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Journal

of One-Name Studies



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**The Duchess of
Cambridge and
the Farnley Wood
Plot of 1663**

**My Father-in-law
was a Submariner
for the Germans
and Allies in WWII!**



Search Engine Images

**James Vayro – The
Unfortunate Grocer and
Off-Licence Manager**

**Vorg, the Ancient One
One-Name Surveys**

The Inscriptions Index

**Art of One-Name Studies Seminar and
Ontario Genealogical Society [Reports & Pictures](#)**

And Much More

All the latest Guild news and updates

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Forum

This online discussion forum is open to any member with access to email. You can join the list by sending a message with your membership number to:

forum@one-name.org

To email a message to the forum, send it to: goons@rootsweb.com

Guild Bulletin Board

You can register using your guild membership number and your one-name.org email alias at:

<http://bb.one-name.org>



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

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From the Chairman's Keyboard...

By Kirsty Gray

How quickly these last few months seem to have passed by! It seems like only yesterday when I was writing my last column for the journal but apparently, it is three months. An enormous number of members now receive the **Chairman's Newsflash** sent out by email (and available in the Members' Room of the website) which serves to keep you as up-to-date as possible with new projects, initiatives, competitions and other Guild news. Most of you will therefore already be aware that both Stephen Daglish (Registrar) and Cliff Kemball (Treasurer) have given notice that they will be stepping down in 2014; Stephen in April and Cliff in November. These are key Committee posts and other postholders will also be retiring so please think seriously about whether you can **help run the Guild in 2014**. The nomination forms will be included in the next journal mailing and we look forward to many new names. If you have any particular questions about 'Committee Life' or specific roles, please contact anyone on the Committee using the email aliases on the website.

For some time now, the Committee has been concerned about the issues some members were facing over **continuity of their studies**. We have also received representation from several members with larger studies who would like to collaborate with others and divide the tasks among a wider group of researchers. So, at our last Committee meeting we took the decision to make **some changes to study registration**. I would encourage you to read Stephen and Paul's article on **page 26** to find out more. We hope that members will take the opportunity offered to collaborate with others and increase the likelihood of the continuity of the work, but it is not at all compulsory!

One-namers have been encouraged by an influx of new resources recently, from **South African provincial marriages** on FamilySearch to a beta site for locating **Soldiers' Wills** in the Death and Bereavement area of gov.uk. The Guild Forum, Bulletin-Board, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Google+ pages, as well as the regular Google+ Hangouts every month, provide a plethora of information and support from knowledgeable colleagues. I am certainly not suggesting that you use all of these – that would be a job in itself! – just dip your toes in when you have a few spare minutes and see what is available.

The **Guild Ideas and Images Competition** entries have been flooding in. Thank you so much for all the submissions and also to **Tessa Keough**, Regional Representative for USA West and member of the Marketing Subcommittee, who was the inspiration behind the competition and has been integral in its development and management. The **judging panel** certainly has a challenging job to review and shortlist the

top three submissions in each category before you have the opportunity to vote for the winners. If you haven't already voted, please get online soon as the voting window is short – www.one-name.org/members/ideasandimages. Winners will be announced in the Members' Room, on the Forum and in all social media networks.

We have recently developed a 'promotional partnership' with **Unlock the Past Cruises** – www.unlockthepast-cruises.com – improving our capacity to market your study across the world and advance the education of the public in one-name studies.

A significant amount of work has also been going on behind the scenes of late, working with both commercial and non-commercial sites to develop facilities for one-namers to support our research aims which are, by design, different to other family historians using their sites. Many Guild members – some on the Forum and some privately – expressed concern, for example, that **Ancestry** was removing the 'old search' option and the Guild has put forward these issues on behalf of members in the hope to reverse this decision. Discussions are also underway with **FindmyPast** and **FamilySearch** to improve the data export from various databases. It is hoped that further news will be available in time for the next journal. ■

2015 AGM and Conference

The location of the 2015 AGM and Conference was discussed in the July Committee Meeting, and it was agreed it would be in Lincolnshire.

