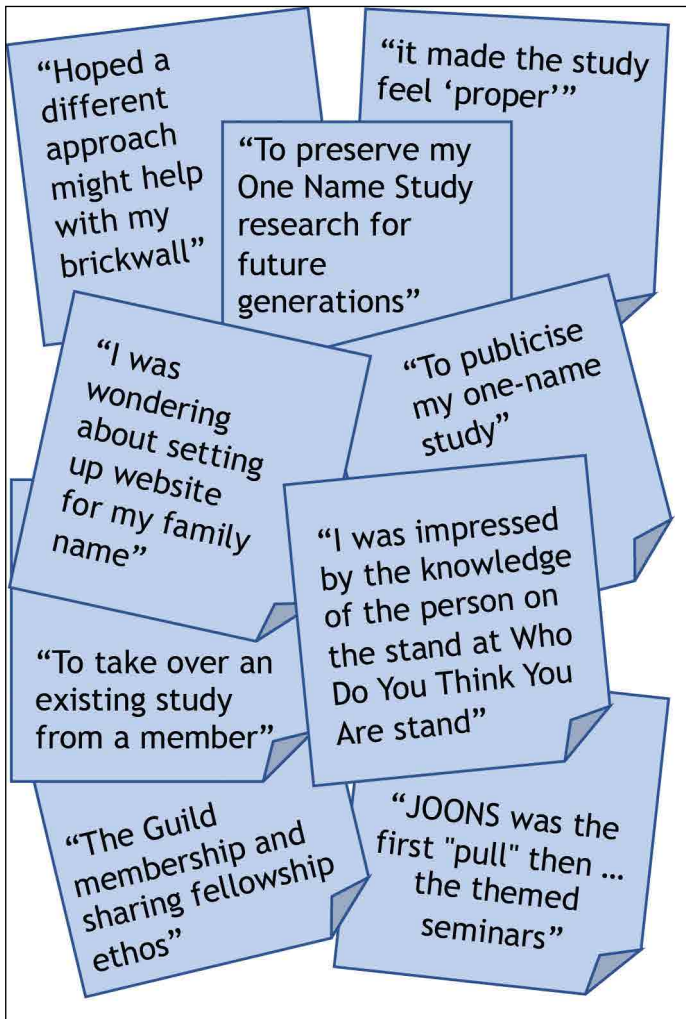


Figure 3. A sample of reasons for joining the Guild of One-Name Studies

Asking members for their reasons for joining the Guild produced a wide variety of free-text responses, and figure 4 displays the results. We have grouped answers into categories for the analysis. Some participants mentioned more than one reason in their response, which has been accounted for in the chart.

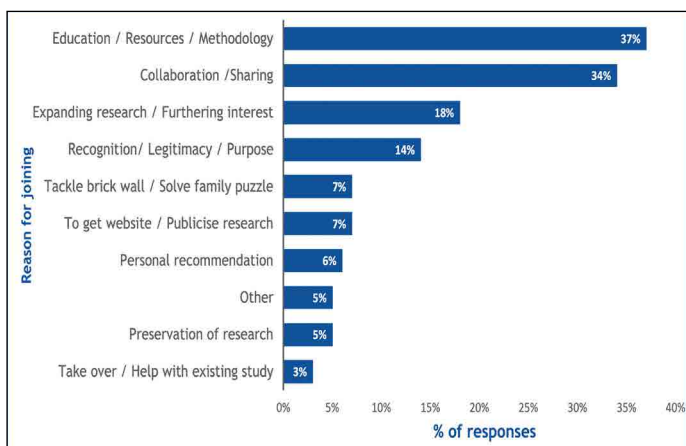


Figure 4. The categorisation of responses we received to the question “What was/were your main reason(s) for joining the Guild?”

We were pleased to find that so many members cited opportunities for collaboration within the Guild community as one of the main reasons they joined. A large proportion of the comments that fell into the “education/resources/methodology” category also mentioned the expertise

of fellow members, and their willingness to help newer researchers.

