



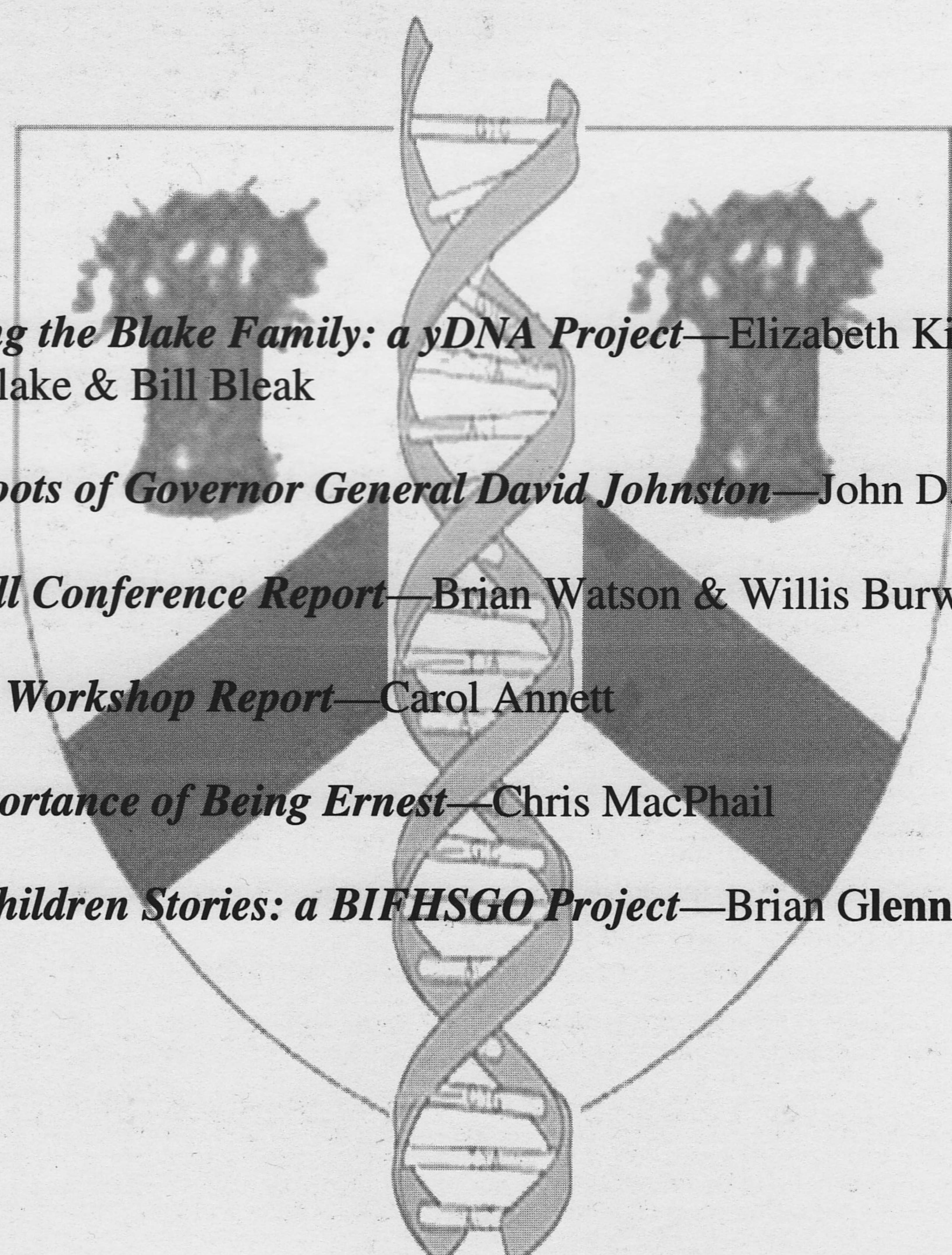
Anglo-Celtic Roots

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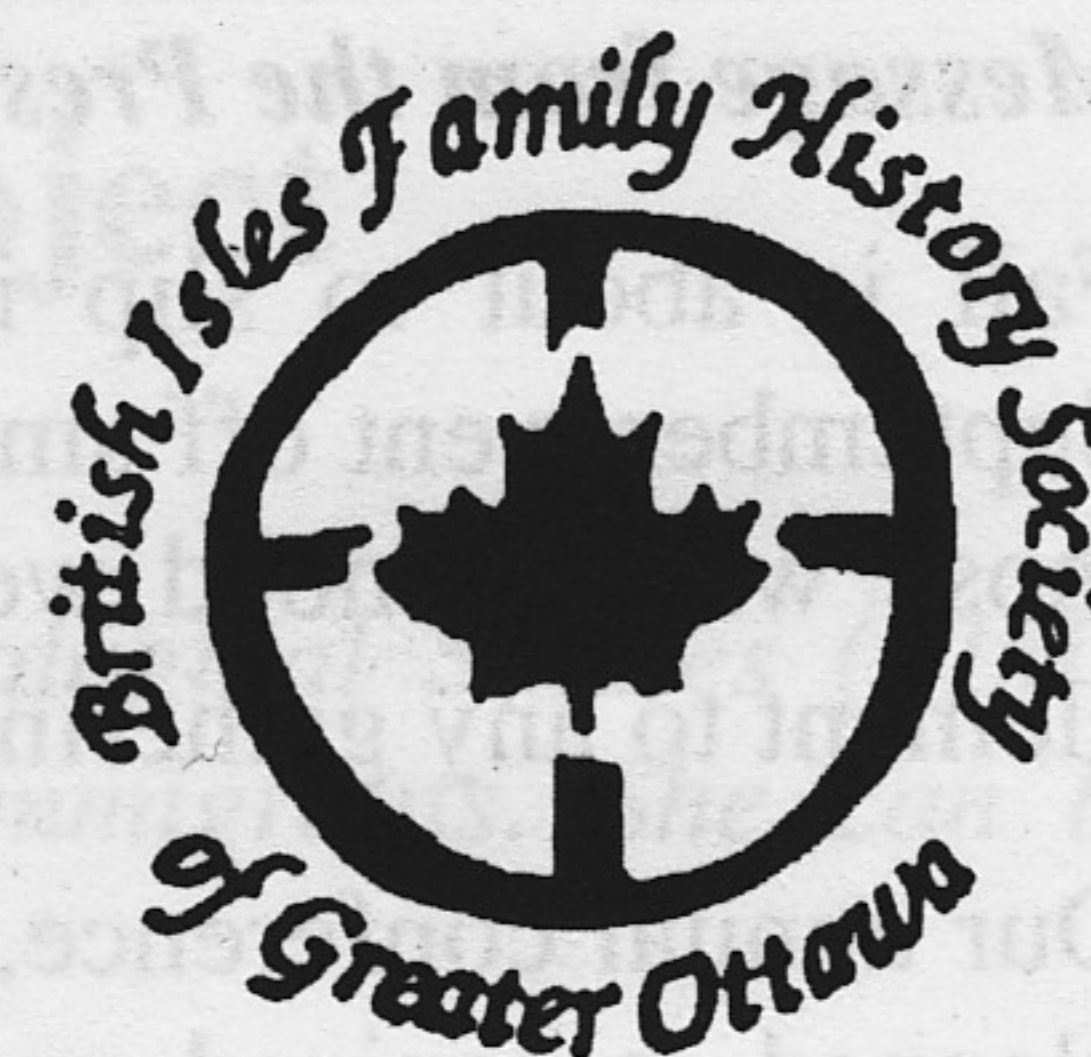
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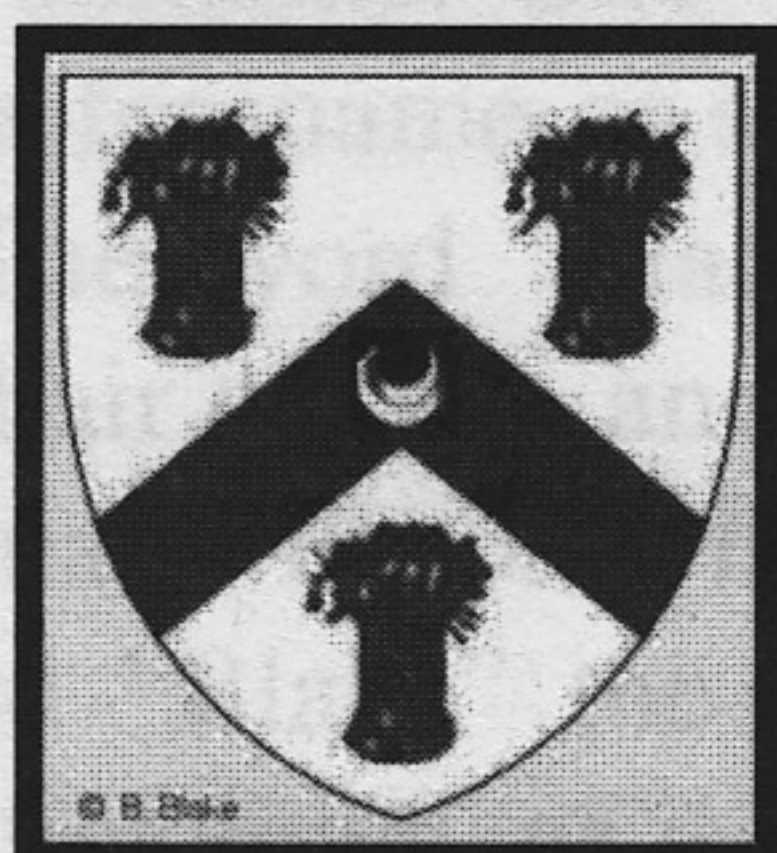
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The cover image combines the Coat-of-arms for the Blakes of Wiltshire/Hampshire/Somerset, England, (courtesy Elizabeth Kipp) with an image of a DNA helix (Wikipedia: National Human Genome Research Institute)

FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

Revealing the Blake Family—a yDNA Project

BY ELIZABETH KIPP, BARRIE BLAKE AND BILL BLEAK

Elizabeth Kipp, née Blake, PLCGS, is a graduate of the National Institute for Genealogical Studies (FIMS, University of Toronto). All of her ancestors are British or descendants of British immigrants. She can be contacted at kippeeb@rogers.com.

Barrie Blake was born in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, and his ancestors came from England. He is the Co-Administrator of the FT DNA Blake project. Barrie has an extensive website named "Blake Heritage" (<http://blakeheritage.synthasite.com>).

Bill Bleak's great-grandfather, who changed the spelling of their surname from Blake to Bleak about 1852 but insisted on the original pronunciation, came to Utah in 1856. Bill was born in Utah and received his BA from the University of Utah. He is the Administrator of the FT DNA Blake project, amongst others.