In August several venues were visited in Lincolnshire. The final decision was made in the September Committee Meeting.

The 2015 AGM and Conference will be held on Friday April 17 to Sunday April 19 at the Forest Pines Hotel & Golf Resort at Broughton, Lincolnshire (www.ghotels.co.uk/our-locations/forest-pines-hotel-golf-resort).

The event will be organised by Teresa Pask, supported by members of the Committee, and the Seminar Subcommittee.

So don't forget to include this date in your diary.



Marriage Challenge Update – Beyond 1911?

By **Peter Copsey**
(Marriage Challenge Coordinator, Member 1522)

Most Marriage Challenges are for the period 1837 to 1911. In order to reduce the size of a Challenge, a shorter period may be selected for big Registration Districts; 1837 to 1870 for instance, and the Challenge may continue later with a second stage 1871 to 1911.

But what is so special about 1911? Members who became interested in Marriage Challenge a couple of years ago supposed that there was a 100-year rule in place, but that is not the reason. The principal reason is that the GRO index includes spouses' names after 1911, the most important entry on a marriage certificate. Marriage certificates 1911 and earlier are the most useful.

Other factors also played a part. As the 20th century progressed, more and more marriages took place in non-conformist establishments or register offices where the registers are seldom deposited in the County Record Offices. Even for Anglican marriages, more churches still retain their later registers at the church. The success rate of finding requested marriages after 1911 would reduce for later years. The Challenge becomes less rewarding.

BUT, there is no overarching reason why Challenges cannot go beyond 1911. Challengers will need to accept that a lower percentage of marriages will be found, but the task is effectively the same. You will see from the table below that one Challenger is offering to continue a Challenge on

to 1951 and, as we are running out of new Districts for new Challenges, it is possible that more repeat Challenges will be done that continue past 1911.

Why has 1951 been picked, you may ask. At present FreeBMD have completed indexing to 1951, although further years will be completed in due course. For the moment 1951 seems a sensible cut-off point.

The Marriage Challenges beginning in the coming months are listed below. All members are encouraged to send their requests to the Challengers by e-mail, hopefully using the standard "requests.xls" spreadsheet on the MC webpage. However some Challengers may accept requests in any form. Send the listing extracted from the GRO Marriage index (FreeBMD will give almost all of them) for the named Registration District between the years given (Year, Quarter, Surname, First names, Full GRO reference). Challengers will search for and often find your marriages in the deposited Church registers and then send you the full particulars.

Being a Challenger is rewarding and enjoyable and you will be helping your fellow Guild members with their studies. You could share the task with a friend or another Guild member. If you think you could become a Challenger, I look forward to hearing from you. Contact me, the Marriage Challenge Coordinator, on marriage-challenge@one-name.org.

Registration District and Period	Deadline for Requests	Challenger	Challenger's email
Market Drayton 1837 - 1911	18 October 2013	Karen Burnell	armistead@one-name.org
Tunstead 1837 - 1869	19 October 2013	Corinne Curtis	sennett@one-name.org
Newcastle 1837 - 1860	25 October 2013 (see below)	Phil Thirkell	thirkell@one-name.org
Wycombe (Repeat) 1837 - 1951	31 October 2013	Brian Horridge	horridge@one-name.org
Totnes (Repeat) 1837 - 1911	31 October 2013	The Devon Team	holliday@one-name.org
Leighton Buzzard 1837 - 1880	1 November 2013	Rose Norton	bierton@one-name.org
Southampton (Repeat) 1837 - 1911	30 November 2013	Dianne Bartlam	prentice@one-name.org
Braintree 1837 - 1911	1 January 2014	Marion Hopkins	marion.hopkins@one-name.org

For Newcastle requests please examine the Newcastle Registrar's marriage index on www.newcastle.gov.uk/your-council/register-office/historical-searches and include the church on the request list – only Anglican churches given.



