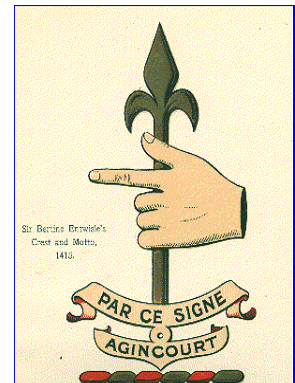


*The Quarterly Newsletter of the
Entwistle Family History Association*
Registered Charity number:1196079

Twissle Times

www.entwistlefamily.org.uk

March 2023



Editorial

Best wishes to our members and other interested readers. There are some signs of Spring here in Lancashire but it's still rather chilly! Thank you to our contributors to this issue, especially Stephen J Entwistle who has added further information regarding the possibilities of using DNA to research our families' histories.

We would welcome members interested in joining our steering committee or trustees. It is now possible for those in other parts of the country or world to gather electronically. Our recent committee meeting via Zoom enabled us to overcome health and distance problems. Please contact us if you think you could help.

Our chair, Andrew, has arranged a Spring get-together at Holden Wood, Helmshore on Wednesday 26th April about 1.30pm. That should give us time to assemble at the tearoom to have a 'brew' and a chat, maybe from about 11.30am? At Helmshore Cemetery, there are several CWGC graves, one of which is an Entwistle, Cpl Thomas Entwistle. On page 4 is a piece from the Haslingden Roots site recalling the men who died during WW1. Please contact any of the committee for details of the planned visit.

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Editor & Secretary:

Eileen Cowen



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INBOX

From: Marie Ball, member 78

To: Maureen Fisher, Research Coordinator & Eileen Cowen, Editor

Sent: January 2023

Subject: 1660 tax collection Blackburn, Thomas & Mary Entwisle

I expect you have this information already but just in case, September 14, 1660, Thomas Ratlife and William Duxburie Constables collected the money agreed by act of Parliament to pay Charles's forces. The list for Blackburn includes Thomas Entwisle and Mary his wife both taxed at 6d. They may have been living in Over Darwen, perhaps Pickup Bank as they are near my ancestor Abraham Broadley and his wife Ellin and not many names from William Duxburie and his wife Jaine, who, I presume, were living at Duxbury's Tenement.

I am still trying to work out exactly where Abraham and Ellen Broadley lived (Pickup Bank?) so any further information on the Entwisleys would help me with that. I have one page of a rental from Cheshire Archives for 1735 with the Broadley owners at that date, and their neighbours but no Entwisleys.



From: Christine Peirce member 439

To: Eileen Cowen, Editor

Sent: December 2022

Subject: 19thC Living conditions

Just read with interest the latest Twissle Times, fascinating, thank you. The social history article re living conditions and health in Darwen was really interesting and hard to comprehend how our ancestors survived. My great grandparents were Entwistles and moved to Burnley from Holcombe in the 1890s so would have seen this poverty and hardship; very thought proving indeed.

I plan to look at my Entwistle tree in the New Year, I had got to the point where I couldn't see the wood for the trees lol. I knew my grandad, Andrew Entwistle, and while I know I am biased he was a lovely, well-educated man. Thank you for all the hard work in keeping this group running so well and wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.



From: Lisa Wiggins, non-member

To: Eileen Cowen, Editor

Sent: December 2022

Subject: Entwistle coat-of-arms



I'm writing from North America. I bought an oil painting several years ago from an antiques dealer. It is signed Entwistle and has version of the Entwistle coat of arms. Can anyone tell me anything about the painting and artist?





From Diane Morse, member 413, from Illinois, USA
To: Jean Machin, Membership Secretary
Sent: February 2023
Subject: 18thC Entwissills in Framlingham, USA

... I do appreciate all the work you and others do to put out this wonderful newspaper for us all. Since I'm talking to you, I wanted to mention something I found very interesting. There is a very important book used by anyone studying American colonial history entitled "*History of Framingham, Massachusetts, Early Known as Danforth's Farms, 1640-1880*". Framingham is just west of Boston. It can be accessed online in its entirety. When I looked into it, I immediately ordered a copy on Amazon. This is the town some of my English ancestors settled in, including my Entwistle (spelled in various ways). As a side note original copies were going for huge amounts of \$ but copies of copies for more reasonable rates. The reason I got the book was because of the name Entwissill, however it is full of fascinating information from everyday colonial life to our Revolutionary War.

Someone named J.R. Entwissill was on the town committee that appropriated \$4,000.00 to compile the town's history into this book in 1881. Edmund Entwishill was in Bullard's regiment (1777) and Henry Entwistle also served in our Revolutionary War. No doubt there were Entwistles serving on the other side as well. Also, a note that Indian graves were located along Entwistle's lot when a road was being dug.

I'm pretty sure I would be accepted into the *Daughters of the American Revolution* if I had the energy to hook myself up with these Entwistle Patriots/Traitors, depending on what side of the ocean you were on!