Introduction

The Blake yDNA study was set up at Family Tree DNA by Bill Bleak and is now also co-administered by Barrie Blake. Although the study has only 27 members, it has been possible to separate out several distinct Blake founding lines. The overall goal of the Blake yDNA project is to identify the various branches of the Blake family and to determine their ethnic and geographic origin. Along the way it is hoped to connect any sub-branches caused by a break in Blake male-to-male yDNA with their parent branch; such breaks are known to have taken place in both the Blakes of England and those of Ireland. After all, earlier in history it was not uncommon for a man without a son to bequeath his lands, assets, and/or coat of arms to the husband of his daughter if the groom changed his surname to that of the bride. This article presents the current results of this ongoing study.



Background

There are several theories with respect to the origin of the Blake surname. One school of thought states that Blake, as a forename or surname, originated from Old English. The word "blac" referred to an individual with dark hair or skin, and the word "blaac" referred to an individual with pale hair or skin.¹ Since both are pronounced "Blake" the actual origin in this line of thought is unknown, as it could pertain to either.

William Arthur in his 1857 publication of an etymological dictionary of names² gives the following

for the name Blake: "A corruption of the British Ap Lake from Ap, signifying from, or son, and Lake, the son of Lake. The family went into Ireland with Strongbow (1169), where the name became corrupted into Blake."³

One of the fourteen Tribes of Galway in Ireland has the surname Blake. These Blakes were said to be descendants of Richard Caddell, alias Blake, who was with Strongbow in 1169. Richard used the surname Blake in Ireland and his descendants have continued to do so.⁴

Edith Bartlett Sumner in her 1948 book on her Blake family⁵ states that the surname was locational, having been taken from the land which they occupied, known as "Blakeland." Of note, there is a parish located southeast of Calne called Blackland⁶ (Black and Blacke were alternative spellings for the name Blake in the Andover Parish Register).⁷ Interestingly, a search on the current map of Britain using the Ordnance Survey reveals that there are 33 individual entries (in various counties) with the name "Blackland."⁸

A recent find of a "Blake" pedigree chart created by the College of Arms (UK) has the spelling Blague alias Blaake. This 4-foot by 12-foot chart is held by the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre at Chippenham Wiltshire.⁹ The first entry (the top of the pedigree) is "Richard Blague al[ia]s Blaake of Wiltsh[i]r[e] Esquire temp Ed[ward] I et Ed[ward] 2." Since Edward I was King of England from 1272 to 1307 and Edward II reigned from 1307 to 1327, this dates Richard between 1272 and 1327. A note on the chart mentions a gift by Richard to the Knights Templar of a piece of property in Essex during the reign of Edward I. The Knights Templar were

disbanded in 1312, thus giving a smaller range for Richard as an adult between 1272 and 1307. The origin of the spelling Blague is unknown. Dr. J.W. Donaldson (Fellow of Trinity College) in his 1856 *Cambridge Essays*¹⁰ on page 62 includes Blague in his list of surnames (under Suffolk) for which no origin had been found at the time of writing.

The name Robert de Blakeland appeared as early as 1286 in the Wiltshire Roll of Subsidies that had been granted to King Edward I.¹¹ The Wiltshire chart has Richard Blague alias Blaake also living in this similar area. We are presently investigating whether indeed this is the same person, in that the chart lists his wife as Ann Cole, who was also recorded as marrying Robert de Blakeland by other family researchers.^{12,13, 14}

The origin of the name Blake is also considered to be Old Norse, first appearing in Yorkshire, England, possibly derived from the word Blaker, referring to a village and a former municipality of Akershus County, Norway (east of Oslo).¹⁵

Entering the name Blake into a world names public profiler¹⁶ yields the frequency for this surname shown in Table 1.

Country	Frequency per million
Australia	546.24
Ireland	519.41
United Kingdom	475.47
New Zealand	391.15
United States	274.12
Canada	257.19
Spain	4.82
Belgium	4.59
Switzerland	3.83
Denmark	3.74

Table 1: Frequency of Blake surname worldwide

Over time, descendants of all these originating surnames use the surname Blake (or as in the case of one of our authors, Bleak).

The surname Blake is found principally in countries that were colonies of Great Britain. Some of the nations listed above are now members of the Commonwealth; the last four are all part of the European Economic Community, of which the UK is a member. Until the advent of yDNA, testing back was very difficult unless you knew your ancestral line tracing. You would be looking at Ireland/Scotland/England as ancestral locations for your

family, and within each of these there were several distinct areas where the Blake name was concentrated pre-1800 (East Anglia, Hampshire/Wiltshire/Somerset/Devon, Yorkshire/Midlands in England; Galway, Dublin in Ireland and the Highlands in Scotland.)

