

The world's leading publication for one-namers

# Journal

## of One-Name Studies

The quarterly  
publication of the

**Guild of  
One-Name  
Studies**

<https://one-name.org>

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# REMEMBER



All the latest Guild news and updates

# Guild

  
of One-Name Studies

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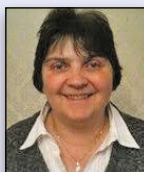
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## Guild information

### Our Mission

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

### Regional Representatives

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

### WebForum

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

### Mailing List

This online mailing list is open to any member with an email account. To join the list, complete the brief form at: <http://one-name.org/rootsweb-mailing-list/>. To send a message to the mailing list send it *in plain text* to [goons@rootsweb.com](mailto:goons@rootsweb.com).

### Guild Marriage Index

[marriage-index@one-name.org](mailto:marriage-index@one-name.org)

Cover photos: by aitoff, bmewett and Ben\_Kerckx © Pixabay

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



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[www.twitter.com/guildonename](http://www.twitter.com/guildonename)



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

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



## From the Committee...

by W. Paul Featherstone, Guild Chairman

**O**ut with the old and in with the new. We are planning to move membership renewals to a more automated system, to save post holders lots of boring work of sorting pieces of paper. Lots of things will change but it will take a year to get it in place. The first stages of the process will start this year. Please check the renewal form in with this issue.

I have had three resignations to deal with. All of the people who have stood down had valid reasons for going. What upsets me is when members criticise people who freely give up their time to make the Guild function, bringing benefit to members in all sorts of ways. We have no full-time employees who we can hire and fire at will, these are members who have volunteered and give their time for free. Those that like to have a moan, because something is not right, have to realise the effect that has on those volunteers. Nothing hurts more than being taken to task in an unpleasant way, affecting the volunteer negatively, and then leading to them saying why am I doing this, I am going to stop.

Yes, we want your opinion and yes we will try to put things right, but there is a right way and a wrong way to approach the fault. What is annoying is that the moaners are not the ones volunteering their services. Let's think before we write those carping emails and make an effort to be thankful for the time these members give to you freely. They don't need to hear your moans, they need your help in solving the problems you have found.

For those that have not visited the website for a while, Peter Alefounder has taken on the role of Vice Chairman. Thank you Peter for giving a bit more of your time to act in this role.

We urgently need a Production Manager - a vital role in preparing the lists that go to our printers to address the journal that goes to you all in one form or another. Our Volunteer Coordinator needs to hear from you, and expect a few positions more in the coming month or so. We are considering adding a Situations Vacant page, with details of those jobs that need filling. The previous Production Manager, Peter Walker, a Guild Vice President and former Chairman, has kindly offered to fill the breach to get this issue to you, so thanks go to him for stepping up to the wicket. Just in case there is some confusion in other parts of the world, 'stepping up to the plate' might help explain my English phrase. (a baseball expression I believe)

The Guild membership has been a succession of people who over nearly 40 years have willingly given some of their time to running this organisation, some more than others.

We are not by the nature of our hobby the youngest demographic organisation, but I like to think we are dynamic in our push to discover the origins and families of our registered names. We have to realise that without volunteers we won't survive as an organisation at all. So please consider your current commitments and see if you can spare some time to keep this wonderful body of dedicated researchers at the top of the One-Name research world. ■

### Nottingham Gravestone Project Update

Hi all

It has recently come to my attention that the original link to the NOTTINGHAM GRAVESTONE PROJECT no longer works.

Cemeteries and Churchyards, I have visited are listed below:

- Northern Cemetery Bulwell - Basford Cemetery
- Carlton Cemetery - Clifton Cemetery
- Gedling Cemetery - General Cemetery Nottingham
- Redhill Cemetery - St John the Baptist, Beeston - St Peter's Cemetery Radford

Although I am currently not ACTIVE on this project at the moment, over photos 5,000 are still available to view with the following link:

<https://www.flickr.com/groups/2837378@N21/pool/>

The reason I'm not working on this at the moment is due to an altercation I had with a member of the public and this has put me off visiting such places alone. I hope you understand.

The project has over 2,260 surnames A - Y with many being Guild names, but as I've not done anything on this recently, I'm sure there could be many more. ■

Sue Church 6196

p.s if anyone still has issues do contact me via my Guild email

[sue.church@one-name.org](mailto:sue.church@one-name.org)



# Marriage Challenge Update: Isle of Wight Marriage Challenge

by Peter Copsey MCG

(Marriage Challenge Coordinator, Member 1522)

I am pleased to announce two new Challenges to begin in the coming months - see table below. The second Challenge on the list merits particular interest - Isle of Wight Registration District.

Our member Hilary Lloyd (Member 2232) has most kindly offered to undertake the Challenge, visiting the Record Office in Newport. The District is big; for the normal Challenge period of 1837 to 1911, there were over 35,000 marriages on the Isle of Wight. Because of the size, the Challenge will be restricted to the period 1837 to 1860 and, depending on its success we will determine whether a further stage will be undertaken later. Hilary's internet access is poor and she has asked for my help in receiving the requests and preparing the search list. You will note from the table below that requests should come to me, not to Hilary.

Hilary and I do ask members who submit requests to first consult the marriage index page on the Isle of Wight FHS website ([https://www.isle-of-wight-fhs.co.uk/bmd\\_1/marriages/bmd\\_m\\_search.html](https://www.isle-of-wight-fhs.co.uk/bmd_1/marriages/bmd_m_search.html)). The listing gives specific information about each marriage, in particular spouse's name and the church. Requesters are asked to include this information on their request sheet.

Hilary's task will be to collect the other information that will be found on the marriage entries; date, addresses, occupations, fathers' details, witness names etc. It is so often found that a father's name can be vital in identifying the bride or groom.

We have agreed that once she has completed the Challenge, she will send the results to me. I will scan the transcribed details and send them out to members. Fingers crossed, all will go to plan.

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

I will give advice on what is needed and on any aspect of a Challenge that is concerning you. Most Challengers find a Challenge a rewarding and interesting experience. Why not send me an email to [marriage-challenge@one-name.org](mailto:marriage-challenge@one-name.org) if you think you can contribute. ■

The key in the last column is:

- A. Requests must be sent using the standard "requests.xls" spreadsheet on the MC web-page (exceptions - those without computer or without MS Excel);
- B. Requests using the standard Excel template much preferred, but willing to accept other formats;
- C. Requests sent in any form accepted.

Registration District and Period	Request Deadline	Challenger	Challenger's Email	Key (see above)
Sevenoaks 1837-1889	28 October 2018	Nick Miskin	<a href="mailto:miskin@one-name.org">miskin@one-name.org</a>	B
Isle of Wight 1837-1860	29 October 2018	Hilary Lloyd	<a href="mailto:copsey@one-name.org">copsey@one-name.org</a>	C, but see article above



## Help your One-Name Studies make the grade with online courses from Pharos

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*"I absolutely loved this course and I hope it becomes a Guild rite of passage. The support notes and the links were all great"*

[www.pharostutors.com](http://www.pharostutors.com)



# DNA for your ONS: GDPR and DNA

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

## General Data Protection Regulation

GDPR stands for General Data Protection Regulation. To learn more about this regulation, and the impact on DNA Projects, search the Internet, and/or visit these web sites:

- Common Sense and GDPR <https://DNA-explained.com/2018/04/20/common-sense-and-gdpr/> This above article contains a variety of links at the end, including to the legislation.
- ISOGG slide presentation [https://isogg.org/wiki/General Data Protection Regulation](https://isogg.org/wiki/General_Data_Protection_Regulation)

## Family Tree DNA

This Journal article was prepared based on all the changes implemented at Family Tree DNA. In addition, the changes at the Guild regarding the sale of DNA test kits are covered. All information was accurate at the time of submission.

All DNA Project Administrators are sent emails from Family Tree DNA periodically about changes that impact DNA projects. If you aren't receiving these emails, please make sure that your correct email is in your DNA Project. Log into your DNA Project, click My Account in the menu bar, then Contact Information, make any changes, and click Save.

## Access Levels

The last Journal covered the most significant changes and the impact on participants and Administrators.

Since then, due to feedback from customers, there have been two major changes to privacy. First, the labels for the three Access Levels were changed. The new and old names are shown below:

Now	Old name
Minimum	Group Project Access Only
Limited	Limited
Advanced	Full

The default when a kit joins a project has changed from Minimum to Limited. Keep in mind that Minimum is basically "no access". You probably want to write to any project members who have Minimum Access and ask them to change their setting to Limited or Advanced.

The attributes of these Access Levels remain the same, and were covered in detail in the last Journal. With Limited, you can't see even the country where they are located, and you can't set the Most Distant Ancestor for the participant.

For more information about the three Access Levels, see the

last issue of the Journal, and a helpful chart at Family Tree DNA:

<https://www.familytreeDNA.com/learn/project-administration/group-administrator-access-levels-and-permissions/>

## Test Kits from the Guild

The following changes have occurred:

1. A new order system has been put in place for purchasing DNA test kits from the Guild. This new system makes the process easier and faster.

On the order form, whoever is ordering a kit can specify someone else as delivery person and give their address. Therefore, a separate email with the participant information to DNA-kit-order@one-name.org is no longer needed.

In addition, in the notes field, you can specify any additional information, such as the email address to go into the test kit. **If you do not specify an email address in notes, an email address will not be entered in the kit record.** In this case, you will need to enter the email address, if the participant has one.

To order a test kit, visit this link, or send it to the person who will be paying for a test kit. On the page you will see the buttons "Add to basket" to begin the order process.

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

2. When the DNA kit order is processed, Teresa Pask is no longer able to join a kit to a DNA Project. This is a result of changes Family Tree DNA implemented for GDPR. To join a project, the standard release form must be completed, also a special release about being in a project. Teresa cannot do these forms for you. These forms come up electronically during the Join Process.

Therefore, you will either need to have the participant join the kit to your DNA Project following the directions, or write to Family Tree DNA and ask them to move the kit to your project. You cannot join the kit to your project, unless the kit is for you. The reason for this is that you shouldn't do the release forms for another person.

It is recommended that you write immediately to Family Tree DNA to have the kit moved to your project. The email you get from Teresa Pask with the login credentials for the kit provides the directions for this action.

3. When an order is processed, the DNA test kit will now go into the main database at Family Tree DNA.

If a project existed, previously Teresa joined the kit to the project. As covered in item 2, that is no longer possible. In addition, for those that do not have a DNA Project, previously Teresa moved the purchased test kit(s) to a Guild holding project. These kits sat there indefinitely, or until they were moved to a project. The holding project has been eliminated. For those of you who had test kits in the holding project, they are now in the main Family Tree DNA database.

4. If you just started a DNA Project, and don't have a kit in the project yet, you **cannot** join a kit to the DNA project. This is a bug that has been around for years. When there are zero members in a DNA Project, Family Tree DNA must move the first test kit to the project. You will need to write to Family Tree DNA to move the first test kit.

### Family Tree DNA: The URL for Your Project

Previously, there were two formats for DNA Projects websites, the standard format and the myGroups format. When I set up a DNA project previously, they were set up using the standard format.

You had the option to switch to myGroups format, and a few members did switch.

This left Family Tree DNA supporting two formats. The implementation of GDPR provides them an opportunity to just eliminate the old format.

There is no choice and you cannot opt out.

The myGroups format for DNA Projects became mandatory when Family Tree implemented their GDPR changeover.

The switch to myGroups means that you need to be aware of the following:

The URL for your DNA project website has changed. It was

<https://www.familytreeDNA.com/public/surname>

It is now

<https://www.familytreeDNA.com/groups/surname>

or

<https://www.familytreeDNA.com/groups/surname/about>

### Where surname is your registered surname.

Family Tree DNA has implemented a perpetual redirect from the old URL to the new URL - so there is no crisis and you don't have to take action. You need to be aware of your new URL for your DNA Project website, and use it from now on.

With the redirect, you end up on the Background page of the website, and not the Overview Page of the website. The impact of this is covered below under Your DNA Project Website

Here are examples. Ricketts is the registered surname.

Old URL [www.familytreeDNA.com/public/Ricketts/](http://www.familytreeDNA.com/public/Ricketts/)

Redirects to the Background tab of the website.

Old URL [www.familytreeDNA.com/public/Ricketts/default.aspx](http://www.familytreeDNA.com/public/Ricketts/default.aspx)

Redirects to the Background tab of the website.

If you change your URL to Groups, such as:

<https://www.familytreeDNA.com/groups/Ricketts>

The above URL will go to the Overview tab of the website, not the Background tab. If you want your URL to go to the Background tab, enter:

<https://www.familytreeDNA.com/groups/Ricketts/about/background>

and substitute your registered surname for Ricketts.

The next time you update your Guild Profile, you will need to update your DNA Project URL in your Guild Profile and in your listing with the Registrar. There is no rush, since the redirect is perpetual.

To update your listing with the Registrar, log into the Guild website, then in the menu bar select Member #, then, Change my Details, then on the Right Study Details, move down the page, and fix the URL for your DNA Project and click Submit.

To update your Guild Profile, both the DNA section and the links, in the menu bar click Member #, then right below Your Study Details click Edit Profile. Then edit the DNA section and the links section, and save.

If you register your DNA website with the Registrar, it will appear at the top of your Guild Profile. To make it appear at the bottom, add it to the DNA section and/or the Links section.

### Family Tree DNA: Your DNA Project Website

In your DNA Project Profile, your DNA website link is recorded. With the URL change, Family Tree DNA automatically changed the URL stored in each DNA Project Profile from

<https://www.familytreeDNA.com/public/surname>

to

<https://www.familytreeDNA.com/groups/surname>

Therefore, you do not have to take any action.

As mentioned above, the URL redirect takes a visitor to the Background page.

The Groups format for the DNA Project website is different from the former standard format.

In your DNA Project Profile associated with your DNA Project, there is a place to enter text that will appear on the Project Profile page where a visitor lands when they search the Family Tree DNA site for a surname, and then they click on the surname on the search results page,

The DNA Project Profile text is also **repeated** on the DNA website as the Overview tab under the myGroups format. This is important to know, so you can formulate the text appropriately, so it works in both locations.

With this change where the Project Profile text appears in two places, the Project Profile and the website Overview tab, it may be beneficial to review your current text, and update it as required.

To modify your DNA Project Profile, log into your Project, then Project Administration, Project Profile. Be sure to click Save after making any changes.

To see your DNA Project Profile, search your registered surname at this link:

<https://www.familytreeDNA.com/surname-search-results.aspx?>

Then on the search results page, click on the surname, and this will display the DNA Project Profile.

The Project Profile appears both on the Project Profile page, and as the Overview tab at your public website. The balance of your DNA Project website is defined in the Public Website selection under Project Administration.

### **Family Tree DNA: Your Groups Website**

The myGroups format for the DNA Project website includes an option for an Activity Feed. This option allows project members to correspond with each other directly in a forum discussion as well as upload photos and documents to the site.

The default is Activity Feed is off. To turn it on, log into your project, then Project Administration, Project Profile. Move down the page until you see the word Options. The last line under Options is Activity Feed On or Off. Change to On.

Then right above this selection, you can set whether viewing the Activity Feed is restricted to members, or is available to the public. The default is that only members can view posts, photos, and comments. To change to public, remove the check mark to the left.

Then click Save.

If you turn on Activity Feed, it is recommended that you monitor the Feed.

### **Family Tree DNA: Project Administrator Access**

If you add an Administrator to your DNA Project, previously the default was Minimum Access, which is basically No Access. The default has been changed to Limited Access. This is still restrictive, though they can function, and they have the option to write to each member, either individually or all at once by using the Bulk Mail feature, and request that the participant changes their Access to Advanced for that Project Administrator. Access levels are now set by Project Administrator.

### **Family Tree DNA: Match Notifications**

The option of setting matches only within the project only is gone. This setting was there since the beginning, and limited match emails to the surname and variants in the project.

Matches with other surnames generate revenue by encouraging people to upgrade, though from a genealogy standpoint it provides very little or no benefit. It is a rare situation where a match with another surname is of value.

As the database grows, everyone will have matches with other surnames, who are those to whom they are already related, prior to the adoption of surnames.

If you have participants that belong to other projects in addition to your project, if they have a match in these other projects, you also get a match notification. You cannot tell from the match email whether it is a match within your project, or a match to a person with the same surname in the main database who isn't in your project, or a match in another project, such as a haplogroup project, or a match to any surname in the database. To ascertain information about the match, you will need to log into your project, then Reports, Member Reports and Member Information. Find the kit number on the report, and click on it. You can only do this and visit their Personal Page and click Match if they are set to Limited or Advanced.