From Richard Entwistle, member 248
To: Eileen Cowen, Editor
Sent: February 2023
Subject: Edward Entwistle Wilkinson, surgeon

I thought you might like to read some articles about Edward Entwistle Wilkinson. His lead coffin was discovered by archaeologists at Leicester cathedral while clearing space for building work. I do not know how Entwistle was in his name as his father was Christopher Wilkinson. However, his life is interesting due to being the surgeon at Leicester lunatic asylum.

<https://www.archaeology.org/news/11165-230201-leicester-lead-coffin>

<https://ulasnews.com/2023/01/27/leicester-cathedral-revealed-a-curious-case-of-a-lead-coffin/>

<https://le.ac.uk/news/2023/january/cathedral-dig-surgeon>

of memory, was
Edward Entwistle son of Christopher
Wilkinson of Whalley, Surgeon 25th
Mary Daer of John Ashton of August
Great Harwood, Deaver 7th
A.D. 1796

25 Jul 1796 at Whalley, St Mary and All Saints, Lancashire, England

Editor: Interesting articles. I've attempted a summary at pages 5-6.

CORPORAL THOMAS ENTWISTLE, 26788, R.A.M.C

**Royal Army Medical Corps, died at Keighley Hospital, 20th March 1918 Age 43
Buried Holden Hall Cemetery, Haslingden, 25th March 1918.**

Thomas Entwistle was born in 1876, the son of Edmund Entwistle, a Cotton Weaver, and Mary Entwistle, née Haworth. He lived in Helmshore, Lancashire.

Thomas was a teetotaler. He played the big drum in the Helmshore Band but since he was only short, he could not really see over it. He also played the flute. He was a member of the Boys Brigade and then the St John's Ambulance Brigade. One day, as a small child, his daughter cut her knee - a very deep cut - and Thomas got out some linen thread and sewed up the flesh. She still had the scar in her nineties. Thomas had two dogs - one, a St Bernard, wore a money box on its collar and Thomas used this to collect for charities.



Thomas joined the army in 1914. Rather appropriately, given his St John's Ambulance experience, he served with the Royal Army Medical Corps in France for 18 months and also in home hospitals. However, in March 1918 he was picked up in the trenches in France very ill. Bronchitis and heart failure necessitated his going into hospital in France and he was transferred to Morton Banks War Hospital in Keighley, Yorkshire. His wife went to be with him. He died two weeks later, aged 42, on 20 March 1918. Thomas was brought back to Helmshore in a coffin covered by the Union Jack.

His young daughter said (in a letter written in her retirement) that she was in shock as she loved her dad dearly. His funeral was only the second military funeral in Helmshore Cemetery. There were no vehicles - people walked behind the coffin. A cab drawn by a black horse

with black ribbons tied to its mane came to the door to collect Thomas's wife and daughter. The coffin was on a gun carriage covered with the flag, with Thomas's army cap on top.¹

Newspaper Memorials

In loving memory of my dear Husband, Corporal Thomas Entwistle 26788, R.A.M.C., who died at Keighley Hospital, March 20th, 1918.

"The flowers we lay upon his grave,
May whither and decay,
But our love for him,
Will never fade away."
From his Wife and Children.

"Though death divides,
Fond memories cling."

Ever remembered by Robert and Elizabeth, 12 Smithies Street, Carrs.

[M. Andrew Entwistle, member 103 & Chair EFHA]

¹ Information kindly supplied by Thomas' Great Niece - Anne Yates

EDWARD ENTWISTLE WILKINSON, SURGEON

Archaeologists from the University of Leicester have dug up the coffin of the first resident medical officer for the Leicestershire and Rutland County Lunatic Asylum. The remains of surgeon Edward Entwistle Wilkinson, who worked at the asylum from 1836, were found in a battered lead coffin at Leicester Cathedral. The excavation team at the cathedral was led by Mathew Morris, who was also part of the team which unearthed the remains of Richard III nearby in 2012. The university diggers have been working at the Cathedral Gardens, previously part of the churchyard, ahead of building a new visitor and learning centre.



The surgeon's lead coffin was among more than a thousand burials so far revealed by the archaeologists. It was excavated by archaeologist Amber Fumage from one of the final burial rows in that part of the churchyard - rows that were in use from the late 1820s through to the closure of the cemetery in 1856. The nameplate on the coffin reveals that the coffin contains the remains of Edward Entwistle Wilkinson (1796-1846).

Amber said: "The discovery of a named individual is always exciting due to the amount of information we can track down about their lives, and this has been particularly true in the case of Edward Entwistle Wilkinson. Over his lifetime, he made significant contributions to the development of modern medicine in Leicester, leaving a lasting impact on the city and beyond."

Amber's research uncovered that Edward was the first resident medical officer of the-then newly opened County Asylum. Highly respected for his 'diligent and able service', during his 17 years at the asylum and at Leicester Infirmary, Edward expanded the dispensary, improved the medicinal planting in the hospital's garden and helped set up an 'Infirmary Carriage for Accidents'.

