



The John Done Research & DNA Committee

July 2018

Richard T Doane

Chairman

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I. SYNOPSIS OF THIS REPORT:

In this handout we will cover the current work of our lead researcher, Maureen Perry Scott, supplemented by many of her committee volunteers who have helped find specific answers to questions we have needed to resolve.

We will read a detailed summary from our genealogist, Mike Sharpe, and his insight into many areas of England that he will research over the next two years if **we have the resolve to hire his services!**

Our continuing study of DNA has grown from 6 cousins, some ten years ago, to 158 currently in our family project. While most individuals financed their own tests, a few samples were sponsored by the Doane Family Association (DFA) as part of our Family Tree DNA study in Houston, Texas. This analysis has uncovered new cousins named Downen and confirmed that the Sir John Done family from Tarporley, England is not related. We are currently starting a study called the Big - Y500 that will help resolve questions on the genetic distance between the three sons of our John Doane. By using this state of the art testing, we will reduce our costs from over \$600 each to only \$39 to determine the relationships between cousins in our paper trail from after 1630. We now have 42 cousins that show a direct connection to our deacon and his three sons: John Jr., Daniel, and Ephraim.

To avoid confusion in this report we have added other information of interest in the latter pages on a variety of small projects and facts.

Our intention is to bring everyone up to date on this complex research, to find answers on who our family is, and where we came from in England. We currently have three strong candidates we are searching for: John Done, the Cordwainer, John Donne, the Pastor's son and John Donne, the London Attorney. We also have many prospects for finding some answers, so let's get started!

II. INTRODUCTION:

This report has been prepared to bring the Doane Family Association (DFA) up to date on the research since our last meeting in Salt Lake City in 2016.

The mission statement of the DFA is: ***“Organized to Create Interest in the History and Welfare of the Descendants of Deacon John Done, who came to Plymouth in 1630.”***

Our Doane family has many diverse interests, but our research is limited to **“Who is Deacon John Done?”** We have been trying to solve this quandary since Alfred A. Doane started collecting data on the family in 1902.

Following the bereavement of our British cousin Derek Done, we found a professional Genealogist Mike Sharpe, from the Midlands in central England, who has endeavored to continue our research at the local level. He has the expertise to know where the records are archived, how to interpret them and the foresight to look in the right places after learning all our established knowledge about our Deacon John Doane to date.

One major problem has been the transition from a volunteer British cousin working on this research, to now using a genealogist on a paid basis, which was beyond the projection when we presented a fiscal budget in 2016. The good news is that we are now following the “genealogical proof standards” that professionals have always used thereby dispelling any rumors that might blend into the history. Our DFA family must find the resolve to continue this mission for the next two years with the understanding there could be a possibility we will end the quest with a statement indicating that given the time passed, the loss of records in the great fire of 1666 in London, and bombing of various churches in WWII, any prospects of uncovering further ancient records relating to our progenitor, Deacon John Doane have been lost forever.

III. The “Paper Trail” in the Search for the Origin of John Done

by Maureen Scott

Summary:

The focus of this report is on events embarked upon by volunteers of the John Done Research Committee following the Doane Family Association (DFA) reunion in Salt Lake City in 2016. A list of recommendations summarises the commitments required of our DFA Research volunteers as the exhaustive pursuit continues to identify the birth place of our progenitor, John Done. At the conclusion of this report the DFA Board of Governors is asked to find the resolve to continue with the decades old search for the Deacon’s origin in partnership with British Genealogist, Michael Sharpe whose involvement in England over an eight-month period has uncovered new and encouraging results.

Introduction:

Who was John Done? We know he was born circa 1590/92 and immigrated to Plymouth, MA, from England around 1629/30 to take up residence with the Pilgrims already living there. From the beginning John Done was regarded with great respect by the community and its leaders. He held many important positions, including Deacon of the church, and was involved in numerous legal matters before moving his family to a new site he named Eastham. This led to a speculation that he may have lived at one time in a town by this same name in England which is, as yet, unconfirmed. The next generation changed the spelling of their surname “Done” to “Doane”. Their reasons are unknown.

There were many John Dones with varied spellings of the surname living in England in the early 1600’s. However, following the DFA reunion in 2016 research resumed for one particular person of interest – John Done, a cordwainer, born in Alvechurch, Worcestershire, in 1592. Previously Derek Done, British member of the DFA Research Committee, had discovered this individual involved in a court case contesting the will of his first cousin, once removed, another John Done, a the whitebaker, living in London, England. However, further research of the London court records came to a halt after receiving news of Derek’s sudden death. With his demise we lost not only a friend but a dedicated volunteer with feet on the ground in England who could access records crucial to this and any other theories related to our search for the origin of John Done. (Note: Additional in-depth reports written by Derek Done are available at www.doanefamilyassociation.org.)

While the Committee did its best to follow up on Derek’s person of interest by searching internet and library resources, the impact of Derek’s absence led us to ask the DFA Board of Governors for funds to hire a professional researcher in England for the purpose of supplementing and extending the substantial work undertaken by DFA members over the past number of years.

After reviewing the curricula vitae of several genealogists recommended to the Research Committee, we engaged the assistance of Michael Sharpe, professional genealogist working across England specialising in the area around the Midland shires. Mr. Sharpe has written several books and works extensively for North American clients. One project involved British research for the New England Historical Genealogical Society (NEHGS) as part of one of their client studies. Michael has presented a full report to the DFA reunion on his latest findings. The dedication he has demonstrated to the Research Committee’s mission to find our progenitor is appreciated and we hope to resume work with Mr. Sharpe in the near future. What follows are some of his findings:

Research Activity 2016 - 2018:

1. The Dones* of Alvechurch & London:

Mr. Sharpe’s report outlining his visit to the Worcestershire Archives and Archaeological Services (WAAS), located in Worcester, validated the Done family vital records previously found by Derek

Done for Alvechurch. However, further scrutiny uncovered a 27-year gap in these records and the hunt was on to find out why?

After assisting Mr. Sharpe with an online search for records in nearby communities and elsewhere, we discovered many of the Alvechurch Done family had moved to the London area. As a result, a family tree has been developed and continues to grow as more vital records for this family are verified.

2. John Done, The Whitebaker & John Done, The Cordwainer:

Findings relevant to the Alvechurch John Done family, in the form of court documents covering a span of ten years and/or citations for various reports previously prepared by the DFA Research Committee, were reviewed by Michael Sharpe who was able to clarify, correct, and uncover information pertinent to our research going forward. Details of these latest revelations are listed in Appendix "A" attached to this report.

3. The Dowens of Staffordshire:

The Committee continues to keep in contact with Paul Martin Downen, born in Walsall, Staffordshire, discovered by Derek Done to be a close DNA match to several of our FTDNA Doane members. Unfortunately, the "brick wall" at 1759, when Paul's ancestor Thomas was born, still exists impeding our search to resolve if and/or when the name "Downen" may have changed to "Done" as the Committee suspects. Invitation letters were sent to 21 additional British "Downen" males inviting them to take part in our DNA study in the hopes of learning more about this family. There were no replies to this time-consuming effort. Genealogist, Michael Sharpe, has explained that skepticism in England still exists especially when one receives a request in the mail for family information or a DNA sample. He expects this will change in time, however.

4. The Downen Immigrant to America:

Failing to reach the above objective, Committee member Elizabeth (Perry) Doane was successful in her search for three descendants of one Downen family who immigrated to America from England. Each agreed to have their DNA tested and all were determined to be matches to Paul Martin Downen above. Two of the volunteers were brothers who had never met their cousin living a distance away. Hopefully they have had a reunion by now. Unfortunately, they had nothing further to add to their ancestry.

5. The Dunn Theory:

Further research of the Alvechurch area led to a possibility that the name "Done" also morphed to "Dunn". The spelling of a surname was not as important in the 16th and 17th centuries as it is today. A male candidate living near Alvechurch was contacted personally by Mr. Sharpe and his DNA tested. The negative results eliminated further study of this family as a possible connection to our Deacon.

6. Follow-Up Activities:

At the 2016 DFA Reunion recommendations were made with respect to finding ways to involve others in our research. Steps taken to date are as follows:

- a) Several local historical groups were contacted in the Midlands area asking for assistance in publicizing our hunt for willing DNA participants in the FTDNA Doane Site. Unfortunately, no responses have been received to date as a result of this effort.
- b) After contacting Helen Tovey, Editor of a popular British publication, *Family Tree Magazine*, two articles (at no cost to the DFA) were included in their April 2017 edition on our behalf titled "Who was John Done" by Maureen Scott and "A Promising Trail" by Dr. James (Jim) E. Doane. Disappointingly no volunteers responded to our invitation to take part in the FTDNA Doane Site. Ms. Tovey also highly recommended Genealogist Michael Sharpe and additional advice sought and responded to on several occasions was very much appreciated.

- c) Several British newsletters and sites have been subscribed to including: The National Archives, Family Tree, Discovery, Global Genealogy News, archive.org, Internet Archive, londonlives.org and Our Warwickshire in an effort to glean any relevant records, search engines, or sites relevant to our research.
- d) Several of the Committee members have taken out memberships at their own expense to: Ancestry (the world-wide edition); FindMyPast, The Genealogist, London Society of Genealogy (SOG) and, most recently, My Heritage. Research is free at www.familysearch.org. There are additional sites but the cost is prohibitive.
- e) The Research Committee continues to search for the family of Pastor John Donne (also spelled Done) of St. Benet's Grace Church in London. While we know Pastor John died in 1636, we are still searching for any records for his son, John born in 1592. Surviving members of this family appear to mysteriously disappear from the London records after the death of their mother and grandmother, Elizabeth (Fever) Done in 1648. Since the 2016 DFA reunion records for the marriage and family of son Daniel have been located in Besthorpe, Norfolk. He moved to London as clerk at St. Paul's Cathedral before taking over his father's pastoral duties until his own death in 1645. There is still much confusion in on-line records between Pastor John Donne of St. Benet's and John Donne the metaphysical poet - Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral. (The poet died in 1631 – the pastor in 1636.) We correct these records online, when possible.
- f) Research continues into finding any additional links between the pilgrims, financiers and late comers of the Plymouth Company and John Done, the Deacon. The names on a list of original financiers is being investigated and proving to be complicated as some of these financiers were only intermittently involved and some emigrated themselves to America.
- g) The Committee is continuing to expand the Leycroft family records (spelled many different ways) in an effort to prove, or disprove, a theory that there was more contact with the Done family than is apparent. We have learned that the Leycroft family resided in the Staffordshire area. It is rumoured that Lidea Leacroft (sister of Hannah Leycroft who married John Mayo in Plymouth) was the second wife of Deacon John Done. Both were the granddaughters of Agnes (nee Bradwell) Leycroft Done whose second husband was John Done, the whitebaker. To date no marriage record between Lidea and the Deacon has been found.
- h) Since many theories exist, the search for the Harding and Bryant family records continues for the purpose of uncovering any links to Deacon John Done.

7. **Additional Activities:**

Several activities have continued or have been created to aid in the research process. They include:

- a) The All Sources Analysis created by Derek Done in 2011 has grown substantially and now totals over 5100 British "Done" names including variant spellings with more waiting to be added. The London Analysis has an additional 610 names. We have also developed individual lists for several given names; i.e. Thomas, John and Nicholas - all relevant to our research.
- b) Research Committee reports have been prepared for the DFA Newsletter on a regular basis and the Research Committee members are kept up-to-date on the latest findings from Genealogist, Michael Sharpe.
- c) Requests for specific help from Committee members on an as needed basis includes assistance with: transcriptions, translations, specific family searches, etc. More help is needed in this regard.
- d) Research is warranted into any Dones involved in trading or living in Holland. It is well documented that religious dissidents moved to Holland for varying periods of time including many of the Plymouth residents. Referred to as the "lowlands", trade between England and Holland was common in the 16th and 17th centuries. Since Dutch records are now more accessible online, and the Done surname, or variable spellings, have surfaced, the search is on for someone familiar with the Dutch language to help with translation of records.

- e) A Dropbox site has been set up to safely share records found on line for the purpose of further study and discussion.
- f) A Skype account was also established for video conversations between several Committee members and British Genealogist, Michael Sharpe.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the DFA Research & DNA Committee continue to:

- I. identify and document members of the Alvechurch, Worcestershire, Done family;
- II. identify and document members of the Staffordshire “Downen” family and any possible relationship they might have to the Alvechurch “Dones”;
- III. search for the descendants of Pastor John Donne of St. Benet’s Grace Church in London and, in particular, his son John, b. 1591, for the purpose of identifying any possible relationship to the Alvechurch or Staffordshire group;
- IV. expand and track the ‘All Sources Analysis’ spreadsheets for England and London;
- V. search for connections between the Pilgrims and/or ‘Late Comers’ who immigrated to Plymouth, MA, in the 1600s;
- VI. search for links between the financiers of the Plymouth Company and John Done;
- VII. investigate any relationship between John Done and others singled out in Agnes Done’s “Bill of Complaint” including: Robert Stileman, William Cooke, John Betenson and Richard Kilvert;
- VIII. search for any possible connections between John Done and (1) the Harding and/or Bryant families and (2) the Leycroft/Lecraft and Mayo families;
- IX. search for details of a John Donne who worked for the Mayor of London and leased properties outside of London as identified by LMA records outlined in Appendix “A” Items 8 (a) and 8 (b);
- X. expand the FTDNA Doane site providing free testing when appropriate;
- XI. consider the preparation at the appropriate time of an article detailing our research on John Done, conforming to US genealogical proof standards, for submission to a major genealogical journal such as the New England Historical Genealogical Society quarterly (NEHGS) as suggested by Steven Morrison; and
- XII. engage the genealogical expertise of British Genealogist, Michael Sharpe, to assist with our research efforts.

Conclusion:

Research into the origins of John Done has been ongoing for decades. Compared with the past, today’s ability to search online has proven to be a useful tool in many cases. However, this form of research has its limitations especially as one goes further back in time. It has become evident that access to various court records has become a relevant part of our research and without the help of Genealogist Michael Sharpe, we would not have located the many records he has examined, translated, transcribed and brought to our attention so far. Mr. Sharpe has many ideas where to go from here. To date, based on the records found and the positive DNA results for “Downen” in the Midlands, he has concluded that, in his estimation, *“John Done, the cordwainer remains the main candidate of interest. As well as the immediate family, the cordwainer’s business associates are a potential line of inquiry.”*

The DFA Research and DNA Committee recognises it may, at some point in time, need to come to a decision that the birth place of our progenitor may never be found. Until then the Committee wishes to assure all DFA members that we are dedicated to the continued search for the origin of John Done.