Growing Your DNA Project — Your First Participants

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

Participant Number One

Getting your first participant is exciting. If you are male with the surname of your one-name study, you have a head start, since the first participant is yourself.

Having the participant experience is important, so you will be able to communicate to your potential participants about the experience and answer their questions. If you are male with a different surname from your one-name study, you could still test yourself to have the experience, and see what discoveries you make. If you are female, and get a male in your family tree to test, you could have the test kit sent to you, so you can see the contents and read the directions, before forwarding it on to your participant.

The downside for the first participant is that the real value from DNA testing comes from comparing the DNA test result to the DNA result for others with the same surname or variants. Therefore, the first DNA result means that you have to get others to be tested for the participant to have the full benefit from the experience.

Your Family Tree

Ideally, your first step is to validate your family tree. This means that you would test two distant direct line males in your family tree. You would want the common male ancestor between the two participants to be back as far as possible, such as a participant from each of two sons of the progenitor of the family tree. By direct line male, both men would descend from an unbroken line of males back to the common ancestor. If a male with the surname married in the past a female with the surname — be sure not to pick up a male from her section of the tree.

These two participants for your tree should be an exact match or a close match. If they are not an exact match, testing a third male should enable you to determine the ancestral result for the common ancestor of the men tested. A chart of results in a prior Journal article shows how this is done. [January-March 2011, page 13. www.one-name.org/journal/pdfs/vol10-9.pdf#page=13]

Testing the first two participants for your one-name study, typically for your tree, will give you experience. Each participant from this point will be providing more discoveries and more experience. As with any new record source, it takes time developing the experience before you feel confident.

Genetic Groups

Once you test these two men for your family tree, it is time to implement the feature called Genetic Groups. Implementing this feature means that you are grouping results that match or are a close match.

Assuming the two distant direct line males for your family tree matched or were a close match, you would put them in the same Genetic Group.

When you log into the Project Administration system (GAP), in column 3 select Sub-Groups. You will assign a name to each Genetic Group you create.

In setting up your Genetic Groups there are two points to consider:

1. The display on the DNA Project website results page will sort Genetic Groups alphabetically. When new results come back from the lab, they go into the Group called “Ungrouped”. Therefore, you probably don’t want to name any Genetic Groups that would appear alphabetically after Ungrouped, since that would confuse your participants and visitors to your website.
2. The number of Genetic Groups you are expecting for your surname. The higher the frequency of the surname, typically the more Genetic Groups. A review of surname distribution maps may give you a rough idea of the expected number of Genetic Groups.

An easy approach to Genetic Groups that enables you to control the order of the display of the groups is to call the Genetic Groups as follows:

Genetic Group 01 x-----optional short title-----x

So the display of the Genetic Group header will either be:

Genetic Group 01

or

Genetic Group 01 x-----optional short title-----x

The leading zero is required to get the Genetic Groups to appear on your DNA Project results page in sequential order. If you expect more than 99 Genetic Groups, then zero fill with two zeros, such as 001. This will save you a lot of work later in adding the leading zero.

You can start now with the short name of just Genetic Group and a number, and later modify the name to add some description. There is a feature where you can enter a description of the group, but this does NOT display at the current time. Since each Genetic Group will eventually contain, in most cases, multiple trees that match, the “short title”, if you use this feature, should be about the Genetic Group, and not a tree.

Eventually you can expect to have several trees that match in a Genetic Group. Each Genetic Group will be different. Some genetic trees ramified substantially, and others did not.

You may also wish to consider creating a Genetic Group to assist you in addressing a problem where a tree doesn't validate. On occasion, as you begin to test trees in your one-name study, you may find situations where the two persons tested for a family tree do not match. This will require investigation, starting first with a thorough document review, to determine if there are any errors in the genealogy research. You may want to create a Genetic Group called "Problem: Validation", and put both DNA results there, if neither has a match with another tree. If one has a match with another tree, you have identified the potential problem result, the one without a match, and he would go in Problem: Validation.