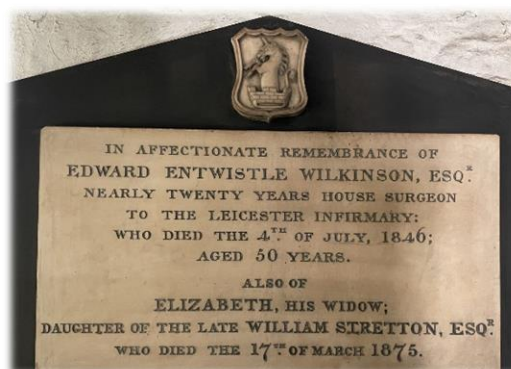
Born in Whalley, Lancashire in 1796 to the surgeon Christopher Wilkinson and Mary Wilkinson (née Ashton), relatively little is known about Edward's early life. He appears to have followed in his father's footsteps, and was appointed House Surgeon and Apothecary at the Leicester Infirmary in 1820, aged 24. In 1836 he left the Infirmary, taking up a new post as the first resident medical officer of the then-newly opened County Asylum (now the Fielding Johnson building at the University of Leicester). The full-time position, combining the roles of house surgeon, superintendent and secretary, paid an annual salary of £200 plus board. At the Asylum, his peers praised his talents and conduct and 'his ability and tenderness in the treatment of patients'.



In 1841 he was living close to the parish church – the census describes him as a surgeon and lists servants William Barker (aged 17) and Elizabeth Headley (aged 30) living in his household. It is possible that it was through the church that he met his wife, Elizabeth Stretton,

who was born and raised in the parish. They married in August 1845 at St Brides Church in Liverpool before returning to Leicester. Sadly, the marriage lasted only 9 months before Edward's untimely death from typhus fever¹ in July 1846 at only 50 years old. Edward and Elizabeth had no children.

Edward was buried at St Martin's parish church in a grave plot next to his father-in-law, William Stretton (d.1840), and probably close to other Stretton's, all buried together in a family row. Following his death, a plaque in the South Aisle of the Cathedral (then St. Martin's) was dedicated to Edward Entwistle Wilkinson and his wife, a practice reserved for those who had made a significant impact upon the community.



Clearly Edward Entwistle Wilkinson had a fascinating life, though his death and burial is equally interesting. His coffin is a particularly extravagant example of 19th-century funerary customs, having originally been a triple-shelled coffin, consisting of two layers of wood sandwiching a sand-cast lead lining. While much of the wood had rotted away in the 177 years since his burial, fragmentary remains of two tin-dipped iron decorative motifs were found on the lid, as well as a pentagon-shaped brass name plate. Altogether, a triple-shelled coffin



The two nameplates.

Right: the pentagon-shaped brass nameplate from the outer wooden coffin, bears the inscription "Edward Entwistle Wilkinson. Born 17th May 1796. Died 4th July 1846."

Left: the shield-shaped lead nameplate fixed to the inner

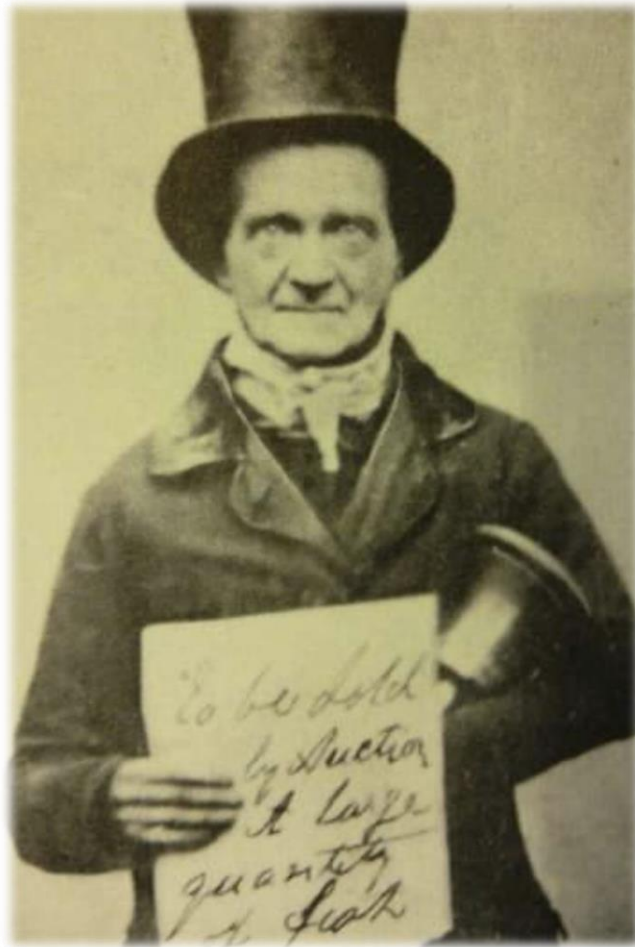
coffin containing a lead lining is estimated to weigh up to a quarter of a ton, and the resources required to construct such a piece reflect the wealth and status of the individual interred within, or at least the aspirations of their family. The inclusion of fabric, wood, lead, iron, tinsplate and brass upon Edward Entwistle Wilkinson's coffin required the craftwork of multiple people and is indicative of an affluent member of society, for whom no expense would be spared regarding his funerary arrangements.