APPENDIX “A”:

Court documents covering a span of ten years and/or citations for various reports previously prepared by the DFA Research Committee were viewed by Genealogist, Michael Sharpe, who was able to either confirm, clarify, correct, or uncover new information pertinent to our research as follows:

1. With reference to a previous DFA report which identified the first wife of John Done, Whitebaker, as Sara, daughter of Henry Lodge, Mr. Sharpe’s transcription of the Marriage Allegation referred to revealed contradictory information. The groom in question, **born in 1560**, was a **grocer**, a freeman of St. John Walbrooke, and the **son of John Done of Litchfield (Lichfield), Staffordshire**. Pointing out that John Done, **whitebaker**, was **born in 1575/76** and, according to court records, was the son of **Thomas Done of Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire**, Mr. Sharpe concluded that while both Sara Lodge and John Done had connections in the Midlands, **Sara was not the first wife of the whitebaker**. (Copy of original record below.)
2. Also uncovered in a transcribed court record for John Done, the whitebaker, was a reference to his father, Thomas, being **married twice** his second wife being **Juliana** (last name unknown). This discovery has led to the belief that some of his children were half siblings. This information is important insofar as it establishes those direct heirs entitled to his estate.
3. Mr. Sharpe found additional information of interest to the Committee in the form of a **marginal note** for the Will of John Done, the whitebaker, (1624, 13 Sep), which clearly clarifies the date of administration. It reads: “At the third sitting of Easter Term, 1629, a sentence for the nullity of this will was carried out. The original will was, by order, delivered into the Star Chamber. See among the exhibits of Michaelmas Term, 1629. (Ref: PROB 11/144/139 (TNA, Kew).” This clarification means the whitebaker’s will was annulled **a year earlier** than quoted in previous DFA findings thus giving John Done, the cordwainer, an extra twelve months to consider what to do with his newfound wealth and, if he is found to be our progenitor, plan his journey to the New World.
4. Further to the above, Michael Sharpe was not able to identify the source in Derek Done’s 2016 Report (Appendix 2, point b), which read in part *“On 30 April 1630, John Done ‘cordwainer’, appeared in court in person He was granted administration of the estate on 6 May 1630 following Agnes Done’s excommunication for failure to respond.....”* Mr. Sharpe suggests that while the actions described above do seem to fit with the general course of events, the **definitive sentence of 1629 makes no mention of John Done appearing in court in person**. According to the professional transcription, administration was definitely granted on **06 May 1629**, not 1630 (“Anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo vicesimo nono”) and this is confirmed in the marginal note in the whitebaker’s original will referred to above.
5. In addition to the above 2016 Report, (Appendix 2, point c), Mr. Sharpe clarified that the cordwainer’s response to Agnes Done in the court, unlike that of other respondents, was handwritten and poses the question, **“Could it have been handwritten by the cordwainer himself, assuming he did not have access to a professional scribe and then sent by a messenger to the court?”**
6. Mr. Sharpe also uncovered several key points of interest regarding the Done family relationships in the case brought before the **Court of Chancery** by Humphrey Done of St. Mary Magdalen, London, (grandson? or step grandson? of John Done, the whitebaker) in the case **Done vs Frith**, (Ref. C 7/100/89 (TNA, Kew). This case revealed that:
 - a) Thomas Drury (a former client of John Done, the cordwainer) **bought property in Aldgate from John Done, “Cordwayner” for £700 in July 1632**. After this Drury seems to imply that the cordwainer **“moved at large”**; and
 - b) Thomas Drury, referring to the previous inquiry into the estate of John Done, the whitebaker, **pointed out that the jury found the whitebaker’s “couzen”, the cordwainer, to be the rightful heir and repeated the relationship between the two John Dones** (i.e. John Done, the whitebaker, and John Done, the cordwainer). Further, **he claimed that**

Edward Done (father of Humphrey) was not the natural brother of John Done, the whitebaker, only a half brother and “not in any sort heire to his said brother”. Mr. Sharpe indicated that the reference to additional marriages within the family is very clear and, for this reason, search for clarifying records should continue for the purpose of identifying the legal heirs to the whitebaker’s estate. Mr. Sharpe clarified further that the **July 1632** reference in Item 6 a) **“gives a precise date for when the cordwainer divested himself of his newly acquired property this being the last known contemporary reference to him in the English records”.**

7. Further questions into the legal heirs for John Done, the whitebaker, comes into focus in a final court case found by Mr. Sharpe for this family in the **Court of Chancery – Answer to Bill of Complaint of Elizabeth Done** (Ref C2 CHASI E1 59- folio 4 1631. 04 Aug. NA, Kew). In this instance the case in question refers to an appearance before the courts of yet one more relative of the whitebaker laying claim as the true heir to his estate - Elizabeth the young daughter of a nephew of John Done making her a grand niece. (Note: Elizabeth’s father, John Done, s/o of Robert Done, died at sea between 1626 and 1629. Young Elizabeth, was represented in the court by her stepfather, Richard Evans who had married Susan, the sailor’s widow.) Mr. Sharpe notes that although the bill makes no specific reference to John Done, the cordwainer, the reference made to witnesses who **“depart this realm or remayne in foraigne parts”** gives a clear sense that some of the potential witness were very likely to have left the country. **The court also makes reference to Elizabeth, the supposed daughter of John Done, the whitebaker, married to his brother Robert, inferring she was a stepdaughter of John Done.** Mr. Sharpe clarified that **“This fact would have been necessary for Robert Done to marry his niece otherwise he would have been breaking a Church law.”**
8. Following a visit to the London Metropolitan Archives and National Archives respectively, Michael Sharpe uncovered two previously unknown records of interest which will require further investigation.
 - a) that in **Jul. 1624** John Donne was **an attorney for the Mayor & Corporation of London** (Ref COL/CCS/CO/14/001/227/20 (LMA)); and
 - b) that in **Oct. 1624** John Donne took a **three-year tenancy for himself** from the Mayor for “leasing of a capital messuage, manor house, farm and dwelling house” referred to in the preamble as **“John Donne of the Countie of Southampton, yeoman”**. (Ref. C0L/CCS/C0/14/001/234/16 (LMA). There are also references to other properties including at St. Olave’s in Southwark.

Copy of the Marriage Allegation for Sara Lodge and John Done of London referred to in Item #1 above.

London and Surrey, England, Marriage Bonds and Allegations, 1597-1921 for Sara Lodge

1598 > Jan-Mar



IV.

THE SEARCH FOR JOHN DONE

Identification of Further Original Sources

May 2018

The search for the origins of John Done has been underway for many years and has spawned a number of competing theories. These have spanned various locations, from London and the neighbouring counties of Essex and Kent, to Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire in the English Midlands.

The research has been undertaken partly online and partly through study of original documents within British archives, the latter primarily by the late Derek Done. More recently, professional researcher Mike Sharpe has assisted with these on-the-ground searches. The current status is summarized in his paper *The Search for John Done: Research Review* produced in December 2017. The documentary research is now being complemented by DNA studies, which in turn have opened up new lines of enquiry.

The fact that, after all this time, nothing that could be considered as conclusive proof has been found for any of these theories points to the need for **wider and deeper searches of original records**. Genealogies alone are unlikely to provide conclusive proof for the origins of John Done: they will need to be backed up by further contemporaneous records such as wills, property deeds, legal papers, and civil papers. In short, **we need more original sources**.

At a distance of 400 years, this is a tall order, however. The assessment below summarizes what might be achieved based on study of the catalogues of the relevant archives and websites.

The Whitebaker and the Cordwainer

Current understanding of the relationship between John Done, whitebaker, and John Done, the Cordwainer was summarized in Mike Sharpe's December paper. The Whitebaker lived in London, while the Cordwainer is known to have originated in Alvechurch, Worcestershire before moving to London. Whether the Cordwainer is also the Deacon has still to be proved.

Lines of enquiry identified previously were:

- 1) Look for the death of Sara Done (née Lodge), c.1608-10, believed to be the Whitebaker's first wife.
- 2) Investigate the Cordwainer's known associates: John Betteson, Robert Stileman and Richard Kilvert, who are cited as his co-defendants in Chancery papers relating to the Whitebaker's will.

Item	Source	Results
1. Death of Sara Done, c.1608-10	LMA Collection on Ancestry	Negative for a burial in the period concerned
	Westminster Collection on Findmypast (FMP)	Possible burial entry on 14 Jun 1608, at St Mary Le Strand, Middlesex: transcribed simply as? Doane. Original register appears to say 'Mrs. Doane'.
2. John Betteson	LMA online catalogue	Negative
	TNA Discovery catalogue	Negative
2. Robert Stileman	LMA online catalogue	Negative
	TNA Discovery catalogue	Name mentioned re Chancery cases in 1620s relating to estates and property in Norfolk. Could be the same person.
	TheGenealogist	PCC Will of Robert Stileman of Norfolk, died 29 Apr 1645 (PROB 11/195). Downloaded, to be reviewed.
	Stileman.org website	General info on the Stileman family

		including a branch in London but information very sketchy.
	Google Books	Family is mentioned in <i>Landlords and Tenants in Britain 1440-1660: Tawney's Agrarian Problem Revisited</i> , re Chancery cases above.
2. Richard Kilvert	LMA online catalogue	Negative
	TNA Discovery catalogue	Mentioned in several Chancery cases in 1640s re property and money matters.
	TheGenealogist	PCC Wills downloaded: Richard Kilvert, Will 14 Jan 1631 (PROB 11/161); and Richard Kilvert of St Martins in the Fields, Will 1649. Downloaded, to be reviewed.
	Dictionary of National Biography and copied at https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Kilvert, Richard(DNB00)	Long account of him as a lawyer who moved in the upper echelons of society. Died 1649. Could be the same person.

Data from the 1851 census shows that the name Kilvert originates in the West Midlands and at that time was concentrated in Dudley and parishes to the west, in Shropshire (see map Annex 1). Another strong Midlands link!

The Midlands Connection

Many of those in the frame have links back to the English Midlands in one way or another. London dominated the national economy in the early 17th century and many merchants from the provinces had links there. The situation was summarized in MS's December paper. The links identified to date may be coincidence but could also be of wider significance in the search for the Deacon's origins.

- 1) Look for the first marriage of Thomas Done (father of John Done, whitebaker), probably in Warwickshire, Worcestershire or Staffordshire, c.1560.
- 2) Look for evidence of the family of John Done of Lichfield, the father of the John Done who married Sara Lodge in London in 1598.

In addition, the Midlands counties feature below in relation to the Leycrofts (family was originally from Staffordshire) and the Dowens (family from Darlaston, Staffordshire).

Item	Source	Results
1. Marriage of Thomas Done	Staffordshire Collection, FMP	Negative: too early for most of the parish registers. Only candidate is Thomas Donne m. Alicia Harvie, 19 Sep 1598 at Abbots Bromley, Staffs: this is much too early to be the father of John (D1209/1/1/1 p.49).
	Warwickshire	Search to be made.
	Worcestershire	Search to be made.
2. Lichfield parish registers	Staffordshire Collection, FMP	Of Lichfield's four churches, the earliest registers are: St Mary, 1566; St Michael, 1574; St Chad, 1635; Cathedral, 1660. Thus, two post-date the period of interest. Detailed search to be made.

2. Early Lichfield/Staffordshire records	Staffordshire Archives catalogue	Negative: no civil or business records identified pre-1650. Freedom of Lichfield and other record series (guilds, apprenticeships) start from late 1600s.
	Staffordshire Collection, FMP	Lichfield Wills downloaded: - John Done of Coventry, d. 1611; - John Done of Bushbury, Staffordshire (near Wolverhampton), d. 1640; - John Dunne of Newport, Shropshire. Documents to be reviewed.
	Staffordshire Name Indexes website	Staffordshire Apprentices Index: Negative for Done, Donne and Dunne as either apprentice or master in period 1600-1650.

The Leycrofts

The Leycroft family is of interest since the Whitebaker married Anne Leycroft, widow of Sampson Leycroft, and the Deacon is later thought to have married her grand-daughter Lydia Leycroft.

- 1) Will of Sampson Leycroft has yet to be transcribed.
- 2) Look for additional information on the family in the period after the death of Anne Done (formerly Leycroft) in 1635, e.g. re son Robert Leycroft, Anne's beneficiary.

Item	Source	Results
1. Sampson Leycroft	TNA Discovery & TheGenealogist	PCC Will 1608 already available: Long document to be reviewed in detail. Filed as 'Leicrofte' and spellings 'Leacraft' and 'Lecroft' also encountered.
2. Additional information	TheGenealogist	PCC Will: Thomas Leycrofte of Wolverhampton, yeoman, 27 Jun 1628 (PROB 11/153/769). Long document – downloaded to be reviewed.
	TheGenealogist	PCC Will: Margaret Leacraft, spinster of Hales, Staffordshire, 03 Dec 1649 (PROB 11/210). Mentions bequests to brother Thomas Leacraft and sister-in-law Ellen.

The Bryant Connection

There is a theory that Deacon John Done married a widow named Anne Bryant, whose husband had died leaving her with three young sons: Thomas, Stephen and John. The family is believed to have sailed for the Plymouth Colony in August 1630. Anne Bryant was purportedly from Kent and her maiden name may have been Perkins. And there has been speculation that John Done may have been from a hamlet called Eastham near the town of Sandwich within the parish of Northbourne (Eastham and Sandwich were among the first towns founded on Cape Cod).

- 1) Check parish registers in Kent and elsewhere for records that support this theory: Ann Perkins marrying a Bryant (Thomas Bryant?); births of Thomas, Stephen and John to the same parents; burial of the Bryant father around 1630; re-marriage of Anne Bryant and John Done.

Item	Source	Results
1. Bryant family	Kent parish registers	See below for searches that attempt to match the boys' naming patterns.
	Canterbury Probate Records (1396-1858) Database ¹	Many entries for Bryant and Briant including two of interest around 1630: - Inventory of Richard Briant of Dover, 1637 (PRC/28/20/696) - Will of Thomas Briant of St. Mary in the Marsh, 1630 (made 1629) (PRC/32/51/187) + inventory (PRC/28/16/44) Original records are available at Canterbury Cathedral Archives or copies may be ordered by post. Follow up with postal request.
	Kent Wills & Probate Indexes 1328-1890, online at FMP	Partial coverage for Rochester and Canterbury Consistory Courts. Negative results for Bryant and Briant, 1620-1640.
	The National Archives	Negative for PCC Wills for Bryant/Briant, 1625-40.

Bryant and related baptisms in Kent, 1620-32:

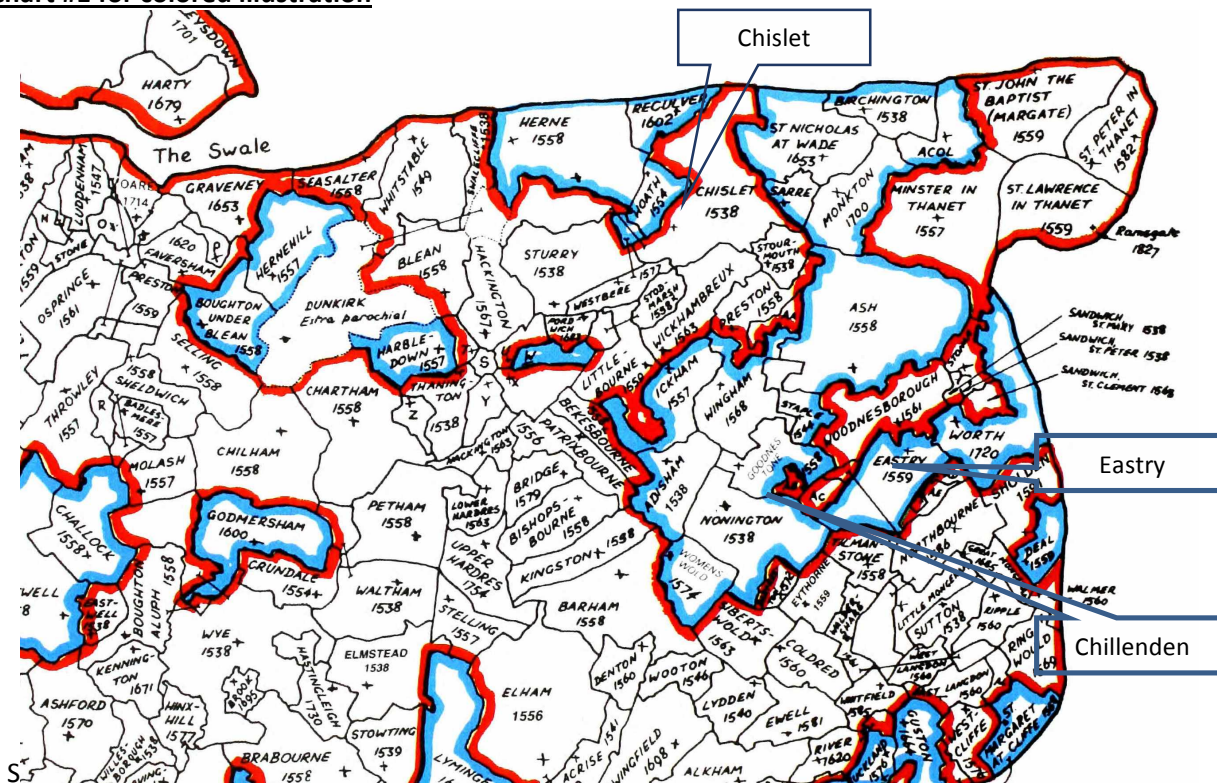
Name	Date	Place	Source
Thomas Brent	27 Nov 1625, s. of Thomas	Minster, Kent	FMP/FSearch & Kent, Canterbury Archdeaonry Baptisms
Thomas Brian	26 Nov 1626, s. of Anthony	Greenwich, Kent	FMP/FSearch
John Briant	16 Sep 1627, s. of Richard	Sandwich, Kent	Canterbury Archdeaonry Baptisms
John Brian	29 Jan 1629, s. of Thomas	Greenwich, Kent	FMP/FSearch
Thomas Bryant	05 Feb 1631, s. of Humfrey	Davington, Kent	FMP/FSearch
John Brian	10 Jul 1631, s. of John	Bromley, Kent	FMP/FSearch
John Briant	04 Dec 1631, s. of John	Walmer, Kent	Canterbury Archdeaonry Baptisms
Thomas Brian	12 Mar 1632, s. of Thomas	Canterbury, Kent	FMP/FSearch
John Bryant	11 Nov 1632, (blank)	Eastry, Kent	Canterbury Archdeaonry Baptisms
John Bryant	11 Nov 1632, s. of Gregorie	Eastry, Kent	FMP/FSearch (different info)
John Briant	23 Feb 1633, s. of Richard	Dover, Kent	Canterbury Archdeaonry Baptisms

There are no discernible patterns here for a Thomas, Stephen and John being born to the same parents in the order expected, even in different parishes. Searches for Stephen Bryant proved negative across the period. Although the Bryants were supposedly from Kent, they might have originated in London and it would be worth repeating the searches there in the LMA collection.

No references have been found for an Eastham or East Ham in Kent. However, there is a hamlet called Ham near Eastry, south of the town of Sandwich, and this may have been known differently in earlier times.