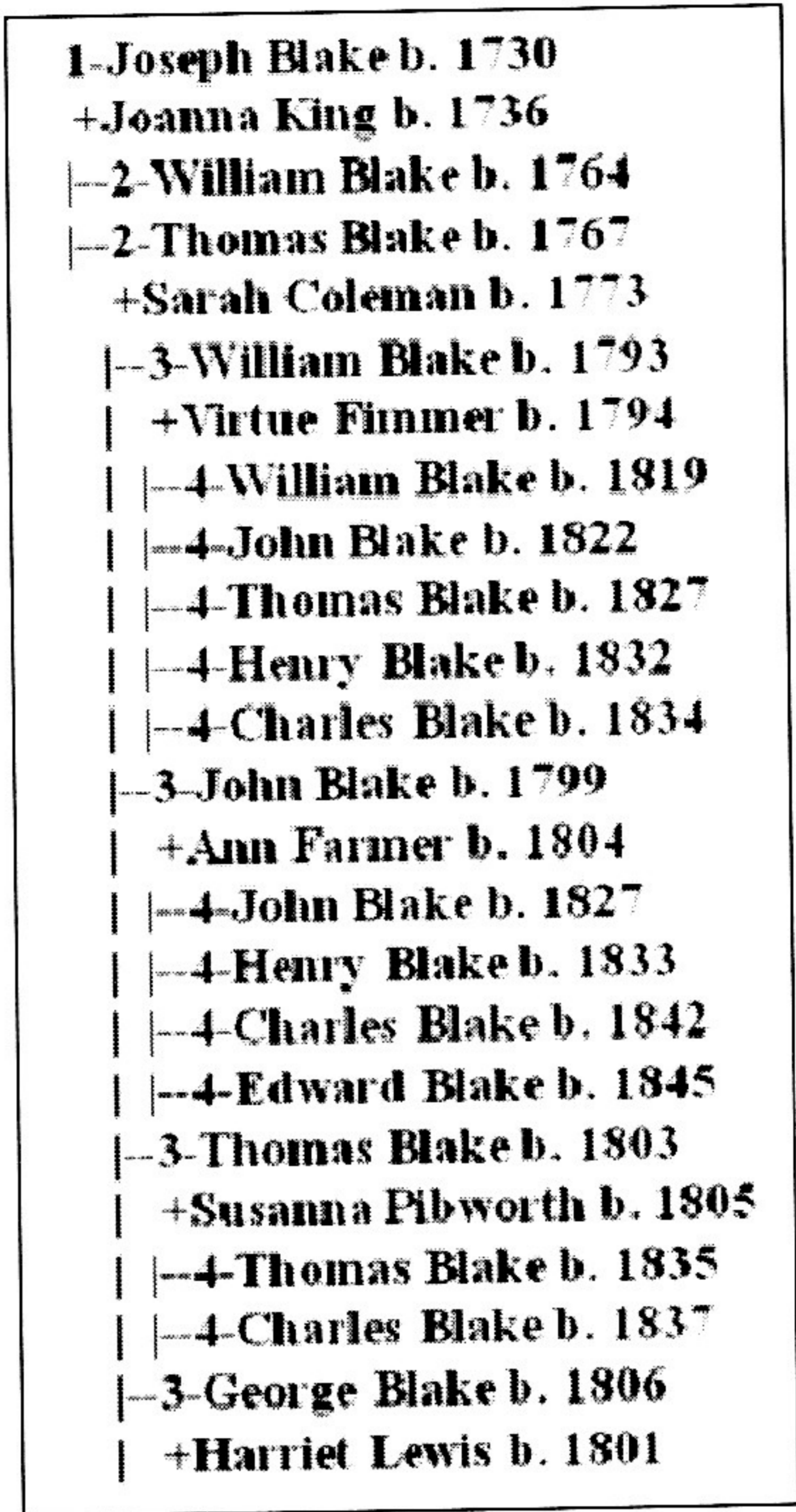


Figure 1: Descendants of Joseph Blake

separating out sibling lines where one is able to trace back to an ancestor with several sons, always tracing back through the male line. But overall all members of a particular surname will match each other if the surname is a singleton.

Figure 1 is taken from the family tree of Elizabeth Kipp and Joseph Blake is her 4x great-grandfather. Edward Blake b. 1845 in position 4, a great-grandson of Joseph, is her great-grandfather. All daughters have been eliminated from this chart, as only the sons/grandsons/great-grandsons/etc. will carry the yDNA of Joseph Blake, which he inherited from his father Thomas (b. 1709)¹⁷ and his grandfather Thomas (b. 1685),¹⁸ all the way back to Nicholas Blake who died at Old Hall, Enham, Hampshire in 1547.¹⁹

Other than the actual values of alleles, yDNA results will also yield a particular haplogroup to which the tested individual belongs. Over time, changes in particular DNA sequences called single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) have occurred, resulting in a multi-branched human family tree of haplogroups (HG) (Figure 2).

DNA Study of yDNA

yDNA is used for surname studies. This DNA is passed from father to son, virtually unchanged from generation to generation, although over time fast-moving markers called alleles do experience some change. There may be the addition or deletion of repeats, resulting in a change of value from 12 to 13 or 12 to 11 or some other combination, depending on the originating value of the allele. These changes may assist in