His gravestone also survives, re-erected in Saffron Hill cemetery following a mass clearance of the gravestones from the Cathedral Gardens in the 1980s. The doctor's remains will be reinterred in Leicester Cathedral.

Eileen Cowen, member 241 & Editor with Richard Entwistle, member 248]

¹ Typhus, a disease spread by infected fleas, lice and mites, was endemic in Leicester in the early 19th century, with occasional epidemic outbreaks. In March 1846 the Leicester Chronicle reported that around Great Holme Street in Leicester's West End 'out of the 75 houses, containing 245 inhabitants... there have been 24 deaths and 132 ill of fevers.' Many of those inflicted were taken to the Fever House at the Leicester Infirmary. Edward's death certificate records that he had suffered from typhus for 6 weeks before his death on 4th July, and given both the timing and his occupation, it seems possible that he caught the disease through his work.

TOM ENTWISTLE (OLD BAM)
DARWEN'S 2ND BELLMAN (OR TOWN CRIER)



"OYEZ, OYEZ, OYEZ!"

Whilst looking at the latest exhibition of old photographs at the Heritage Centre in Darwen, we came across this rather memorable picture of Darwen's 2nd bellman. Tom Entwistle, also known as 'Old Bam', advertising a quantity of fish to be sold by auction in about 1870.

He would live at Bellman's Cottage on Green Street near the centre of Darwen. The bellman, or town crier, would announce the news of the day to the people of the town and then post notices of this news around the town, sometimes even delivering post to people's homes.

On the 1841 census Tom, born in about 1800, was living on High Street, Darwen with wife Margaret and children Henry, John, James and Sophia. Described as 'bellman'. By 1861 he was still at the High Street with wife Margaret and sons James (26) and Thomas (16). Occupation described as 'public crier'.



[Eileen Cowen, Editor, Secretary and member 241]

MY DNA ENTWISLE FAMILY

As Steve reported in Twissle Times June 2022, standard genealogy research has taken his arm of the Entwisle family back 8 generations to John Entwisle, born in Ringley on 28 November 1736. John married Betty Ryle from Ringley, at Prestwich on 12 August 1755. To break through the 'brick wall' beyond John, he visited 'Family Tree Live' at Alexandra Palace in 2019, primarily to attend lectures on using DNA in genealogical research, and whilst there he provided a DNA sample to FamilyTreeDNA¹ for testing.

Steve has since enrolled on an online Y-DNA course run by genetic genealogist, Diahan Southard, participating in her detailed DNA ancestry course over the winter. In the following 2 articles he reports back with the additional insight that these courses have undoubtedly provided.

How Y-DNA Aids Genealogical Research

Most genealogists reach a 'brick wall' in their research at some point. Whilst the widely available autosomal DNA testing (e.g., that available from Ancestry) can often provide significant help, the nature of autosomal inheritance means that it is only of real value in identifying cousins that share common ancestors up to six generations back from the tester. However, other forms of DNA can provide significant help over much larger timescales.

Humans normally have 23 pairs of chromosomes; 22 pairs are known as autosomal, and 1 pair are the sex chromosomes – female sex chromosomes are denoted as X, and male as Y. Females have two X chromosomes, one each from their father and mother, but no Y chromosomes (XX). Males have the Y chromosome from their father, and an X chromosome from their mother (XY).

Many genes are unique to the Y chromosome and carry information necessary to develop a male foetus and for male fertility. Some genes, however, carry information for normal development in regions known as pseudo-autosomal, and are present on both X and Y chromosomes, so both males and females each have two functional copies.

Y-DNA has two types of markers which provide useful paternal ancestry information:

- STRs (short tandem repeats) markers
 - are short sequences of DNA repeated along the chromosome; the number of repeats varies between individuals and is known as the individual's Y-DNA *haplotype*.
 - have a similar (fast) mutation rate as autosomal DNA (approximately one mutation every 20 generations), making them useful for researching recent ancestry, but unlike autosomal, it provides information solely about the male (father-to-son) line.
- SNP (single nucleotide polymorphism) markers
 - are single nucleotides (DNA building blocks).

¹ Y-DNA testing: <https://www.familytreedna.com/>

- have an extremely slow mutation rate (approximately one mutation every few thousand years) making them useful to investigate ancient ancestry and determine an individual's Y-DNA *haplogroup*.

Males who have the same or very similar STR marker profiles share the same paternal lineage, thereby allowing search for relatives along a paternal line over very many hundreds of years, i.e., for as far as documented records exist.

All that is required to confirm whether an individual is from a particular paternal lineage, is to test Y-STR markers at the lowest (and cheapest) level, known as Y-37.

FTDNA Y-37 results include:

1. names of closest Y-STR matches to tester
2. the predicted genetic distance of tester from closest matches
3. family trees for matches (if uploaded)
4. email address for matches
5. testers standard Y-STR values (the number of repeats of the marker on the chromosome)

A standard international nomenclature is used for Y-STR markers so whilst Y-STR testing is not limited to one provider, FTDNA (Family Tree DNA) is the only company that provides 'matches', and the facility for Y-DNA (One Name) projects. An Entwistle Y-DNA Project has been set up and is open to all spelling variants, as well as those with different surname but share the same Y-STR DNA profile i.e., share the same patrilineal lineage.