In other words, you will receive notifications of any match a participant receives, regardless of whether the match is in the project or not.

Every match a participant has, \*\*\*even when they don't get notifications\*\*\*, generates a match email to the Administrator. You can control your notifications by match level only, and it applies to all participants. So you can turn off 12 and 25 marker match notifications to reduce your volume of match emails. Or turn off all match notifications.

The default setting for the implementation of a participant's match level and match notifications is their prior setting for match emails. Since many participants had 12 and 25 marker match emails turned off, they will not now appear as matches, unless they go in and change their match levels to include 12 and 25 markers.

As a reminder, matching level and notifications are now separate settings. You want all your participants to be set to see matches at all levels. It is recommended that you check your participant's settings to ensure they will see matches at all levels.

Most likely people will only want Notifications on 37 markers, or above, so you may also want to check their Notifications setting, and inform them of the separation of Match Level and Match Notifications.

If you have a large number of participants, you may want to turn off match notifications for yourself as the Project Administrator. I did this for Ricketts, after receiving 571 match emails in 2 weeks, after the change was implemented by Family Tree DNA. These were all other surname matches, and I often couldn't delete the emails as fast as they arrived. The participants with more common results in the database receive the volume of emails. I also then turned off, for all the participants, their match emails, and suggested they check periodically for matches. This resolved the problem of inquires about other surname matches.

### **Having a Separate DNA Project Website**

With the advent of GDPR, it is not advisable to have a separate DNA Project website, and it is best just to utilize the Family Tree DNA project website, which is provided, free of charge.



With the GDPR requirements, if you have a separate DNA Project website, you will constantly have to monitor the privacy settings at Family Tree DNA and ensure that you are not displaying information for anyone who has selected, or changed their project setting from public to “project only.” In addition, Family Tree DNA automatically removes the project member’s data from a public display when they change settings or leave projects.

### Family Tree DNA: Reports and Downloading

One of the changes for GDPR is that the report pages are now set as no-copy, so you can no longer copy anything, even the kit number. Whether it is the Member Information Report or the Y-DNA results report, you can’t copy. This is to prevent you having the information for those participants that did \*not\* opt into sharing. The information for these participants will also be missing when you download a report.

To determine whether your participants are sharing, log into your Project, then Reports, Member Reports, Member Information. Read down the column called “Publicly share DNA Results”. All participants should be set to Yes. For any that aren’t, you need to advise them to change their setting.

The sharing setting is on the Privacy & Sharing Tab on a participant’s Personal Page. Click a kit number to go to the Personal Page, or log into a kit. Then on the left, click Manage Personal Information, then the Privacy & Sharing tab. Move down the page to Project Sharing. The box to the right of this sentence below should have a check mark. Be sure to click Save.

“Allow my Group Administrators to publish my pseudonymized DNA results and ancestor information in the public results pages.”

If you download any reports, including Y-DNA results, any participants who have not opted into sharing will not be on the report. ■

### For Further Information

The Learning Center

<https://www.familytreeDNA.com/learn/>

Group Project Administrator Terms & Policies

<https://www.familytreeDNA.com/legal/terms/group-project-administrator>

Group Administrator Access Levels and Permissions

<https://www.familytreeDNA.com/learn/project-administration/group-administrator-access-levels-and-permissions/>

Group Project Participation Informed Consent

<https://www.familytreeDNA.com/legal/terms/group-project-participation>

Terms of Service

<https://www.familytreeDNA.com/legal/terms-of-service>

FamilyTreeDNA Privacy Statement

<https://www.familytreeDNA.com/legal/privacy-statement>

All Legal Items

<https://www.familytreeDNA.com/legal>

### Want to Get Started?

Visit the webpage “Want a DNA Project?” at the Guild website, in the DNA section to learn about your options and how to proceed. You must be logged in to see this page.

<https://one-name.org/want-a-DNA-project/>

### Want to Learn More about DNA for family history research?

Visit the DNA resource section at the Guild website. You must be logged in to see all the pages. A limited selection of pages are available to the public.

<https://one-name.org/DNA-introduction/>

### Want to save money on DNA test kits?

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# One Man's Rise to Fame



by Pamela Lydford (Member 5686)

**H**arold Thomas LYDFORD was born to Walter and Eva (Hannam) in 1898 in Somerset. By the time Harold was three they were living in London where he attended school in Lambeth. They stayed in London during Harold's growing up. His older brother, Leslie, born in the year his parents married, 1892, was brought up by his maternal grandparents in Somerset.

In early 1916, the RFC began regulating training standards, with pupils expected to fly at least 15 hours solo. Unfortunately, the ever-increasing demand for pilots at the front, and a lack of resources at the flying schools, meant some students received insufficient training and arrived at operational squadrons unprepared for combat. Partly because of this, casualties rose sharply and by the spring of 1917 the life expectancy of a new pilot could be measured in weeks. Gradually the situation improved and, as the RFC continued to grow, its training organization became more sophisticated. A Training Brigade was formed and specialist schools, staffed by veterans, were established to teach air fighting, bomb dropping, night flying and a variety of other skills.



Harold's Royal Flying Corps Pilot's wings

In September Harold was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in April 1918 transferred to the newly-formed RAF, retaining his rank and seniority. In August 1918 he was promoted to the rank of Acting Captain, to be held while performing duties requiring that rank. He therefore finished his war-time experience as Captain (Act.) Harold Thomas LYDFORD AFC RFC/RAF.



208 Squadron aeroplane in Constantinople

In June 1919 the official gazette reported that Harold had been awarded the Air Force Cross (AFC), this being the date of the award, not the qualifying action itself. It would have been for an action during the war. So far the Citation has not

been found. The AFC was created in June 1918, and as only a few hundred Air Force Crosses were awarded during the First World War, it would seem that Harold's was among the first medals awarded.

Having decided that flying was his thing in October, Harold's permanent Commission into the RAF is confirmed as Flying Officer. (This is equivalent to the Army rank of Lieutenant, his permanent rank, as opposed to his acting rank of Captain.)

While in England in 2015 I did further research on Harold Thomas Lydford and can clarify some things. When he enlisted Harold was working in Bristol as a bank clerk at Parr's Bank Ltd., West St. Branch, where the Bank Manager gave him a glowing reference. He was living at 195c Cheltenham Road, schooling had been private tuition, he weighed 8st. 6lb, could ride and read maps, and was desirous and eligible for a Commission in the regular army. His mother had to sign his application and did so on June 7 1916. He was instructed to report to Christ's Church College, Oxford for aviation training on 18 August 1916.

Harold served briefly in France in WWI with 43 Squadron, returning to England in February 1917 as Instructor to 67 T.S. He developed arthritis in his left hand and elbow (he'd broken his arm at age 15). This resulted in him being on sick leave, after which time he returned to duty at Shawbury, Shropshire as Assistant Instructor. Over the next few years Harold held several positions. (*I also found that QFI is Qualified Flying Instructor*). He married Isabel Smart in 1925, but they had no children.

By June 1948 Harold was back in England, Air Vice-Marshal, Commandant-General of the RAF Regiment and Inspector of Ground Combat Training. Once again he wrote a great many letters, one after time he spent in Germany when he recommended troops not to fire over the heads of protesters, as it usually affected the innocent as well. He was AOC No.18 Group Coastal Command and Senior Air Force Officer, Scotland from 1950-1952, and Air Officer Commander-in-Chief, Home Command from 1952-1956 when he retired.

In retirement he became a Director of Electro Mechanisms Limited and accepted the office of Chairman of the Royal Air Forces Association.

Sir Harold Thomas Lydford died on 20 September 1979 aged 81.

A job well done. ■

Pamela is studying the surname Lydford with variants Ledford, Lidford and Ludford and can be contacted at [lydford@one-name.org](mailto:lydford@one-name.org)



# Surnames Origins - Why? When? Why then?

by Wayne Shephard (Member 6744)

## Introduction

Many surname studies focus on the origin of particular surnames, their geographic distribution and the possible meanings behind them. I have wondered why they came into use - more precisely, **why they came into use when they did.**

Genealogists in general, it seems, are mostly concerned with names that originated in Europe, perhaps because it is from that region migration and new settlement of people around the globe began and the majority of family historians descend from European ancestors. Of great importance to family history research are the facts that most of our important records were created in Europe and only during the last few hundred years.

In my research of natural phenomena and their effects on the lives of our ancestors, I have come to the conclusion that climate change, in particular, during the last millennium had a substantial impact on surnames coming into common use.

Few documents listing the names of people before the Late Middle Ages (1250 to 1500 AD) have survived. Among them were lists that contained the names of landowners or wealthy individuals: those capable of generating income and paying taxes. The lists rarely had anything other than single names for individuals, sometimes along with a title and a description of their place of residence. Good examples of this type of list are the *Domesday Book* (1086) and the *Book of Fees* (1198-1293).

Widespread surname usage in Britain only goes back to about the fourteenth century. In localised areas, people may have been referred to by something other than just a forename, but these did not commonly translate to written or formal records, or to broad use as family surnames.

## Roman Period Names

The Romans used a scheme of multiple names and there is some evidence that certain earlier societies and civilizations also did so. Men of the Roman Empire employed a first name (*praenomen*), a clan or extended family name (*nomen gentilicium*) and, by around 100 BC, a family branch name (*cognomen*). These were recorded on official documents, particularly those pertaining to citizenship. The *tria nomina* system evolved over many centuries and was modified several times (Salway, 1994).

Romans also referenced their ancestry through a filiation (*patronym*), using the name of a father, grandfather or tribe. Women were given first names but were known primarily through their relationship with their father and his clan or family. A surname as we know it would likely have been a Roman's second name or *nomen*. Roman naming patterns

were not universally applied to all levels of society or regions and were often modified due to patronage or affiliation.

Following the collapse of the Roman Family names fell out of use in Europe during the fourth and fifth centuries Empire. Perhaps the reasons for this, in addition to the removal of Roman influence and citizenship, were that property ownership and general wealth diminished and people no longer needed to demonstrate family connections for inheritance purposes. The economic downturn and move away from the use of 'surnames' coincided with the onset of the Dark Ages Cold Period (400 to 900 AD) which no doubt had a significant impact on the wealth and well-being of people across the continent.

It may be reasonable to say the systems used in Roman times were not applicable to, or precursors of surname use across Europe in later centuries.

## Durham *Liber Vitae*

Some churches and monasteries kept records of their patrons, parishioners and benefactors. The earliest, like the tax lists, had only single names.

One important document we can study, that spans the time before and after the eleventh century Norman invasion, is the *Durham Liber Vitae* (Book of Life). This book was assembled and modified over a lengthy period. It contains over 11,000 names recorded from the ninth to the sixteenth centuries (Briggs, 1987; Rollason, 2003; Rollason et al, 2004). It includes names of royalty, landowners and members of religious communities, along with other historical comments from scribes or church leaders at various times. Its end came just before the Dissolution of the Durham Cathedral Priory. Only two other similar examples exist in Britain: *Liber Vitae of New Minster and Hyde Abbey*, Winchester; and *Thorney Liber Vitae*, Cambridgeshire.

The *Durham Liber Vitae* is an important assemblage of information from the past in terms of the culture and social fabric of societies of the Middle Ages as well as the history of the medieval church. Several articles and books have been written about it and about similar compilations from other English and European churches and monasteries. A limited bibliography is appended below.

All the pages from the Durham volume can be viewed and downloaded from the British Library website (reference below). The information was transcribed and published in *Liber Vitae Ecclesiae Dunelmensis; nec non Obituarium Duo Eiusdem Ecclesiae* by the Surtees Society in 1841, also available online (reference below).

The pages offer a glimpse into the history of surname usage, at least in the region of Northern England: when and in what

form they appeared. Footnotes in the Surtees publication reference the centuries in which entries were made, enabling patterns or history of names to be discerned.

The earliest pages of names, fifty in total on thirty folios, are organized in ten sections and were likely recorded during the ninth century AD (Figure 1). They include the names of: royalty and nobility; landowners and civil authorities; and church officials from archbishops and abbots to priests, deacons, clerks and monks.

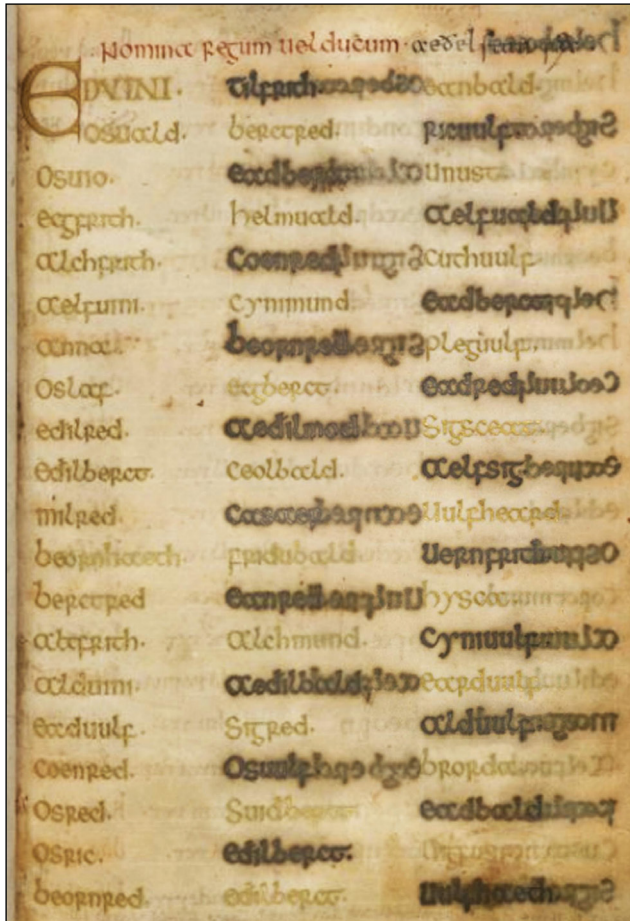


Figure 1 - illustrating the single name entries made during the ninth century; note that entries are in gold- and silver-coloured ink; transcription: *NOMINA REGUM VEL DUCUM* [translation: NAMES OF KINGS AND LEADERS] (column 1) *Edvini, Osuald, Osuio, Ecgrith, Alchfrith, Aelfuini, Anna, Oslaf, Edilrcd, Edilberct, Milred, Jleornlaeth, Beretred, Alfrith, Alduini, Eaduulf, Coenred, Osred, Osric, Beornred*, (column 2) *Tilfrith, Bcrctrcd, Eadberct, Helmuald, Coenred, Cynimund, Beornred, Ecgrberct, Aedilmod, Ceolbald, Casaer, Fridubald, Eanred, Alclunund, Acdilbald, Sigred, Osnulf, Suidberct, Edilberct, Edilberct*, (column 3), *Eanbald, Bicuulf, Unust, Aelfuaid, Cntbunlf, Eadberct, Plegnulf, Eadred, Sigsecat, Aelftiig, Uulficard, Ucrufriht, Ilyscya, Cyniunlf, Eardnulf, Alduulf, Brorda, Eadbald, Uigfus, Uuifliaedi*; names are recorded roughly in chronological order. Source: Folio 15r - British Library, © Cotton Domitian A. VII.

In later centuries, a number of the earlier pages were reused to record names of both supporters of the abbey and other notable residents, visitors and officials of the region. Many names were written in between the older entries or on blank spaces at the ends of sections or in the margins. Some individuals appear more than once over the years as their support continued or expanded.

Few entries were made during, or at least have been preserved from, the tenth to mid-eleventh centuries. Most names were

recorded in the twelfth to fifteenth centuries (7,785) with entries from more than one century often written together on the same page. The bulk of names, about 6,000, though, were entered during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Studies of the style of writing (palaeography), and the individuals recognized on those lists support the conclusions as to when entries were made.

The material was reorganized, probably more than once, and several pages from later centuries were interspersed with some of the oldest records. A substantial amount of pre-1300 material pertaining to gospel extracts, church appointments, confraternity agreements and other parish activities was also included in the compilations. All of the entries are in Latin but can be readily translated. After about 1300, additional entries contain mostly individual names.

Almost all of the ninth and tenth century records show only one name for each individual (3,115). Occasionally a second 'name' might appear, or has been interpreted as such, but they invariably reflect a rank or position, sometimes an occupation. With few exceptions these entries do not suggest that individuals used a surname as we define it today. Individuals recorded with only one name persist well into the later centuries (Figure 2), however, they diminish in proportion to those shown with multiple names by the fourteenth century. Notwithstanding that, over 8,500 entries in the publication are for individuals identified by only one name.