The higher the frequency of the one-name study surname, the higher the probability that two trees were accidentally connected in the genealogy research. In this case, both DNA results may be valid for the surname, and the situation is simply a mistaken connection. As more trees are tested, both DNA results should get matches, if this is the situation.

Eventually you will have documented trees that match each other. In some cases you can find the documented connection. In many cases, the connection is between the adoption of surnames and the start of the documented tree,

a period of sparse and inconsistent records, so a documented connection will probably never be found.

When different documented trees match, they are from the same genetic tree. Sharing the same surname or variant establishes the time period for the relationship since the adoption of surnames.

Each surname is different, so no one can predict what discoveries you will make with your DNA project. Each participant is an opportunity to make another discovery or confirm theories. Promoting the discoveries and the opportunity for each participant to make discoveries about their family tree, their surname, and their distant origin is an effective sales strategy.

Want to Get Started?

When you are ready to add DNA to your one-name study, the DNA Advisor is here to help, including setting up your project with proven marketing material. Simply write to: DNA@one-name.org. You will receive a completely setup project, that you can modify, along with an easy to follow 20 step Getting Started email and a sample recruiting email and letter. ■



An ONS Meetup – Ten Years in the Making

by [Karen Bailey \(Webmaster, Member 4783\)](#)

Being Webmaster for the Guild as well as being on the Committee and the Marketing subcommittee, plus holding down a full-time job, having a social life and that pesky 'real life', means that I don't get to spend a huge amount of time on my own one-name study, the Westpfels. (Regular Journal readers may remember I wrote an article in 2011 asking for ideas to be able to stop thinking about my ONS, and Teresa suggested volunteering to help run the Guild – I'm now very much involved!)

One of the first pieces of my ONS jigsaw to fall into place was contact from a distant cousin, Bill, in Canada. He was responding to a posting on an internet genealogy forum I'd made about one of my relatives, who turned out to be his grandfather, also called Bill, who had moved to Canada in the early part of the twentieth century after anglicising his Germanic name Westpfel into Westfield.

Contact continued, we became friends, and through various methods we stayed in touch, hoping one day that we'd get



a chance to meet up. Well, that day finally came in August 2013, when Bill came to stay in the UK. We met in a pub in the Midlands to have a coffee (admittedly fairly terrible by Canadian standards!) – and here's the proof!

It was a very nice evening, and just goes to show – keep persisting at your one-name study, because the people you meet along the way make it all worthwhile. ■



Search Engine Images – Finding 389,860 ‘Stonehewer’ One-Name Images!

by [Michael Stonehewer \(Member 3407\)](#)

Whilst working on the internet I am sure that we have all at some time or another opened Google, (or similar search engine), and typed in our surname to see what we could find, and again like me, occasionally repeat this exercise from time to time. Recently I did exactly that, but ‘accidentally’ selected the facility on Google for ‘images’ – this proved to be most interesting, as I found nearly 400,000 images!!

What surprised me was on my discussing this with other family history researchers, including GOONS members, was how few had used the Google ‘image’ facility, and this in turn prompted me to write this article. I hope you find it not only of interest, but of use to you in your one-name study!

Our family surname of ‘**Stonehewer**’ is the first one of our family names that I tried. I was surprised by the number of images I found, page after page of them, in some cases images I had seen before and some, indeed many, I hadn’t! (There were some 12,300 results in a matter of seconds!)

For example, the image alongside to the right shows the Champion Speedway driver, Carl Stonehewer. There are not only many images of him, but there are also several articles to be found about him on Google.