Figure 1: Y-37, Y-STR Marker Profile

STR Markers 1-12

Marker	DYS393	DYS390	DYS19	DYS391	DYS385	DYS426	DYS388	DYS439	DYS389i	DYS392	DYS389ii
Value	10	25	18	6	12-13	17	5	14	17	21	23

STR Markers 13-25

Marker	DYS458	DYS459	DYS455	DYS454	DYS447	DYS437	DYS448	DYS449	DYS464
Value	29	7-7	18	10	17	21	9	13	7-7-9-9

STR Markers 26-37

Marker	DYS460	Y-GATA-H4	YCAII	DYS456	DYS607	DYS576	DYS570	CDY	DYS442	DYS438
Value	9	13	14-14	21	17	17	17	27-27	7	21

Figure 1 is a fictional illustration of what an individual's Y-STR profile may look like.

Y-STR testing may also reveal that the male genetic line is not that of the current family name. There are several reasons why this may occur, to include the occurrence of a non-paternity event (NPE). The listing of close matches, ideally within a 'Genetic Distance' of 3 or less, at Y-37, are matches to ancestors that lived within a timeframe for which documented records could exist. Matches with different surnames may already be members of the appropriate Y-STR (One Name) Project and such projects should be checked. Contact with such matches may also perhaps provide even more valuable information than those of same surname as the tester.

Whilst the identification of Y-STR 'matches' may be useful, and review of associated family trees (if provided) may identify a common ancestor, this may often not be the case. But, joining the appropriate FTDNA Y-DNA project, allows comparison of an individual's Y-STR Marker Profile with those of other anonymised members that may, or may not, be identified as matches, depending on genetic distance from tester.

As Y-STR (One Name) Projects grow in membership, groupings of close matches emerge. For each group a 'Min' (lowest Value), 'Max' (highest Values) and 'Mode' (most frequent Values) profile is automatically generated. The mode is regarded as the likely STR marker profile of the MRCA for members of the group.

In figure 2, simple examples of Y-STR grouping are provided. Two John Entwistles from the same vicinity and baptised in the same month, can often cause confusion and late nights, but Y-STR comparison reveals two distinct groups. Comparison of the two modes (most frequent value for each marker), however, suggests that the two groups share a distant common ancestor, separated by a total of 7 mutations.

Figure 2: FTDNA Y-DNA Project

Kit Number	Ancestor Name				DYS393	DYS390	DYS19	DYS391	DYS385	DYS426	DYS388	DYS439	DYS389iI	DYS392	DYS389ii	DYS458	etc
John Entwistle of Prestwich (bapt. Nov1821)																	
MIN					10	25	17	6	12-13	17	5	13	17	21	28	27	etc
MAX					11	25	18	6	12-14	18	6	14	18	21	31	30	etc
MODE					10	25	18	6	12-13	17	5	14	17	21	29	29	etc
BP269156					11	25	17	6	12-13	17	5	14	17	21	29	28	etc
XJ769145					10	25	18	6	12-14	17	6	14	17	21	29	29	etc
NM44439					10	25	18	6	12-13	18	5	13	17	21	29	30	etc
FX269187					10	25	18	6	12-13	18	5	14	17	21	29	29	etc
AA99921					10	25	18	6	12-13	17	5	14	18	21	29	29	etc
DS659817					10	25	18	6	12-13	17	5	14	18	21	31	28	etc
John Entwistle of Stand (bapt. Nov1821)																	
MIN					8	24	19	5	10-10	17	5	15	16	24	29	17	etc
MAX					9	25	20	6	11-11	17	5	15	17	25	29	20	etc
MODE					9	24	19	5	11-11	17	5	15	17	25	29	19	etc
BN234567					9	25	19	5	11-11	17	5	15	17	25	29	18	etc
XP297541					9	25	20	5	11-11	17	5	15	17	25	29	19	etc
AF839632					8	24	19	5	10-10	17	5	15	16	25	29	20	etc
DD292929					9	24	19	5	11-11	16	5	15	17	25	30	19	etc
HH75398					9	24	19	6	11-11	17	6	15	17	24	29	19	etc

Figure 2 is a simplified, fictional, illustration of what a One Name Y-STR Project looks like. Yellow highlights denote shared mutations, and purple highlights differences i.e., mutations from the mode.

By using a few simple rules, a genetic genealogy cladogram can then be created, as in figure 3. This is then translated into the most likely corresponding genetic family tree structure, as in

figure 4. This immediately provides a structure which can be used to support genealogical research and resolve any confusion between members in the different John Entwistle groups.