¹ <https://wills.canterbury-cathedral.org/>

See Chart #1 for colored illustration



Parishes of East Kent, from Phillimore's Atlas of Parish Registers

The dates show the commencement of the registers.

Marshall Doane's email of 04 May 2018² mentions records on Ancestry that refer to a John Done of Chillenden, Kent. These records are:

- John Done married Brigid Barber, 17 Jan 1591, Chislett, Kent. Residence: Chillenden, Kent.
- John Done married Godlye Hudson, 17 Jan 1625, Chislett, Kent. Residence: Chillenden, Kent.
- John Done married Denis Hobarke, 26 Jan 1628 Chislett, Kent. Residence: Chillenden, Kent.

These records have been pulled across from FamilySearch: Chillenden is referenced only in the record preview and is not found in the full entry. Chillenden is not mentioned at the FamilySearch site either, so the origins of this reference remain unclear.

Chislet (correct spelling) is a large parish on the north coast of Kent, about ten miles from Sandwich (see map above). There is also a separate, and very small, parish of Chillenden. Findmypast has the 1625 and 1628 marriages (but without the reference to Chillenden), as well as a baptism:

- John Done, son of William Done, 24 May 1629, Chislet, Kent.

According to the Phillimore Atlas, the Chillenden registers were not on the IGI and therefore are unlikely to have been inherited by FamilySearch.

In conclusion, Kent is a complicated county with very many parishes and few original sources available online. Further investigations should be undertaken to ascertain the most reliable datasets.

The Downen Connection

There is interest in tracing the origins of Thomas Downen of Darlaston, Staffordshire, who married Nancy Turner on 24 December 1783 (groom's name entered as Doen and both stated as 'of this parish'). This couple are the

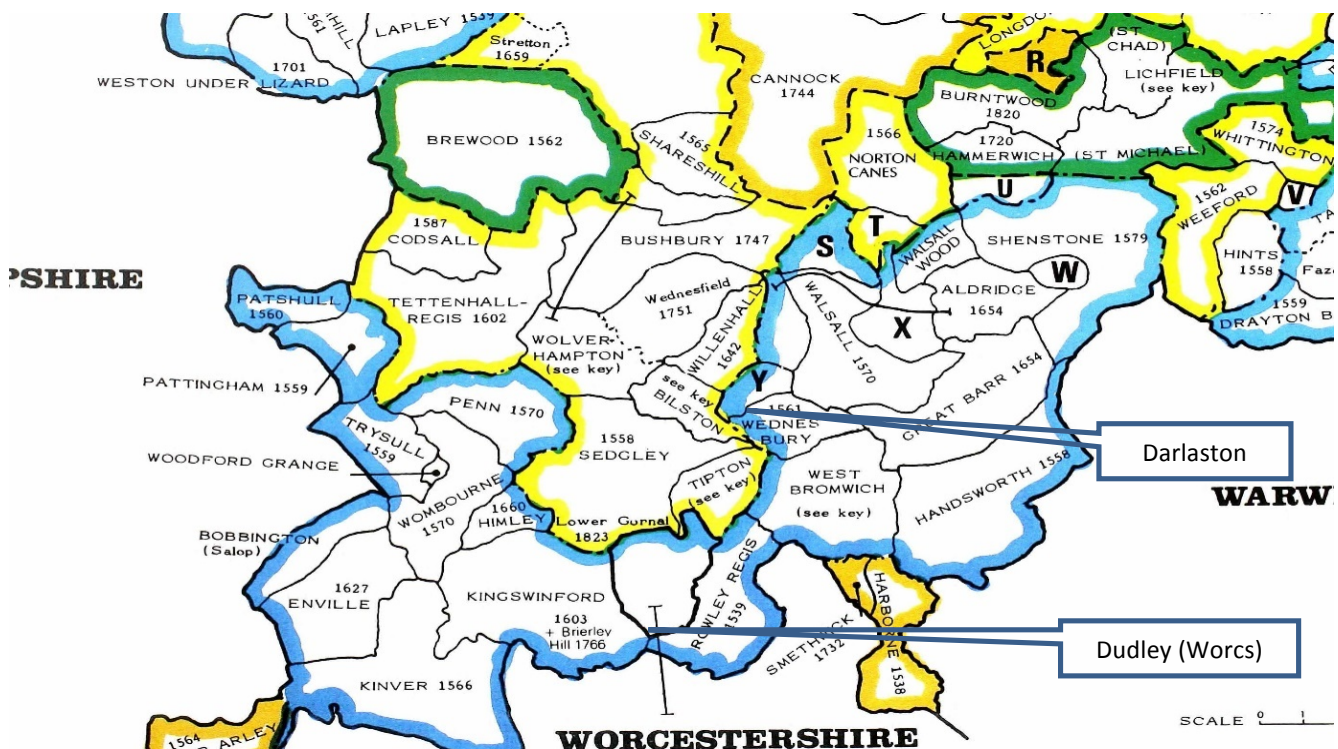
² 'The Bryant Connection', email communication from Marshall Doane to Maureen Scott

ancestors of Paul Martin Downen, who has provided a positive DNA match with Doane descendants.

- 1) Investigate the origins of Thomas Downen in Darlaston and surrounding parishes, including any alternative sources to parish registers.

Item	Source	Results
1. Downen family	Parish registers – Findmypast and FamilySearch	See discussion below
	Staffordshire Name Indexes website	Staffordshire Apprentices Index: Negative for Downen as apprentice or master
	Early 18th century sources for Darlaston	Various papers at Staffordshire Record Office: Follow-up required. - Overseers' accounts, 1752-1800s - Settlement certificates and removal orders, 1713-1816 (D1149/6/5) - Bastardy orders, 1816 (D1149/6/8) - Apprenticeship indentures, 1788 (D1149/6/7)

Darlaston is a small parish in south Staffordshire (marked Y on the map below). Today it is a highly urbanized area but in the late 18th century would have been largely rural, with some early industrial activities such as coal mining and iron making. The neighbouring parishes are (clockwise from north) Aldridge, Walsall, Wednesbury, Bilston and Willenhall. Several other large parishes and towns are within a five-mile radius, including West Bromwich and Wolverhampton. Darlaston is only around 15 miles from Lichfield, which has featured heavily in the investigations to date (outlined in green in the map - **See Chart #2 for colored illustration.**)



South Staffordshire, from Phillimore's Atlas of Parish Registers

The dates show the commencement of the registers.

Darlaston has three Anglican parishes, two formed only in the 19th century. The registers of the original parish church of St Lawrence start in 1540 and are online in the Staffordshire Collection at Findmypast. The latter is considered important because it is the 'official' collection for Staffordshire and includes images of the original records. Coverage for all of the nearby Staffordshire parishes is summarized below:

Parish	Start of Registers	Online at FMP	Online at FSearch	Comment
Aldridge, St Mary the Virgin	1647	Yes	from 1660	
Bilston, St Leonard	1684	Yes	from 1684	
Darlaston, St Lawrence	1540	Yes	from 1660	
Dudley (Worcestershire)	1540	No	From 1540	Registers of St Edmund and St Thomas both start around 1540 and are online at FamilySearch
Great Barr, St Margaret	1655	Yes	from 1660	
Rowley Regis, St Giles	1539	No	from 1539	Bishops transcripts at Worcestershire Archives and some holdings at Sandwell Archives.
Sedgley, All Saints	1558	No	from 1558	Microfilm only, no original registers at SRO. Duplicates at Dudley Archives.
Tipton, St Martin	1573	Yes	from 1574	
Walsall, St Matthew	1570	No	from 1570	SRO has microfilm from 1646. Earlier records still with the church.
Wednesbury, St Bartholomew	1569	Yes	from 1673	
Wednesfield, St Thomas	1751	Yes	from 1751	Previously part of Wolverhampton
West Bromwich, All Saints	1608	No	from 1608	Microfilm only, no original registers at SRO. Duplicates at Sandwell Archives.
Willenhall, St Giles	1642	Yes	from 1799	
Wolverhampton, St Peter	1603	Yes	from 1538	

This analysis shows that certain parishes, including the important towns of Walsall, West Bromwich and Dudley, are not included within the Staffordshire Collection at FMP. The FamilySearch website has more comprehensive coverage of the area concerned (but also well known quality issues). Both FMP and Ancestry link to FamilySearch's data and so the missing datasets should still be covered within general searches (i.e. not confined to Staffordshire Collection as the source). The issue is worth bearing in mind in future searches.

Previously, the baptism had been identified of a Thomas Done, 03 Dec 1758 at 'Stafford, England' on the Findmypast website. This entry appears within the FMP data derived from FamilySearch and is also on the FamilySearch site. However, there is no equivalent entry within the Staffordshire Collection. On closer inspection it appears to be a mis-transcription of the entry for a Thomas Dudley, baptized 03 Feb 1758 at St Mary's, Stafford, who also had parents Thomas and Mary.

The Attorney

Previous searches had identified two references to a John Donne as an attorney in the employ of the Mayor of London, the sort of profile that might be expected of the Deacon.

- 1) John Donne's lease of October 1624 has yet to be fully transcribed.
- 2) As a lawyer, John Donne may have graduated from either Oxford or Cambridge (the only two universities in England at the time). Searches of alumni registers have proved inconclusive to date, but worth another check. There are also specialist records for the legal profession.

- 3) The attorney took a lease on a property at Newton Valence, Hampshire, so there may be records at Hampshire Archives.

Item	Source	Results
2. University records	Oxford Alumni, Ancestry	Several entries during the period – see extract below.
	Cambridge Alumni, 1261-1900, Ancestry	One entry only. See discussion below.
2. Records of the legal profession	Records of the Inns of Court	See discussion below. Investigation at the Society of Genealogists required.
3. Hampshire records	Hampshire Archives catalogue	Negative for Done at Newton Valence. There is an entry for lease of Overton Manor, Hampshire 1631 mentioning a John Donne of Herstoe [Herstone?], Lincolnshire, gent.
	Hampshire Collection, FMP	Negative for Done in Newton Valence. Hampshire baptisms and marriages are online from 1752 only; burials 1540.

University Records

Extracts from Oxford Alumni, 1500-1714, vol. 1 (Ancestry.co.uk):

Donne, John (Doone or Don), B.A. 2 July, 1509. [20]
Donne, John (Doone for Don), at CORPUS CHRISTI COLL. 14 Aug., 1523, from Exon diocese, fellow, secular chaplain, B.A. 31 Jan., 1525-6, Greek reader at Corpus Christi College, M.A. 14 July, 1528; of NEW COLL. & B.D. 13 July, 1538, 'afterwards dean of the chapel and well-dignified.' (Memo.: One John Dunne was preb. of Exeter 1541, and of St. Paul's 1543, vicar of Gamlingay, co. Cambridge, 1544, etc., etc.) See Foster's *Index Ecclesiasticus*; *Bloxam*, ii. 126; *Fasti*, i. 79; & *O.H.S.*, i. 317.

Donne, John (Dunne), of London, gent. HART HALL, matric. 23 Oct., 1584, aged 11; created M.A. 17 April, 1610, poet & divine (s. John, citizen and ironmonger, of London), of Lincoln's Inn 1592, secretary to Sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper 1596-1601, chaplain to James I., circa 1615, and D.D. Cambridge (unrecorded), rector of Keyston, Hunts, 1616, and of Sevenoaks 1616, preacher of Lincoln's Inn 1616-22, dean of St. Paul's 1621, rector of Blunham, Beds, 1622, vicar of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West 1623, until his death 31 March, 1631. See *Ath.*, ii. 502; *Fasti*, i. 340; *O.H.S.*, x. 237; *D.N.B.*; & Foster's *Index Ecclesiasticus*.

Donn, John, subscribed 21 Oct., 1614.

Donne, John (s. John, dean of St. Paul's, D.D.), student of CHRIST CHURCH 1622, B.A. 22 June, 1626, M.A. 7 July, 1629, LL.D. Padua, incorp. 30 June, 1638, 'an atheistical wit,' vicar of Tillingham 1631, and rector of High Roding, Essex, 1638, of Polebrooke and of Ufford, Northants, 1639, and of Fulbeck, co. Lincoln, 1630, buried in St. Paul's, Covent Garden, 3 Feb., 1662. See *Add. MS.*, 15,671, p. 189; Foster's *Index Ecclesiasticus*; *Fasti*, i. 503; *Alumni West.*, 91; & *D.N.B.*

Donne, John, s. John, of Yedingham, cler. UNIVERSITY COLL., matric. 25 Feb., 1692-3, aged 17; vicar of Yedingham, Yorks, 1701. See Foster's *Index Ecclesiasticus*. [25]

Of these, all can be ruled out except the John Donn, subscribed 21 Oct 1614, for whom additional information is lacking. The Deacon would have been about 22 in 1614: a potential fit.

The only entry for Cambridge is:

John Donne, Queens College, entered Lent 1618, Matric. sizar from QUEENS', Lent, 1618-9. Of Salop. B.A. 1622-3. Perhaps R. of Pertenhall, Beds.; ejected, 1662. (*Calamy*, i. 223.)

Salop is an abbreviation for Shropshire, a county in the English Midlands west of Staffordshire.

Records of the Legal Profession

In Britain, lawyers fall into several categories. Barristers had (and have) sole right of representation in the higher courts and are admitted to practise through one of the four Inns of Court (Lincoln's Inn, Middle Temple, Inner Temple, and Gray's Inn). The registers of these Inns back to about 1500 have been published at various times but do not appear to be available online. There were also a series of other institutions, known as Inns of

Chancery, that trained solicitors for which some admission registers are available. Civil lawyers were known as proctors or advocates: they had their own College of Advocates near St Paul's Cathedral and again lists of its members have been published. The Society of Genealogists in London has copies of most of these specialist publications.

Newton Valence, Hampshire

Newton Valence is a village and civil parish in east of Hampshire, England, about 4 miles from the town of Alton. The Victoria County History of Hampshire contains a history of Newton Valence, including the inheritance of the manor, but makes no mention of Clement Moss (the tenant in 1624) or John Donne.³

Conclusions

This review has identified further original records that might assist in the search for John Done, as well as clarified the coverage of certain online collections. Specific research actions that will be followed through (subject to funding being available):

The Whitebaker and the Cordwainer

- 1) Review information on the known associates of John Done: PCC Wills of Robert Stileman and Richard Kilvert; and Chancery cases involving Richard Kilvert, 1640s.

The Midlands Connection

- 2) Systematic parish register searches for Done family of Lichfield.
- 3) Review new Lichfield wills for John Done/Dunne (x3) (downloaded from Staffordshire Collection).

The Leycrofts

- 4) Review new and existing documents relating to the Leycrofts.

The Bryants

- 5) Request Bryant wills from Canterbury Archives.
- 6) Investigate further sources for Kent parish registers and undertake systematic searches.

The Dowens

- 7) Visit Staffordshire Record Office to investigate 18th century records for Darlaston.
- 8) Systematic register searches in the Darlaston area, taking into account gaps in online coverage.