The Guild is well-respected within the research and genealogy communities, and this is reflected by responses commenting on the prestige and professionalism associated with membership.

Facilities and services offered by the Guild to preserve and promote research are some of our unique features. Over 70% of survey participants were already researching their chosen surname when they joined, and many stated that they joined the Guild either to ensure that their research had a safe home for the future, or in the expectation that they would find the resources and connections they needed to publicise their study.

Several members joined the Guild following events, seminars or conferences. A number mentioned specific Guild members who had persuaded them to join at such events. Our members love to talk, and the personal interaction you get at events is so important for encouraging researchers who may only just be dipping their toes into one name studies. Hopefully we will see a return to in-person events soon.

All things Guild

The Guild has myriad resources available for members. Many of these are accessible through the Members’ Room on our website, a guide to which is featured in this issue of the Journal. We were surprised to find that a significant percentage of survey participants were not aware of some of the resources, and would encourage you all to take time to explore what is on offer.

Figure 5 opposite shows both the five Guild resources that survey participants stated they were unaware of, and those that were ‘used’ by the most participants. The latter list comprises a neat collection of information sources to keep up to date with Guild news, to communicate with other members, and to expand one’s knowledge.

The Guild needs you!

I am a volunteer, as are those who help create this Journal, maintain the website, upload transcriptions to databases, host events, book seminar leaders ... the list is endless! I am relishing the opportunity to help, when the Guild has already given me so much in just over a year of membership. We were pleased to see that over 30% of survey participants would also be willing to volunteer.

Specific volunteering opportunities are listed at <https://one-name.org/situations-vacant/>

In addition, volunteers are always needed to help with the following:

- Seminar programme: help to plan and support the delivery of our seminar programme
- Technical support for our live seminars: Get involved with the filming and recording of our live seminars
- Mentors: Assist other members needing help with their studies
- Regional Reps: Build a community of local members. Details on regional reps and vacancies can be found here: <https://one-name.org/regional-news/>

Top five Guild resources used by members



1: Journal of One-Name Studies



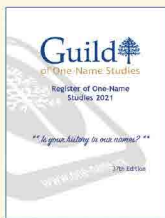
2: Guild website



3: Chairman's newsletter



4: Guild email alias



5: Guild Register

- Transcribers: Contribute to, transcribe and enter records for Guild Indexes
- Web Help Desk: Give advice to members with WordPress websites and develop online tutorials on a range of WordPress topics
- The Guild Blog pilot project: Support the development of Guild-hosted blogs. Experienced WordPress bloggers particularly welcome
- Contact volunteers@one-name.org for more information.

Conclusions

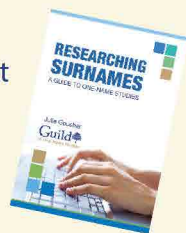
Reading your responses to the survey has been fascinating and very informative. This article has given a brief overview of some of the less complex questions. We will be following up in a future article with details of what members most enjoy about their membership, what (if anything!) they have been disappointed by, what improvements they would like to see, and ideas for how we can welcome new members and make the process of starting a one-name study smooth and enjoyable. There was so much valuable information in these later questions that they are taking considerable time to analyse. We will, of course, be responding to the survey results with action, and a full report will be passed to the Committee for their perusal and discussion.

We will also be in touch with those participants who were willing to be contacted for discussion of their responses. Finally, if you do not see your own views reflected in the survey analysis, then do please consider participating in the next members' survey.

Figure 5. Awareness of Guild resources among survey participants

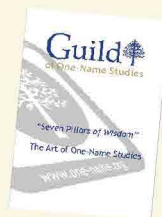
Top five Guild resources members were least likely to have heard of

1: Researching Surnames booklet



2: Newswatch Project

3: Seven Pillars Book



4: Guild Library

5: Discounted Pharos courses



New Member? Looking for Support? Join the New Members' Chat Zone



Would you like to talk to others at a similar stage in their research? Share experiences? Ask questions? Solve problems?