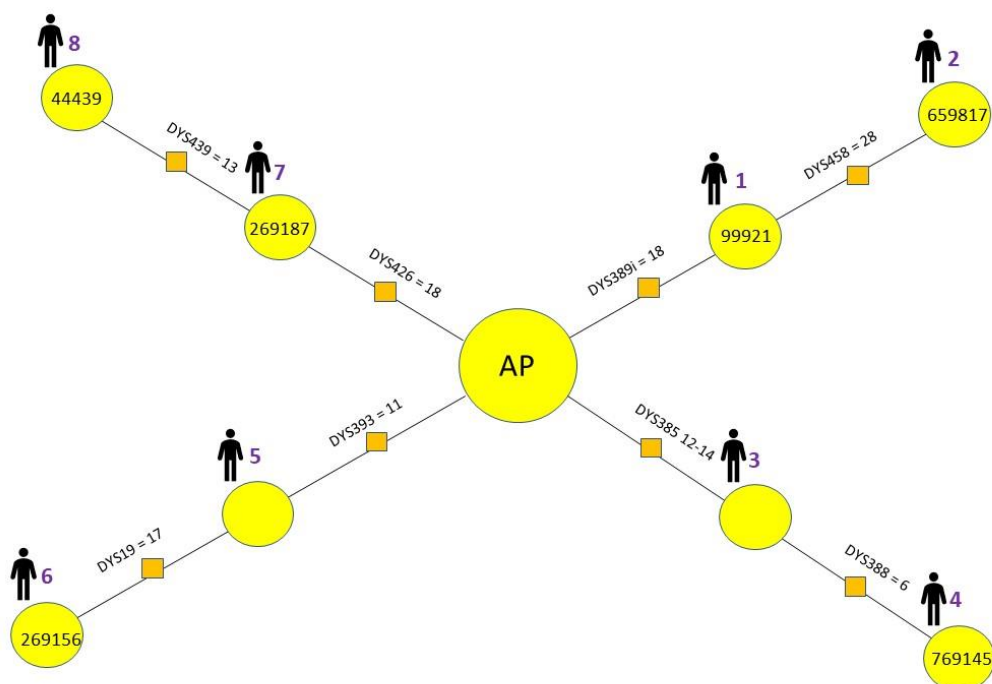


Figure 3 is the corresponding cladogram for the fictional John Entwistle of Prestwich. The central yellow circle denotes the Ancestral Profile (AP), i.e., the likely STR marker profile for the MRCA, and radiating yellow circles denote branch points in the lineage.

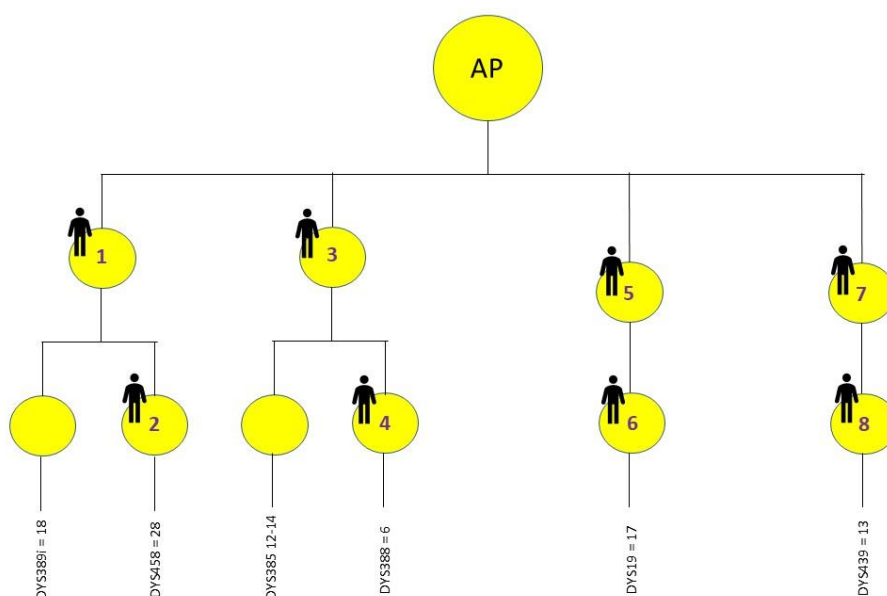


Figure 4 is the corresponding genetic tree for the fictional John Entwistle of Prestwich.

This, however, isn't the end of the story. The AP for John Entwistle of Stand has 7 marker differences i.e., mutations from that of John Entwistle of Prestwich, but there is sufficient similarity to suggest a distant common ancestor for both. This is when terminal SNP testing comes into play. Unlike STR markers which can undergo back mutations, terminal SNPs only

ever occur one-time, making it possible to track back to genetic ‘Adam’. If just one member of each John Entwistle group takes the Big-Y 700 test, this should be sufficient to confirm whether the 2 John Entwistle groups share a common ancestor in a genealogical timeframe. FTDNA present the terminal SNP as a ‘Block Tree’, as shown in figure 5. Terminal SNPs mutate on average every 80 years (range 50-150 years), and the Block Tree indicates the number of mutations that there have been.