The Attorney

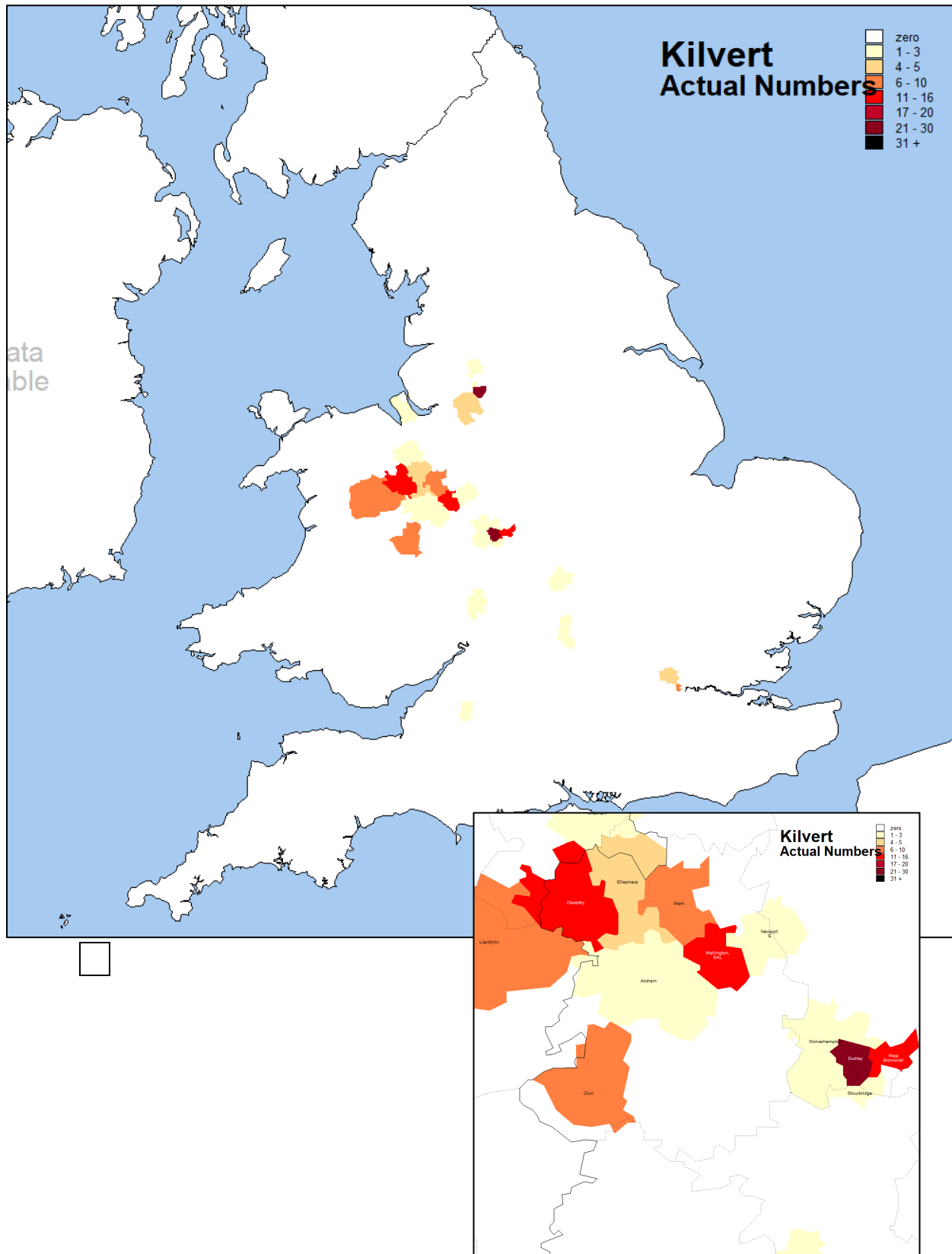
- 9) Visit Society of Genealogists, London to consult specialist legal record series.

In addition, there are several Chancery documents from the National Archives, relating to the Cordwainer, that have yet to be transcribed.

Mike Sharpe, Writing the Past (UK)
23 May 2018

³ www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol3/pp24-30#h3-0002

Annex 1: Distribution of the Surname Kilvert in 1851 (See Chart #3 for colored illustration.)



V.

DNA

Richard T Doane, Project Administrator 2008 to present

Who was Deacon John Doane during the first 40 years of his life? The Doane Family Association funded a study with family tree DNA, Houston, Texas, in 2004 to try and find his relatives in England. We financed this study with \$2000, selected six cousins that were living, and they had a paper trail leading back to the Deacon after 1630. Two cousins were selected from each of the deacon's three sons: John Jr., Daniel and Ephraim. From this initial study, we have established our ancestral signature (AS) and we have steadily grown to our present 158 members in the Doane project. Virgil Doan (UT), was our first administrator, and assistant historian for Kay Blair back in 2002.

Currently we are studying DNA science in all three areas: Y-DNA for men, mtDNA for women and Family Finder for 5 generations of cousins in between. We have confirmed 42 cousins from our Plymouth colony: 4 from John Jr., 12 from Daniel and 4 from Ephraim. The trails of a few more are still to be determined through searching many historical records. Some of these men are categorized as non-parenting events (NPE), such as an adoption or one being out of wedlock.

By searching DNA, Derek found another closely related cousin named Paul Downen in central England. Over the last two years we have found two more Downen relatives here in the United States and we researched their family line that goes back to the Midlands of England, the same as our own Cordwainer from Alvechurch, England.

With the loss of Derek, we have hired a professional genealogist, Michael Sharpe, from the Midlands in England to continue our research looking for our John Done. We have had no cooperation from the reserved English in submitting DNA samples in England even if we paid for the testing. Science continues to improve, and the database of DNA is growing throughout the world. With the help of Mike Sharpe, we intend to find more closely related cousins throughout England. This DNA study is only one more tool in searching for our John Done.

2018 Current status:

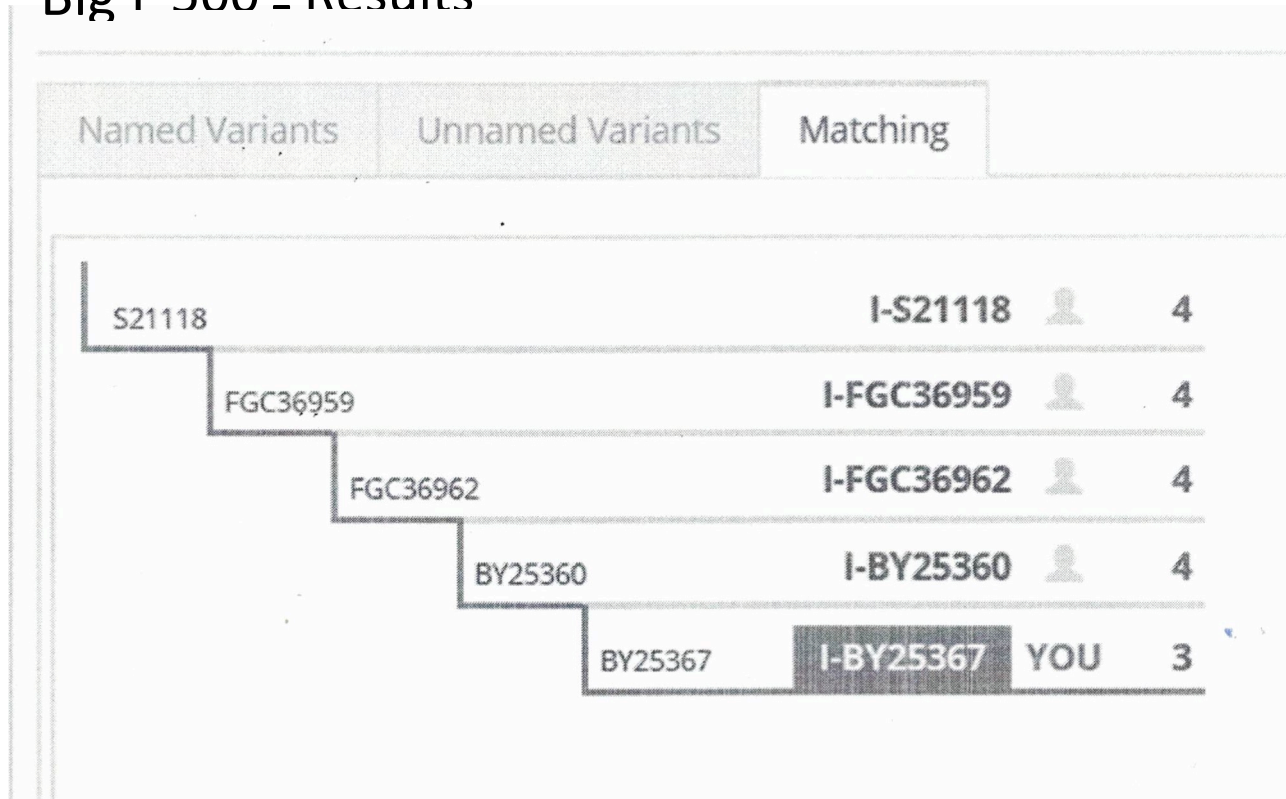
Over the last year we increased the Doane Project membership from 130 to 158. With the ladies increasing by 13 to 45 in mtDNA, and the cousins Family Finder at 55. The men testing in their Y-DNA have increased by 21 to 66 men at the Y37 marker level, 30 at Y67, and 15 have upgraded to Y111. Our latest study just started on the new Big-Y500 science where we have 8 kits. Two of these kits have been paid for by our DNA budget to help find the differences in our mutations between the various cousins coming from the original three sons of the Deacon. We plan to sample one more from the Ephraim line and one from the Dowens, along with some men taking the latest test, called the terminal SNP at the end of the Doane branch of the tree. This simple test will only cost \$39 and place the individual at the end of our branch either + or – compared to taking the entire Big-Y500 at a cost of over \$600 now. This week we sent in 3 SNPs to start the process and see where it leads, all paid for by the individuals. Results in 2 months.

We are working with two managers and two scientists at the Houston Lab to guide us on this new branch of DNA analysis. I was very fortunate to book a meeting with the above group last month, where they dedicated two hours to listen to our Doane history. They have started to look at a solution for our mutations within the family. We can expect to spend \$2500 per year over the next two years, plus going to the annual conferences at Houston in November.

Refinement of samples is another undertaking. One example is when Derek found a very close cousin at the 12- segment level for Paul Downen, in central England. Everyone was elated, but as time passed we found out that Paul kept getting further away from a genetic distance of zero at Y12 to just being a distant relative 15- generations ago when he was tested at the Y-DNA67 level. What will the Big-Y test show this next year? The same has been found for many more kits since then. This is another reason to test all the way using the Big-Y500 and SNPs to get a closer look at each person on our branch of the tree without spending too much time or money for good results. It is important to remember that each kit that is analyzed will give us two answers: The haplogroup on the tree, and the DYS segments to match the mutations for how closely related each cousin is to others.

RESULTS OF MATCHES TO Dr. JAMES DOAN ON THE Big-Y500 TREE
6/29/2018

Big Y-500 _ Results



At BY25367 final SNP James (YOU) matches 3 cousins: A. Barrell, Ernest Doane & Robert Doane.

Going back up the tree, James matches with the same 3 plus one more: Vernon Smith.

Continuing back to the beginning of the I haplogroup at I-MI 70 we have all 42 cousins, with varying degrees of matching. All may now be tested at this terminal SNP for a match. (I-BY25367)

Richard T Doane, Project Administrator

Family Tree DNA, Houston, Texas

What is Y-DNA?

Y-DNA is what we call the sex chromosome “Y” that is passed from a father to his sons only, women do not receive a Y chromosome. Testing the Y chromosome allows for investigation into a male's paternal family line and can help identify surname lines, living relatives whose Y chromosome is similar to yours, and ancient migration routes your paternal ancestors may have taken.

What is a Haplogroup?

Every male individual who takes one of our Y-DNA tests will also receive their Y-DNA haplogroup. When humans left Africa tens of thousands of years ago, they departed in small groups that migrated into different parts of the world. Over many generations, each group developed distinct mutations allowing us to identify one from the other. We call these groups of mutations haplogroups, and they can tell us which migratory routes our paternal ancestors traveled.

What does SNP stand for?

Single nucleotide polymorphisms, frequently called SNPs (pronounced “snips”), are the most common type of genetic variations. Each SNP is a mutation or new branch on the tree. The number of SNPs on which people match within a database can be used to tell how closely related they are.

What is a Marker or STR?

A marker is what we test in our basic Y-DNA tests. These markers are also referred to as STRs (Short Tandem Repeats) which are a series of repeating nucleotides (A, T, G, C). For example: GACTACTACTACTGG - the STR consists of the three repeated CTA segments. Y-DNA tests look for matching markers or “STRs” between two men, if they match, which would indicate a genetic relationship. (Definitions from FTDNA, Houston, TX)

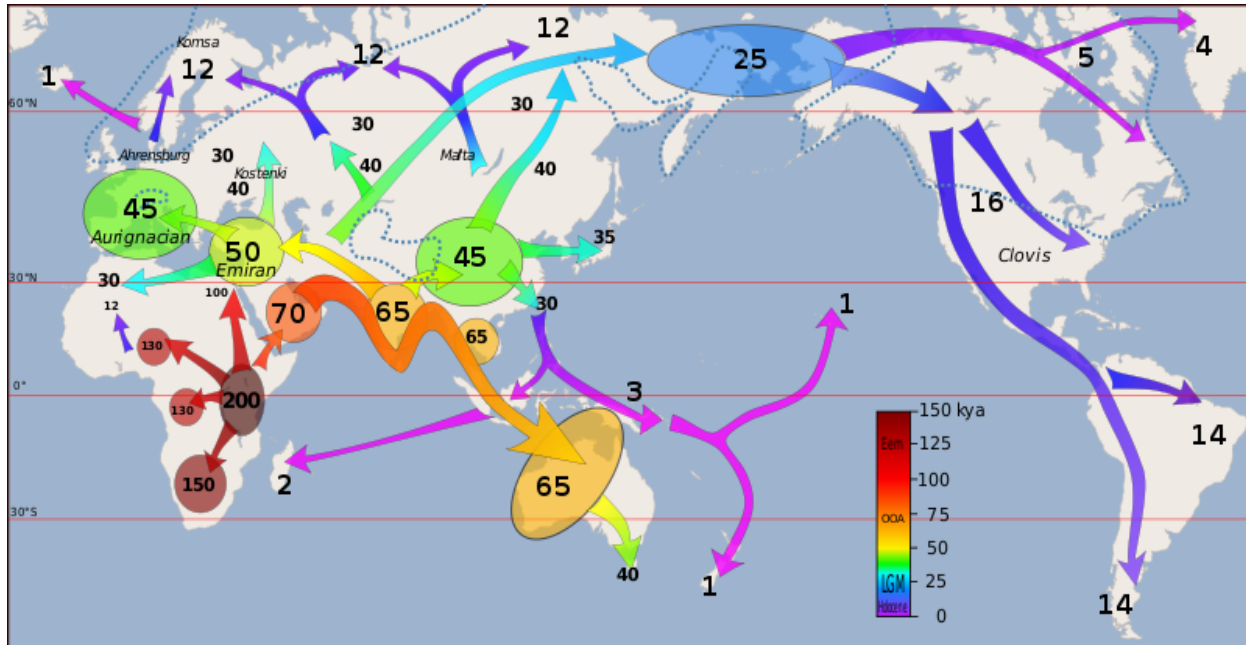
VI. DNA “Haplogroup Migration to the U.K., Leading to the 16th-century Do(a)ne Family”

James E. Doan, Ph.D.

July 2018

As has been manifestly demonstrated over the past 25 years ago, our ancestors (*Homo sapiens*) emerged from Africa some 80,000 years ago and began the trek through the Middle East, then to Asia, Australia and finally Europe by 40,000 year ago, and the Americas by 15,000 years ago. See the map below for main routes:

(See Chart #4 for Colored Illustration.)



One of these groups, known by the genetic term M170, spread from Central Asia to Australia. One of the earliest groups to spread from Africa to the Caucasus region or SW Asia was M-170: the term refers to a lineage seen in Y-DNA, which all males possess. The DNA is carried from father to son on the Y-chromosome over the generations and remains identical unless there are mutations, or changes, at specific points on the chromosome, known as markers. The entire human population may be studied based on these haplogroups. In addition to Y-DNA, all humans have mitochondrial DNA, which forms an operating system within the cell, and are generally passed on in an unchanged form from mothers to their offspring. When mutations occur here, they lead to new MtDNA haplogroups.

The Doane Family Association began conducting DNA tests about 2005 to ascertain which lineage our ancestor, John Done (or Doane) fell into. Initially, his descendants appeared to include numerous haplogroups, including I, R1b, E, J, etc. In 2010 I presented a talk at the Doane University DFA reunion where I explored the data up to that point: <http://doanefamilyassociation.org/DoaneFamilyDNA.pdf> My conclusions at the time, borne out by subsequent testing at higher levels (including 67 and 111 markers on the chromosome, is that John Done and his direct descendants are members of the **I2** haplogroup, which derives from M-170. Interestingly, the ancestral haplogroup is **IJ**, from which both the **J** and **I** haplogroup diverged over 40,000 years ago. (Much of this data comes from “Haplogroup I-M170” (*Wikipedia*). Haplogroup I became one of the most common groups in Europe, while J retained a further eastern distribution.

Subclades (or subgroups) of I can be found in most present-day European populations, with peaks in some Northern European and South East European countries. Consequently, I represents up to one-fifth of the male

population of Europe, being the continent's second major Y-DNA haplogroup (behind Haplogroup R, who may have introduced Indo-European speech into Europe and Asia).

The haplogroup reaches its maximum frequency in the Balkans (with the highest concentration in present-day Herzegovina). It may be associated with unusually tall males since those in the Dinaric Alps have been reported to be the tallest in the world.

Haplogroup I appears to have arisen in Europe, so far being found in Paleolithic sites throughout Europe, but not outside it. It diverged from common ancestor IJ* about 43,000 years B.P. (Karafet 2008). In addition, living examples of the precursor Haplogroup IJ* have been found only in Iran, among the Mazandarani and ethnic Persians from Fars, which may indicate that IJ originated in South West Asia.

The expansion of the I-haplogroup population may reflect the diffusion of the Gravettian (Paleolithic European) culture. Later the haplogroup, along with two cases of Haplogroup C, was found in human remains belonging to the culture and in individuals of the Magdalenian and Azilian cultures.