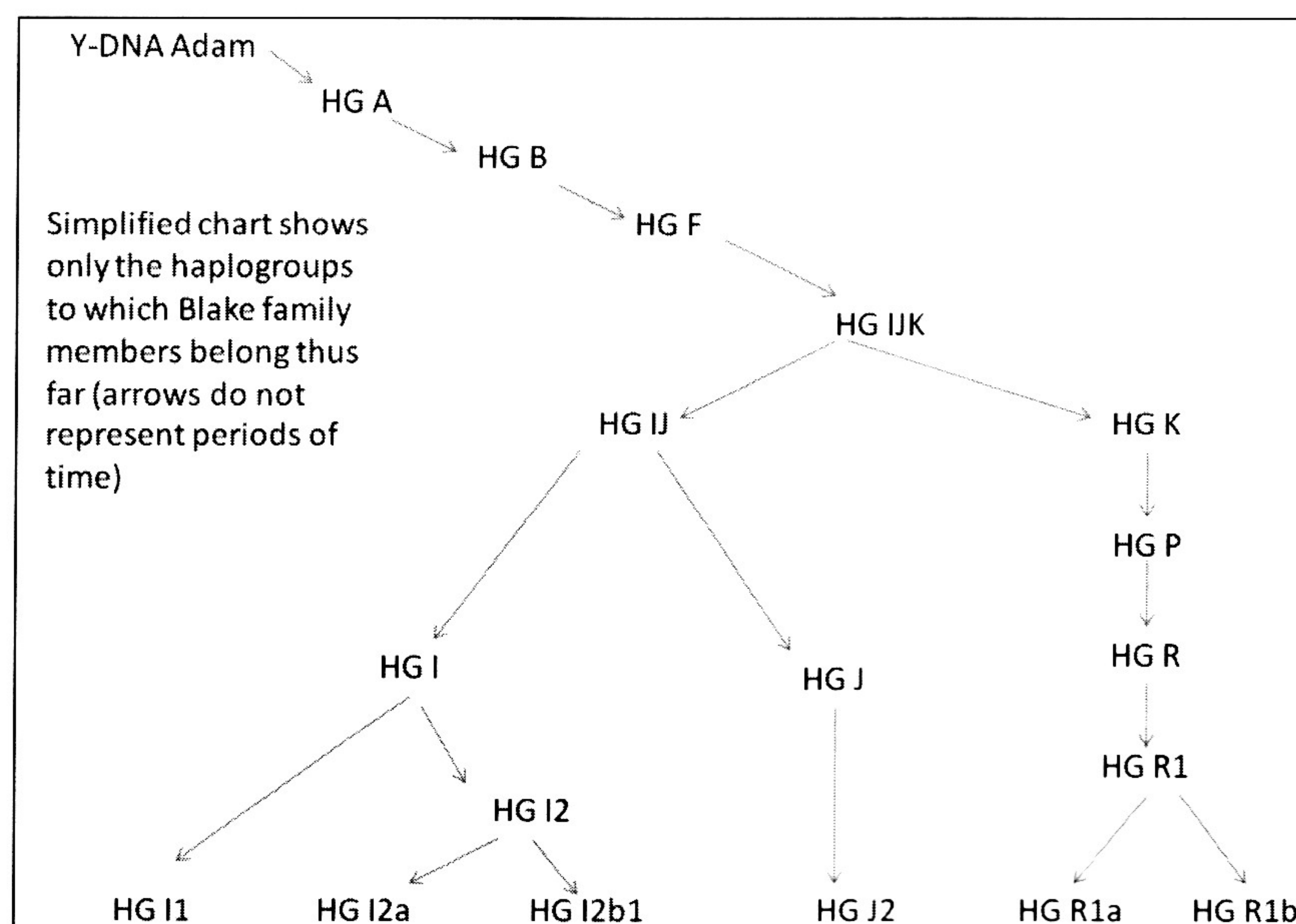


Figure 2: Human family tree chart reflecting Blake haplogroups

FT DNA Blake surname study

Table 2 lists the particular haplogroups found for the 27 members of the Blake surname study. On the webpage²⁰ at FT DNA the investigators (William Bleak and Barrie Blake) have separated the results into country of origin (as noted by the individual participant) and grouped them by haplogroup. For instance, there are two groups with English ancestry (1 and 2) and their haplogroups are I2a(2) and I1 respectively. There are two further groups for England, the first being labelled Norfolk 1 and the second Norfolk 2, and their haplogroups are R1a1 and I2b1. The next grouping is labelled Irish ancestry and all members belong to R1b1b2(a1b(4)). The final grouping (unassigned) has haplogroup J2.

In Table 2 only the first 12 alleles are displayed but the remainder (where tested) can be seen on the website of the FT DNA Blake surname study.²¹

Blake-Norfolk lines

The Norfolk line has been systematically researched by one of the descendants, Barrie Blake, and more information can be found on his Blake Heritage website.²² Two distinct lines have emerged in the Norfolk Blake line—R1a1 and I2b1.

The R1a1 members of the first Norfolk group all match 23/25 or better and have a known common ancestor in about 1650 AD. This line can be traced back to about 1382 AD. All members of the group descend from Peter Blake and Elizabeth Spelman of Wimbotsham, Norfolk. The second Norfolk group,

I2b1, all match 24/25 or better. The members of this group have a known common ancestor in 1722 AD, Theophilus Blake. All of his siblings for whom there are results match the R1a1 grouping, but he is I2b1 as a result of the testing by several of his known descendants.

Looking at Figure 2, R1a1 descended from R back to P back to K back to IJK. I2b1 descended from I back to IJ back to IJK. The most recent common ancestor for these two groups would be HG IJK, which was several thousands of years ago. Hence these two groups of Blake families are not genetically related. Extensive genealogical work has led to an answer to this riddle and a decision on the original haplogroup for the founding family of Blake in Norfolk of R1a1. A non-paternal event occurred with the birth of Theophilus Blake in 1722. Discovering this break three centuries later would have been impossible without yDNA testing.

Blake-Irish ancestry

The largest block of Blake study members is concentrated in the Irish ancestry block. The Blake family in Ireland, as mentioned earlier, by family lore descends from Richard Caddell (Galway) and possibly other Blake founders. The results may be too diverse to belong to one founding family. As more Blake descendants of Ireland test their yDNA it may be possible to separate the different lines there. Two members of the group suspect that they descend from the Blake family at Galway (marked with an asterisk in Table 2) and they match 8/12.