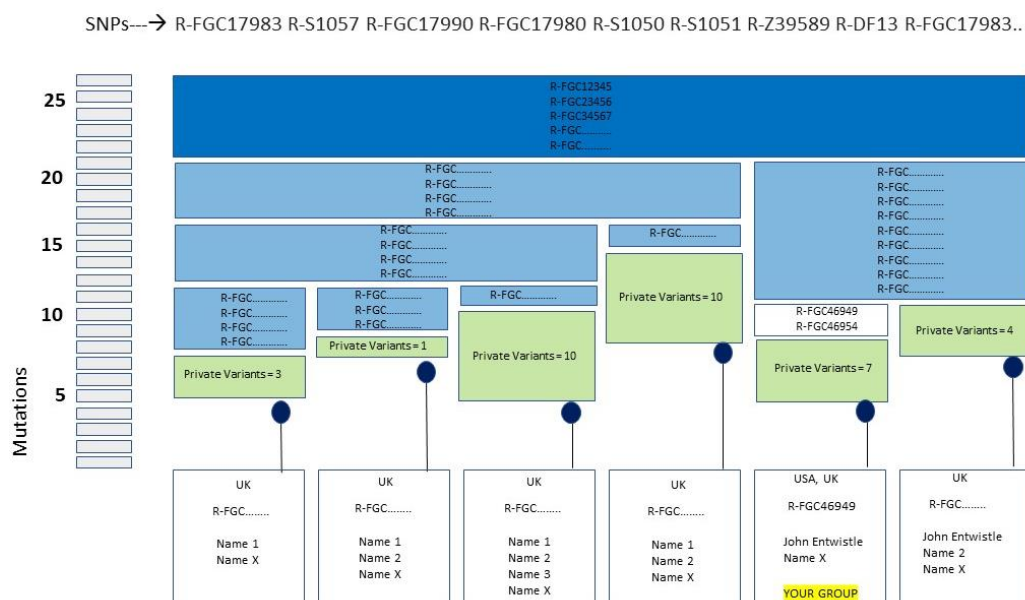


Figure 5 is the corresponding Block Tree for the fictional John Entwistles of Prestwich and Stand. The vertical column on the left denotes the number of terminal SNP mutations.

The Block Tree shown in Figure 5 shows that all members within each John Entwistle group share a common ancestor, and that the two John Entwistle groups themselves share a more distant common ancestor, 10 mutations back from current group members i.e., approximately 1220 BCE.

Returning to the individual John Entwistle groups, the STRs and SNPs combined provide irrefutable confirmation, or rejection, of shared common ancestors, the likely relationships within a family tree and the predicted timescale for MRCA's. Additionally, terminal SNPs have the potential to answer the question about the origins of Entwistles i.e., where they were originally from.

More detailed explanations regarding SNPs, and STR's, are for other articles.

DNA, the Silent Witness to where Entwistles are from!

Yes, the answer IS within our grasp!

Y-DNA contains two types of markers, the Short Tandem Repeat (STR) and the Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP). STRs are routinely used to identify people that we are related to, but the 'terminal' SNP, also known as haplogroup, tells us where we are from i.e., our ancestral location. It should be noted here that whilst many companies that perform autosomal DNA testing often provide a person's haplogroup, this is invariably both just a prediction and

an incomplete haplogroup i.e., it is not your personal terminal SNP, but that of one of your distant ancestors.

Y-DNA is passed from male-to-male only and unlike STRs which can back-mutate, SNPs do not i.e., each specific mutation is a one-time occurrence only, so every male contains a sequence of terminal SNPs that can be mapped back to genetic ‘Adam’.

FTDNA (Family Tree DNA) presents the information visually in what they call the Block Tree.

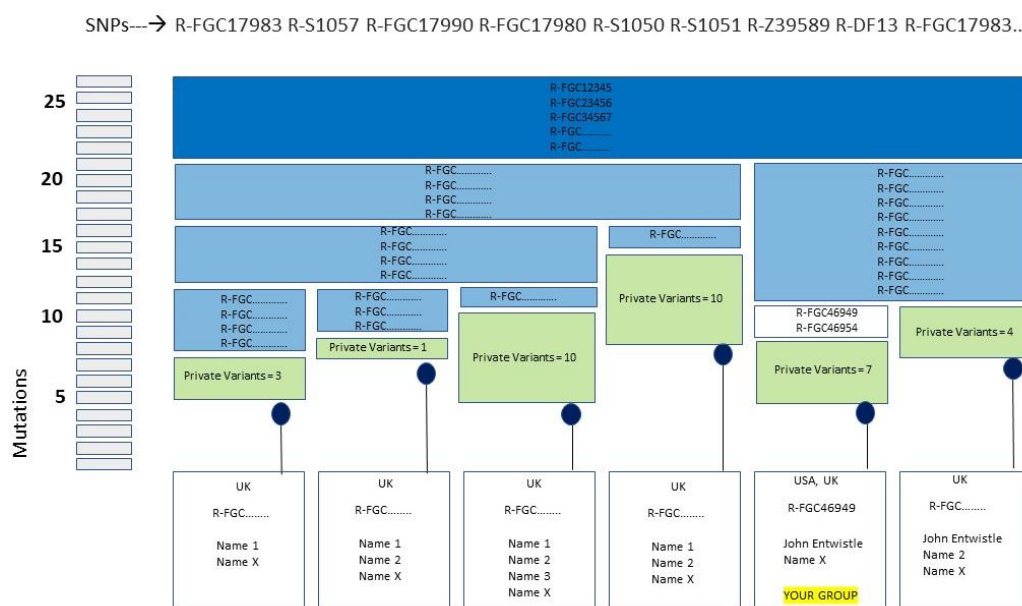


Figure 1 A fictional Block Tree. The vertical column on the left denotes the number of terminal SNP mutations, which on average occur every 80 years. Matches and their locations are provided, as well as branch points.