On the left is a photograph of **Lt. James Stonehewer** who was born on 26th December 1890 in Macclesfield, Cheshire. This photograph was found in an article on him serving with the Canadian Armed Forces in a Machine Gun Corps during World War I. (Whilst I am a Stonehewer with Macclesfield ancestry, James was not previously known to me, so this was the potential start of a gold mine!!)



A heraldic crest is available, which is known to the ‘**Stonehewer to Stanier Society**’, but how can we tell where a particular image comes from? Simply hover over the online image and it will give you an indication,

then right click the web address or text, or click on the link as instructed. (This will hopefully lead you to the source of the image – sometimes this will mean reading the text presented before



finding the link to the one-name you are researching. (*This particular image comes from the ‘Genealogy Wise’ social networking site.*)

Now having explained how to determine the source of an image, it is perhaps worth talking about **copyright issues**! As you have seen, the sources can sometimes be traced through the image itself but in some cases that is not possible. As for copyright issues, Google simply states that the images are ‘subject to copyright’. In simple terms copyright generally means that you are able to use material for your own use (i.e. not for any personal or financial gain), providing that you acknowledge the source. (I would suggest that it is at least polite to ask if you may use it first, but speaking to copyright holders, they say this is not as common as it should be!). This statement on copyright may be seen as an over-simplistic statement, but it is the essence of copyright. (See under the Stanway name later for further comments on copyright).

For example, the image shown to the left comes from both the ‘Stonehewer to Stanier Society’ website and journal, which is copyrighted, however Google have illustrated it on their images pages and in a sense ‘acknowledged’ it by giving you access to the source. Simply, if in any doubt, do ask if you can use the item. If permission is not forthcoming, don’t use it.



Facebook provides a link used by many people and much of personal interest is presented there – the photograph to the right comes from such a Facebook site, and is used with permission! You will obviously find many more such personal items, but here, more than ever, do obtain the permission of the person(s) concerned before using their photograph(s) or material.



You will find a number of copies of census returns, birth, marriage and death certificates. The item below shows the signature of a ‘Mr. Wm Stonehewer Hall’, so where did this come from? It turns out to be a ‘Legal Account for William Stonehewer Hall, 1794’. This document, dated 1794, is



addressed to Mr William Stonehewer Hall. It shows accounts of legal cases in which he had an interest:

Rogers vs Knight; Yourself vs Cath. Hall;
Yourself vs Bolton; Rose Van vs You.

As you can see there is some potential here to discover documents that you may not have found before, and perhaps personalities that you were previously unaware of!

The Stonehewer Variants:

You will recall that there were some 12,300 images to be found of the 'Stonehewer' surname, so what of the current variants of the Stonehewer surname? On Google alone I found the following:

- Moving onto the family name 'Stanier' we find some 211,000 images on Google image.
- For the variant 'Stanyer' we find some 36,400 images on Google image.
- For the variant 'Stonier' we find some 105,000 images on Google image.
- For the variant 'Stonyer' we find some 2,360 images on Google image.
- For the variant 'Stanway' we find some 22,800 images on Google image.

Hence a total of 389,860 images. Let's have a look at a few examples.

Stanier

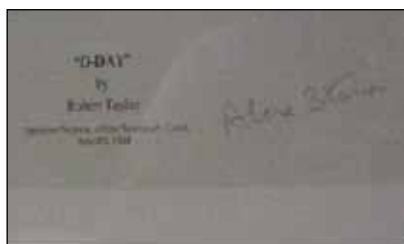
The Stonyer family tree found during The Visitation of Staffordshire in 1664 also illustrates the family name changing to the Stanier surname with a descendant, John being recorded as a Stanier in c1661. As for the number of images found, these are listed as some 211,000 images – twice the number found for the Stonier surname again reflecting the higher frequency of this surname – now the most common derivation of the Stonehewer surname!

Below you can see a Black Five steam locomotive designed by Sir William Stanier, Chief Design Engineer of the LMS Railway.