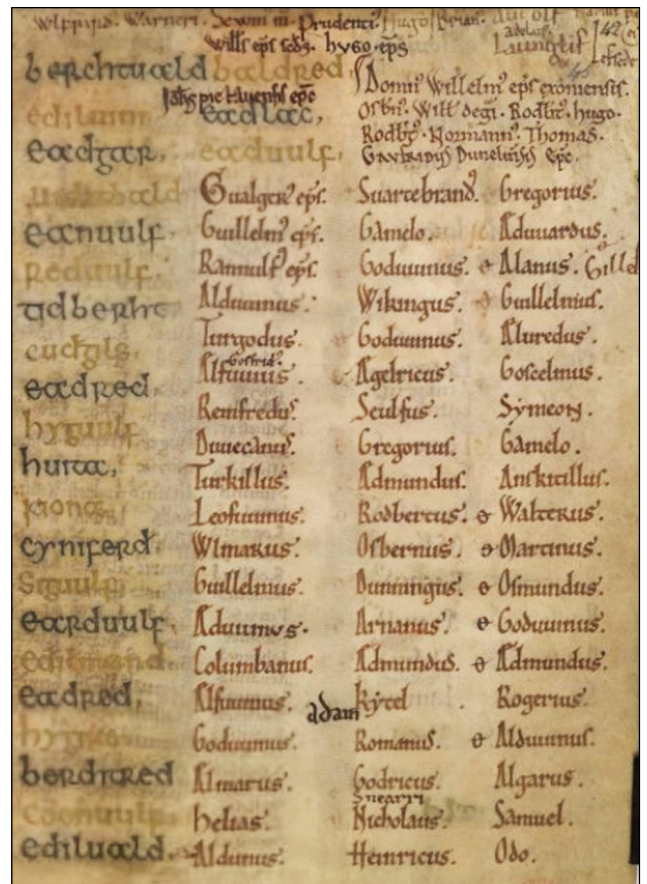


Figure 2 - illustrating single name entries from the ninth or tenth century (gold and silver ink in column 1) and later additions in the twelfth century (top of page) and thirteenth century (columns 2, 3 and 4). Source: Folio 45r - British Library, © Cotton Domitian A. VII.

The single names used also suggest their possible origin. Early entries appear to be Scandinavian, possibly emanating from the invasion and colonization by the Vikings and Danes in the

eighth and ninth centuries. Historian Christopher Dyer (2002) states that some names came across the Channel with the Normans and only appear after the invasion of 1066 - names such as Geoffrey, Henry, Hugh, Ralph, Roger and William (or their Latin or French versions). None of these names appear in the *Durham Liber Vitae* before the twelfth century.

A pattern began to emerge in the late twelfth century with regard to references to manors, estates and monasteries. In these instances, single names were appended with 'de' (of) along with the name of the location of their residence or affiliation (Figure 3) and occasionally their title or position. A total of 1,130 individuals are identified in the document in this manner. By the end of the thirteenth century, a larger proportion of individuals were identified with place names. A few residence descriptions eventually were also used as surnames, as the practice of such affiliation or residence references lessened.

large proportion of unique surnames, more English-sounding than Latin or Scandinavian derivatives. Surnames in use by the fifteenth century, at least in this listing, appear to be less occupation-related and more area-associated, using ending syllables such as -tone, -ville, -burne and -ford, or relationship-associated such as -son.

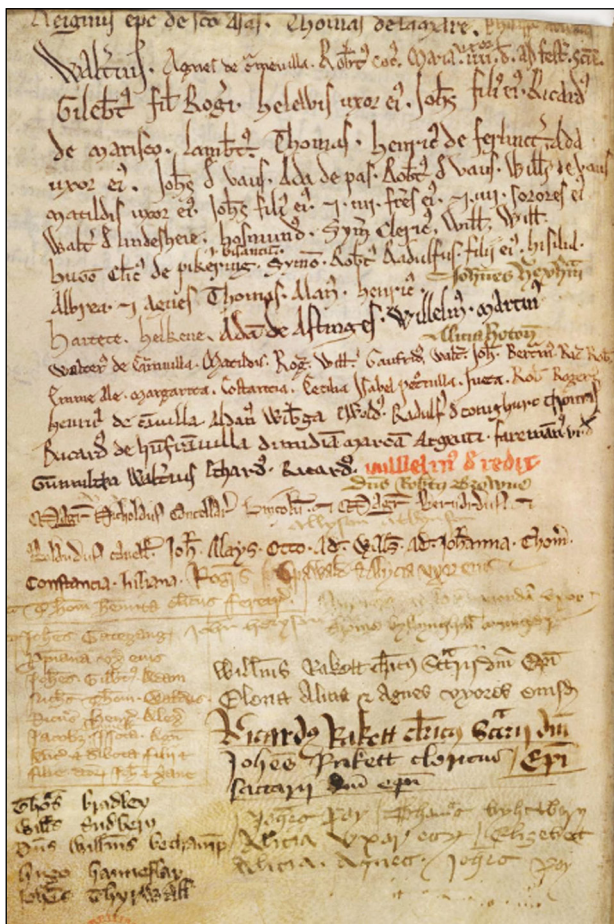


Figure 3 - illustrating a mixture of single name entries (76), individuals with surnames (24) and names with manor, estate or monastery descriptions (21); recorded in thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Source: Folio 70v - British Library, © Cotton Domitian A. VII.

Some entries showing possible surnames might well have been merely truncated place names, shortened due to space limitations on the pages. Studies of actual persons named, and known from other documents, help in such determinations. One such example is a thirteenth century entry for a 'Laurencius Cold' was likely Laurence of Coldingham.

By the fourteenth century, the full use of surnames had begun in earnest. During the same, and later, period the use of place or residence descriptions declined. Last names also began, with spelling variations, to look more 'modern' or what we would recognize today (Figure 4). There was a very

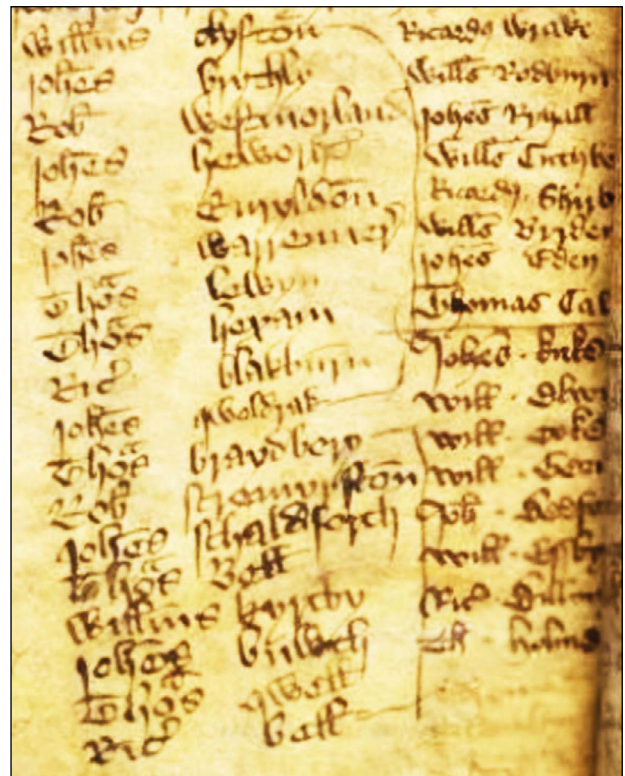


Figure 4 - illustrating individuals with surnames; recorded in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; transcription: (column 1) Willelmus Clyftone, Johannes Brythly, Robertus Westmorlande, Johannes Heworthe, Robertus, Emyldone, Johannes Warrenner, Thomas Lewyne, Thomas Hexame, Ricardus Blakburne, Johannes Queldrak, Thomas Braydbery, Robertus Seremyrstone, Johannes Schaldforthe, Thomas Belle, Willelmus Kyrtbody, Johannes Buwth, Thomas Qwelle, Ricardus Belle, (column 2) Ricardus Wrake, Willelmus Rodborne, Johannes Ryhale, Willelmus Cuthbert, Ricardus Shyrburne, Willelmus Byrdene, Johannes Edene, Thomas Cale, Johannes Kirke, Willelmus Oliver, Willelmus Coke, Willelmus Gerne, Johannes Bedford, Willelmus Essby, Ricardus Billman, Thomas Helme. Source: Portion of Folio 74v - British Library, © Cotton Domitian A. VII.

By the end of the fifteenth century, single-name use and references to areas or residences (manors or monasteries) were almost non-existent. What had also become very common was the listing of whole families, not just the heads of households or main benefactors of the Church (Figure 5).

### Why? When? And Why then?

So, was there an underlying reason why people began to use, or at least to be recorded with a surname, after nearly 1,000 years of non-use? Why did it seem not to occur until the fourteenth century? Was it in response to political or societal shifts, coincidentally across almost all of Europe? Or was it because of something else?

To answer these questions, or try to explain the development of surname use, perhaps it is helpful to look at the physical characteristics of the environment and the living conditions of the time period, and how they may have impacted society.

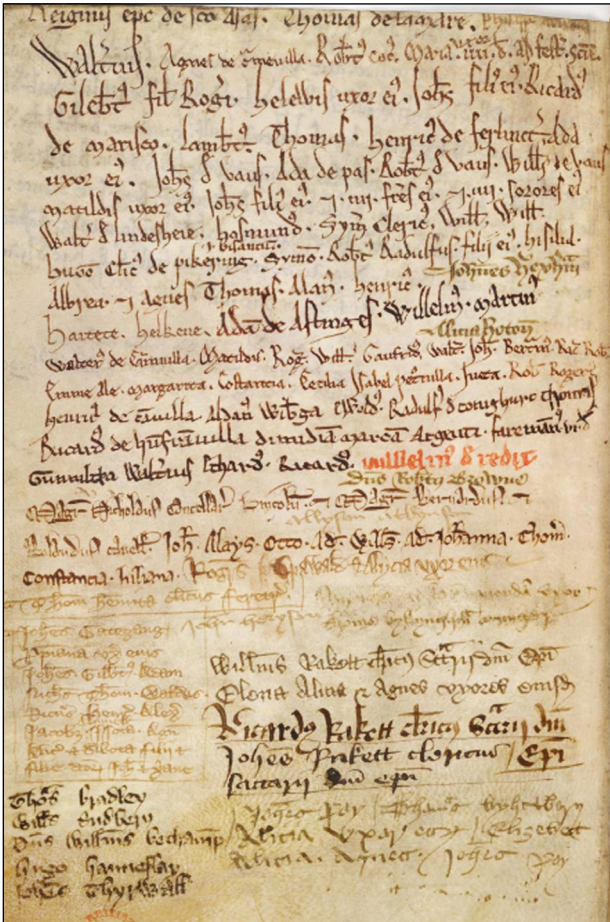


Figure 5 - illustrating examples of the recording of entire families; transcription: *Thomas Jakson et Margareta uxor ejus, cum filiis et filiabus, Robertus, Willelmus, Johannes et Thomas, Mariota et Agnes; Dominus Thomas Barns, Johannes Barns, pater ejus, Johanna mater ejus, Robertus, Adam, Thomas, Christophorus, Johanna, Emmota, Margareta, Johanna Margareta, Willelmus, Johannes, Alieia, Willelmus, Thomas, Christophorus, filiiis.* [English translation: Thomas Jackson and Margaret his wife, sons and daughters, Robert, William, John and Thomas, Manola and Agnes; Master Thomas Barns, John Barns, his father, his mother Joanna, Robert, Adam, Thomas, Sir Christopher, Joan, Emmota, Margaret, Joan Margaret, William, John, Alice, William, Thomas, Christopher, the children. Source: Portion of Folio 81v - British Library, © Cotton Domitian A. VII.

The shift from favourable climatic conditions, known as the Medieval Warm Period, to the cold and harsh Little Ice Age, began near the end of the thirteenth century. Within a few decades:

- average temperatures dropped considerably, and stayed low for years on end
- weather became more unstable with frequent and more intense storms
- growing seasons became shorter
- rainfall became unpredictable, often with too little moisture when seeds needed to germinate or too much when crops needed to grow or be harvested
- arable lands were reduced in extent with many areas switching away from arable to pastoral activities
- living conditions deteriorated

Many farms and villages were abandoned and people moved to the urban centres looking for work. The general health of the populace was negatively impacted as a result of people being packed into smaller spaces and wearing more clothing. Drought, famine and disease became more common (Shepherd, 2018).

The overall result was that greater numbers of people were unable to support themselves and required assistance by the Church and local governing bodies. New social welfare programs were instituted necessitating new funding schemes. Relief for the poor was organized or expanded through government legislation and Church policies. In order to pay for these plans and distribute aid, authorities needed to know who had money and who needed it.

It was during this time that churches, as the main administrative agencies in many instances, began to count the people in their parishes and compile lists of all residents, predominantly by recording baptisms, marriages and burials. The oldest surviving church or other registers in various regions and countries do not generally go far back beyond the fourteenth century, most much later, indicating it was not until that period that churches began to record vital data.

While the use of surnames was inevitable, what may have spurred their introduction was the need to identify people on tax and welfare rolls by more than their first or only names. Populations had increased significantly during the Medieval Warm Period, so references to occupations, residences or family associations - or surnames - came to be added to single out specific individuals. In any case, naming patterns became more complex and unique across the social strata almost overnight.

With the span of records from the ninth to the fifteenth centuries, the *Durham Liber Vitae* illustrates the pattern of name use, with single names used before the Little Ice Age and surnames in common use during and after that cold and inhospitable period, beginning in the fourteenth century, when people were desperate for help.

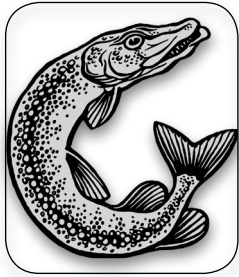
The living conditions imposed by the Little Ice Age climatic downturn would thus have been a major impetus to identify people and the use of a surname became the favoured and logical method to do so. ■

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# Promoting the Pike One-Name Study with Google Ads

by Dr David Pike (Member 4985)

Earlier this year I made use of Google Ads (then called AdWords) to do some advertising in support of the DNA project that is a key component of the Pike One-Name Study. Having mentioned this to a few other people, it was suggested that it would be good for me to share this experience in the form of an article in JOONS. So here goes.

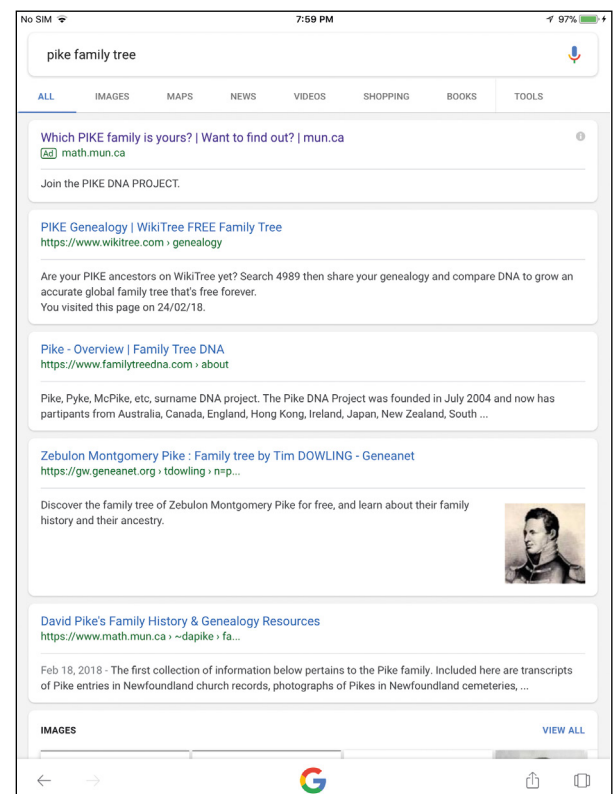
This particular escapade began to take form in February when I received an email message from Google, offering me a coupon code for up to \$300 worth of advertising via their AdWords branch, thereby enabling advertisements to be displayed when people do Google searches that include keywords of relevance. At first I suspected the email was spam, but on closer inspection it passed muster. I already had an account at AdWords (although I had never really used it before) and the coupon code was accepted as legitimate. All I had to do was to set up an AdWords Campaign and let it run for the duration of the coupon's validity.

As a bit of background, we (the volunteer co-ordinators of the Pike DNA Project) have struggled in recent years to reach out to prospective new project members. We used to do well by participating in relevant online message boards and mailing lists, but these seem to have waned in activity over the years. People just aren't using them as they previously did. We know that much genealogical activity is now taking place on Facebook, but Facebook explicitly prohibits any kind of advertising that targets people by surname and so there now seems to be no easy way to bring awareness of our project to the people that would be most likely to care about it.