Many of the Blake families in Canada are descendants of William Hume Blake and Catherine Hume (his first cousin) and William's older brother Dominick Edward Blake. William and Dominick were the sons of Dominick Edward Blake and Anne Margaret Hume of Kiltegan, County Wicklow, Ireland. The *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online* states that this family were descendants of the Galway Blake family.²³ The father of Dominick Edward Blake (elder) living at Kiltegan County Wicklow was Andrew Blake of Galway. Andrew married twice, having in total six

sons. One of these sons, also Andrew, was the father of 21 children of whom 13 were sons.²⁴

Two members of the Irish grouping are a very close match on 37 markers but do not have a paper trail at this time (Numbers 4 and 5 in the Irish group of Table 2 and marked ^). Although there are significant differences between the various members of this grouping, such changes can occur over time and finding the "in between" individuals might yield a different impression of this group.

English 1												
I2a	13	24	16	10	12	16	11	13	11	13	11	30
I2a2	13	24	16	10	14	16	11	11	12	12	11	29
English 2												
I1	13	22	14	10	13	14	11	14	11	12	11	28
I1	13	23	14	10	14	14	11	14	11	12	11	28
I1	13	23	14	10	14	15	11	14	12	12	11	28
I1	14	22	14	10	13	13	11	14	12	11	11	27
I1	14	22	14	10	13	14	11	14	12	12	11	28
Norfolk 1												
R1a1	13	25	15	11	11	14	12	12	10	13	11	30
R1a1	13	25	15	11	11	14	12	12	10	14	11	31
R1a1	13	25	15	11	11	14	12	12	10	14	11	31
R1a1	13	25	15	11	11	14	12	12	10	14	11	31
Norfolk 2												
I2b1	14	23	17	10	15	16	11	13	11	13	12	29
I2b1	14	23	17	10	15	16	11	13	11	13	12	29
I2b1	14	23	17	10	15	16	11	13	11	13	12	29
I2b1	14	23	17	10	16	16	11	13	11	13	12	29
Irish												
R1b1b2	12	24	14	10	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29
R1b1b2*	13	23	14	10	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29
R1b1b2	13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	14	13	13	30
R1b1b2^	13	24	14	10	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	29
R1b1b2^	13	24	14	10	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	29
R1b1b2a1b4	13	24	14	10	11	14	12	12	14	13	13	30
R1b1b2	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29
R1b1b2	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	28
R1b1b2*	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	14	13	30
R1b1b2	13	24	14	12	12	14	12	12	11	13	13	29
R1b1b2	14	24	14	10	8	14	12	13	11	13	13	29
Unassigned												
J2	12	23	16	9	13	16	11	16	12	13	11	29

Table 2: Blake yDNA haplogroups by region / county

Blake-J2—Unassigned

The only member of this group is a male who descends from a Blake female and he knows nothing else about his lineage; he joined the group simply to keep informed with up-to-date findings. Nevertheless, the Unassigned in terms of likely country of origin is J2 haplogroup. J2 is found principally in southeastern

Europe and the Middle East, and again the member does not have any details to share with the group.

Blake-British—I1 and I2a

The two other British lines are I1 and I2a; these two are quite divergent and do not share common ancestry in thousands of years. There are known areas of Blake family groupings in Wiltshire, Hampshire, Surrey,

London, Middlesex, Somerset and Devon.²⁵ Other areas of concentration (aside from Norfolk, already mentioned) included Yorkshire and Lancashire (from the 1891 Census map produced by *Ancestry.com*).²⁶ As noted earlier regarding the origin of the Blake name, Yorkshire was mentioned as a possible settlement of descendants of the Old Norse.

The I1 grouping includes five members. They are somewhat diverse but do share 5/12 markers in common, with members 2 and 3 (Table 2) sharing 10/12 markers and further 28/37 markers. The last two in the group of five match 10/12. One member has listed Robert de Blakeland as his earliest ancestor. Robert de Blakeland was listed on the Wiltshire Roll of Subsidies in 1286 and most published histories of the American Blake family^{27, 28, 29} do trace their line back to Robert de Blakeland.

Genealogists traditionally go from the known to the unknown with each succeeding paper record found. If a marriage record is found, for example, one usually gets the names of the parents of the bride and groom and thus the next generation back. If one comes to a "brick wall" where more paper records cannot be found or one is unable to get back to the country of origin, then DNA genealogy is potentially very useful.

Bill Bleak was searching for a documented Blake descendant of the English Somersetshire Blakes. He wanted to compare his own DNA values against this family to determine if he should further search that family as his own. In the Boston area he found an individual claiming descent from the Somerset Blakes who agreed to submit his DNA. (This is done by a cheek swab inside one's mouth.) While our Blake DNA sample is still small, it appears that this Boston Blake comes from the Irish grouping rather than the English.

Bill did find another William Blake on the Family Tree DNA site who is related; they do have an ancestor in common. Given the similarity of the DNA alleles, they have a 99.45% chance of having a common ancestor within 1500 years and an 86.31% chance of a common ancestor within 1000 years. Within this period of time, however, the existing Blake pedigrees vary. Bill has in his possession a Blake pedigree from the English Norfolk Record Office, one from the Somerset Record Office, an illustrated Blake pedigree from the Wiltshire Record Office and one from the Admiral Robert Blake museum in Bridgewater England. (The Norfolk and the Somerset pedigrees do connect.)

There are minor differences in these pedigrees as one goes back into the 1000- to 1500-year period. Bill is hoping for additional participants in the Blake DNA test in order to find a relation within a 500-year period. DNA submissions give the opportunity to go around genealogical brick walls and find confirmed relations, which then allows one to search the newly discovered line attempting to reconnect to one's own line.