Join us in an unofficial and private group - not on Facebook. All new members* are welcome. Contact:

Melody at tickle@one-name.org
Charlie at southgate@one-name.org

to find out more and get your personal invitation.

*This group is designed for members of less than 2 years. But, if you have been with the Guild for longer and think you would benefit from this group, then get in touch.

Guild Of One-Name Studies Comment

by *Martin Hindry (6316)*

A Members experience

Whilst I have been a member of the Guild since 2013 I have not really found it of much value, which is probably my own fault, but looking back I do not feel my membership was given a good start.

There was also, it seems, an assumption that the member is already an experienced researcher and tech savvy!

I also note the membership is currently only just over 2,500. I would thus like to proffer a couple of suggestions but not knowing if these are things which are done today:

New Member Welcome Pack

Looking back to when I joined the Guild I cannot remember feeling that there was much of a welcome!

I would propose a Welcome Pack consisting of a letter with an intro from the Chair person with some welcoming words and followed by some specific help to ensure the new member gets the best experience possible. Suggestions include items such as: how to get signed up to the website, what's on the website and how to navigate around it as it's not always clear what's where - I cite the contents of the Wiki as an example of this, about the Forums & Facebook page, provide a copy of the latest Journal edition and the latest Register (regardless of whether they are an e-user or not), and copies of any useful articles such as the excellent article by Melody McKay Burton titled 'New to One-Name Studies' in Vol 14, Issue 3 July-Sept 2021 edition of the Journal (I particularly liked the opening words "First of all - don't panic").

Additionally, is there a working buddy system, if so explain how it works along with generally how to seek assistance from members of the Guild.

Just a further comment on Melody's article: it starts with the assumption that one has got a login and knows their way around the website, which may not be the case. I suggest this as one of the key items to include as part of the Welcome.

I would also have liked to see a 'starter for ten' which may help those inexperienced researchers to get a 'good start'. This could include 'First of all - don't panic' (heading taken from Melody's article!) and re-affirming that there is no right or wrong way to research; record; store; document; display; or scope a Study and that it can be as large or small as the member wants to undertake; it is very much a personalised thing. However, it could suggest some basics like: documenting everything somehow and include date and source, talking to living relatives, using free resources at the outset before having to commit to subscriptions, the importance of backing up research, and pointing to where further assistance can be found outside of the Guild

Leaflets

Some of us, lesser experienced mortals, who initially dabbled in trying to trace our family history, possibly before

getting the bug and hooked on research, need to understand what the Guild has to offer, to guide, and assist, potential members noting the relatively small membership fee.

The leaflet can direct those interested to the Guild Website, and Facebook page, where they can find out more about the Guild than the leaflet can physically contain.

Not only could these be available as handouts at the various fairs where the Guild has a presence but could also be sent to the many Family History Societies around the world with the hope of drumming up interest in the Guild and thus potential membership.

I realise that the guild is not setup to 'spoon feed' individuals in their research but assumes that members know about the various websites such as FindMyPast, Ancestry, FamilySearch, TheGenealogist but I feel there is space to help direct members to other lesser known website that may, or may not, exist on the Wiki. I particularly offer the excellent Website 'Lost Cousins' run by Peter Calver, which has a very large worldwide membership, as this can be a valuable resource for putting members in touch with potential family members who could offer further, or validate, family tree information.

I would make a comment also about the contents of the Journal. I know the articles will be of interest to many members but I for one find it a very heavy, and a 'dull' read. I mean no deference to any of the contributors but I wonder if it would be possible to run a few 'light hearted' articles such as 'Where I went wrong in my research', 'How did this name ever come about', 'The most unusual place to have uncovered information', 'The most unusual thing I have come across in my research', 'How not to store your research!', there must be anecdotes which could be included. I realise that this needs contributions but suggest it first needs to be advertised as something that would be welcome. I also note that there does not appear to be many, if any, letters printed which again, in my opinion, could point to the publication not being of universal interest, or where the contents does not engender comment.