Male EFHA Entwistle members who are genetically descended from the original Entwistles i.e., those who resided at the original Entwistle Hall, will have both the STRs of such Entwistles, and the terminal SNPs. By taking the Y-DNA terminal SNPs that align with the appropriate period i.e., 11th century, and earlier, and mapping them to the locations and names of other descendants today, a picture emerges. Furthermore, FTDNA hosts many Y-DNA haplogroup projects dedicated to this aim, and one may already exist that the Entwistles fall under.

R-FGC12345 > R-FGC23456 > R-FGC34567 > R-FGC..... > R-FGC..... > R-FGC..... > R-FGC..... >
 R-FGC..... > R-FGC..... > R-FGC..... > R-FGC..... > R-FGC..... > R-FGC..... > R-FGC..... >
 R-FGC..... > R-FGC..... > R-FGC..... > R-FGC..... > R-FGC..... > R-FGC..... > R-FGC..... >
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- French speaking, French names, France and former French colonies location
- English speaking, England and former British colonies location

Figure 2 Using Terminal SNPs to determine Entwistle origins.

As the first Entwistle, as far as I'm aware, to take the FTDNA Big-Y 700 test I should have been full of excitement waiting for the results, as my DNA should potentially have provided the answer that we're all waiting for i.e., where we came from. But, given the number of Prescott matches at Y-37, I was not overly surprised when my Big-Y 700 results revealed that I am genetically descended from the Lancashire Prescotts, not the original Entwistles i.e., there was a non-paternity event (NPE) which FTDNA predicts occurred in the early 1600's. Therefore, we need male Entwistles who are not in the Prescott branch, to have their Y-DNA terminal SNPs tested.

Unfortunately, terminal SNP testing is only performed as part of the most extensive test available from FTDNA, the Big-Y 700, and the cost is \$449, so this may be prohibitively expensive for many. But even a couple of people testing at this level should help us finally answer the question about where the Entwistles are from. If those who can afford the Big-Y 700 but are unsure whether they are part of the Prescott branch, or indeed another NPE branch that we're not yet aware of, it is advised that you first undertake the Y-37 test, and then upgrade to Big-Y 700 which is just the cost difference between the two tests i.e., shouldn't cost any more in total.

FTDNA provides Y-DNA testing at 3 levels: Y-37 (\$119), Y-111 (\$249), and Big-Y 700 (\$449). Those male Entwistle members who cannot afford the BIG-Y 700 are still requested to have the Y-37 test if they can stretch to this as this will help us build the Entwistle pedigree. The price of all 3 levels is often discounted during holiday seasons, for example, Y-37 was reduced to \$99 over this last Christmas and New Year period.

To be continued in our June 2023 issue - Real life Application for Genealogical Research.

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The public part of the website contains interesting articles relating to Entwistle genealogy. Resources on the Members' Area are solely for your use as EFHA members. These could help you find more details about your ancestors and access is simple:

1. Go to our public website www.entwistlefamily.org.uk and click on the link on the top menu, **Members' Login**
2. This takes you to the log-in page. You will need to use **this year's** username and password.
3. Log-in gives access to the Members' Area and links to available resources.
 - You can download a copy of Bannister Grimshaw's book "The Entwistle Family" published 1924. 72 pages of extensive research into the local family history, including 'lost inheritances', with illustrations. It has real historical significance going back to 13th century and beyond. Original copies now change hands for upwards of £40.
 - Entwistle census, birth, marriage and death records from the old site are in place. We are currently adding many more to help you with the search for your ancestors.
 - All past issues of Twissle Times are online. The Editor sends out each new Twissle Times as a pdf file attached to an e-mail, but they can also be downloaded from the Members' Area.
 - We have also included a couple of resources that could help you find whether your ancestor left a will.

If you have any other resources you would like to share with your fellow Members, please use the Contact page to tell us. Please note, they must be copyright-free for us to be able to share them on the website.

Also ... have a look at our Facebook Page and our Twitter Account:

www.facebook.com/EntwistleFamilyHistoryAssociation

www.twitter.com/@entwistlefamily

[Members - we process your personal data in full compliance with the UK Data Protection Act 2018 and the EU GDPR regulations on the legal basis of your consent and for the purposes of our legitimate interests in operating the EFHA family name association. To have your data removed from our systems simply email or telephone – see full details in our Privacy Statement - www.entwistlefamily.org.uk/efha-privacy-policy]