The other English line is I2a2. The difference between the two samples 8/12 is actually very small and is consistent with separation by many generations (probably as much as 600 years). The most recent common ancestor to the Hampshire line and a Somerset Blake line was likely born in the mid-1400s or earlier. The differences are principally in markers that are known to be changeable. Finding more individuals to test in this grouping would be of assistance.

Elizabeth Kipp's paternal line can be traced back (family lore/paper trail) to Nicholas Blake who died at Old Hall, Knights Enham, near Andover, Hampshire. He left a will that was probated in 1547.³⁰ Fortunately, his widowed mother, Jone Blake, also left a will in 1527 where she named her living children as Robert, Nicholas and Elizabeth (married to <unknown> Mylne).³¹ Unfortunately she did not mention the name of her deceased husband. Nicholas' will of 1547 gives the names of his children as William (eldest), Alice (married to <unknown> Godwyn), Elizabeth (unmarried in 1547) and Edmund. In turn William left a will probated in 1582 that named his siblings and also his ten children.³²

The recent find of a Blake family pedigree at the Swindon and Wiltshire History Centre has linked the family at Andover with the earlier family at Wiltshire in the Preamble that accompanies the chart.³³ However, the chart lists the William (actual wording: William Blake of Eastontown alias Essington in County Southampton 4th son deceased 1582) who died in 1582 as the husband of Avis Ripley (daughter of Sir Gervase Ripley) rather than the Elizabeth whom he mentions in his will.³⁴ It also attributed sons-in-law to William Blake that do not match his will. Unfortunately burials in the Andover Parish Register do not commence until 1 January 1586³⁵ with the first Blake listed as Nycolas Blake 1 Mar 1586, a nephew to the William whose will was probated in 1582. The chart was prepared from the Visitations, according to the Preamble. Checking the Visitations revealed that the Blake family had not recorded the wife of William Blake.

The question that remains is whether the Blake family at Andover was descendant of the Wiltshire Blake family or there was a mixture of Blake families at Andover. The tax rolls of 1571 in Andover and environs indicate there were three William Blakes paying taxes.³⁶ Could two of them have died in 1582? Testing of more people who can trace back to the Blake family of southwest England would be most helpful, perhaps making it possible to sort out the lines that can be found there.

Family lore and published books link the Blake family of Wiltshire with the Blake family of Hampshire and the Blake family of Somerset and Devon. The only way to truly prove or disprove this family lore is by having a project that includes descendants of all these lines.

Ongoing research

Advertising the Blake yDNA project is one of our most important items at the moment. There are a number of people with the surname Blake who have tested at FT DNA but are not in the project. Barrie Blake's extensive website on Blake Heritage is our principal source of information on the Blake yDNA study at the moment.³⁷

Elizabeth Kipp's webpages³⁸ include an ancestral chart for her Blake line and she does receive a number of inquiries, in particular about Thomas Blake, who was baptized 21 Feb 1685 at Andover and was the son of John Blake and Elizabeth <unknown>. He married Mary Spring on 6 Nov 1708 at Andover and they had one son, Thomas, baptized 4 May 1709 at Andover. The Charles Blake family at Abbots Ann has a very good descendant chart, and many people link Charles back to Thomas (the age of Charles would be about right to be a son of Thomas Blake and Mary Spring). However, no evidence of a baptism has ever been found. Thomas Blake was buried at Andover 29 Jan 1714, leaving, as far as Elizabeth can discover using the parish registers, one son Thomas and his widow to survive him. A will transcription on her website links the Charles Blake family at Abbots Ann with John Blake maltster at Abbots Ann, but he is not the father of Charles. Research on the Blake family at Abbots Ann is another avenue of continuing research.

Elizabeth Kipp is in the process of transcribing the parish registers of Andover and nearby parishes (Knights Enham completed and available at the OPC Hampshire site³⁹ and Andover completed up to 1643). This should also assist with studying the Blake family of Hampshire.

Ongoing research continues with the recent find of the Blake Pedigree at the Swindon and Wiltshire Record Office. William (d. 1582) is listed as the son of Roger Blake and Mary Baynard. The Visitations were used to create this chart and the extant Visitations for the Blake/Baynard families do not list a son William.⁴⁰ Roger Blake's will⁴¹ only lists his eldest son Thomas and his youngest daughter Mary.

Genetic traits

It is important to mention another discovery by one of our authors; while it does not relate specifically to the results of DNA tests, it does relate to genetic traits⁴² that are, themselves, a part thereof. From this point of view, Barrie Blake has discovered a Blake genetic trait that, amongst others, was handed down the genetic line to both his father and himself.⁴³ He has traced this genetic trait back to a Viking chieftain in Norway in around 900 AD.

The genetic trait involved is an impulsive compulsion to create poetry in response to events in life;⁴⁴ extensive research by Barrie has shown that this genetic trait was present in other Blakes throughout history.⁴⁵

While Barrie is confident about the existence of this genetic trait, he freely admits that because the specific genetic trait is intangible, it is difficult to prove, other than to others who are the recipient thereof; and he freely uses the analogy that having people accept his discovery will be similar to the envisaged difficulty the first sailor who sailed around the world had in convincing people that the world wasn't flat; and:

- just as those who haven't had any experiences of a psychic nature generally don't believe in psychic phenomena; then
- those who haven't experienced this discovered Blake genetic trait will have difficulty believing in its existence.

Conclusion

The Blake family yDNA study will, it is hoped, encourage more people to test their Blake yDNA line, as it is possible to now sort out various Blake lines using yDNA, possibly giving them a "resting spot" for their particular markers. As the FT DNA Blake surname study grows, so does its ability to sort Blake family lines and break down those "brick walls."