The five known cases of Haplogroup I from Upper Paleolithic European human remains make it one of the most frequent haplogroup from that period. In 2016, the 31,210–34,580-year-old remains of a hunter-gatherer from Paglicci Cave, Apulia, Italy were found to carry I-M170. The I2 ("Doane") subclade of I-M170 is the main haplogroup found on male remains in Mesolithic Europe, until circa 6,000 BCE, when mass migration into Europe of Middle Eastern farmers carrying Y-DNA G2a happened.

Due to the arrival of so-called Early European Farmers, I-M170 is outnumbered by Haplogroup G among Neolithic European remains and by Haplogroup R in later remains. In one instance, haplogroup I was found far from Europe, among 2,000-year-old remains from Mongolia.

As of 2015, the earliest light eyes and light hair of hominid (*Homo sapiens*) individuals after the long extinct Neanderthals were documented in 8,000-year-old remains from Motala, Sweden, belonging to subclades of Haplogroup I2 and mitochondrial Haplogroup U5. An I2a1 carrier was a carrier of red hair and others of genes of blond/light hair, while all the Motala hunter-gatherers were light-skinned and blue-eyed males. (Light-skin genes, but not those for blond/red hair, have been found in Siberia on a 17,000-year-old carrier of Haplogroup R*, as well as 8,000–9,000-year-old R1a remains from Karelia.)

The common ancestry suggests that the subclades of IJ entered the Balkans from Anatolia or the Caucasus, some time before the Last Glacial Maximum. I and J were subsequently distributed in Asia and Europe in a disjunctive phylogeographic pattern typical of "sibling" haplogroups. A natural geographical corridor like the Balkans is likely to have been used later by members of other subclades of IJ, as well as other haplogroups, including those associated with Early European Farmers.

From Hans de Beule comes the following information: the specific subclade from which the major Doane men seem to descend in I-L38. According to de Beule, these individuals

- lived around the Danube around 9000 years ago (probably as Hunter-Gatherers)
- was absorbed into a Neolithic lifestyle by around 7000 ya in Hungary
- reached the uttermost northern point of Scotland around 5000 ya.

At the moment the best guess is that the distribution of I-L38 probably followed the same pattern as its precursor (they probably were present in the same populations)

The MRCA of I-L38 lived around 4800 years ago, after which all of a sudden it boomed - this is the age the archaeologist Andrew Sheratt calls the "secondary products revolution" a time in which power was concentrated.

DNA of I-L38 shows that:

- around 4000 ya I-L38 was present in Esperstedt, Germany, in a farming community influenced by the Unetice culture
- around 3000 ya I-L38 delivered a local dynasty the Harz mountains (the Lichtenstein cave) - their power was probably based on the salt-trade

It appears that the Lichtenstein dynasty is the responsible for the sudden growth of I-L38, and in particular for the branches that are S2606+ (such as the SNP FGC36595)

Migration maps (which I'll show on the screen): <http://www.abroadintheyard.com/maps-of-europes-ancient-tribes-kingdoms-and-y-dna/> shows the distribution of I-individuals in Northern Europe and the British Isles

(from Sandra Rimmer, "Maps of Europe's Ancient Kingdoms, Tribes, and Y-DNA" for Ancestry - Genealogy and DNA).

VII.

“An Open Letter to the Doane Family Association Members”

by

Marshall G. Doane, Ph.D.

Most of you don't know me, so a bit of personal history is in order. Some fifty-plus years ago I was in my student apartment in Baltimore, studying for exams associated with my graduate studies in biophysics, when the telephone rang. It was from someone that at first, I thought might be a crank caller – Vernon Doane. He had picked my name out of the phone book! Fortunately, I listened as Vernon told me about the Deacon, the long line of Doanes that followed, and that I was quite surely one of them. I was sold by the rich history and wanted to know more – and within a couple of years I and my father became life members of the Doane Family Association. Since that time, I have been on the search for Doane family members, both in the U.S. and in Great Britain, and have made trips to London in my efforts. I've been behind the scenes, working with former Research Committee members such as John Baker, his wife, Dorothy, and more recently with Derek and some current leaders in the Research Committee. Then and now, my main interest has always been in our rich genealogical history.

On a personal note, while there are numerous directions in which to go with our searches, there is one that has always been intriguing to me, the possible Bryant connection. I am aware of the perhaps improbable claims of Bryant genealogies, which state that our Deacon John was a widowed lawyer in Kent that married widow Anne (Perkins?) Bryant and that they all came to Plymouth with her three sons. The timing is right (1630) and it appears that there *were* three Bryant sons that arrived at about that time. The fact that our Deacon was never referred to as “lawyer” in Plymouth records is problematical – but given the respect that the Deacon was shown, being a lawyer (or at least having *some* legal training) make sense. Despite efforts by Committee members, myself included, the Bryant issue has never been proven correct – or incorrect. Michael Sharpe may offer insight as to the advisability of examining appropriate records in Kent, particularly in the several areas of the county where several Doanes have been stated to reside.

The names of other individuals, such as Harding, Leycraft/Lecroft, etc. are consistently being mentioned as being closely related in some manner to our Deacon. Again, despite considerable effort, there has been no definitive evidence found that such connections do or do not exist, but the “rumors” are so pervasive that they beg further investigation.

Members of the Research Committee have worked long and hard to find our English forbearers – the fact that we have had limited definitive success is not due to lack of effort, but lies in the fact that it is labor-intensive, multifaceted work, and finding connections and records is often not successful and, in some cases, perhaps not possible. Researchers on the scene in England (as was Derek, and now Michael Sharpe) are invaluable, but internet records are continuing to be submitted, so much work can be done while accessing your computer at home. Many of the Committee members have been at this quest for many years. Along the way we have learned much about genealogical searching, but in some regard, we are getting a bit tired. **We need *new* volunteers, people that have a strong interest in genealogy and either already know or are willing to learn how to go about looking for records and making connections. A familiarity with history and geography would be a plus as well. Perhaps the greatest asset is to have a curiosity to know about our past, our personal ancestors, and to be willing learn how to go about finding them.**

But, does the Research Committee truly have the support of the Doane Family Association members as a whole? In its effort to find the English origins of Deacon John Done, the first of our name to arrive in North America, the Doane Research Committee is now perhaps facing an existential matter, a general malaise among the membership of the Association towards the work of the Committee. The more social aspects of the meetings seem, to some of us, to be the major thrust and interest of the membership, and I have heard that suggestions have been made that the Search Committee take up less of the meeting's time. As you can understand, this is rather disheartening to me and other Research Committee members.

It is my understanding that the Doane Family Association was founded upon the principle that one of our primary reasons to exist as a group (perhaps our *main* reason), is to promote and learn of our history. The very mission statement of our Association, which has been mentioned earlier in this handout, is unequivocal in this regard, specifically stating that we are here to create interest in our and Deacon John Doane's history. A history in which we are quick to take pride, thanks to the efforts of earlier Doane family members. Yet, despite efforts to date, we really *don't know for sure* the Deacon's history before he arrived in Plymouth. While the "cordwainer", promoted by Derek, is certainly our prime candidate, we have yet to find *definitive* proof that he is one and the same as the Deacon.

We all enjoy our biennial reunions, with side trips, dinners, and social interactions – and so we should. But have we lost track of the underlying reason that the Association exists? Do we now have a membership where many feel that the genealogical aspects are far down in importance and are not a major part of the rationale for the meeting, perhaps even intruding into the more social aspects? If the Research Committee does not have the enthusiastic support of the Association as a whole, then perhaps we need to reexamine what we want the Doane Family Association to be. If we are to continue in our efforts to find our English roots, *we need your support!* If such support is not there, then the Association will become something less than what it's mission statement proclaims.

VIII.

“MY PASSION FOR “FIND A GRAVE”

by

Rebecca L. Doan, MS, LCAC

As most of you are aware, there has been a tremendous amount of energy expended for decades--no, centuries!--trying to pinpoint the heritage of Deacon John Doane. This work continues today. Fortunately, the researching methods continue to improve. Now we find information at the touch of our fingertips. We even use DNA to trace lineage and have an ongoing Doane DNA project which continues to expand. We have recently tied our continental Doan/Doane lines to the Downen line in England, all because of the research that members of the Doane Family Association have done. Even if you are not a professional researcher, there are a myriad of ways to move our Doane Family Association research forward. Money helps!!!

I have developed quite a passion for working with “Find A Grave” (FAG), a free, relatively simple website. Although the goal of the site is to locate burial locations, the site can be used to link family members, document biographies and obituaries, even add photos. The beauty of it is you can work on any line you want to--you don't have to be related. Being able to link family members on Find A Grave makes it possible to scroll backward or forward through generations. The site does not charge, but you may "sponsor" a memorial. You have to join to be able to add information by creating an account with an email address and a password--that's it! And if you don't want to join, you will still be able to search the site.

Working with FAG has caused me to become very passionate about research. I personally have created several "projects" for myself using Find a Grave. About ten years ago, I realized that the largest cemetery in my town of Emporia, Kansas, had not been documented very well. Only 3,000 burials were listed on Find a Grave. The cemetery had been bought by a big company, and it would not release records unless you were "family." The situation has changed to some degree. In the interim, I spent several years photographing gravestones section by section and entering the burials/photos into Find A Grave. I still have a couple of large sections to finish. There are now over 20,000 burials listed in the cemetery. I realized that this cemetery, in particular, is my town's "silent city" because anyone of importance is buried there. The whole town's story lies there. In the last ten years, I have ended up researching local founding fathers and town lore and adding obits and family links for these people ... and that job has grown and grown. Three years ago, I realized that the cemetery office only had 80 Civil War soldiers documented, so that sent me off on a new tangent. I have found nearly 400 Civil War soldiers in the large cemetery and 400 more within our county (I think I have found seven Confederate soldiers in this county, in case anyone is curious!). My father and grandfather worked at the Emporia Gazette, so I created a little challenge for myself to locate former Gazette employees. There have been several scandals in Emporia, and I've researched those stories and located the burials of many of the people involved. There are lots of ways to make it interesting.

When I get on a "Doan/Doane" kick, I try to find members of the Deacon's lines, moving forward from Deacon Doane to recent generations. There are currently 7,079 Doans, 7,825 Doanes, 366 Downens,

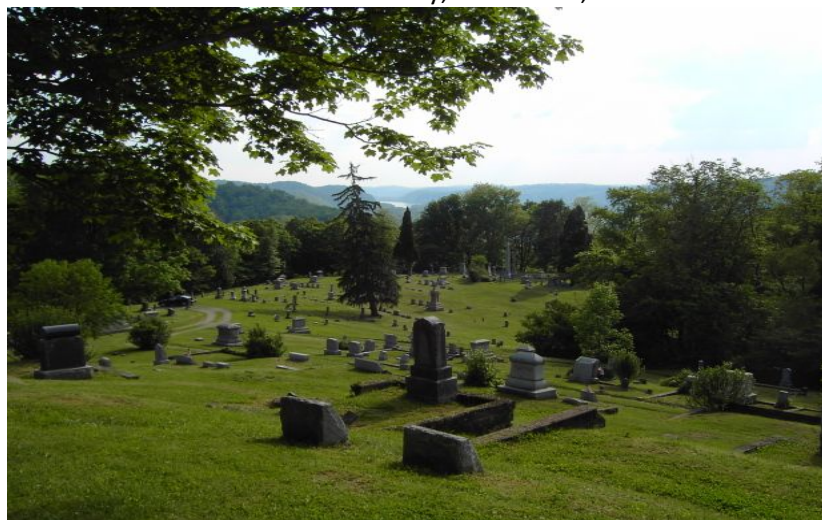
729 Dones, and 2,477 Downs listed in Find a Grave (I manage 4,755 of these). These memorials would not be listed without volunteers like you and me taking the time to add the information. I receive several emails a month from people inquiring about the lineage of their family members, wanting to know the relationship to Deacon John Doane. This is sometimes working on the opposite end of the spectrum: while others have been working primarily to find John Doane's link back to a progenitor, I spend time trying to link more recent descendants to the Deacon. When I am able to figure it out, I try to add the lineage to the FAG memorials so it is found by other researchers. I often get emails from people who have run across long lost family members on Find a Grave, and they are so excited and appreciative. That makes this so fun! During the past two months, I have been contacted regarding some real stumpers--and have hit roadblocks--very frustrating. I just know that somebody out there has the answers to these mysteries.

That is where you come in. You are the keepers of the family lore. As each generation passes, the collective family memories will perish unless you personally make it a priority to record the stories as well as the facts. Find a Grave is a great place to record everything. If you run across obituaries, email them to me and I will do what I can to get them added to Find a Grave. Email them to the page manager or create new memorials yourself. Dig out your old family photos and add them to Find a Grave. Someday, 400 years from now, your descendants will be as excited to run across the information you've saved as we are when we discover new information about Deacon John Doane.

I would ask you to also bear in mind our Doane Family Association's mission statement which reads: *"Organized to create interest in the History and Welfare of the Descendants of Deacon John Doane who came to Plymouth in 1630."* If you have a passion for research we could use your help on the Doane Family Research and DNA Committee. Get involved today by contacting us at www.doanefamilyassociation.org. Discover how fun this is!

Rebecca L. Doan, MS, LCAC

Oakwood Cemetery, Sistersville, WV



IX. EARLY 16TH AND 17TH CENTURY ENGLISH NAMES AND OCCUPATIONS FOUND IN VITAL RECORDS AND 1881 VARIANT SPELLINGS OF THE SURNAME "DONE"

Until the last hundred years or so, when the spelling of a surname became standardized, the same person's surname could be spelled differently from record to record. It could even be spelled differently within the same record! So, when you are looking for your surname in a record, don't assume your surname was always spelled the way you might think it should be spelled today.

Before the 19th century, when many people were illiterate, the names in records were written by parish clerks, or the curates (assistant to the rector) the way they heard the name pronounced. Spellings of first and last names continued to evolve until the beginning of the 20th century when it became fixed in large part due to the standardization required by government officials in the collection of taxes.

The earliest surnames were not inherited as they are today. Instead they simply described the person who bore the name. For example, if a village had two people named Thomas, one Thomas might be Thomas son of Robert and the other Thomas son of John.

In addition to being named after their fathers, people were often named after places where they lived or used to live. So, someone named Ben, who used to live in York, came to be known as Ben of York, or more simply Ben York or even more simply, Benson (the son of Ben).

Sometimes a vital record gives a person's occupation. This seemed to be dependent on whether or not the clerk or curate of the church felt inclined to do so. Some straight forward examples are: Cooper, Miller, Squire, Page, Weaver, Taylor, Shepherd, Fisher, and Baker. However, did you know that a "Fowler" was a keeper of birds?

And what about a person living near a "dun or "hill" or "woods" such as Camden or Underhill or Atwood? Then there is the "cordwainer" who deals with soft leathers and makes new shoes while a "cobbler" repairs shoes.

Here are some different examples of last names we recognize today and their occupation in the 16th century. An "Asher" or "Ashman" was a dustman. A "Fletcher" (from the French word "fleche") made arrows and the "Tipper" put the metal tips on arrows. A "Bowyer" made bows for hunting or archery. A "Lister" was a preaching friar; a lector, or a person that creates or maintains list. A "Mercer" was a cloth seller and a "Roper" made ropes and nets. A "Slater" was a roofer while a "Thatcher" covered roofs with straw or reeds. A "Wainwright" was a builder or repairer of wagons. A "Scrivener" was a person who wrote documents for another.

Then we have the name "Barber". In the middle ages (up to 1600) this title was much different from what we know to be a barber today. Although he would have given an individual a haircut, the barber had multiple duties which included pulling out teeth, performing as a surgeon such as cutting off a leg. If the patient was in need of a cure only it was common practice to bleed an infection which was caused by "bad blood" or, sometimes, they simply used leeches.

Then there was the “Mercer” who mostly imported fine cloths and laces for sale and the “Merchant Taylor” who made clothes for a living. A “Blader” made any item requiring a blade and the “haberdasher” sold many small things not only clothing.

The name “Done” is recorded in all parts of the British Isles and derives either from the Old Gaelic "Donn", or the Old English pre 7th Century "Dunn". Both have the same meaning of "brown", and in both cases the name was probably originally given as a distinguishing nickname to someone with dark hair or a swarthy complexion.

The Done surname is first recorded in England in the latter part of the 12th Century, and early examples of the name includes John le Dunn, in the 1198 "Fine court Rolls of Hertfordshire", whilst Jobin Don appears in the “Staffordshire Forest Pleas”, dated 1271 and Adam le Don or le Dun, was recorded in the 1275 "Subsidy Rolls of Worcestershire".

Some of the varied spellings of the name Done the DFA Research team has come across are: *Done, Donne, Dane, Drone, Danne, Dowe, Doen, Donn, Doone, Deane, Dene, Doane, Dunne, Dunn, Le Don, Le Donne, Downen, Doney, Dynne, Dyne, Dine, and Downes.*

Spelling of a first name can be just as frustrating. For example, some varied spellings for the name John we have witnessed are:

John, Johannes, Johes, Johannis, Johan, Jhon, Johanes, Johannan, Johnes, Joane, Jodem, Joham, Johanis, Johannus, Joannen, Johannon, Johassen, Johu, Joem, Johaan, Johanna, Johannes, Jon, Jones.