So when the Google AdWords offer fell into my lap, the natural idea was to try to use it to promote the Pike DNA Project. And if possible, to target it to Pikes and Pykes. And, even more, to target it to people in places like England, where we are in greatest need of recruiting new members and getting additional Pike lineages represented.

Aware of the restrictions at Facebook and not wanting to face sanctions from Google, an ad was cautiously prepared which would not target Pike individuals too directly. It was a text-based ad, with the wording "Which PIKE family is yours? Want to find out? Join the PIKE DNA PROJECT". It was set up to be triggered by searches involving keywords such as 'Pike family' and 'Pike genealogy'.

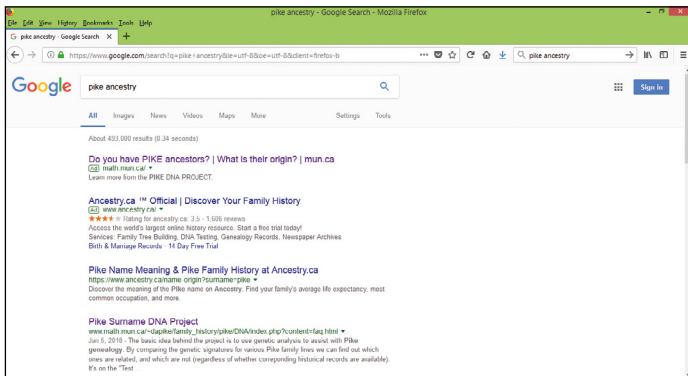
After our ad was approved and had been running for about a day, a second ad was crafted with the text "Do you have PIKE



ancestors? What is their origin? Learn more from the 'PIKE DNA PROJECT'. This was put in place and approved.

With an overall budget of \$300 and a deadline for coupon's validity, the AdWords campaign was configured to run for twenty-nine days and with an average daily budget of \$10. A wonderful feature of Google Ads is that one can geographically target where advertisements should be shown. Since our project already has good representation from several Pike families in the USA, we put geographical restrictions in place so that our ads would primarily appear in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Jersey, Guernsey, Costa Rica and four Canadian provinces (Alberta, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland & Labrador). The goal, insofar as AdWords was concerned, was to maximise the number of clicks, each of which would take the user to the introduction page for the Pike DNA Project.

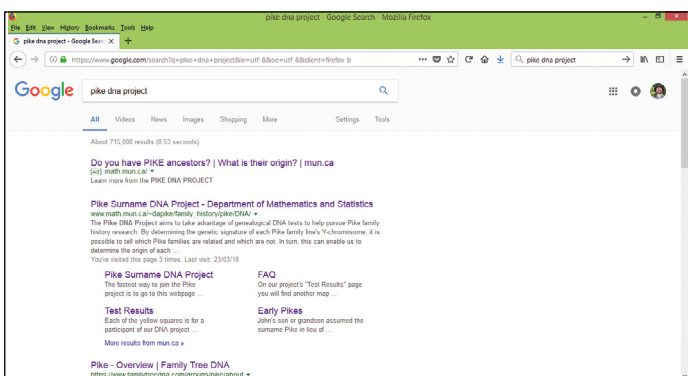
For the first week the campaign's pace was slow but steady. It was generating several 'impressions' (i.e. displays of ads) per hour, with the peak hours getting about 30 impressions. Impressions have no budgetary impact. It is only when an



ad is clicked on that a cost is incurred. The campaign's first two clicks were for searches on 'Minnie and Wallace Pike Clifford genealogy' and 'what nationality is the surname Pike', suggesting that the ads were suitably targeting the intended audience. In the first week there were about 300 impressions daily and four clicks daily.

And then things changed. Apparently once enough traffic and/or clicks had been observed, the algorithms within Google were able to learn what kind of content was associated with our keywords and what our target/clicking audience was interested in. Google was then able to begin displaying our ads within its 'display network'. That is, our ads began to appear in places such as GMail and other locations, without any search being performed at all, but presumably when the content was deemed relevant to our campaign's criteria. It started getting hundreds of impressions per hour, sometimes over 500 in a single hour. It got more clicks too. Clicks via the display network were not nearly as expensive as those via Google search, possibly because there is a kind of bidding auction involved for ads that are shown via Google search. One dollar might cover three display network ads, whereas a single Google search ad could cost as much as \$5 or more when it resulted in a click.

As the campaign progressed it was evident that it was also attracting some unwanted clicks, namely clicks that didn't appear to be made by people with an interest in Pike genealogy, but instead by people with an interest in pike fishing. That's an unfortunate consequence of having a surname that coincides with some other meaning. The good news is that the AdWords system permits 'negative keywords' to be entered, to help avoid displaying ads when the search/content is not to be targeted. So negative keywords like 'freshwater' and 'angling' and so forth were entered. They probably helped, but I don't think that they were completely effective. In hindsight, the ad with text about 'Pike family' (as opposed to the one about 'Pike ancestors') may also have inadvertently lured in some fishermen who weren't expecting to be taken to a genealogy project.



By the time that the campaign ended it had gotten a total of 57,907 impressions, leading to 259 clicks. The geographic breakdown of the impressions and clicks is as follows:

Location	Impressions	Clicks
UK	35686	158
Australia	12842	51
New Zealand	3762	18
Alberta	2743	13
Nova Scotia	859	4
Newfoundland & Labrador	662	9
Costa Rica	629	3
New Brunswick	564	3
Guernsey	81	0
Jersey	79	0

Within the UK, the top locations appear to have been London with 16 clicks, Leeds 4, Slough 4, Birmingham 3, Belfast 3, and then a bunch of 2s and 1s. It would be nice to have all of the locations from which clicks were made to be shown on a map, but I don't think that's a built-in reporting option. Still, the information reported by the system seemed to indicate that clicks came from all around the UK.

All in all, I think this was a pretty good exercise. Initially it looked as though we might get about 100 clicks in total, but we ended up with 158 in the UK alone, which was anyway the region that we most wanted to target. Also the UK got 61% of our total clicks, so that's pretty good too.

As for the keywords that generated the most clicks, 'Pike ancestry' won with 24 followed by 'Pike family' at 20. Next there was a 3-way tie for 'Pike family tree', 'Pike history' and 'Pike last name' each with 6. And then there were a few 4s 3s 2s and 1s for other desirable keywords/phrases that had been entered. This doesn't sum to 259 clicks though, as it probably only counts clicks that came from proper Google searches.

Google separately reported the actual search phrases that led to clicks, for which there was a 3-way tie for first place: 'Mitton family tree', 'Pike family tree' and 'Ward Pike family' each had two clicks. Then there was a bunch with one click each. Although no single search phrase is a clear winner, we can at least see that several involved searches for Pike family, such as:

- David Charles Pike genealogy
- Elsie Kate Pike 1895
- genealogy Pike Wiltshire
- last name Pike origin
- Pike family of Heytesbury

Other search phrases that resulted in clicks represented more generic genealogy queries. For example:

- Berry family tree
- Briggs ancestry
- Chambers family tree
- Perry family tree
- Marsh family history



And then there were those that involved ‘Pike’ but probably not genealogy, such as:

- pikelets origin
- which are the members of the pike family Wikipedia
- Zebby Pike song
- Mike the Pike 17cm
- largest member of the pike family
- can I get some photos information on the saltwater pike eel and saltwater pike fish species

As for whether the campaign was a success, I’d say it was, particularly since it got us some publicity that we wouldn’t otherwise have had, and it got us publicity in locations where we want it.

Of the two ads that were crafted, the one that said “Do you have PIKE ancestors? What is their origin? Learn more from the PIKE DNA PROJECT” got 43,537 impressions and 173 clicks. The one saying “Which PIKE family is yours? Want to find out? Join the PIKE DNA PROJECT” got 14,362 impressions and 86 clicks. The better click-per-impression ratio of the “Which PIKE family is yours?” ad may be because it inadvertently appealed to a wider audience than we had wanted to target.

As for money, the campaign cost \$291.20 in total. True to their word, Google subsequently put a credit for that amount into my AdWords account. However, they only did so after they had charged my credit card for the \$291.20 worth of advertising done during the campaign. Apparently the fine print of the coupon was not quite the ‘get up to \$300 in free advertising’ that I had thought it to be, but instead it was more akin to ‘spend up to \$300 and then get the same amount for free’.

So a new campaign to spend this credit in my account was set up to run from early April until the end of May. Having learned from the initial campaign, the new one was forged with a single text ad “Do you have PIKE ancestors? What is their origin? Learn more from the PIKE DNA PROJECT”. The other ad about ‘PIKE family’, which could have been misconstrued as pertaining to different types/subspecies of pike fish, was no longer shown. Additionally, a more substantial list of negative keywords was included in an attempt to inhibit the ad more forcefully from being shown when not relevant. The geographical areas that were targeted were also refined, this time mainly consisting of England, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, Jersey, Guernsey, Newfoundland & Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ottawa, Dublin and Glasgow. In terms of budget, the second campaign was limited to spending \$5.50 daily, and with a maximum cost per click of \$3.50, thereby ensuring that the campaign remained active for several weeks.

This second campaign appears to have done a better (albeit still imperfect) job of avoiding unwanted clicks. When the campaign had ended, it had generated 29,752 impressions and 186 clicks as follows:

Location	Impressions	Clicks
England	15526	110
Australia	7025	32
New Zealand	2565	8
Dublin	2158	14

Wales	777	7
Ottawa	425	4
Nova Scotia	383	2
Glasgow	369	1
Newfoundland & Labrador	301	8
Guernsey	66	0
Jersey	66	0
Other	91	0

Again, it provided our project with exposure that we might not have otherwise gotten, and in locations of key interest. Although the second campaign didn’t generate as many clicks as the first one, eliminating the ‘PIKE family’ ad in favour of just the ‘PIKE ancestors’ ad, coupled with the more aggressive list of negative keywords, likely helped to reduce the number of unwanted clicks.

One question that needs asking is “How effective were the campaigns at encouraging people to join the Pike DNA Project?” While we have had a modest increase in new members as well as inquiries from England and Australia since the campaigns began, it is impossible to tell whether the campaigns have played a significant role in this. That said, shortly after the second campaign concluded, a Pike in England joined the project and mentioned that he had recently seen our ad, giving us some evidence of success.

Although the campaigns have ended, additional project members are still welcome. Guild members who are in touch with Pikes or Pykes are encouraged to mention the project to them. ■

David is studying the surname Pike with variants Pikes, Pyke, Pykes and can be contacted at [pike@one-name.org](mailto:pike@one-name.org)



### Newswatch Project

Many of you will have benefitted from information gleaned under the Guild’s Newswatch project. The idea of this project is that members volunteer to ‘adopt’ a local newspaper (purchased or freebie) by checking it for Announcements (Births, Marriages and Deaths – ‘Hatches, Matches and Despatches’) concerning Guild names, and sending the details to the relevant member. Please contact Jim Isard, [newswatch@one-name.org](mailto:newswatch@one-name.org), to volunteer or for more information.



# It is 'All Change' with Membership Renewals

by Peter Copsey MCG, with a contribution from Bob Plumridge

I took over as Renewals Secretary some eight years ago and now it is time to pass over the rôle to a new volunteer. The last eight years have been challenging, sometimes frustrating, but definitely worthwhile. It has been the sort of job that I enjoy; there are lots of routine operations, like recording all the standing orders that arrive in the Guild's bank account on 1 November, interspersed with the unusual.

One aspect of renewals which I found frustrating was the need to remind so many members that their subscriptions were overdue. The first reminder was sent out on about 21 November to approximately 35% of our membership; that is about 1000 members who had forgotten to renew on time or failed to let us know that they would be resigning. Many members failed to notice the Renewal Form that comes with the October Journal or read the Committee page in this Journal that reminds everyone that subs are due on 1 November.

The Renewals Secretary is often the person first to find out that a member will not be renewing, when a response is received from the first reminder. Often a reason is given; getting too old, having health problems, too many other things to do, have lost interest in family history, didn't understand what a one-name study was all about. Varied reasons are given for failing to renew but very rarely is the reason given "can't afford it". It is heartening to conclude that most members consider the Guild good value for money.

Each time a member lets me know that they are not renewing I have endeavoured to respond in a careful and reasoned manner. Health problems are the most difficult and sometimes it is hard to find the right words. I am also the Guild Librarian and Archivist. This helps with leaving members who have a one-name study as I can enquire about what will be happening to their study. Is it being passed on to a family member or a study contact? Would that person be interested in joining the Guild? What can the Guild do to help preserve the study? Is it already in digitised form and can be moved to the Guild Library for preservation? If not, can we help with digitisation?

During the last eight years, I have seen many improvements to the renewals process. In the last year a Paypal facility was added to enable members to apply online for Term and Life Memberships. In the previous year the Guild provided members with the facility to pay using direct debits. The latter process was a bone of contention in earlier years and I received many complaints from members who did not understand why they could not pay using a direct debit in the same way they paid their utility bills. Thanks to our agent GoCardless, direct debit payments are now cost-effective with considerably less fees charged in comparison with a Paypal transaction; previously too much of the subscription would have been consumed in the payment process.

I mentioned above that the Renewals Secretary is often faced with the unusual. As a response to the first reminder there are the usual batch of "How do I access the Guild website to pay online", "Can you remind me my password, please? (No I cannot - you must apply for a new one)", "How much do I owe?" To the more challenging "My son will now pay for my subscription but he is not a Guild member and cannot access the website" and "Can I have a household membership with my mother, although she lives in a care-home?"

Normally there are three reminders followed by phone calls where the Guild has been provided with the member's number. This year, as consequence of the new Data Protection Regulations, phone calls will only be made to those members who have given consent to phone on the GDPR Consent Form.

This year the Guild will begin to transfer its accounts to a new accounting system of WooCommerce supplemented with Quick Books. The implementation of WooCommerce will take some time and this year the Renewal Notice should be accompanying this Journal as usual. But it is possible that the reminders will be generated as WooCommerce statements. In earlier years reminders were emails sent by the Renewals Secretary - a time consuming process. Last year we used the Guild's newsletter software to generate the renewal messages although results were not as hoped for. WooCommerce should be a significant help to the renewals process

Lastly I need to thank all members for the forbearance you have shown me whilst I have been chasing you all for your subscriptions and I am now pleased to hand over the reins to the new Renewals Secretary, Bob Plumridge.

## Introducing myself - by Bob Plumridge



Having taken early retirement at the end of July 2017, I was looking to take on extra responsibilities in either the charity or family history world. Also having recently joined the GoONS to further my research of the GREENLEAF name, I saw the request for a new renewals secretary. The opportunity was too good to miss.

I have been the membership secretary for the Berkshire Family History Society for the past 15+ years, so I do have some understanding of what's required.

I very much look forward to getting to know as many people as possible in the Guild.

I would very much like to thank Peter for all the valuable help and guidance that he has already provided to me. No doubt I will be asking many more questions as we approach renewals time!! ■



# Joseph Chetwood 1892-1917: Early life and his time in the Royal Flying Corps

by Lynda Burke (Member 3683)

Joseph, always known as Joe, Chetwood was born in Hodnet, Shropshire in the last quarter of 1892 (*GRO ref. Market Drayton, 6a 687*). He was the youngest of the four sons of William Chetwood and Esther Gregory, followed only by his adored sister Gladys Annie, the last of their eight children. Like his siblings, he went to the village school at Weston-under-Redcastle, Shropshire. For some years before William retired the family lived in one of the two lodges of Hawkstone Hall - see below via this link: Hawkstone Hall - Wikipedia

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawkstone\\_Hall](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawkstone_Hall).

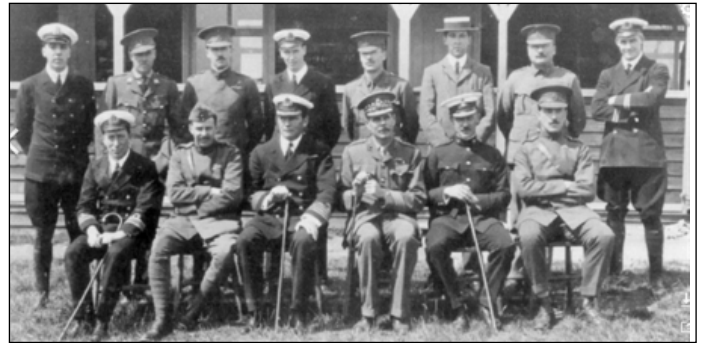


Hawkstone Hall

The Hall was then owned by an ennobled Liberal politician, first Baron Marchamley, 1855-1925, né George Whiteley. He bought the Hall and estate from the fourth Viscount Hill in 1907 and owned the vast property until 1923. The Hills had lived there for over 300 years - as the local saying went, 'The Hills of Shropshire are as old as the Shropshire hills'.