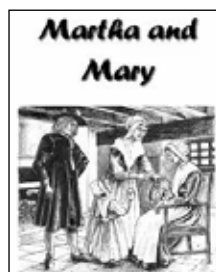
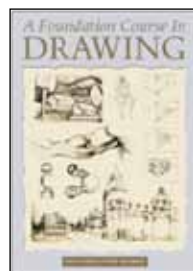


On the left, is perhaps a more simple design – a tap-head, advertising the Anthony Stanier Plumbing and Heating Services in Stourport-on-Severn.

On the right is the signature of Sir Alexander Beville Gibbons Stanier the Brigadier who commanded 231 Brigade of the 50(N) Division which landed on the beaches east of Asnelles-sur-Mer as part of the D-Day landings. His signature appears on a print by Robert Taylor commemorating the event.



Stanyer



The book to the left about drawing was written by Peter Stanyer, and the cover of the book in the centre, 'Martha and Mary', a true story of 17th century Quakers, was drawn by 'N. Stanyer'. The eight-day long-case clock to the right was made about 1785 by John Stanyer of Nantwich.

Stonier

Stonier was an early derivation of the Stonehewer family name probably occurring first in Biddulph, Staffordshire in the 17th century. On looking at Google images we find some 105,000 images for the Stonier surname.

The wine label alongside is from a successful Australian wine company and is a Reserve Pinot Noir presented for an international wine tasting competition in Australia.



On the left is a picture of graduates from the Stonier Graduate School of Banking (American Bankers Association).

Whilst on the right is a bus from the 'Stoniers Coach Company', Staffordshire.



Gunner Joseph Stonier, who served in WW2, is on the left. On the right is Mr John Stonier – a pottery manufacturer (in Hanley) and Ships' Chandler (in Liverpool) to the White Star Line including RMS Titanic, and Brunel's SS Great Britain!



Stonyer

The Stonyer surname can be found recorded during the Visitation of Staffordshire by Sir William Douglas, Norry King of Arms in 1664. The earliest recording of the name on the Stonyer of Biddulph family tree being Richard Stonyer marrying Anne Meate in 1605. Searching the Google images we 'only' find some 36,400 images of the Stonyer surname, compared to the 105,000 images for the Stanier surname – in reality a reflection of the frequency of occurrence of these surnames. (The Stonyer family name comes from the Stonehewer family who moved from Astbury, Congleton to Biddulph in the 16th century).



The sculpture, a symbol of peace for 50 years, is by Andrew Stonyer who has both taught and exhibited throughout Europe and North America.

A copper trade token from Stonyer's coffee house: 17th century can be seen on the right. (Museum of London).



The advertisement alongside for managers is one placed by the company Stanyer & Associates who are Public Sector Recruitment Specialists in New Zealand.



On the left is a picture of St. David's Memorial Church, South Canterbury, New Zealand. Looking at this church picture text, it takes some reading to find a reference to a Stanyer! It is found as an extract from page 36 of the local paper 'Otago Witness' of 7th June,

1905, which said: "Land Sales. Mr B. McGrath has sold his farm to Mr Stonyer, of Beaconsfield."

(This demonstrates, I hope, that this is not just a case of looking at pictures!)

Stanway

Some of you may find it difficult to see an obvious link between the surnames **Stonehewer** and **Stanway**. I had the same problem until one of our members explained that both names sound the same in the old Staffordshire dialect! You certainly find both names across east Cheshire and north Staffordshire, plus much intermarriage between the names, and I suspect name changes occurring centuries ago in Staffordshire.

Beware – Copyright again! I have been through these images for some time – there are maps of Stanway Village, pictures of Stanway House and its tall fountain, and Stanway Rovers football team badge – all of which are listed as copyright! In many cases using the apparently 'outmoded and unnecessary statement', 'all rights reserved' – it may be outmoded but essentially the material is still copyrighted!



This picture of Stanway Mill was found to be from the 'Midland Mills Open' web site.