Reference Notes

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- ⁷ Elizabeth Kipp, personal communication.
- ⁸ <http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/>
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- ¹⁰ Members of the University, *Essay II. On English Ethnography* by J.W. Donaldson, late Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge Essays. (London: John W Parker and Son, West Strand, 1856).
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- ¹⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁹ Testator: Nicolas Blake, Source: The National Archives, Kew, London, UK, No. 430, Place: Enham, Winchester Diocese, Dated: 31 May 1547, Probated: 20 June 1547.
- ²⁰ <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/blake/default.aspx?section=yresults>
- ²¹ Ibid.
- ²² <http://blakeheritage.synthasite.com/blake-dna-analysis.php>
- ²³ Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online - Blake, William Hume: http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=4303
- ²⁴ George Maclean Rose, *A cyclopaedia of Canadian biography; being chiefly men of the time. A collection of persons distinguished in professional and political life; leaders in the commerce and industry of Canada, and successful pioneers.* (Toronto ON; Thomas Rose Publication Co., 1886).
- ²⁵ Sumner.
- ²⁶ <http://www.ancestry.com/facts/Blake-family-history-uk.ashx>
- ²⁷ Sumner.
- ²⁸ Francis Blake.
- ²⁹ Francis E Blake.
- ³⁰ Testator: Nicolas Blake, Source: The National Archives, Kew, London, UK, No. 430, Place: Enham, Winchester Diocese, Dated: 31 May 1547, Probated: 20 June 1547 Item I give and beque[a]th to Willi[a]m Blake my eldest sonneItem I give and bequ[e]ath to Edmund Blake my sonneItem I geve to Elizabeth Blake my daughter Item I give and bequ[e]ath to Alice my daughter to Alice Goodwyn and Elizabeth Blake my daughters.....
- ³¹ Private communication: Charlou Dolan. Testator: Jone Blake, widow, Enham; will dated 23 Mar 1527 It'm I gyve & bequeth to my douzter Elsabeth mylneIt'm I give & bequeath unto my son Nycholas BlakeIt'm I gyve & bequeath unto my son Rob't Blake
- ³² Testator: William Blake, Source: The National Archives, Kew, London, UK, No. 382, Place: Eastontowne, Andover, Hampshire, England, Dated: 27 July 1582, Probated: 15 Nov 1582 I give and bequeathe to Edmund Blake my brother Item I bequeathe and give to my sister Elizabeth Monday Item I give to Alice Godwyn my sister..... Item I give to Amye Rombold my daughter Item I give to Margaret Jarvis my daughter Item I give to Agnes Kynton my daughter to Elizabeth Beale my daughter Item I give to Marye Rigges my daughter Item I give unto my eldeste sonne Johnunto the saide William Blake my second sonne of Peter Blake my Thirde sonne

.....of Thomas Blake, my fourthe sonne of Richarde
Blake my fyfte sonne

- ³³ Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre, Item: 343/1 c.1786 - Pedigree of Blake from Edw. II to 1690, with additions to 1786. Fine illuminated document on parchment roll. The Preamble reads as follows: "The genealogie of the ancient and worthy family of BLAGUE, BLAAKE or BLAKE, of great antiquity in the county of Wilts, where they had large possessions in Quemberford, Calne and Hilcot with a fair masion house called PINHILLS, now the seat of the family, a younger branch whereof transplanted themselves into Hantshire and settling at Easton Town, were owners of that and divers other mannor from whence the BLAKEs of Middlesex, etc. are immediately descended faithfully collected out of the several visitation books of the said counties remaining in the College of Arms and deducted to the issue of Daniel BLAKE of London, Anno 1690."

- ³⁴ Testator: William Blake, ... Item I give and bequeathe unto Elizabeth Blake my wieff

- ³⁵ Hampshire Record Office, Sussex Street, Winchester, HAM, UK. Catalogue No. 60M67-1-2.

- ³⁶ Douglas F Vick, editor, West Hampshire Lay Subsidy Assessments, 1558-1603 (Andover, Kingsclere and New

Forest Divisions). 9 Winchester, HAM: Hampshire Record Office, 19870.

- ³⁷ <http://blakeheritage.synthasite.com/blake-family-dna-project.php>
- ³⁸ <http://www.kipp-blake-families.ca/elizabethmain.htm#BLAKEDNA>
- ³⁹ http://www.knightroots.co.uk/transcriptions/Parishes_K/Knights_Enham/Knights_Enham.htm
- ⁴⁰ Wiltshire Visitation Pedigrees 1623, The Visitations of the Heralds (Manotick, ON: Archive CD Books Canada, GBM001-0003), 14-16.
- ⁴¹ Testator: Roger Blake, Source: The National Archives, UK, No. 468, Date: 1 Jun 1557, Relationship: son of Robert Blake and Margaret Englefield, Location: Pynne Hilles, parrishe of Caly, countie of Wiltes[hir]e.
- ⁴² <http://blakeheritage.synthasite.com/blake-genetic-traits.php>
- ⁴³ <http://blakeheritage.synthasite.com/blake-poetry.php>
- ⁴⁴ <http://blakeheritage.synthasite.com/resources/Compulsion.pdf>
- ⁴⁵ [http://blakeheritage.synthasite.com/resources/MERLE%20OBERON%20\(NOTES\).pdf](http://blakeheritage.synthasite.com/resources/MERLE%20OBERON%20(NOTES).pdf)