In 1872, twenty years before Joe the oldest of three Anglo-French aviation pioneer brothers, Richard ('Dick') Farman, was born into a well-to-do London household. Dick's father, Thomas Frederick Farman, known as T.F., moved to Paris as a foreign correspondent where the family made their home and the younger siblings were born, notably Henry (aka Henri), 1874-1958 and Maurice, 1877-1964. The brothers were educated at home and encouraged to develop their interests. Dick established Paris' largest automobile agency, Le Palais de l'Automobile. He and Henry turned their interest to aviation and in 1910 published *The Aviator's Companion*. All three were active and athletic, keen on racing: Maurice and Henry were champion tandem cyclists and Maurice won the motor racing Grand Prix in 1901 - and in 1909 gained the sixth-ever Aviator's Certificate - enough to inspire any

dashing young man. As it happens, Joe's older brother, John Chetwood, was also a champion cyclist, while working for Rolls-Royce in Derby. While Joe was growing up, the Farmans were manufacturing biplanes in Boulogne, for combat, reconnaissance and, later, training. Among the many aircraft used by the Royal Flying Corps were several Farmans: the Farman III, F 40, HF 20, MF 7, MF. 7 Longhorn, MF.11 Shorthorn and the 1910 Type Militaire. The 'horns' had nothing to do with cattle and referred to the size of the skids above the landing wheels.



The RFC Central Flying School staff at Upavon in 1913, (before Joe's time) under the command of Rear Admiral Sir Godfrey Marshall Paine, 1871-1932, third left on the front row.

To return to Joe, shortly before the Chetwoods moved to Hawkstone, the 1891 census showed his family living in a rudimentary dwelling on Ellerdine Heath - uncultivated land, where William, Joe's father was born and his grandfather John lived. The area was almost entirely inhabited by locally-born people, with a sprinkling from adjacent counties: Cheshire, Staffordshire and the Welsh marches, along with a few Irish labourers and one aged parent from Liverpool. Apart from the farmers, few were in secure or comfortable circumstances. One nearby exception was the local schoolmaster, born in Hampshire. Clearly, qualifications enabled mobility. By 1901 the family was in Hopton, Hodnet, Shropshire: see below:

Name and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	Sex	Age last Birthday or	PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION	Employed, Worked, or Own account	If Working at Home	WHERE BORN
William Chetwood	Head	M	49	Artist Ganges	Certified		Shrewsbury Shropshire
Esther Do	Wife	F	45				Mosely Do
Harry Do	Son	M	19	Printer	Certified		High Street Do
Esther Do	Daughter	F	11				Do Do
Gertrude Do	Daughter	F	5				Mosely Do

This entry, on the third of seven pages for the district, is, apart from people's ages spectacularly inaccurate - the second son, William isn't there (or elsewhere) at all and:

- William was born in Ellerdine, not Shawbury.
- His oldest son, Harry (1876-1916) was then living (and listed) in Bunbury, Cheshire
- It was John Chetwood, Harry's younger brother, born 1878, who was the woodworker - he became a Rolls-

Royce cabinet-maker, fitting all the woodwork into Mr Royce's own car in Derby.

- There was no son named James: perhaps the enumerator noted Jos (short for Joseph) and later read it as Jas.
- There was no daughter named Gertrude - the youngest child was Gladys Annie.

Harry's correct 1901 entry in Bunbury:

Harry Edward	Head	M	25	Single	Maker	Rolls Royce
Harriet	Wife	F	26	Married	Rolls Royce	Harriet

And his brother John's in Bakewell Street, Derby:

John Stansfield	Head	M	37	Married	Maker	Stuffs
Esther	Wife	F	33	Married	Stuffs	Esther
Henry	Son	M	7	Single	Maker	Stuffs
John Edward	Son	M	22	Single	Maker	Stuffs
John Edward	Son	M	19	Single	Maker	Stuffs

Harry married Albert Edwards' sister, Harriet (see above). She died in 1905, giving birth to their only child, Douglas Harry. That spring, on 15 April. Harry's younger brother William married Mary Moore Bailey of Dawley, Shropshire. They moved to Bunbury to help Harry, sharing a house there. This explains why my father, Edward William Lindley Chetwood (Eddie) was born in Bunbury, on 6 January 1907, and was so close to his cousin Douglas. In the absence of social workers, families were the safety net when difficulties arose. In his turn, Douglas returned from Liverpool to run the motor business William (died 1937) had founded in nearby Nantwich, when his cousin Eddie died in November 1946.

Like his father and brothers, Joe was forward-looking, dynamic, practical, handy and big-heartedly generous. He trained as an electrical engineer and was among the first to gain that qualification: his certificate was, I am told, numbered 17. He was apprenticed to Drake and Gorman of Manchester and employed by Ernest Wood Ltd of Hale, Cheshire, working, among other things, on electrical installations in the splendid homes of the textile magnates, aka 'Cotton Kings', of Hale and Bowdon.

The 1911 census lists Joe with his brother-in-law Henry Peach (married to Joe's older sister Esther), chauffeur to Mr V F O'Neill, the 'governing director' of Samuel O'Neill & Sons' Linden Mills, Castleton, Lancs., Paper Tube Makers. This firm had previously manufactured velvet. As you see, Mr O'Neill (born in Hanover, where his parents had lived) typed his own details on the 1911 census form: clearly a modern man. His grand house had 14 rooms, not counting scullery, bathroom and any lobbies. Four staff lived in, listed below, including the Shropshire-born butler, William Joyner. It's possible that the butler had recommended Harry as chauffeur. Here are the residents:

Victor Frederic O'Neill	Head	39	Single
William Joyner	Butler	31	Single
Mary Clavin Bunn	Cook	48	Married
Mabel Green	Housemaid	29	Single
Elaine Shore	Kitchenmaid	19	Single

1911 census showing Mr O'Neill in Harrop Road, Bowdon

Harry and Esther Peach, Joe and another chauffeur, Richard Earlam, lived next door to Mr O'Neill in the five-room

Danemere Cottage, on Harrop Road, Hale. While there, Joe met his fiancée, Agnes Annie Stansfield in Hale, previously in domestic service in Rochdale. She and his sister Gladys were later housemaids at the Citadel, an imposing folly of three interlinked towers, built at Hawkstone by Sir Rowland Hill c. 1820 for his mother and sister. Now tourist accommodation, it overlooks the Grade 1-listed Hawkstone parkland. The Hall, Park, follies, obelisk, caves etc. are open to the public and well worth a visit.



The Citadel, Hawkstone, Shropshire

Agnes - always known to us as Aggie - was born in 1891, elder daughter of Fred Stansfield, a fustian cutter ['employer'] of Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire and his wife May. In 1911 Aggie was a housemaid in Wigan, around the same time that Joe and Harry were at 'The Lion House', Harrop Road, Hale, near Altrincham. I haven't yet been able to verify the name of the house and would be glad to know if anyone could enlighten me. Joe lived with Harry during his apprenticeship: one year he sent Christmas cards from there, not mentioning the name - Mr O'Neill didn't either, only putting 'Bowdon' as his address on the census form.



Joe (left) a studio portrait, perhaps taken to mark his twenty-first birthday. It seems to date from the period when Joe was working on the 'palaces' of the Manchester cotton kings. He may have worked at the O'Neill house. Agnes, Joe's fiancée, told me that Mr O'Neill had a beautiful white marble temple in his grounds, with concealed lighting (perhaps wired by Joe?) to illuminate various statues.

Joe joined the Military Wing of the newly-formed Royal Flying Corps in Manchester, in 1915, two days after his twenty-second birthday.

His brother John, born 1878, served in the Royal Engineers in the Great War, joined Rolls-Royce, then returned to Bunbury and ran his own garage. Their oldest brother, also a motor trader, Harry, 1876-1916 was a 'Passive Resister' and strong Red Cross supporter - but that's another story.

Joe qualified at the Central Flying School, piloting a Maurice Farman biplane where he later trained officers. He progressed steadily, from 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Air Mechanic on 25 January 1915, to First Class Air Mechanic on June 1. On March 1 1916 he became an Air Corporal, a 2<sup>nd</sup> class Flyer in April and was promoted to Corporal on July 1, still in 1916, and to Sergeant only two weeks later. As we know, the lifespan of the dashing young men in their flying machines was tragically brief and replacements were constantly needed. Perhaps when Joe enlisted he hoped to fly in combat: if so his abilities may have lost him that chance - he was too valuable first as a

mechanic and then as an instructor of officers to be allowed to risk his life. Major H F Glanville, quoted in his obituary, said that he had 'proved himself so reliable and painstaking that he was ... made an instructor'.

Less than a year after he had been promoted to sergeant, one Friday afternoon in April 1916 Joe was on a test flight with Harold Cecil Smith, a sergeant-major. This young man, so Joe's relatives were told (but there is no proof of this) had decided to try his hand at looping the loop over Salisbury Plain. He failed, the plane crashed to the grass airstrip, instantly killing both men. The sergeant-major was buried locally in Figheldean, Wiltshire (just south of Netheravon, on Salisbury Plain) and Joe at home in Weston. Unusually, the enquiry, held on 27 April, 1917, didn't state who was piloting the plane - perhaps it was impossible to tell from the wreckage.

Not only was Joe much loved in the family: as his commanding officer, Col. R H L Playfair, wrote after his death:

*'He was very popular with everyone... I had only a week or two previously forwarded and recommended his application for a commission and expected him to get it any day.'*

Joe's wedding day had also been arranged, for that summer. He was buried near his Shropshire birthplace, in the first grave in the south-east corner of the new field, close to the tiny church of St Luke in Weston-under-Redcastle, below. The church served Hawkstone Hall where his father lived and worked. Joe is also named on a plaque inside the church.



His grave is sheltered by the right angle of two hedges at the top left-hand corner of the field, as one enters. Among the many RFC wreaths was one in the shape of their winged badge, inscribed 'In loving and grateful memory from his old officer pupils at the Central Flying School'. The long side of the grave, parallel with the top hedge, bears a stone carving of the RFC wings, given by Joe's older brother, William, my grandfather.

Joe's oldest brother, Harry, died in November of the same year, of pneumonia at only forty. Not a good year. In the 1980s, a grand-daughter of Joe's brother John went to Shropshire and visited the grave. By one of the coincidences with which genealogy teems, she came across an old gentleman in the church who, as a boy, had attended Joe's funeral and seen his comrades firing the fusillade. He spoke movingly about

the ceremony, still seeing it very clearly - his vivid account enabled my fourth cousin to see it too.



*Joe Chetwood's only two nephews, Douglas Harry, twelve (Harry's only son) & Douglas' cousin, Eddie (my father, William's only son) at the funeral, below. Both were boarding-school boys and became motor engineers; neither had sons. Nor did Joe's brother John: he had two daughters. The daughters of the Chetwood sisters had their fathers' surnames which meant I am William and Esther's last living great-granddaughter to have been born a Chetwood.*

In 1945 Henry Peach, (aka Harry) Joe's brother-in-law was buried with him. Harry was, another

accidental casualty of war, killed in a road accident when his car was hit by an army lorry exiting the airbase at nearby Prees Heath, Shropshire. Harry's widow Esther was too badly injured in the crash to leave hospital to attend the funeral. They had no children.

Joe's sisters, Esther (1884-1966) and Gladys (1895-1965) and Aggie were lifelong friends. Aggie and Gladys had a double wedding in the second quarter of 1922, probably when the brides were working at The Citadel. Gladys married Billy (William H) Maines; Aggie wed Jack (John W) Dunham, who died young, of cancer. After Aggie was widowed she worked for a time for Beryl Newton, living in at Richmond Hill, Bowdon. Mrs Newton was a keen golfer and often away. Gladys, living not far away in Timperley, often visited, sometimes meeting Aggie's memorably-named cousin, Joy Orange. Aggie spent the rest of her life in the area, mainly in Hale. On another Spring day in 1986 Aggie was at last reunited with Joe - she ninety-five, her young fiancé forever twenty-four. And the brooches? They were proudly worn by Joe's nieces, Gladys' three daughters.

The last words about Joe came from the Bishop of Salisbury:

*'I know from the Flying School what an excellent fellow your son was and I can imagine what it means to you for a few years ago I lost a son myself. May God help and comfort you.'*

Joe's entry on the Commonwealth War Graves (<https://www.cwgc.org>) website reads as follows:

In Memory of  
JOSEPH CHETWOOD  
Serjeant  
3299  
Royal Flying Corps  
who died on  
Friday 27 April 1917

Cemetery: WESTON-UNDER-REDCASTLE, St Luke, Churchyard Extension, Shropshire, United Kingdom  
In South-East corner  
Grave or Reference Panel number 3299 ■



# Strategies of a One-Name Study

by Julie Goucher (Member 3925)

In the time I have been a member of the Guild there have been advances in the physical act of conducting a One-Name study and genealogical pursuits in general. Now we rarely find an advertisement for any organisation that does not have an email or internet address regardless of the subject matter. As I sat to write this article I located the first material I had for my study, they were dated 1986 and 1988 - I thought, how time flies and then sat and reflected, but this is not an article on the memories of conducting a study in the days before the internet, but rather a look at the strategies and considerations we might have; and how they have evolved over time.

## Starting Points

Our starting points for our studies will be entirely different from one another. In this article, I will attempt to shed light on some of those focus points and the choices we may make and what influences those decisions. This builds upon the article, *Aims, Methodology and Processes of a One-Name Study*<sup>1</sup> that I wrote in April 2018.

At some point you will have made the decision to formalise a One-Name Study. The catalyst will be different for each of us, but typically they stem from having a brick wall, wanting to know more, fascination with spellings and perhaps the distributional spread of a surname. You will have made some decisions perhaps to include a variant and perhaps even a deviant surname.

I have written previously about my catalysts. Firstly I knew next to nothing about my paternal Italian heritage which is rather ironic given that the Italian culture is all about family. In complete contrast I knew lots about my maternal English family, their links to various rural communities within a 40-mile radius across the English counties of Surrey, Hampshire and Sussex. They were a migratory lot, with branches migrating to or at least spending time in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and India, just to name a few. For both of my studies I knew that I wanted to share all the material I had, not just the broad details relating to my studies, but how the surnames linked into my own family and the photographs I had inherited, not to mention all the other material I had accumulated. After all, it was my own connections to these surnames that formulated the study to start with. What was remarkable was despite the cultural, language, religious and geographical differences in my own studies there was one considerable element that was the same for both of my studies and I will share that in another article, sometime next year.

In terms of variants, I registered two with the Orlando study; Orlande and Orlanda. Initially for the Butcher study I did not register any variants. Then I came across a divorce record containing a copy of the marriage certificate and a note from the aggrieved groom that he had been married as a Butcher,

but his surname was actually Butchers. I went back and extracted those details too and, as I do on occasion, noted down the variant, just in case. To clarify, you don't need to register a variant with the Guild, even if you are keeping records on potential ones.

Many of us, including me to some degree, focused on the indexes formerly located at St Catherine's House recording registrations in England and Wales<sup>2</sup>. Many of us will have memories of moving those large books down off the shelves. Each book representing a quarter of a given year and Births, Marriages and Deaths in separate books. Boy those books were heavy and extracting Orlandos from the England and Wales indexes took me three years. At the point when I registered the surname of Orlando in 2002, I of course committed to make the study global and for a foreign name that really goes without saying, except that in the late 1980s there was no material online, there wasn't any online come to think of it! The material was in Italy or in the case of other European countries it was in the home Country and then in the particular town or village where the family were from. In short, a global undertaking in 1988 meant something completely different compared to 2002 and it means something quite different again in 2018. Not everything is online, but there is a huge world of material available to us and it is growing daily.

As I said, the starting point for my Orlando study was the GRO index material, not because I did not want to commit to other material, but because of the limitations of access to material. I initially focused on England and Wales and then Scotland. Secondary focus was then on Sicily. Over time, as the internet was created, developed and evolved more and more material became available. The world shrank to the size of a matchbox as material became available and the size of a matchbox as material became available and therefore enabled the true globalisation of our studies. As the internet evolved so too did our studies, or I hope they did; mine certainly has.