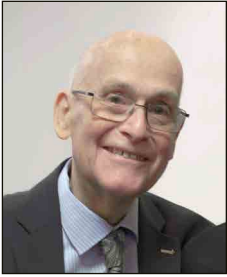
I would be interested in the views of other Guild members as to whether it is just me, or a more widely felt experience/view.

Martin is studying the surname Hindry and can be contacted at martin.hindry@one-name.org



Remembering Rod:

Past and present members of SemSub



Rod Clayburn (713) joined the Guild in 1985 and had 3 registered study names. Research into his family was an abiding interest throughout his life and working career.

Rod joined P&O in 1968, beginning as an electrical officer, then rising through the ranks to become chief electro-technical officer. He usually

managed to ensure that his periods of leave coincided with Guild seminars and conferences, so that he and Liz could attend them.

Retirement came in 2001 and he promptly enrolled for an Open University Degree course, still continuing his family research. He led a 100th anniversary family expedition to the Tower Hill Memorial to view the memorial plaque for his grandfather, Master of the Duckworth which had been lost at sea during World War I.

He served on the main Committee of the Guild for a time, but his main activity was as Secretary of the Seminar Sub-Committee - a post which he carried out with great humour, attention to detail and immense dedication for around 20 years. He also became Regional Rep for Hampshire in 2017.

The following tributes are from those who worked with him on SemSub at various times.

Gordon Adshead - former Chair of SemSub

I came to appreciate Rod greatly when I became chair of SemSub for 7 years from 2006.

Rod had been secretary for some time and was always full of good suggestions and ideas.

Up to that time SemSub had usually met in the house of Ernie Hamley in Dulwich. We rapidly worked out that a reasonably central (two hours' driving time) meeting place for the active members was at the Pear Tree roundabout outside Oxford on a Sunday morning.

Rod always went straight home to Southampton, while several of us stayed for lunch in the Hotel. By the time I reached home in South Manchester (at around 4pm), Rod had already emailed me the draft minutes of our meeting! Within an hour they were sent to all SemSub Members.

Rodney Brackstone - former Chair of SemSub

The first time I met Rod was at Durham University, at the Computer Seminar in August 2008, where I happened to sit next to him, and he helped me to navigate the agenda and main points of the talks. Over the years I have come to see this was a total keynote of Rod, helping people onto the genealogical ladder.

I next met Rod as SemSub Secretary at a SemSub committee meeting in Oxford. I became SemSub Chairman and on

committee when Gordon Adshead stepped down. Rod was a great support to my role and he brought the process of backup and replacement into seminars. This was born from his days in the Merchant Marine where you had to anticipate problems and come up with solutions, The end result was that at our Seminar in Alwalton in 2016 a local FHS member enquired where we were based, assuming that we were full time professionals! A great tribute to the Guild, this was due in large part to Rod as the essential "glue" that bound us all together. This dedication and attention to detail contributed to the Guild awarding Rod the MCG - so richly deserved.

Although I feel Rod's first loyalty was to the Guild and our international outlook, he never lost sight of his local roots. He was a great supporter of Hampshire Genealogical Society, and was very active in their computer section, giving talks all across this large county, to members and the public alike, and further helping people with their research.

I personally will miss his wit and dry humour and the Guild and HGS have lost a hard working, dedicated and extremely knowledgeable member and friend. RIP Rod.

Jackie Depelle - former Chair of SemSub

I had the good fortune to be a member of the Seminar Sub Committee during a few of Rod Clayburn's many years as its Secretary. This was a role he carried out in a quiet and unassuming manner, with efficient dedication, a twinkle in his eye and at times a wry smile! With part of my family from Hampshire and part of Rod's from Yorkshire there were some common geographic interests. Accompanied by his wife Liz, it was always a pleasure to be with them, especially at the Wakefield and Leicester Conferences. The latter was a special achievement as his health had begun to seriously decline by then - and made all the more special as he was presented there with the award of Master Craftsman of the Guild.