Other Search Engines

By now, it must seem obvious to say that it is worth looking at other search engines in addition to Google. These include **Bing, Windows Live Search, MSN, Blekko, Ask, and Yahoo**. Whilst there are a large number of images that are common across all these search engines, you will however still find something new among them that will add to your research.



The church on the right is The Church of All Saints, at Penshaw. It was built in 1746 as a chapel-of-Ease to Houghton le Spring. The Reverend Richard Stonehewer was Rector.



On the right is a picture of the Highlands of Cantabria where a certain B. Stonehewer-Cooper could be found in 1885.



In 1892, another hyphenated Stonehewer, a Joseph Stonehewer Scott-Chad could be found living in Thursford Hall, Norfolk. (see picture above). He was an Esquire, M.A., and J. P. for Norfolk, High Sheriff 1863. Born July 12, 1829, but as yet I have not found why he has Stonehewer as a Christian name – perhaps his mother's maiden name?

I hope you have enjoyed reading this and it makes you leap to your keyboard to see what you can find. As you can see, there is much that can be found – the difficulty, as ever, is discovering where exactly they fit in to your family research. Good luck with your research. If you have already done this on-line, then I give my apologies if I have been 'teaching Grandma to suck eggs'!



My Father-in-law was a Submariner for the Germans and Allies in WWII!

by **Colin Spencer (BB-Administrator, Member 5927)**

Like many men and women who served in WWII my father-in-law spoke little about his wartime service. He mentioned once in passing, when he had had a little too much to drink, that he was a survivor from a depth charged submarine that sank in the North Sea but he never spoke any more about it. He was a skilled craftsman and had made a relief model of a submarine from brass which hung on the wall in his home.

Whilst clearing their house after his death and that of my mother-in-law I came across photographs of him in uniform and aboard a submarine and so I decided to do some research about him and his military service.

Early Life



Wilhelm Sikora
(aged 14 in 1933)

Wilhelm Sikora was born 9th February 1919 in Rydułtowy, Poland the son of Franciszek and Julia. Sikora means little bird in Polish and the name is mainly found in southern Poland. At the time just post WWI Poland was under German rule and on a trip to Poland I subsequently obtained a copy of his birth certificate. Until I started research into his life and found out about the history of Poland, I hadn't realised that Poland has been fought over and ruled many times over the centuries by Germany and Russia as well as being independent as it is now.

Research

I started my research looking for records of lost submarines in the North Sea during WWII and could find records of only two and both of these were U-boats. At this stage of my research I had wrongly presumed that he was on board a British or Polish submarine. Both of these U-boats had been lost with all hands and so this part of his story could not have been completely accurate.

Unsure of where to turn next I decided to see if there was any record of his war-time service for the Polish military. I searched on-line and found that all Polish naval service records are retained in the UK and are available from RAF Northolt. From the Royal British Legion website www.britishlegion.org.uk/remembrance/medals/service-records-fags#wwii I found a telephone number for RAF Northolt. I rang them and spoke to a very helpful person who confirmed that they did have a service record for Wilhelm. She sent me an

application form that my wife had to complete as the eldest living relative. We had to include our wedding certificate and a copy of Wilhelm's death certificate.

We were told there would be a delay in processing the application of three to six months before we would receive anything from RAF Northolt. As a result I started looking in detail at the photographs that we had inherited.



Wilhelm Sikora on the Sokol (1940-1945)

I found one of him aboard the Polish submarine Sokol with the Wilk, another Polish submarine, in the background. A search on the Polish Naval website www.polishnavy.pl/PMW/ships/submarines/sokol/operational.html turned up some information about the submarine but nothing about him. Wikipedia only had a few scant lines and Uboat.net <http://uboat.net/allies/warships/ship/5435.html> had a little more but nothing about the crew.

On a trip to the UK before receiving the records I visited the National Archives as they hold all action records for the Sokol. I photographed every action report for later study looking for Wilhelm. Many hours reviewing all the photographed documents returned not one mention of him.