## Factors for Beginning a Study

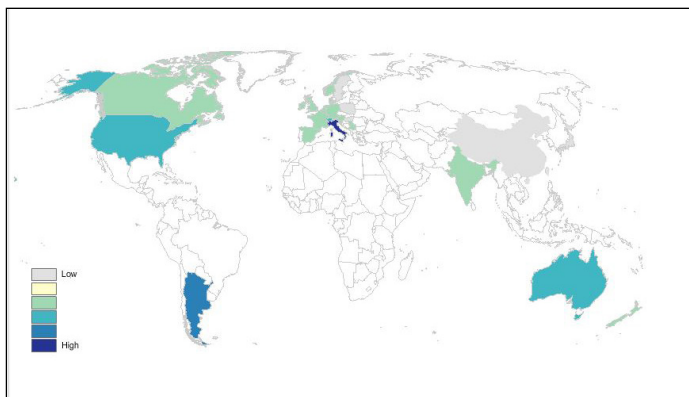
The first factor should be understanding the commitment to the Guild, which is that you will eventually expand your study to be global and that you will answer all enquires. The latter is polite, and the former is nothing major - there is no time constraint on when you become global, just that you aim to - nothing more and nothing less. Where you start will depend on a few variables:

- Where you are and the accessibility to material
- Where your surname originates from and the availability of records
- Where the surname migrated to and the accessibility to records.

Using the Orlando study as an example, I started in England

and Wales because that was where I was and the access to material was in 1988 limited. I then began accessing material from Italy and then expanded to the United States and Australia as material became available, based upon migration patterns. When I started I had no idea of the numbers I was going to be working with - was my study a small study or was it to be a large one? If I use the 1881 Census index then the Orlando study looks small, but appearances can be deceiving!

The second factor should be to visit all the key websites and insert your name and access the number variations - how many references are there on sites such as FindmyPast, Ancestry or FamilySearch? In fact, I would repeat the processes on all three sites. Those numbers won't be an exact science though as sites such as Ancestry count some people more than once, but it gives you an idea.



The third factor I recommend is to go to World Public Profiler<sup>3</sup> and insert your surname and see where the name appears. This image shows the distribution of the Orlando surname and the darker the blue, the more instances of the surname. In the case of Orlando, the countries in order of frequency are Italy, Argentina and the United States. There were a few surprises too such as India. This site also enables you to click on a location, such as India and then see the region where the name appears in.

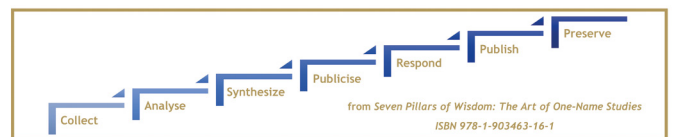
The fourth factor I would recommend is to keep a research log and action & to do list. Over the years I have kept both a notebook and a spreadsheet for my to do list and research log. Personally, I prefer the notebook and pen, despite loving the technical aspects and opportunities. Do what works for you, but record what sites you use and the date and create your to do list. And record negative and positive searches. I also recommend dating each page. Remember a website available today may not be available tomorrow or next week - as fast as sites and material is uploaded to the internet, some sites are taken down and data removed, some material is available via the Internet Archive: Wayback Machine<sup>4</sup>, but that is not 100%.

The fifth factor is to understand the details of your surname. What type of surname is it? Perhaps at this point you look back at the map and contemplate the geographical distribution of the surname. We are an organisation with a global membership, researching global surnames and yet there are also a great many members researching surnames that are predominantly from the British Isles - that is not necessarily surprising when you consider the geographical location of the British Isles to continental Europe and the historical focus of Empire and migration spread. Then consider the wider connotations of history and the influence historical factors

had on migration as people sought new lives in other parts of the world as a way of attempting to achieve a better life. Migration from Ireland to Australia and the United States, from Italy to England and the United States, from France to England and from parts of Europe to countries where it was felt it was safe from religious persecution. Whatever the reason for the migration and regardless of the time factors each of those elements adds a dimension to our studies.

It was not always about movement to countries outside of the British Isles, but movement from rural communities to towns and cities as the nation sped through the Industrial Revolution. All of these factors will have influenced to some degree the decisions made by the people in our studies and some of those individuals will be added to our material and not expanded on again, while others will capture our imagination and interest and lead us down a rabbit hole of research and enjoyment.

The sixth factor is to decide how to keep your material. In the modern age a computer program is best and as I explained I used Roots Magic, a number of other Guild members use Family Historian and Legacy. All of those software examples have the ability to extract a GEDCOM file which can then be uploaded to other sites, whether that is Ancestry or TNG (The Next Generation<sup>5</sup>) as part of the Members Website Project<sup>6</sup>. I also use a spreadsheet as I described in the previous article as a mechanism of holding material until I process it into my database and reconstruct family groups.



The seventh factor may well be something you consider earlier on and that is about study registration. Not everyone joins the Guild and registers a surname. That is for a variety of reasons, but there are distinct benefits that can be gained from registration enabling members more easily to achieve the latter steps of the Seven Steps of a One-Name Study. Study Registration gives members the ability to have a profile page - this is essentially the shop window to your study. The site can be set up in a few hours and can be amended and adjusted any time you want to as members have the ability to access it themselves. You can display material about your study and include images and maps on the site. Visit the Guild website and search for Orlando and Butcher, that will enable you to see how I have worked on mine and how they are evolving over time, but there are many members who have been creative when writing their profile pages and sadly

there are many with nothing more than the pre-determined material when the site is set up on the website. If members need assistance with setting up their profile, write to me and I will find someone to help you!

The second significant benefit is linked in to factor six and that is the ability to have a website as part of the Members Website Project. Those are available to members with registered studies, I include two trees on my sites, one representing my own family and the other representing my study. Those individuals still living are withheld. The sites are indexed by the search engines and really it is a great way to use the benefit of your membership, advertise your study and enable you to keep adding to the study and the site. Currently I have about 5% of the material of each of my studies online and that is because I have accumulated so much paper over the last 25 years.

In some ways I am very envious of the new members of the Guild who perhaps do not have this baggage of material from pre-internet days. All that material requires adding to Roots Magic and I described my processes in the previous article (see footnote 1).

My personal view is that if we simply collect this material relating to our individual surnames, and yet do not share it how else will people be able to see what we have done, be in awe of our abilities to tell the story of our individuals' surnames and know that the study even exists so they can come to you and ask if you have the answers? Now you may not have their answers, but they and you will know that each other exists and therefore will be able to communicate and share material. I am still in touch with numerous researchers that I met via writing them a letter, or they to me, as far back as 1988. Some of those folk live outside England and we have met when travelling to our respective countries. If we don't share our knowledge, then that is a great shame and we miss potential opportunities, not just to connect with others but for someone who may potentially take over our study when we can no longer work on it.

Imagine if all our towns had shops with boarded-up windows and no signage across the doors, retailers would fast go out of business and we would not know what those shops were selling or the advice they were able to give.

**The eighth factor** is to read up and learn about studies - For this I recommend the Seven Pillars book published by the Guild<sup>7</sup> I also recommend the two Pharos One-Name Studies courses. Firstly, full disclaimer I teach the introduction course, but that aside, I feel it is invaluable to those undertaking a One-Name Study and enables you to undertake work to explore the background material to a study<sup>8</sup>. When the course ran last year, I spent time undertaking the exercises purely on the Italian surnames that link into my Orlando research. Despite researching since the late 1980s I discovered material that I was unaware of and explored those surnames with fresh eyes. Explore texts such as the Surname Handbook by Debbie Kennett<sup>9</sup> and perhaps any books relevant to researching surnames in other countries. One example is *Our Italian Surnames* by Joseph G. Fucilla<sup>10</sup>. Sometimes revisiting data allows us to see things afresh and spot things we missed earlier.

**The ninth factor** is to gather material in small chunks so that you can process it and then move on. Download the quick

wins if you are starting out from sites such as FreeBMD<sup>11</sup>, The National Archive<sup>12</sup> (Kew, England) wills indexes can be downloaded via a member who will obtain them direct from the TNA and save you £3.50 each. Check the marriage entries in the Guild indexes<sup>13</sup> perhaps there are marriages for your surname already in the index from another member. Take advantage of the benefits of membership and the experience of other Guild members. Where your study links into another reach out to that member and share material.

I wrote "quick wins" to a One-Name study back in February and you can access that information at <https://anglersrest.net/2018/02/07/quick-wins-for-surname-collection/><sup>14</sup> but I will say that I could have shared another 50 sites and data collection material and I may well write again about this.

**The tenth factor** I would recommend that you take time to find a method and set of processes that works for you. Reconstruct families and perhaps write articles and stories about the people who are represented by our studies. Take the time to explore what way of working is comfortable to you, if it is not comfortable and enjoyable you will stop doing it. None of us began with THE way of working, we all tried a few methods and adjusted over time. In some ways it is like buying a car: you may take a few for a test drive before making your decision and a One-Name Study is no different.

## Reflections on my Studies

I said earlier that I was not planning on having a trip down Memory Lane about how far surname research has come in the last 20 years. I have two large studies, both started in the late 1980s and both have accumulated a great deal of paper. Yet despite the similarities they are completely different in terms of how I work with them, how they have evolved and how I have followed migration patterns. Not to mention how history has affected the migration of the surname. Next time I will share a comparison of the two studies and hopefully inspire some of you to share your experiences, review your study or perhaps register one! ■

## Endnotes

1. Journal of One-Name Studies, Volume 13, Issue 3, July-September 2018, pp16-18
2. General Registration Office, formerly at Somerset House, St Catherine's before being made available via FreeBMD, Ancestry and FindMyPast
3. Public Profiler - <http://worldnames.publicprofiler.org/> accessed 26 August 2018
4. Internet Archive: Wayback Machine - <https://archive.org/web/> accessed 25 August 2018
5. TNG - The Next Generation - <http://www.tngsitebuilding.com/> accessed 25 August 2018
6. Members Website Project - Guild of One-Name Studies <https://one-name.org/the-members-websites-project-mwp/members-websites-full-list-and-search-page/> accessed 25 August 2018
7. Seven Pillars of Wisdom: The Art of a One-Name Study, published 2012 <https://one-name.org/welcome-to-the-guild-shop/>
8. Introduction to One-Name Studies course <https://www.pharostutors.com/details.php?coursenumber=901>
9. Surname Handbook by Debbie Kennett published History Press 2012
10. Our Italian Surnames by Joseph G. Fucilla - originally published 1949, my edition is 2002.
11. FreeBMD - <https://www.freebmd.org.uk/cgi/search.pl> accessed 26 August 2018
12. The National Archives at Kew, England <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/> accessed 26 August 2018
13. Guild Indexes <https://one-name.org/the-guild-indexes/> accessed 26 August 2018
14. Quick Wins - Blog of Julie Goucher <https://anglersrest.net/2018/02/07/quick-wins-for-surname-collection/> accessed 26 August 2018





# On The Water Seminar Report

## National Waterways Museum Ellesmere Port, Merseyside

### 14 July 2018

by Wendy Wright (Non-Member)

This seminar was too good to miss! Only half an hour from home, and at the fabulous National Waterways Museum, which I have visited and seen develop over many years - and a fascinating series of talks. I am not a Guild member but edit the Cave Family History Society Journal for Hugh Cave's one-name study. And on the trail of Fred Cave, who operated narrowboats around Leicester in the early twentieth century. This day was extremely well-organised both beforehand and on the day, great value for money, and as a bonus, one of those hot sunny days, with stunning views from our top-floor room at the Tom Rolt Centre, looking east across the Manchester Ship Canal and the River Mersey, and the occasional surprise of a huge vessel gliding by on the canal.



Richard Heaton

Coffee and introductions from the helpful GOONS committee over, Richard Heaton from the Guild, introduced the day.

We began with a talk from John Benson, the Canal and River Trust archivist, responsible for combined collections of the Gloucester Waterways Museum and the National Waterways Museum.

John said that he would not be talking about boats! - he is able to draw on a vast range of specialists when required, not least an army of volunteers. The collections have been assembled from many sources - individuals, companies, societies etc. Although canal building didn't start until the eighteenth century, records go back to the sixteenth century, relating to land bought for canal development. Amazingly, some early records continue in operational use, including plans from 1775.

Records include canal boat acts intended to regulate living conditions and child education; gauging records - cargoes and tolls payable on passing between canals; tonnage records recording journeys; finance (shares and investment), rentals, wage sheets; maps, plans, drawings; company records, personal diaries, staff magazines, correspondence, cine films, and oral history.



John Benson

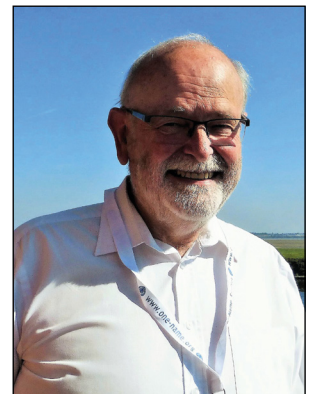
One example from the collections, a poster 'Boatmen wanted! Good bed! Floating home! Healthy outdoor life!' - an early example of marketing 'spin'.

The collections hold thousands of images - 46,000 on the website - which is where I found Fred Cave of Leicester. The archive aims to digitise material on accession, to offer maximum access.

The classic book 'Narrowboats' by Tom Rolt was published in 1946, when canals were 'on their knees'. Now there is as much interest in canal restoration as in early canal construction.

John closed by reminding us how quickly time passes, and before long we will be in the archives "they lived in the twentieth century", and invited us to contact him to conduct our own research.

Mike Clarke, author of the 'History of the Leeds Liverpool Canal', lived on the canal for five years and told us about People of the Canal.



Mike Clarke

'Narrowboats' work the Midlands canals which were cheaper to build; Leeds Liverpool boats, developed from coastal sailing boats, are 14' wide. The Leeds Liverpool is the longest canal in the country, taking forty-six years to complete. It was originally planned as a 'Grand Canal' linking the North and Irish Seas, Preston to Scarborough - one of the biggest east coast ports - and Hull.

Bradford merchants, involved in mining coal and stone, proposed the canal from Leeds to Preston, and some Bradford Quakers started to pay for its planning. It was built in sections where investment was available, such as Liverpool and Skipton. Until 1850 the canal's Head Office was in Bradford, although the canal didn't go there. The Head Office moved to Liverpool but the building was destroyed in WW2.

Landowners did not see canal building as a fruitful investment, and no major London finance was forthcoming. Local people invested and local workers were employed; 8% of investors were women.

Work began in 1770 with the first sod turned at Halsall, Lancs. Clay lining was used to make a strong embankment, for the

first time over a long distance. Initially one boat width, the canal was widened to accommodate the volume of traffic.

From 1790s, itinerant navvies - as the early 'navigators'; were known, came to work on construction, and riots, assaults and breaches of the peace were recorded. Many workers were illiterate and mason's marks can be seen on the canal.

The canal played a vital role in keeping nineteenth century Liverpool's streets clean. Tons of night soil and street sweepings were removed and deposited on the fields of S.W. Lancs.

Boatmen were employed by canal companies, and by smaller businesses - the latter, especially coal carriers, tended to have families living on board.

The Leeds Liverpool was a 127-mile village. In the 1890s boatmen's cottages were built at Burscough, with stables at the back. There was a Mission in Pall Mall in Liverpool city centre, and a mid-nineteenth century Boatmen's Mission at Burscough - the last surviving boatmen's mission, 100 years old in 2004 and still in use as a place of worship.

Mike gave us examples of canal employees and contractors whose family history could be traced through children's birthplaces, and baptismal records. He closed by telling us of canal names including a bridge named for himself at Bank Newton - Mike Clarke's Bridge.

After lunch (very good!) William Huyton, Chairman, Ormskirk & District FHS, talked about canal families.



William Huyton

The Leeds Liverpool Canal encircles Ormskirk; 24 miles from Liverpool is Burscough an 8-hour canal journey. It's a 'flat' canal with crossings operated by swing bridges - quicker than opening locks - and much cheaper to build. Canals were the motorways of their day, and boatmen were like long-distance lorry drivers. This canal offered good earnings, carrying twice as much cargo as narrowboats - enough for a boatman to afford a shore house. Burscough was a

good location for this: families lived ashore and there was land to supplement the household income. Fertilised by manure from Liverpool, S.W. Lancashire has the UK's largest area of grade 1 agricultural land.

ODFHS member Keith Jenkins's great-grandparents had twenty-two children. His family tree is at [www.boatfamilies.com](http://www.boatfamilies.com), currently having 38,744 entries, mostly around Burscough. It is hoped to link these to entries from the 1939 Register - with some success, as many boat people were in reserved occupations during WW2.