So, don’t ever overlook a vital record because of the spelling of a name. It could be the one you are searching for. And don’t ever overlook an occupation as it could also be important. An example might be a question which came to mind after viewing a London record for Robert Donne, son of Pastor John Donne and brother to John Donne, one person of interest to our Research Committee. Robert’s marriage record indicated he was a “merchant taylor”. John Done in Plymouth was referred to in one instance in the Plymouth records as a “tailor”. This begs the question - could it possibly be that John Done in Plymouth learned enough about tailoring back in England to practise the trade?

1881 Variant Spellings

Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain & Ireland			R 929.42094 H2410 2016 Vol.2	
<u>NAME</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>MAIN LOCATION</u>	
	<u>GREAT BRITAIN</u>	<u>IRELAND</u>	<u>in 1881</u>	
Doan	224	0	10	
			Lancs, Glasgow	

Doane	107	0	31	
			Gloucs (#1)	
Done	1446	0	1026	11.3%
			Chesh, Lancs, Staffs	
			& Shrops (#2)	
Donne	408	9	227	
			Glamorg, Middx	
Downen	293	0	135	
			Staffs (#3)	
Down	3930	42	3581	39.5%
			Devon; Limerick (#4)	
Downe	155	0	209	
			Middx, Kent	
Downend	97	0	126	
Downes	7707	1679	3687	40.8%
			Shrops, Staff (#5)	
Duane	141	444	26	
			Lancs, Kent; Cork &	
SUM:	14508	2174	9032	

X.

ONE PERSON OF INTEREST

John Done, Cordwainer

Of Alvechurch, Worcestershire and

The City of London, England

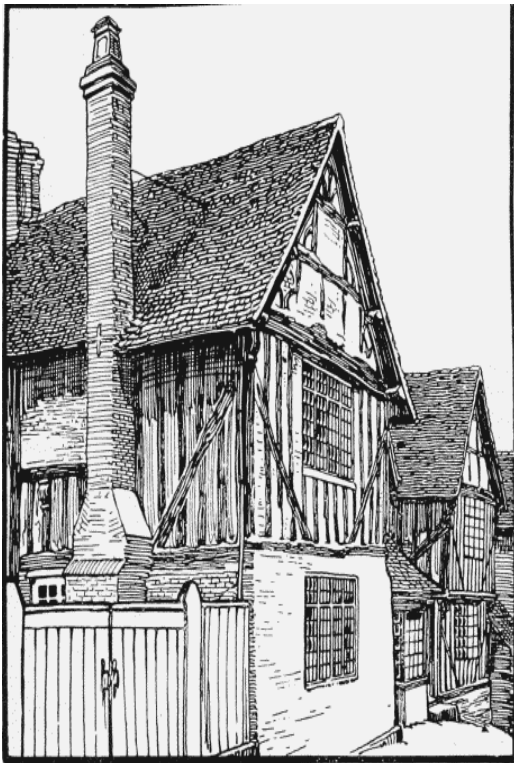
Don(n)e family records have been found at St. Laurence Church, Alvechurch. Our person of interest, John Done, cordwainer, was christened here in 1592. His father, Nicholas was both christened (1562) and buried (1619) at St. Laurence. Why did he leave the village to work in the City of London? Was he encouraged to do so by their father? Was it because other family already lived there? Was it because the City of London had advantages Alvechurch did not? These are all answers we are searching for.

The rolling landscape nearby Alvechurch.



The parish of Alvechurch (originally Allchurch) has been closely associated with the Diocese of Worcester since 780 AD when Offa, King of Mercia and Overlord of England, gave the land to the church. The village was important in medieval times. The Bishop of Worcester, who was Lord of the Manor, had a palace there, and many bishops down to the sixteenth century lived in Alvechurch and conducted their business from the palace. While the wooden structure is long gone, today the wooden fence used to contain the hart deer for hunting purposes is still in evidence around much of the perimeter. Presumably because of the frequent presence of the bishop and his court, in the thirteenth century, Alvechurch was granted a weekly market, an annual fair and later the status of a borough. For the most part the land was conducive for the grazing of sheep and cattle, however, the clay like soil was not productive for growing crops.

Alvechurch: 16th-century House



Several 17th century Tudor style houses still exist in Alvechurch today.

St. Laurence Church, Alvechurch



The dedication of the church to St. Laurence dates back to at least 1239. Obviously, the building has gone through many changes over the years compared to the photo above. However, it is still in existence. Many of the rectors have been men of importance in their time, including a Chancellor of England, the notable antiquary Charles Lyttleton later Bishop of Carlisle, and the nonconformist Richard Moore. A complete list of the rectors is on a plaque in the church.

The City of London

By 1610 London was a thriving exciting city. Business was booming. Its population was increasing at an incredible rate mainly caused by internal migration, with people coming from every area of the country for work. The city was also becoming increasingly multicultural, with tradesmen arriving from all over Europe to set up for business. London accommodated brewers from the Low Country (Holland), tailors from France, cloth dyers from Italy and even an African needle-maker. Hackney carriages were licensed from 1625, with charges regulated by Parliament. Wherries - 17th-century river-buses - ran regular passenger service and watermen jostled for business. Pipes were installed to carry water throughout the City.



Court Officials



In June 1628 John Done of Alvechurch contested the validity of the will of John Done, white baker, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The white baker was his second cousin born in Alvechurch in 1552. His father, Thomas, was the uncle of John's father, Nicholas. Others in the family also contested the will. However, records prove they were not direct relatives of the white baker. The cordwainer was granted administration of the estate on 6 May 1629. It was a lengthy and bitter court case. It is likely that this court case caused some dissention with his family? Did this lead to a decision to leave the City of

*London or was he simply disenchanted with the hustle
and bustle of the City?*

XI.

“Genealogy oddments”

by Maureen Scott

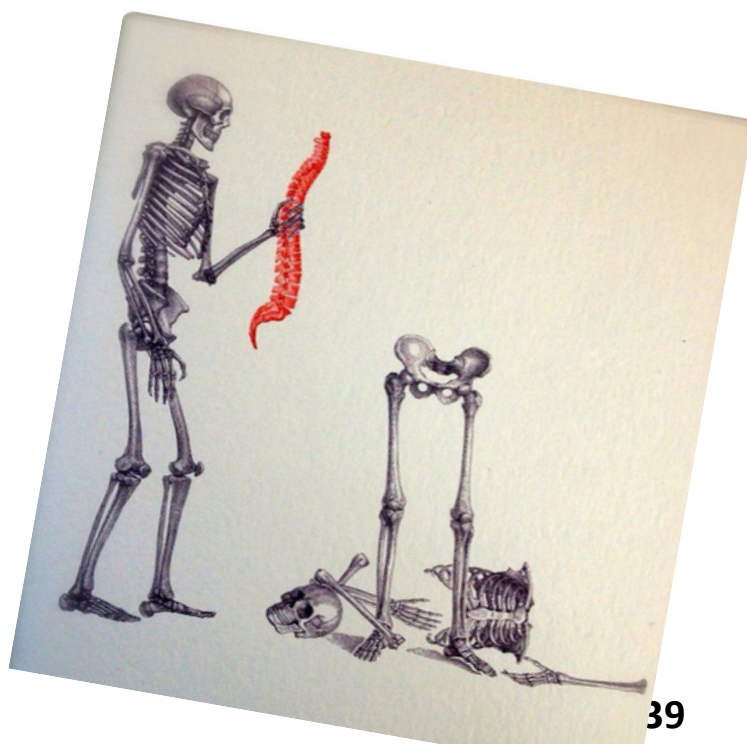
***“Genealogy works best when you are willing to share your information with others.
You will probably find that you generally get back more than you give.”***

Some Genealogy Benefits:

- *Travelling to cemeteries and libraries or far away places.*
- *Meeting cousins (second, third, fourth, tenth) you never knew you had.*
- *Having at your finger tips an easy topic to start a conversation.*
- *Expanding your knowledge on subjects such as: history, geography, anthropology, mathematics, law, problem solving, handwriting deciphering, genetics, medicine and research.*

Why not give it a try?

***You never know what skeletons
you might find in your closet!!***



The Light Side of Genealogy

A sister-in-law once told me that genealogy to her would be about as interesting as watching grass grow and immediately asked why I spent so much time looking for dead people? I chose not to challenge her, of course, especially since I didn't have a good response. Her remarks stayed with me, however, and in the years, which followed I made a point of saving and filing away amusing clippings from newspapers and magazines about family. I hope you have some fun with the light and sunny side of genealogy.

Will of John George, London 1791



"Seeing that I have had the misfortune to be married to the aforesaid Elizabeth, who, ever since our union, has tormented me in every possible way; that, not content with making game of all remonstrances, she has done all she could to render my life miserable; that Heaven seems to have sent her into the world solely to drive me out of it; that the strength of Samson, the genius of Homer, the prudence of Augustus, the skill of Pyrrhus, the patience of Job, the philosophy of Socrates, the subtlety of Hannibal, the vigilance of Hermogenes, would not suffice to subdue the perversity of her character; that no power on earth can change her, seeing we have lived apart during the last eight years, and that the only result has been the ruin of my son, whom she has corrupted and estranged from me; weighing maturely and seriously of these considerations, I have bequeathed, and I bequeath, to my said wife Elizabeth, the sum of one shilling, to be paid unto her within six months of my death."

%%%

Just as you are hot on the trail of an ancestor, why is it always time for the library to close?

%%%

OCUPSYSHUN – Cencus Taker:

"I am a cencus takers for the city of Bufflow. Our City has groan very fast in resent years and now in 1865, it has become a hard and time consuming job to count all the peePhill. There are not many that can do this werk, as it is nessarie to have an e jucashun, wich a lot of pursons still do not have. Another atributeart needed for this job is god spelling, for meny of the pephill to be counted can hardle speak english, let alon spel there names!"

%%%

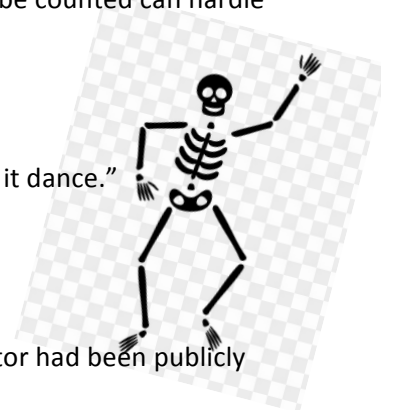
"If you cannot get rid of the family skeleton, you may as well make it dance."

George Bernard Shaw

%%%

A family historian who was writing his family history was dismayed to find that an ancestor had been publicly hanged. In a moment of inspiration, he wrote the following:

"He died during a public ceremony, when the platform upon which he was standing collapsed beneath him".



The cheapest way to have your family tree traced is to run for public office.

%%%



One chicken to another: "Hey, I traced my family tree, but along came Colonel Sanders, now there's only me!"

%%%

Wrinkles are hereditary.
Parents get them from their children!

%%%

Marriage Record in Shelby Co., TN:

Josiah Nolly to Manervy Owen, Nov. 28, 1848.

Note on the back of marriage license reads: "Returned - not executed. Lady hid under bed. Jan. 15, 1849."

%%%



Did this ever happen to you? You spent an eternity looking for your great grandmother's maiden name, and when you found it, your father told you he already knew that, but you had never asked him.

%%%

Bob Brandon, went to his 1940 high school reunion and found that he was listed as "deceased" on the program. An award was later presented to the person in attendance who came the farthest. "I object", Brandon roared, waving his program. I came back from the dead, and that's a lot further than Seattle!" The committee overruled his objection. "The Blade", Toledo, OH

%%%

The best blood will sometimes get into a fool or a mosquito!

%%%

"My family's ancestry is very old", said one club member trying to impress the group.
"We can be traced back to the early kings of Europe."
Then, turning to a lady sitting nearby, she asked, "And how old is your family, my dear?"
"I really don't know, replied the lady with a sweet smile.
"All our family records were lost in the great flood."

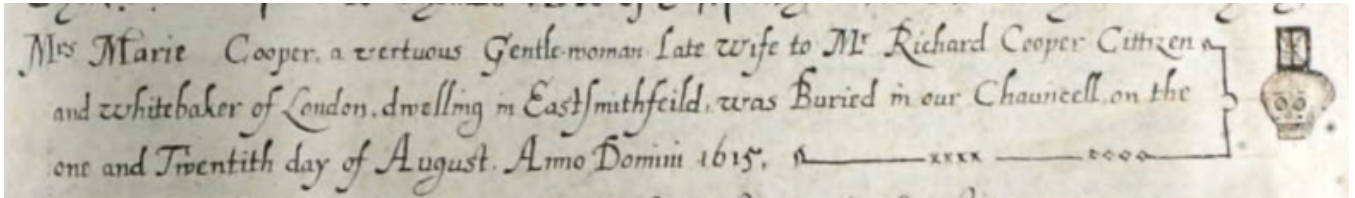
%%%

A nickname is the hardest stone than can be thrown at a genealogist.

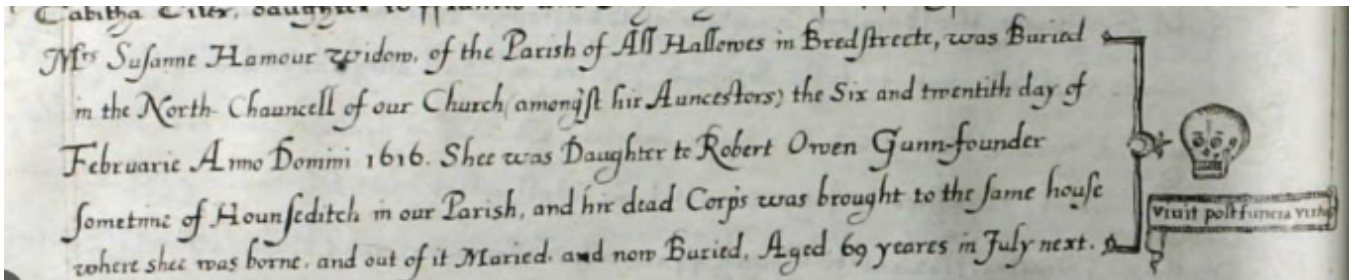


“Odd and/or Illegible Records”

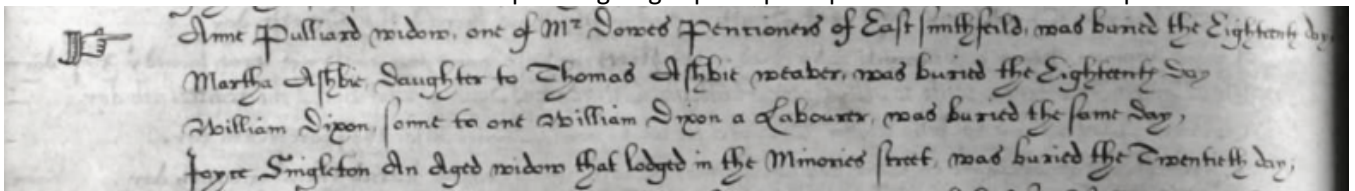
A consistent problem for volunteers trying to decipher older records is that they, for the most part, are unreadable. Previously there was a reference to records with drawings of skulls. An example of this and other oddities in the records are below. If you can read any of them you're hired! All kidding aside, the John Done Research and DNA Committee can use your help if you feel you enjoy, are proficient and have the time.