Rod had great depth of character, a dry sense of humour and will be much missed by me and many other Guild members.

Sue Thornton-Grimes and Alan Moorhouse - present Chair and Vice-Chair of SemSub

When it came to seminar organisation, Rod always ensured that every eventuality was covered - even down to having a spare talk in case one of the speakers failed to turn up. He always offered to be ready with a talk on Lead Mining - adapted to whatever county the seminar was taking place in. We began to doubt the existence of this very flexible offering - until one day he delivered to Dorset members a fascinating talk on just this subject!

On the day of any seminar Rod would assist with the setting up of the AV (audio-visual equipment) whilst Liz could be found on the registration desk, welcoming both regular and first time delegates as if they were old friends she was delighted to see again.

We were delighted to see Rod at the 40th Anniversary Conference in Leicester in 2019, which he was determined to attend, even, at the insistence of Liz, travelling by taxi as such a long drive would have been impossible. The Friday night saw him taking part in the quiz - 'to support Alan' - even though Liz had long retired to bed! His delight at receiving his MCG award the next day was a fitting end to his service with the Guild.

When each of joined the Seminar Sub-Committee it was evident that Rod was key to keeping everybody focussed - and in line. He had a dry sense of humour and at the first sign of any criticism of a seminar would "offer to resign" (with the twinkle in his eye that Jackie referred to), a threat that he

never carried out until his health sadly made the decision for him. On one occasion prior to this Liz recounts that she knew he was feeling somewhat better as he asked for his iPad in order to catch up on outstanding SemSub matters.

We still try and maintain the precision of seminar arrangements, using Rod's legacy of templates and plans. He was a pleasure to have known and worked with. Not only have we lost a Guild colleague we have lost a true friend.

Rod's wife Liz would like to thank the Guild and all those members who sent her cards and tributes. They were a great comfort and much appreciated.

Forthcoming Seminar

"Those Who Served" Seminar

Stock Village Hall, Common Road, Stock, Ingatestone, Essex CM4 9NF
09.30am for 10.00am, Saturday 23 October 2021

Nearly every generation has known war. Whether press-ganged, patriotic or penniless, many of our ancestors served, at sea, on land or in the air. Our speakers will arm us with the knowledge to track ancestors from the Peninsular Wars, the Militia, Chelsea Pensioners, prisoners of war/internees, nautical women and to unearth Army, Navy and RAF records. The target is to improve our tactics and strengthen our campaign!

Programme

09:30 - 10:00	Registration and coffee
10:00 - 10:10	Welcome to the Seminar - Jane Absolom
10:10 - 11:10	<i>A Warring Weaver. Matthew Swalwell</i> - Sue Swalwell (Swalwell ONS) and Marilyn Standfast (Military Tour Manager and Family Historian)
11:10 - 11:15	Comfort Break
11:15 - 12:15	<i>Service Records in the Ministry of Defence Main Archive</i> - Paul Stevenson (Head of the MOD Records Office)
12:15 - 13:15	Lunch Break
13:15 - 14:15	<i>RAF Records for Family History</i> - Peter Elliott (Curator Emeritus, RAF Museum)
14:15 - 14:20	Comfort Break
14:20 - 15:20	<i>Tracing Prisoners of War and Internees in the First and Second World Wars</i> - Sarah Paterson (Curator, First World War and early 20 th Century, Imperial War Museums)
15:20 - 15:40	Tea Break
15:40 - 16:40	<i>Nautical Women: Women Sailors and the Women of Sailortowns</i> - Rosemary Caldicott (Lecturer and Author)
16:40 - 16:45	Close of Seminar

Book online from 1 September 2021

Bookings close on 10 October 2021

Seminar cost, including refreshments and buffet lunch £22.00.

Stock is on the B1007 south of the A12 and 5.9 miles from Chelmsford; there is free parking on site. If travelling by train, there are 3 buses an hour from Chelmsford bus station to Stock - or please contact us for help in finding a lift from Chelmsford station.