The 1861 census is a recommended starting-point for boat research, and the excellent Lancashire Online Parish Clerk (LAN-OPC), an ongoing transcription by Lancashire Parish Records. Many boat people were baptised and married at St Nicholas Parish Church, Liverpool, close to the canal terminus.

Bill's talk was illustrated with some interesting examples - such as William Roughly (his great-uncle), a boatman and sewage worker. He enlisted in the Salford Pals in WW1, and was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme. His body was never recovered: he is commemorated at Thiepval. Another soldier with the same name has led to some confusion, a mistake perpetuated in books and online - an important lesson to family historians, be sure of our facts and check sources for ourselves.

After three sessions afloat, Peter Bailey (President of the Families in British India Society) in 'Citations and Sources for Family History', returned to some key points in ensuring that our research is accurate and reliable. He reminded us that 'genealogy' is the establishment of a pedigree, and 'family history' the biography of those people in our family tree. You can never prove things are 100% correct, only that they are correct beyond reasonable doubt. Not "It fits so it must be right!" or "It's probably right!"



Peter Bailey

Peter showed us an example of a chart featuring his great grandfather, with columns charting events in his life and noted date/age/event/occupation/location/source, reference. Each of these was considered according to the quality of the information - 1 for original sources, 2 for copied sources, and 3 for 'other'. This is a guide to the accuracy of the data collected. We should ask - are all these instances of the same person? And where there is a discrepancy, examine the data more carefully.

Peter closed by sharing with us his Standards Checklist, to be worked through for entries under each individual on his chart. These included revisiting and checking original sources, and giving clear references as to the source, resolving contradictions, being prepared to accept new evidence, and acknowledging the contributions of others.

And finally - a mini tour of the Museum site, some boats and buildings. I was fortunate to join a group led by Celia Webber, former member of staff and now a Museum volunteer, with outstanding knowledge and enthusiasm. As a regular visitor to the Museum, I would encourage anyone who has the opportunity for a visit to enjoy a fascinating and informative day learning more about this important aspect of our history.



Wendy Wright



Photos courtesy of Sue Swalwell



# The RUBY Study - an update

by Paul Howes (Project Team Leader)

Members may recall an announcement in the January Journal of a collaborative project involving Guild members to conduct a One-Name Study into the RUBY surname as a demonstration project into what we can do from a standing start inside two years, as a suitable commemoration of the Guild's 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2019.

Sadly, owing to the indisposition of some initial team members and their families, not as much early progress was made as had been hoped. Knowing that as chairman I had announced the project and would shortly have a little more time available, and had experience of managing a global team, I volunteered to act as project team leader, with the assistance of Peggy Chapman and Karen Rogers (who has also since stepped down). What follows is a review of what we have achieved so far from both Process and Substance standpoints.

## Process

The initial team had made some very sensible decisions about the focus of the study being on family reconstruction and on the use of core data sets. The emphasis on family reconstruction is perfectly proper given that we want to show the public what we are capable of, even if it means short-cutting the traditional process of gathering many data sets together.

## Core data sets

There would be one or two core data sets per geographical area and they would be used as checklists only to enable us to monitor progress, ensure that we had everyone ultimately

covered, and minimize the possibility that two members might work on the same family simultaneously.

For example, the core data sets for England and Wales would be the 1881 census and BMD records from 1837 onward. For the US, bearing in mind levels of immigration we would use the 1900 census, and so on. This approach ensures that the team didn't spend too much initial time managing data and instead got on with the job of reconstructing families. As each entry in the core data sets is encountered the team member highlights the line of data and puts their initials at the end. See picture with highlighted rows from the US census.

We have been fortunate in terms of the number of Guild members who have stepped forward to help with about thirty volunteers - see sidebar. The downside of this is that the possibility of overlap increases considerably, although so far we seem to have avoided that. Most team members are Facebook users and so we set up a closed Facebook group for team communication. That has been most successful with postings at least daily, many of which involve team members communicating with each other rather than just to and from me as team leader.

## Software

The initial team had decided to use Ancestry.com's public family tree facility to build the families. However, as we examined that in a little more detail it made less sense to us. Although Ancestry's trees allow for simultaneous editing by many users, it's actually quite difficult to see the whole. It's very difficult to manage the quality of our work and very

C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	
core	full_name	gender	birth_date	birth_place_text	chr	date	chr	plac	resident	Locality	County/Parish	State/Territory	Country	residence_place_text	marriage_date
2.8320	Maud M Ruby	F	Dec 1861	Pennsylvania				1900	Chambersburg borough Ward 2	Franklin	Pennsylvania	USA	Chambersburg borough Ward 2, Franklin, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Ellen B Ruby	F	Feb 1883	Pennsylvania				1900	Chambersburg borough Ward 2	Franklin	Pennsylvania	USA	Chambersburg borough Ward 2, Franklin, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Cyrus B Ruby	M	Oct 1863	Pennsylvania				1900	Chambersburg borough Ward 3	Franklin	Pennsylvania	USA	Chambersburg borough Ward 3, Franklin, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Frances Ruby	F	Sep 1870	Pennsylvania				1900	Chambersburg borough Ward 3	Franklin	Pennsylvania	USA	Chambersburg borough Ward 3, Franklin, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Katharine Ruby	F	Nov 1893	Pennsylvania				1900	Chambersburg borough Ward 3	Franklin	Pennsylvania	USA	Chambersburg borough Ward 3, Franklin, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	S Susan Ruby	F	Mar 1834	Pennsylvania				1900	Chambersburg borough Ward 4	Franklin	Pennsylvania	USA	Chambersburg borough Ward 4, Franklin, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	J Alice Ruby	F	Oct 1869	Pennsylvania				1900	Chambersburg borough Ward 4	Franklin	Pennsylvania	USA	Chambersburg borough Ward 4, Franklin, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	H Smith Ruby	M	Oct 1875	Pennsylvania				1900	Chambersburg borough Ward 4	Franklin	Pennsylvania	USA	Chambersburg borough Ward 4, Franklin, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	S Rebecca Ruby	F	Feb 1879	Pennsylvania				1900	Chambersburg borough Ward 4	Franklin	Pennsylvania	USA	Chambersburg borough Ward 4, Franklin, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Harry P Ruby	M	Sep 1863	Pennsylvania				1900	Wilson College Chambersburg borough	Franklin	Pennsylvania	USA	Wilson College Chambersburg borough Ward 1, Franklin, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Alice S Ruby	F	Oct 1869	Pennsylvania				1900	Wilson College Chambersburg borough	Franklin	Pennsylvania	USA	Wilson College Chambersburg borough Ward 1, Franklin, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Charles P Ruby	M	Aug 1895	Pennsylvania				1900	Wilson College Chambersburg borough	Franklin	Pennsylvania	USA	Wilson College Chambersburg borough Ward 1, Franklin, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Thos G Ruby	M	Jul 1873	Pennsylvania				1900	Clay Township Sallitto Borough, Three Springs	Huntingdon	Pennsylvania	USA	Clay Township Sallitto Borough, Three Springs borough, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Margaret J Ruby	F	Apr 1875	Pennsylvania				1900	Clay Township Sallitto Borough, Three Springs	Huntingdon	Pennsylvania	USA	Clay Township Sallitto Borough, Three Springs borough, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	John C Ruby	M	May 1900	Pennsylvania				1900	Clay Township Sallitto Borough, Three Springs	Huntingdon	Pennsylvania	USA	Clay Township Sallitto Borough, Three Springs borough, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Luther Ruby	M	Oct 1878	Pennsylvania				1900	Orbisonia borough, Rockhill borough	Huntingdon	Pennsylvania	USA	Orbisonia borough, Rockhill borough, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Elizabeth Ruby	F	Apr 1885	Pennsylvania				1900	Orbisonia borough, Rockhill borough	Huntingdon	Pennsylvania	USA	Orbisonia borough, Rockhill borough, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Valentine Ruby	M	May 1816	Maryland				1900	Springfield Township	Huntingdon	Pennsylvania	USA	Springfield Township, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Elizabeth Ruby	F	Oct 1826	Maryland				1900	Springfield Township	Huntingdon	Pennsylvania	USA	Springfield Township, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	William Ruby	M	Mar 1846	Maryland				1900	Springfield Township	Huntingdon	Pennsylvania	USA	Springfield Township, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Hannah Ruby	F	May 1836	Pennsylvania				1900	Springfield Township	Huntingdon	Pennsylvania	USA	Springfield Township, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Frank E Ruby	M	Jun 1840	Pennsylvania				1900	Columbia borough Ward 4	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Columbia borough Ward 4, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	H K Ruby	M	Mar 1858	Pennsylvania				1900	Columbia borough Ward 4	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Columbia borough Ward 4, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Catherine Ruby	F	Apr 1860	Pennsylvania				1900	Columbia borough Ward 4	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Columbia borough Ward 4, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Joseph Ruby	M	Jan 1881	Pennsylvania				1900	Columbia borough Ward 4	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Columbia borough Ward 4, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Harry Ruby	M	Nov 1885	Pennsylvania				1900	Columbia borough Ward 4	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Columbia borough Ward 4, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Ada Ruby	F	Sep 1886	Pennsylvania				1900	Columbia borough Ward 4	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Columbia borough Ward 4, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Peter Ruby	M	Aug 1853	Pennsylvania				1900	Columbia borough Ward 6	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Columbia borough Ward 6, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Alice Ruby	F	Sep 1860	Pennsylvania				1900	Columbia borough Ward 6	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Columbia borough Ward 6, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Harry S Ruby	M	Oct 1878	Pennsylvania				1900	Columbia borough Ward 6	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Columbia borough Ward 6, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	James G Ruby	M	Oct 1880	Pennsylvania				1900	Columbia borough Ward 6	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Columbia borough Ward 6, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	John F Ruby	M	Apr 1883	Pennsylvania				1900	Columbia borough Ward 6	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Columbia borough Ward 6, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Chester R Ruby	M	Oct 1887	Pennsylvania				1900	Columbia borough Ward 6	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Columbia borough Ward 6, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Benjamin Ruby	M	Aug 1847	Pennsylvania				1900	Columbia borough Ward 6-9	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Columbia borough Ward 6-9, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Franklin H Ruby	M	Jan 1857	Pennsylvania				1900	Manetta borough Ward 1-3	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Manetta borough Ward 1-3, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Briska Ruby	F	Jul 1863	Pennsylvania				1900	Manetta borough Ward 1-3	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Manetta borough Ward 1-3, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Franklin R Ruby	M	Feb 1885	Pennsylvania				1900	Manetta borough Ward 1-3	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Manetta borough Ward 1-3, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Elsie I Ruby	F	Nov 1886	Pennsylvania				1900	Manetta borough Ward 1-3	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Manetta borough Ward 1-3, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Clotilde Ruby	F	Apr 1887	Pennsylvania				1900	Manetta borough Ward 1-3	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Manetta borough Ward 1-3, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	William H Ruby	M	Sep 1891	Pennsylvania				1900	Manetta borough Ward 1-3	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Manetta borough Ward 1-3, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Raymond Ruby	M	Dec 1893	Pennsylvania				1900	Manetta borough Ward 1-3	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Manetta borough Ward 1-3, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		
2.8320	Lucinda Ruby	F	Aug 1831	Pennsylvania				1900	Warwick Township, Northern District	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	USA	Warwick Township, Northern District Warwick village, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States		

1900 census: Team members highlight rows in the 1900 US census as they reconstruct each family

much more difficult to perform any kind of analysis without converting the tree to a GED file. As Ancestry relies on the use of images of linked data, its trees allow for only one name and one birth record for each person, which makes it very difficult to show our working to anyone wanting to verify our work. Given that the Guild Committee also wanted us to share our work within the Members' Websites Project (MWP) we would have to export a GED file anyway. So we decided in favour of using a master database in the software I use for my own study (Family Historian) though almost any other such program would have been fine.

The upside: I can manage the quality of our output so that it appears well in the MWP. The downside: I have to deal with the interactions between different family history software packages even with the originally relatively standard GED files. For example, some software makes it difficult to record more than one name for a person. Other software sends the templates it has used embedded in the GED file and they have to be stripped out.

## Standards

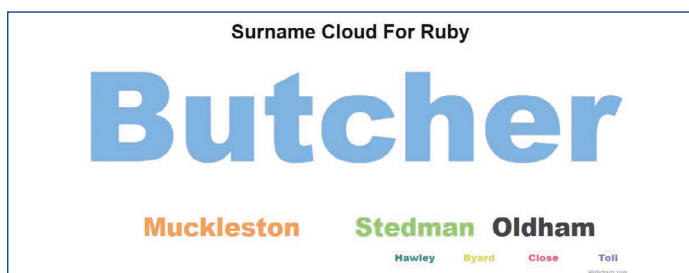
One of the problems of letting each team member use their own software is that there is a natural tendency for each of us to work in our own way. With thirty team members I assure the reader that we have thirty very different ways of working! More, because our work will be public, we need some things to be as consistent as possible right across the file, things like sourcing and place names and an overall approach.

We have to draw a balance between allowing total free-for-all and insisting that everyone work to exactly the same format, which would turn our volunteers into automata, that is if we had any volunteers left once they had read the necessary twenty page style guide! Progress with the former might be more rapid but the end product would be consistently inconsistent.

So we compromised on a five-page style guide called a Desk Aid with some gradual refinements as per discussions on Facebook.

## Communication

I mentioned that we use a Facebook group. We also use email and have a Google Drive where we store the core data sets, the team list, a copy of the master database after every time I update it, the Desk Aid and a neat document idea called a BSO list. BSO stands for Bright Shiny Objects, i.e., distractions! The idea is that rather than be distracted, if something occurs to you, note it there and we will come back to it at some point. Currently it has seven very interesting items in it, and I just had to stop myself from being distracted as I read it!



Surname Cloud: The Ruby name is in other Members' Website Projects already! To find your name: go to: [http://tng.one-name.net/synergy/surname\\_cloud/](http://tng.one-name.net/synergy/surname_cloud/)

Once a team member has finished with a particular family, they then send me their GED file by email. I look it over for style and offer some feedback. After a little (usually) to-ing and fro-ing we have a usable file which I then merge into the master file, updating our website and the Google drive.

As hobbyists, very few of us are used to our work being looked over by a third party and to being given feedback. Kudos to our team members who have taken my sometimes picky comments in good spirit.

## Substance

So, what have we achieved? We have a working blog at <http://rubyons.blogspot.com/>. In that blog we describe some of the steps we have taken as a part of the process and some interesting findings. We found a man named Ruby, as yet unplaced in a family, who died in 1816 while digging a grave no less than 26 feet below ground level in a London churchyard when the ground around collapsed in on him. The newspaper cuttings of the coroner's inquest revealed an interesting aspect of the social history of urban expansion. One of our researchers has uncovered a little known data set where records were kept of diversion of pay from naval and coastguard ratings to family members at home. Other blog posts will come.

Thanks to one of our volunteers, we made contact with two researchers into an extended Ruby family originating in Switzerland, Joe Brillhart and Gerhard Fischer. Thanks too to a German-speaking team member we were able to correspond with Herr Fischer. They willingly shared their research with us and as a result we have supercharged the growth of our master database. The information we received from them was mostly dates and places, but even so, it has materially helped. We have begun to expand that information as we work our way through US data on the descendants of that family.

Another of our blog posts shows that we heard from another Guild member of some unpublished work by a recently-deceased Mr Peter Reed into English Rubys. Thanks to the Society of Genealogists we were able to view his work at the SoG (which has not yet been accessioned) and take copies of Mr Reed's working electronic files. We are using these as verification of our own family reconstructions.

## Family reconstruction website

We have a working website at the MWP, <http://ruby.one-name.net/>. Please do take a look. The feature articles on the front page are yet to be filled out but at the time of writing in late August, we have over 8,500 people in our database with most locations geo-coded and a good deal of standardization in place names. To see an example of what the final product can look like, check out the record for Thomas W Ruby of Ohio here: <http://ruby.one-name.net/getperson.php?personID=I118&tree=Ruby> and try this <http://ruby.one-name.net/places-oneletter.php?offset=1&tree=Ruby&psearch=USA>, a list of all the places ending in ", USA". You can see from that second link not only that we have been careful with address formats, but also how the Ruby clan has spread throughout the country. A similar list for England shows what the data tells us, that the British Ruby families are concentrated in Devon. We have yet to find an origin for that group.

I'm aware of at least 700 people in family groups being actively worked on by other members, including 250 in Denmark. So we are far from finished, but well on the way.