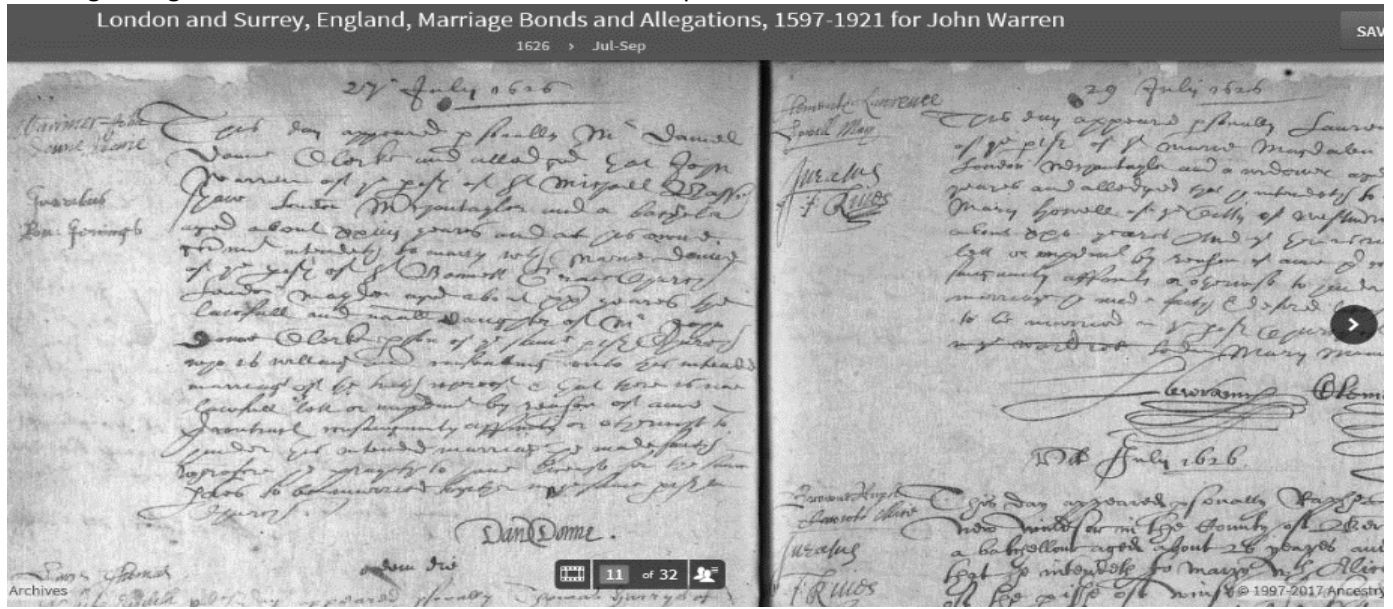
It would appear the skull has a lantern on its head. Is this so the deceased can find a way to heaven? The next record has no lantern. Why? If only we could have a conversation with the clerk who recorded the information!



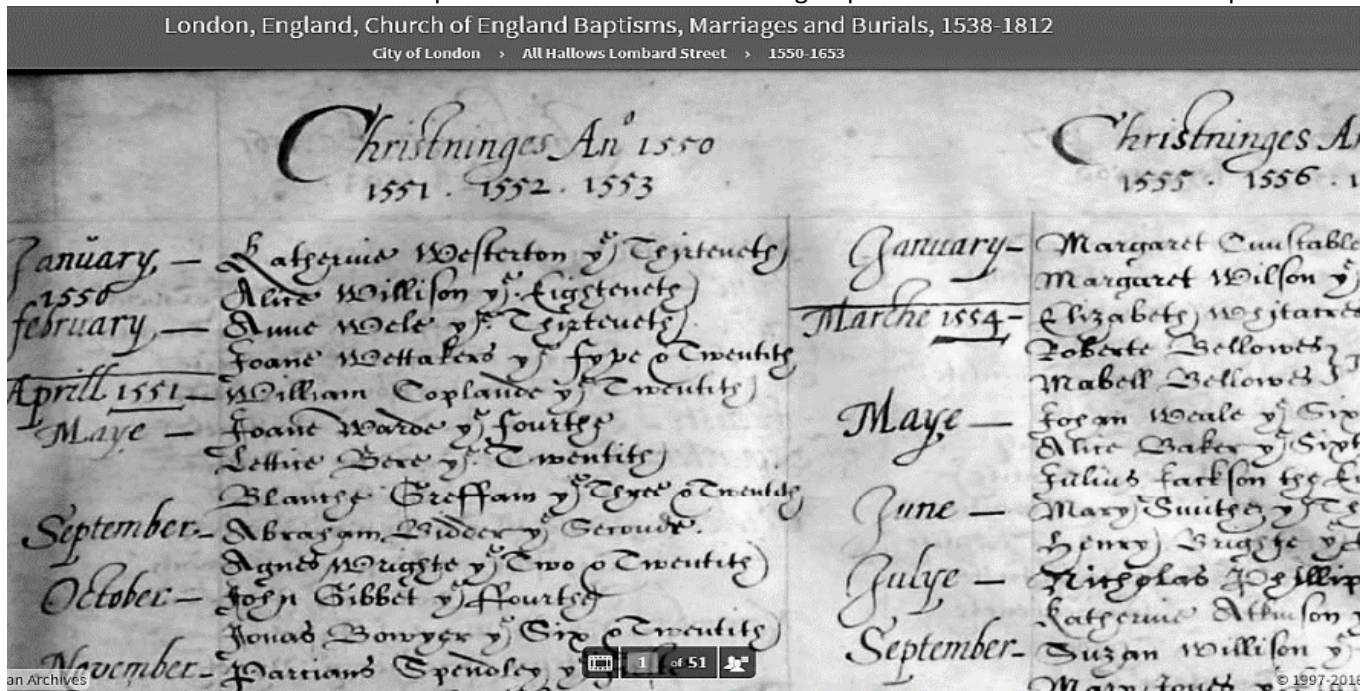
This burial record below has no skull but a pointing finger perhaps to point out that she was a pensioner?



Marriage Allegation records are the most difficult to decipher!



The records below are beautiful script but awkward to read leading to possible mistakes in the transcription:



Oops! No doubt spilled his wine?

London, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812

City of London > St Olave, Old Jewry > 1538-1629

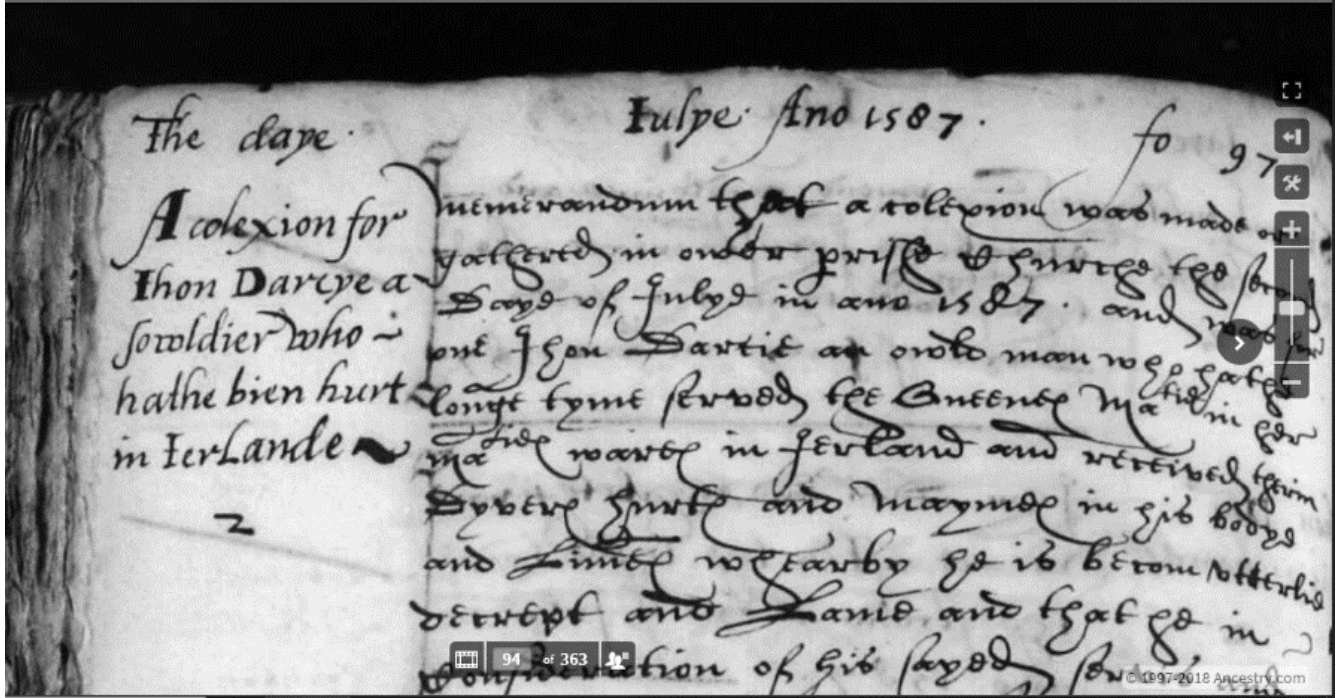
1540
 Thomas Lyne was baptyz'd the xxijth of maye — maye — 28
 Walter Bowse was baptyz'd the xxvijth of June — June — 28
 Richard Cornwall the sonne of Clement Cornwall was baptyz'd the iijth of July — July — 3
 John Gutter was baptyz'd the viijth of July — July — 17
 Robert Dyer was baptyz'd the xijth of July — July — 18
 John Thomas was baptyz'd the xvijth of July — July — 22
 Margolab Fuller was baptyz'd the xxijth of September — Septem^r — 22
 Thomas Gutter was baptyz'd the xxvijth of — Septem^r — 2
 Anne Gutter was baptyz'd the iijth of october — october — 15
 Thomas Gutter was baptyz'd the viijth of october — october — 2
 John Gutter was baptyz'd the xijth of november — november — 4

Buriall
 1538-16

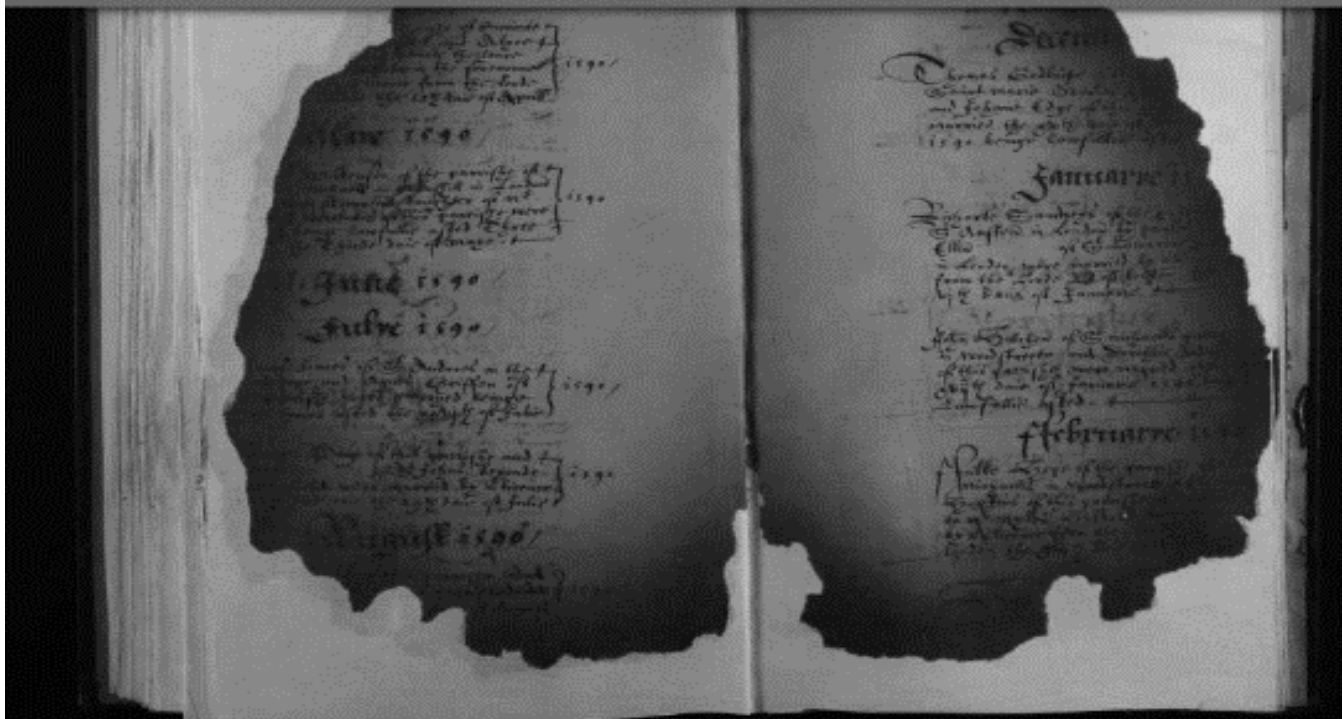
Oops! The finger tells the tale. It is my understanding the word “reputed” is used if the man in question admits to being the father of a child born out of wedlock. In this case maybe he is “refuted”?

13 John Langton a Bastard sonne to John Langton Taynter, the Mother named Rebema Salibunt a singlewoman, both of this parish, the said John was Christned (also y^e Mynter) Day

In this instance there has been a collection for a soldier by the name of John Darcy but to know more about him is nigh impossible because of the scribbled handwriting.



Perhaps the records below were rescued from London's great fire of 1666.



Hopefully you have no marriage records you are searching for in the records for St. Mary Aldermary, London.

London, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812

City of London > St Mary Aldermary > 1558-1653

of St Gregorie's church unto Marye Baynton of God tone
 the thirde of January 1629 was married John Smyth of St
 Margaret Southbury unto margret Holloway of St Mary Woolchurch
 the xxijth of January 1629 was married Abraham
 Houghton unto Sara Powell by license
 the vijth of April 1630 was married Roger Leigh of St
 martins Aggers unto Anne Elph by license
 the xxvth of April 1630 was married Thomas Gille
 unto Anne Smith both of this parish by license
 the xijth of July 1630 was married Thomas Wrom
 unto Anne Meryent both of Lppinge by license
 the xx of July 1630 was married Thomas Castle of
 St Dunstons parish unto Marye Currier of this parish
 the xxijth of December 1630 was married Edward Lloyd
 unto Anne Saltberye from St Thomas midle Church
 the xijth of April 1631 was married Thomas Piper
 unto Anne Wondesle both of this parish by license
 the xxijth of April 1631 was married Philippe Rogger
 unto Frances Letche of Little Alholowed parish by license
 the first of maye 1631 was married Christopher Belle
 unto Anne maye with a license
 the xxijth of June 1631 was married John Bayle
 unto Marye Heloe with a license
 the xijth of July 1631 was married Thomas
 unto Anne

A marriage record at St. Botolph – one of the churches we have extensively searched for records relevant to find the origin of our progenitor, John Done. Can't deny the church clerk was creative!

City of London > St Botolph, Aldgate > 1570-1593

Thomas parmer & Agnes
 Married the 26 daie of September anno p^{re}dicto
 Mathew Robinson both m^r & w^{ife} pilot of a ship and Anne
 onely sister a weddome was Married by m^r th^omas
 the 29 daie of September being myddelmas daie a p^{re}dicto
October, anno, 1590
 Thomas godman a fuller & Agnes hartley p^{re}dicta
 Married the 4 daie of October anno p^{re}dicto
 Gilbert Kelly a lymman and hester harrison p^{re}dicta
 Married the 4 daie of October Anno p^{re}dicto

"The Despicable Plague"

The DFA Research Committee has come across many 17th century church records concerning the plague which were often highlighted with drawings of skulls and crossbones. At the time hundreds were buried in deep mass graves. Some villages succumbed and simply ceased to exist. However, most of those affected lived in the larger cities which the affluent fled whenever the plague reappeared because they could.

No one could have predicted the toll their taste for spices and the latest in luxury goods would have on the population of Europe as the plague-ridden fleas and rats hitched a ride down the well-known silk road with the merchants or soldiers. By the late 1300's all of Europe, Russia and the Middle East were affected especially the larger cities who closed their gates to travelers to avoid a spread of the disease. In London, the great fire of 1666 pretty much wiped out this terrible scourge.

The first wave was the worst, killing some 25 million in Europe alone. By 1400 — a mere 50 years after the pandemic began — various epidemics had reduced the world's population from about 450 million to between 350 and 300 million, maybe less. Roughly 150 million individuals in England succumbed to the nightmarish symptoms in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries which can and does recur today.

To say people didn't know much about the plague was an understatement. From its beginning, to its spread, to its cure, the physicians whose sole purpose was to treat this infamous killer knew little more than those whom they were treating. They did, however, understand one thing with perfect clarity: the fact that it spread quickly and easily. Desperate times called for desperate measures.

Poultices of onion and butter, sprinklings of dried frog, arsenic, floral compounds and even a generous bloodletting or two were no match for this killing machine. The closer the patient was to dying, the more desperate the cures became. Those with no medical training were often more creative in their attempts to cure.

However, no one was immune to this terrible disease. Even the plague or beak doctors, hired to wander the city streets like pariahs carrying a cane meant to examine and direct patients without a need to make direct contact, dropped like flies since the protective suit they wore was useless. It consisted of a light, waxed fabric overcoat, a mask with glass eye openings and a beak shaped nose, typically stuffed with herbs, straw, and spices to keep away the stench.

Today the beak doctor suit is often worn at different events. As goulash as the suit appears, why not encourage your kids and grandkids to try something a little different for Hallowe'en as a tribute to your fallen brothers from eras gone by.? Explain some of the history behind these plague doctors. As you will see in the following photos, they will no doubt find the outfit as effective as those they wore in the past.



XII. RESEARCH YOUR FAMILY TREE



Today millions of people worldwide are engaged in family research. While I cannot speak for others my search for our family roots has given me a great sense of belonging. In the process I have learned that genealogy is not merely the gathering of names, dates and places but a need to study world history and geography to better understand why our ancestors chose to come to America. What were their reasons for sailing thousands of miles across the ocean in a small wooden ship? How did they choose where to settle? What were their family's joys and sorrows? Many of these questions can be answered if a researcher has a passion for the truth.