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

Future Seminars

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

Software Programmes for One-Name Studies (Zoom) -
February 2022

DNA, Oadby - 14 May 2022

Women's Occupations, Oxfordshire - August 2022

How do I register a one-name study?

A one-name study may be registered either when joining the Guild or subsequently as a Guild member by visiting the Guild Shop. A once-only registration fee is payable for each study registered, although the fee includes the registration of a reasonable number of variants.

The Guild recognises that a one-name study can represent a considerable amount of work to research and maintain. Before registering a study name, members are recommended to have at least established an understanding of the expected size and extent of the study, and the likely geographical areas to which research should be directed.

Each study listed in the Register of One-Name Studies is classified into one of three categories, 1, 2 or 3. The category designations are intended to give a rough idea of the progress and maturity of the study. The study principles may be helpful here.

The designations of the categories used at present is as follows:

- Category 1: A study where research using core genealogical datasets and transcriptions is in its early stages.
- Category 2: A study where research using core genealogical datasets and transcriptions is well under way, but currently in some countries only.
- Category 3: A study where research using core genealogical datasets and transcriptions is well under way on a global basis.

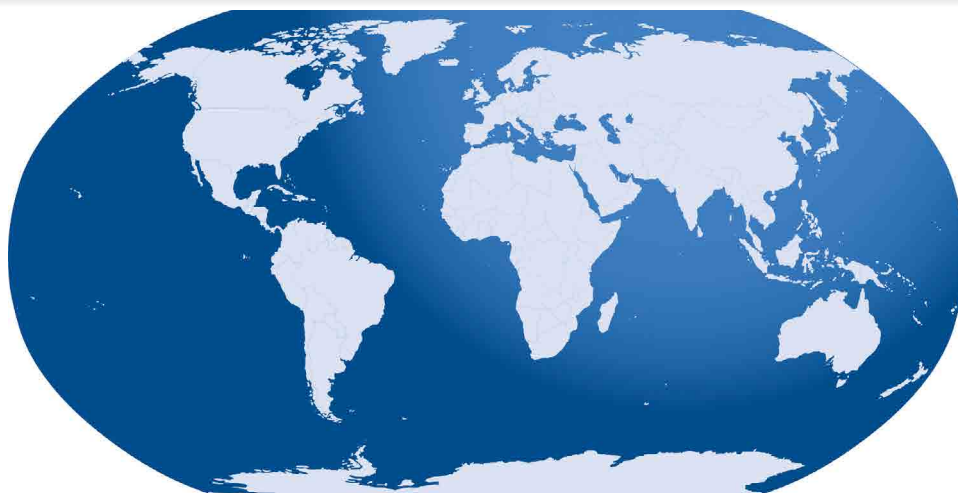
After their study has been registered, members may update their categorisation as they wish.

Guild members are currently allowed to register no more than three separate one-name studies, though it is recommended that only one name is registered by new members. A reasonable number of variant surnames can also be registered within each study. Registered variants may be names held by living name bearers or where all lines are now extinct, and should be registered only if the member is studying them as fully as the principal registered name. Your view of which spellings are genuine variants of your registered study name may change as your study develops, and you can add or drop variants within your study at any point. It is good practice to register only the most frequently-found variants, and almost all one-name studies are, in practice, researching or monitoring more variants than those formally associated with the registration of the surname.

Any given surname may be registered as a study or variant by only one member, on a "first come, first served" basis.

The Registrar has the responsibility of assessing one-name study registration requests, according to agreed criteria for registrations. Members registering a name with the Guild should be aware of the study principles of one-name studies registered with the Guild.

The registration of any one-name study surname and variants will lapse when membership ceases. Any individual re-joining the Guild and wishing to re-register any surnames and variants (if they are still available for registration) will be required to pay the appropriate Registration Fee, although the Committee, or the Registrar acting on its behalf, may waive the fee if this is deemed appropriate.



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