We have an article pending about the most famous Ruby of all: Jack Ruby, who killed Lee Harvey Oswald, the man who shot President Kennedy. Turns out he wasn't a Ruby at all by birth, but a Rubenstein, although he and several other siblings took the Ruby name.

Finally, I think it fair to say that we have proof of concept. It is possible for Guild members to collaborate on a project and give up some of their individuality in favour of something that works pretty well for all of us. Some team members have told me that this has been an intense learning experience for them and that they have learned new things which they will try in their own studies. That's a win!

### Next steps

We'd love some more volunteers! We are aware of a reasonably large group of Rubys in France. Do you have any familiarity with French records or want to learn? How about Eastern Europe? We could really do with some more researchers in the US too.

We would be really grateful if members would check their own studies for the Ruby surname. If you find any, please

do write to us at [ruby@one-name.org](mailto:ruby@one-name.org). We will do similar checks and contact you too. Hopefully, we will both benefit from the exchange.

Finally, I'm aware that we need to refine our approach to sourcing. That's something that can be fixed gradually over time. ■

### SIDE BAR

Many thanks to our volunteers

Gillian Barnes (Pile ONS), Gary Barton (Barton ONS), Howard Benbrook (Benbrook ONS), Peter Bradish (Bradish ONS), Nikki Brown (Pullum ONS), Mark Bunch (Dobbins ONS), Marie Byatt (Pepler ONS), Peggy Chapman (Messervey ONS), Joan Chopping (Istance ONS), Peter Copsley (Copsey ONS), Corinne Curtis (Sennett ONS), Chris Gilbert (Dowding ONS), Julie Goucher (Orlando ONS), Ann Higham (Lyford ONS), Liz Holliday (Merredew ONS), Paul Howes (Howes ONS), Cliff Kembal (Relf ONS), Tanya Kimber (Ridgeon ONS), Sian Plant (Gillingham ONS), Shirley Power (Grimmett ONS), Maria Robinson (Belcher ONS), Diane Rogers (Saggers ONS), Karen Rogers (Liddiard ONS), Richard Scantlebury (Scantlebury ONS), Bernadette Siebert (Shale ONS), Margaret Southgate (Close ONS), Ann Spiro (Baskett ONS), Fiona Tipple (Duignan ONS), Jillian Williams (Crann ONS)



**Friday 7th & Saturday 8th June 2019**  
The National Exhibition Centre  
Birmingham, England

**Why Attend THE Genealogy Show?**

This is THE show to attend in 2019. Designed to bring the international genealogy world together, the event will run from 10am to 5pm over two days and will be a great opportunity to network, learn and have fun! With 48 different headline talks by experts and celebrities from around the world on a wide variety of themes, there is something for everyone.

**THE speaker programme includes Blaine Bettinger, Lisa Louise Cooke, Nathan Dylan Goodwin and Judy G. Russell.**

With commercial providers, sponsors and exhibitors representing many aspects of family and local history, the exhibition hall will provide the opportunity to engage with experts in the field to further your research interests in genealogy.

**Tickets are now available including an early bird discount from:**

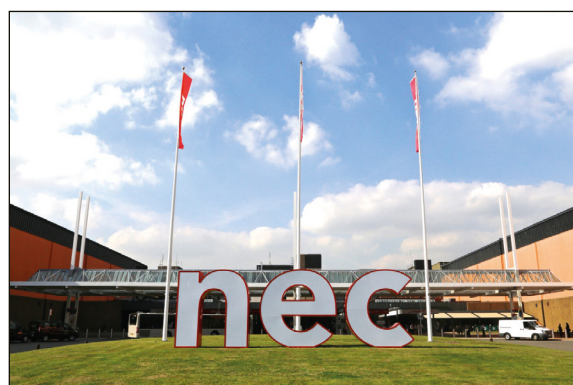
[www.thegenealogyshow.uk/genealogy-bookings/](http://www.thegenealogyshow.uk/genealogy-bookings/)

**We recommend booking at the earliest opportunity to avoid disappointment.**

To book one of the remaining exhibition stands or sponsorship packages: [exhibitor@thegenealogyshow.uk](mailto:exhibitor@thegenealogyshow.uk)

Email us: [info@thegenealogyshow.uk](mailto:info@thegenealogyshow.uk)  
Follow the blog: [www.thegenealogyshow.uk/blog/](http://www.thegenealogyshow.uk/blog/)  
Find us on Facebook: [www.facebook.com/THEGenShow2019/](https://www.facebook.com/THEGenShow2019/)  
Follow us on Twitter: [twitter.com/THEGenShow2019](https://twitter.com/THEGenShow2019)

Discover Your Roots



By N-allen [CC BY-SA 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>)], from Wikimedia Commons

**Guild Webinar**

**'All About The Guild'**

Tue, Oct 16, 2018 8:00 PM - 9:00 PM BST

Now that we have learned a bit about the 7 Pillars approach to surname research and one-name studies, we would like to share with you the many services and benefits available to both non-members and members of the Guild of One-Name Studies. We will focus on our website, our social media presence, and our in-person and online member benefits. This is a great opportunity to ask your questions about how the Guild works and what's on tap in our upcoming 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary year.

<https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/3308065838182300161>

# The 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Guild Conference

The Guild's 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary will be celebrated next year from 29 to 31 March 2019 at the 4 Star Leicester Marriott Hotel, Enderby, Leicester, a large, airy hotel that has been recently refurbished throughout. There is plenty of parking, the Conference Suite is on the ground floor, there is a swimming pool and fitness centre and lifts to all the other floors. The hotel is centrally located just off junction 21 of the M1 and there are good rail, bus and air links.

For those of you who like to arrive early, there is plenty to choose from on Friday afternoon. There will be a session for those who are new to one-name studies, and are not sure where to go from here. The Help Desk proved very popular at last year's conference, so this will be repeated. We are also planning a short session for Conference first-timers, to give you the ins and outs of what happens over the weekend. If you are arriving by the end of the morning, there will be an opportunity to visit the Richard III Centre and have a guided tour of Leicester Cathedral, including the actual burial site. As parking is very limited and expensive at these venues, we will be providing a coach to take you from the hotel and back again. Definitely a visit not to be missed!

This year's theme is "Past, Present and Future" as befits our 40 years of history and our future development, and we are aiming to give you a range of interesting speakers and topics to match. The Conference will open on Friday evening, with a welcome from the President and Chairman,

followed by a colourful entertainment as an opener to the weekend. Of course, no first evening of Conference would be complete without the quiz, so we have factored this in too. The XL Quiz will consist of four rounds of 10 questions each, accompanied by a picture round of - you guessed it - 40 pictures.

The AGM will take place as usual at 9am on Saturday. The first speaker after this will be Dr Nick Barratt, who will be giving us his take on the last 40 years of family history as a way of looking forward to future developments and techniques. Other subjects that day will include a look at the psychology and ethics of genealogy, the preservation of ancient documents for use by future generations and a look at the records held by a famous firm which began its activity in Leicester - Thomas Cook. Then time for a drink in the bar before changing for the Reception and Anniversary Banquet.

Sunday's topics will include something on DNA, seafaring ancestors and the activities and future of the Guild itself. As the weekend draws to a close we will cut the 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Birthday Cake and there will be a piece to send you on your way!

We hope the range of topics and speakers we have engaged will provide an interesting, informative and entertaining weekend. Forget the onset of Brexit - come and join us in Leicester instead! ■



## News from the Guild Website

by Kim Baldacchino (Guild Webmaster, Member 5434)

Please join me in welcoming two new members to our web team. Robert Sterry hails from New South Wales and is now responsible for content updates to our website. These updates include items like Regional newsletters, Committee and SemSub minutes so you are likely to see his name if you send us anything to put on the website. Karen Burnell had previously done this 'front end' work but is now showing Robert the ropes while she turns her attention to the 'back end' of the system. Harry Hansen

is our newest team member and lives in California. Once he has a chance to familiarise himself with our site, he will be using his development skills for various tasks including the migration of remaining legacy functions.

I am stepping down from the webmaster role this autumn to return to my much neglected one-name studies. It has been a pleasure to work with so many of you and I wish you the best in continuing to take the Guild into the future. ■

### Local Population Studies Society

Autumn Conference  
3rd November 2018, Oxford

### Historical sources and their use in local population studies

The Local Population Studies Society is devoted to the promotion of the study of historical demography, and associated topics in economic and social history, in local and regional contexts.

Join us at our Autumn conference where our speakers will discuss a range of sources commonly used for the study of local population history and demonstrate how they can be used to investigate a variety of issues from the seventeenth century to the twentieth.

To see a full list of speakers and to book a place please visit our conference page

<http://www.localpopulationstudies.org.uk/confer.htm>

Conference fee, including refreshments, is £30 for LPSS members, £50 for non-members (which includes one year's free online subscription to the LPSS Journal via IngentaConnect), and £20 for registered students

# Forthcoming Seminars

**16 February 2019**  
**Medieval and More**

 #GuildMedieval

We are working with The National Archives to hold a specialist seminar based on their theme for the year, Medieval Records. This will be held in the new upstairs events area. Make a note in your diary for next February.

**Venue:** The National Archives, Bessant Drive, Kew, Richmond, TW9 4DU.

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**11 May 2019**  
**From Cradle to Grave**

 #GuildGrave

Poverty, illegitimacy, child migration, mental health and care in old age touched the lives of many of our ancestors at some stage of their existence. This seminar looks at some of the institutions and movements involved: the workhouse, mother and baby homes, child migration movements and the establishment of lunatic asylums and alms houses.

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

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**3 August 2019**  
**Maritime Aspects of Yorkshire**

 #GuildMaritime

This venue is ideal for this subject being situated on the major arteries of Yorkshire waterways and ports. We have assembled specialist speakers on the maritime aspects of this region. This seminar will appeal to all family and social historians as well as one-namers.

**Venue:** The Community House, Porthome Road, Selby, YO8 4QQ.

## DNA Seminar

Beauchamp College,  
Ridgeway,  
Oadby, Leicestershire,  
LE2 5TP

09:30 am for 10:00 am, Saturday 6 October 2018

Two years since our last DNA seminar, we are now holding our sixth one - the Guild is always ahead of the game! It is a fast growing and rapidly changing area, so we are very grateful to the 95 members who completed the recent survey and helped us shape this seminar to meet the widest range of knowledge and interests.



Respondents classed their knowledge as 15 beginner, 36 basic, 32 average and 12 advanced, and we have asked our speakers to reflect this in their presentations and the programme. Most people have undertaken a DNA test, predominantly with Family Tree DNA, but with many others also being used. But there is definitely a common cry of 'what next?' when the results arrive, so understanding and using the results, and getting to grips with the various tools that can help with this, will be important aspects of the seminar.

There will be a dedicated beginner/basic stream of 5 talks, with a further choice of two other talks at each time slot for those wishing to further enhance their DNA learning. Whatever your level of knowledge - new to DNA, keen but confused or an old hand - there will be something for everyone at Oadby on 6 October. Do come along.

## Programme

(for the full programme and session listing please visit the Guild website)

09:30 - 10:00	Registration and Coffee
10:00 - 10:15	Welcome and introduction to the Seminar - Alan Moorhouse
10:15 - 17:00	2 or 3 Parallel Sessions, including lunch break and tea break
17:00	Close of Seminar

Seminar cost, including refreshments and buffet lunch, is £25.00. Oadby is just south of Leicester and is easily accessible from the M1 J21 and the M11/A14 via the A6. There is ample free parking. If you will be travelling by train please contact us for help in finding a lift from Leicester station.

Booking will close on 23 September, or earlier if oversubscribed; please check the Guild website in case the seminar is already fully booked and there is a waiting list.

Bookings close 23 September 2018. All bookings will be confirmed by email, with full joining instructions, on or soon after this date.

For more information look under the Events tab at <https://one-name.org> or phone the Guild Help Desk Tel: 0800 011 2182

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](mailto:seminar-booking@one-name.org)

# Welcome to GENEVA

## An online calendar of GENEalogical Events and Activities

This calendar is being run jointly on behalf of GENUKI and the Federation of Family History Societies <http://geneva.weald.org.uk> and is maintained by Guild member Malcolm Austen (5240) [geneva@weald.org.uk](mailto:geneva@weald.org.uk).

October 3 SoG, LND [Creating a One-Street Study to Build a Picture of your Ancestor's Lives](#)

October 4 SoG, LND [Using Lulu for Online Self-Publishing](#)

October 4 Salford, GTM [Heraldic Study Day](#)

October 6 Woodstock, OXF [Oxfordshire FHS Family History Fair](#)

October 6 Torquay, DEV [Devon FHS Conference and AGM](#)

October 6 Oadby, LEI [Guild of One-Name Studies DNA Seminar](#)

October 6 Leyburn, YKS [METCALFE AGM and Muster](#)

October 8 Canterbury, KEN [How to Draw a Pedigree Tree Using Your Computer](#)

October 9 Canterbury, KEN [Report Writing](#)

October 10 SoG, LND [Public Servants: Excise Officers, Customs Officers & Postmen](#)

October 12-14 Canterbury, KEN [Essential Sources for Family Historians](#)

October 13 Merthyr Tydfil, GLA [Glamorgan Family History Fair](#)

October 13 Doncaster, SYK [Doncaster Family & Local History Fair \(with Craft Stalls\)](#)

October 13 SoG, LND [Hospitals, Nurses, Barber-Surgeons & Surgeons in History](#)

October 13 SoG, LND [Organisation of the Parish & Records Created 1550-1840](#)

October 13 Oswaldtwistle, LAN [LFHHS Irish One Day Conference](#)

October 16 Online, NET [All About The Guild](#)

October 16 London, OXF [An Introduction to Family History Sources in Asian and African Studies](#)

October 16 London, LND [Beyond baptisms, marriages and burials: other family history sources in the India Office Records](#)

October 17 SoG, LND [How to trace your Methodist Ancestors and the Related Resources of the Wesley Historical Society Library](#)

October 19-21 Dublin, IRL [BACK TO OUR PAST, The Family/Social History/Genealogy Show](#)

October 20 Birmingham, WAR, Catholic FHS, [Further Steps in Family History \(pre 1837 records\)](#)

October 20 SoG, LND [Getting the Most from the Findmypast Website](#)

October 20 Yorks, YKS [The Way Ahead: Future Challenges for Genealogy](#)

October 24 SoG, LND [Booze and Clues: Tracing my Publican Ancestry](#)

October 27 Ipswich, SFK [Suffolk FHS Family History Fair](#)

October 27 Canterbury, SFK [Family History Research 1800s - 1940s](#)

October 27 SoG, LND [Life in Colonial America 1700-1790](#)

October 27 SoG, LND [Tracing Ancestors from Somerset: Those That Stayed & Those That Went](#)

October 27 Motherwell, LKS [Lanarkshire Local & Family History Show](#)

October 31 SoG, LND [Problems in Tracing London Ancestors](#)

November 1 SoG, LND, [London in the First World War](#)

November 1 Holmfirth, WYK, [Beginners' Family History Course](#)

November 2-4 Kendal, WES, [Cumbria FHS Annual Weekend Conference](#)

November 3 Woking, SRY, [West Surrey FHS Family History Fair](#)

November 3 Canterbury, KEN, [Family History the 19th Century and Beyond](#)

November 3 SoG, LND, [Writing Family History - Part 1](#)

November 3 Bolton, LAN, [Bolton Family History Society Open Day](#)

November 7 SoG, LND, [Getting the Most from the Society of Genealogists](#)

November 10 Huddersfield, WYK, [Huddersfield Family & Local History Fair](#)

November 14 SoG, LND, [Railway Workers](#)

November 24 SoG, LND, [Writing Family History - Part 2 \(must take part 1\)](#)

November 24 Cambridge, CAM, [Event cancelled - Cambridgeshire Family & Local History Fair](#)

November 28 SoG, LND, [Family History Resources at the Parliamentary Archives](#)

November 30-2 Dec Canterbury, KEN, [Taking Your Family History Research Further](#)

December 1 SoG, LND, [Family Historian Software for Beginners & Refreshers](#)

December 8 SoG, LND, [Writing Family History - Part 3 \(must take parts 1 & 2\)](#)

### 2019

February 15-16 Belfast, ANT, [Back To Our Past](#)

April 11 Cobham, KEN, [North West Kent FHS Family History Day and AGM](#)

April 26-27 Alexandra Place, LND, [Family Tree Live](#)

May 18 York, YKS, [FFHS Conference Every Ancestors Matters II](#)

June 7-8 NEC Birmingham, WMD, [The Genealogy Show 2019](#)

June 22 Yorks, YKS, [The Family History Show, York](#)

October 24-26 London, LND, [Rootstech London 2019](#)

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