A genealogist usually prepares a family tree, or pedigree chart, showing family members joined together by a series of lines. Creating a family tree is like solving a mystery or completing a puzzle. It provides answers about family relationships. A genealogy also attempts to understand - not just when and where a family lived, but also their motivation for doing the things they did during their lifetime. Why did they move from location to another? Did they travel alone or with other family members? These are only a few facts a genealogist looks for in the records he or she collects from the past.

One can search for a family at a local library, by visiting an LDS Family History Library or a public archive within driving distance. All have volunteers to help get started. If you prefer not to leave the comfort of your home searching on-line is another option. **Ancestry, Find My Past, My Heritage, Family Search and The Genealogist** are only a few genealogy sites which come to mind.

Sample Pages from Ancestry and Find My Past

Category	Name	Details
England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975 <small>BIRTH, BAPTISM & CHRISTENING</small>	John Done	Baptism 19 Dec 1619 Clifton On Teme, Worcester, England
England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975 <small>BIRTH, BAPTISM & CHRISTENING</small>	John Done	Baptism 1663 St. Mary, Lichfield, Stafford, England
Cheshire, England, Select Bishop's Transcripts, 1576-1933 <small>BIRTH, BAPTISM & CHRISTENING</small>	John Done	Father Richard Done Baptism 17/09/1684 Frodsham, Cheshire, England
Oxfordshire, England, Church of England Baptism, Marriages, and Buriats, 1538-1812 <small>BIRTH, BAPTISM & CHRISTENING</small>	John Done	Father William Done Baptism 07/03/1638 Banbury, St Mary Oxfordshire England

Results for Britain records

A-Z of record sets

Your search Clear All **17 results**

First name(s)
 ×
 Include name variants i

Last name
 ×
 Include name variants i

Year Of Birth Give or take
 -/+ 2yrs ×

Year Of Death Give or take
 -/+ 2yrs ×

Year Give or take
 -/+ 2yrs ×

Location

Last Name	First Name	Born	Died	Event	Record set	Location
Donne	John	—	—	1631	Greater London Burial Index	St Benet Paul's Wharf, London, England 📄
Donne	John	—	—	1645	England Marriages 1538-1973	Stepney, London, England 📄
Donne	John	—	—	1645	England, Boyd's Marriage Indexes, 1538-1850	London, England 📄
Donne	John	—	—	1666	Westminster Rate Books 1634-1900	London, England 📄 📄
Donne	John	—	—	1666	Westminster Rate Books 1634-1900	London, England 📄 📄
Donne	John	—	—	1667	Westminster Rate Books 1634-1900	London, England 📄 📄
Donne	John	—	—	1668	Westminster Rate Books 1634-1900	London, England 📄 📄
Donne	John	—	—	1669	City Of London, Haberdashers, Apprentices And Freemen 1526-1933	England 📄 📄

Register at any of the above sites for a free two-week trial before taking out a membership. A swab of the cheek and membership with Family Tree DNA (FTDNA) might help you find family members, also. However, any results still need confirmation via a paper trail.

Everyone has a story to tell. Your first stop might be to interview elderly family members. Take a grandchild with you. This will give you the opportunity to explain that an “ancestor” came before you and a “descendant” followed you. Encourage your school to get the children involved in researching their own



family tree. Despite the fact my grandson, 12 years old at the time, got the year our John Done arrived in America confused, he entered the DFA logo contest a few years ago and received an honorable mention for his effort and interest in the history of the Doane family. He later did a Power Point Presentation using a hop scotch design to show and tell his ancestors at his school. His name is Matthew and I keep reminding him the genealogist in the bible had the same name. I also tell all my grandchildren that family matters have no beginning and no end. You also have a story to tell. Start keeping a journal. Find a genealogy program where you can store your data. Legacy, Roots Magic or Family Tree are only a few of the choices available.

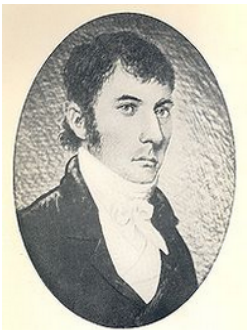
You never know where your family search will take you. Many years ago, I left a message on the “Ancestry” website that I was searching for a particular branch of my Harte family in Ireland. Two years later I had a reply. I had found a cousin and we both discovered a branch of the tree each of us thought was lost forever. We have exchanged visits over the years. At one such reunion in Ireland, a cousin brought along the family bible. A different cousin discovered additional names inside that bible the family weren’t aware of. What fun we had pouring over those new records.



On another occasion, while browsing through a cousin’s family album, I discovered she and my husband were second cousins! What a surprise for all of us. Again, we had found another branch of the family we had not been successful in tracking down.



I always suggest to anyone researching their family to never leave a stone unturned. You never know what might turn up! I already knew some of my Doane ancestors from Nova Scotia had sailed in 1849 to the Australian gold rush. All but one of the four brothers eventually returned to their home town. My search took me to a 'Ballarat Heritage Story' where I learned what happened to the fourth brother, Joseph Doane. He had returned to Ballarat after studying architecture in London, England, where he became mayor of the city in the late 1800's. They sent not one but two photos of him. I also have photos of several churches Joseph designed in Melbourne, Australia. Hopefully someday I will get to see them in person.



While I have found no pirates in my family tree there was a privateer some of you may be familiar with as he was referred to, in the American newspapers, as "The Terror of New England". He is a distant cousin and his name was Joseph Bars, Jr. What a discovery to learn that when his ship, "The Liverpool Packet" was captured by the British Navy on board was a 3rd Class Boy of the British Navy, William Watt, my 4th great grandfather from Manchester, England.

Through my research I have also learned that I descend from 14 different Mayflower families; had a witch ancestor hung in Salem; three distant cousins who were married to King Henry VIII; a great grandfather who rescued his brother's ship after a hurricane in the Atlantic. How did I learn all this? A passion for the truth.

*There is a destiny that makes us brothers
None goes his way along
All that we send into the lives of others
Comes back into our own*

XIII. ***We Need Answers! Can You Help?***

Do you have an interest in genealogy?

and some experience searching for records of interest?

Then consider joining the team of researcher looking for the

origin of John Done.

Please fill in the following questionnaire

and

either return it in person or e-mail to

Dick Doane at doansx1@msn.com

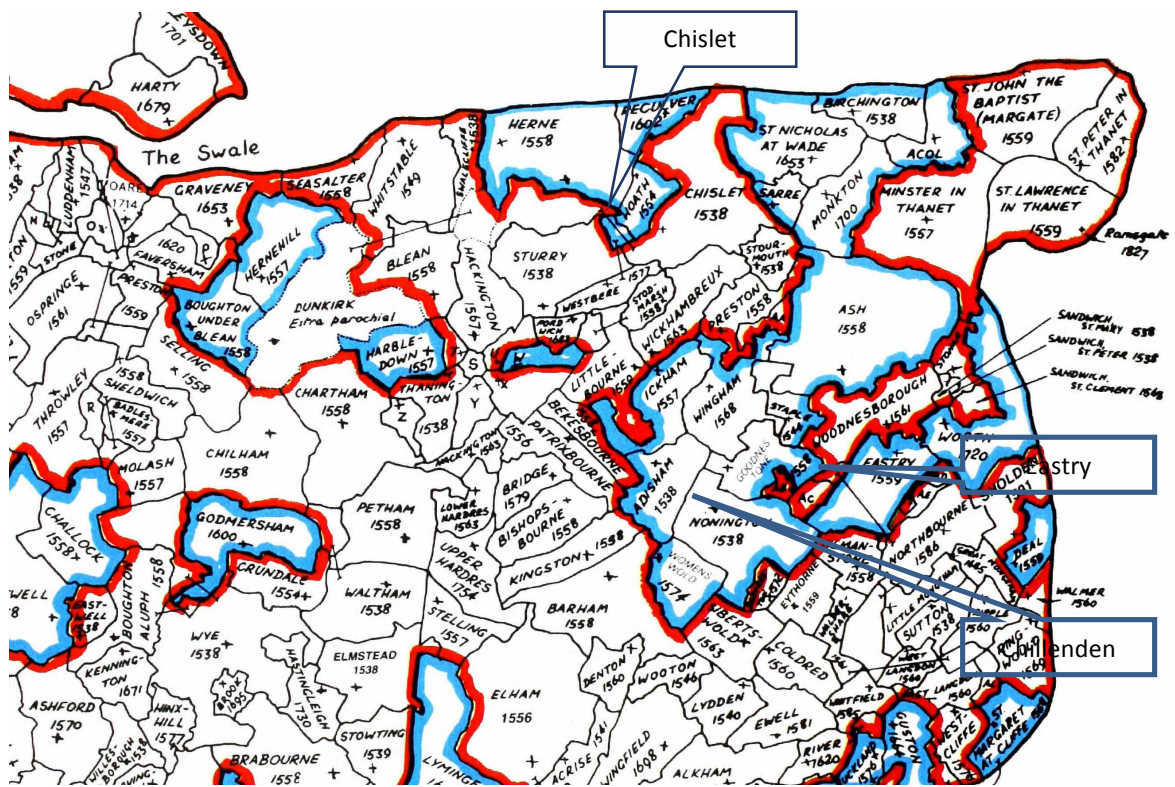
or

Maureen Scott at maurdoane@bell.net

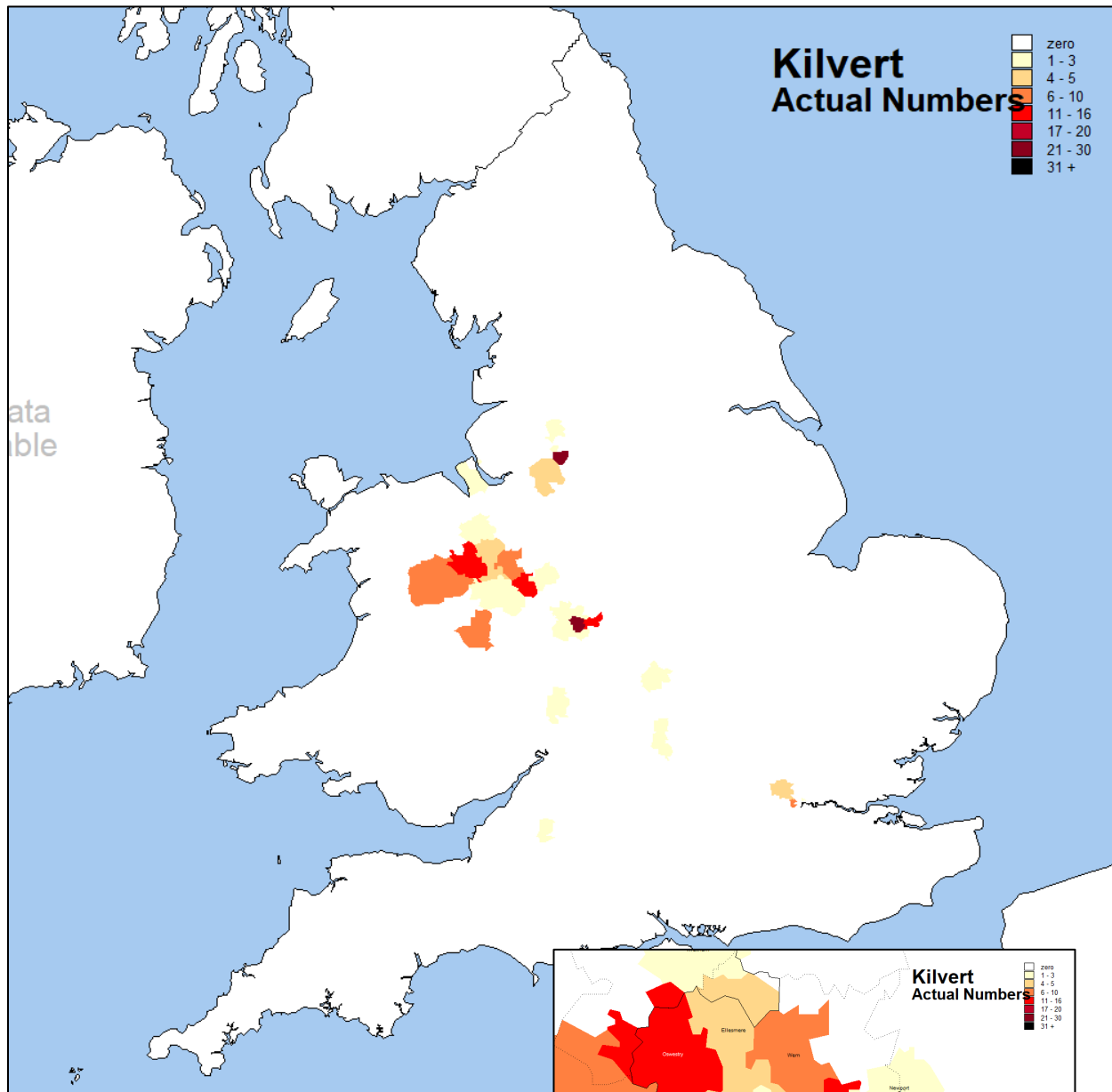
“We’ll be glad to hear from YOU!”

XIV. COLORIZED ILLUSTRATIONS:

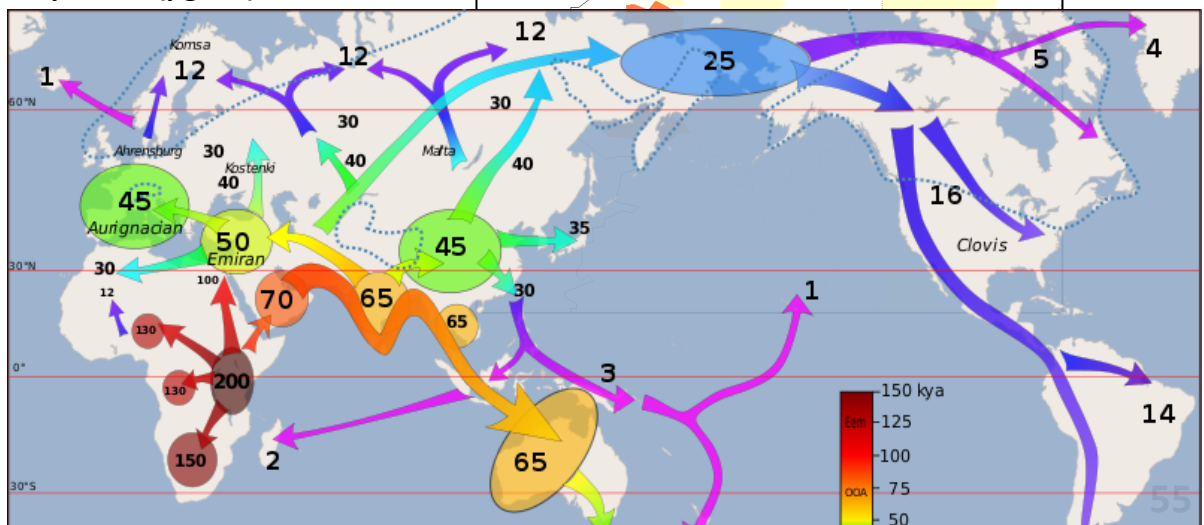
- Chart # 1 - Parishes of East Kent from Phillimore's Atlas of Parish Registers (pg. 14)



- Chart # 2 - South Staffordshire, from Phillimore's Atlas of Parish Registers (p. 15)



- **Chart #4 – Haplogroup Migration Map to UK (pg. 22)**



XV.

QUESTIONNAIRE

CAN YOU HELP the JOHN DONE RESEARCH AND DNA COMMITTEE?

Are you currently researching your family tree? Yes _____ No _____

Would you be interested in joining the John Done Research Committee? Yes _____ No _____

Is there someone you could recommend to our Research Committee? Yes _____ No _____

What resources have you used when searching for family members?

Library? (i.e. local, NEHGS, other) _____

Internet Sites? (i.e. Ancestry, Findmypast, MyHeritage, other) _____

Which data program do you use to document your family tree? (i.e. Family Tree Maker, Legacy,

Roots Web, other) _____

Do you have an expertise in transcribing Latin words? Yes _____ No _____

Are you able to read Dutch and/or French records? Yes _____ No _____

Have you transcribed ancient records (i.e. wills, probates, etc.)? Yes _____ No _____

Are you a member of the Doane Family FTDNA Study? Yes _____ No _____

Would you be interested in helping with this study? Yes _____ No _____

Do you use Microsoft Word? Yes _____ No _____

Do you use Microsoft Excel? Yes _____ No _____

Do you use e-mail? Yes _____ No _____

Do you use Skype? Yes _____ No _____

Are you familiar with Drop Box? Yes _____ No _____

NAME: _____ Tel. # _____

e-mail address: _____

(Please return to Dick Doane or Maureen Scott)