His Records Arrive

About four months after our original application we received a large envelope from RAF Northolt containing his service record. It made interesting reading particularly as most of it was in Polish and I don't speak the language even though I worked there for a while in the late 1990's. Luckily some of the records had been officially translated and the translations were amongst the papers that we received. Also I could make out what some of the answers were even if I didn't understand the question.

It was only on reading these records that we found he had been a submariner for the Germans in WWII.



Wilhelm Sikora's Polish Service Record

His Life in Poland



Wilhelm Sikora (about 1941)

He attended local school in his home town of Rydułtowy and at 16 years of age he commenced an apprenticeship as a locksmith — machine engineer at the technical school in Katowice. With the invasion of Poland and the start of WWII he was forced to work as a coal miner in the Romer Colliery in Rybnik. On 10th March 1941 he was imprisoned in Dachau Concentration camp,

luckily for only three weeks. We have not been able to find a definitive reason for this imprisonment; there are some unverified family stories though.

On release from Dachau he was conscripted into the "Kriegsmarine" on 14th May 1941. He received basic naval training and then submarine training in Gdynia, Poland and Hamburg, Germany and commenced his service aboard U-958 in December 1941. Details about U-958 can be found at <http://uboat.net/boats/u958.htm>. In February 1942 he was in Kiel and then in March he served on-board U-971 and was there until September 1943. He returned to U-971 on 1st January 1944.

Brief History of the Final Days of U-971

- On 6th June 1944 the D-Day landings commenced and at that time the U-971 was off the coast of Norway protecting it from Allied invasion. However, with the D-Day landings on 11th June the U-boat was directed to protect France.
- On 15th June whilst off the Faroe Islands U-971 was depth charged by a Sunderland flying boat, no damage resulted.
- On 20th June off the south of Ireland a Wellington bomber attacked U-971 and damaged three of the four forward torpedo tubes.
- On 21st June additional attacks from allied aircraft with no damage.
- On the 22nd June U-971 was ordered to protect Cherbourg

along with four other U-boats. A British destroyer HMS Eskimo and a Canadian destroyer HMCS Haida were attacked off Cherbourg by the U-971 but due to the damage to the torpedo tubes the attack was unsuccessful and went unnoticed by the destroyers. The captain of the U-boat then decided to head to Brest for repairs. The U-boat was spotted and depth charged by allied planes and later by the two destroyers. After nearly 12 hours of constant depth charging by the planes and destroyers significant damage had been caused to the U-boat, the air was running out and water was flooding in and so the captain surfaced between the two destroyers.



HMCS Haida

The Haida inflicted further damage to the surfaced U-boat and the crew of 53 abandoned ship and all but one survived to be taken on-board the Haida (some sources state crew of 52 with one killed). The submarine capsized and sank in the evening of the 22nd June 1944 off the Brest peninsula.

More information on U-971 is available at <http://uboat.net/boats/u971.htm>. This site used to list the crew of the submarines and my father-in-law was recorded as crew but these records do not seem to be on the site now. There is also more information about the sinking of the U-971 from the Canadian destroyer's perspective in "One More for Luck" (The destruction of U971 by HMCS Haida and HMS Eskimo, 24 June 1944) by Barry M. Gough and James A. Wood. This 15 page book is available for free download as a pdf document from <http://goo.gl/O6kfGO>.

The Start of Life in the UK

On the 25th June 1944 at 3am HMCS Haida docked in Falmouth and the prisoners from the U-boat were landed. On the 27th June Wilhelm was imprisoned at POW Camp 7 at South Brent halfway between Plymouth and Torquay on the south side of Dartmoor.

At Wilhelm's own request and after suitable interview / interrogation he joined the Polish Free Navy on 7th August 1944. Between October 1944 and May 1947 he served for the Polish navy on board destroyers Burza and Blyskawica and on the submarines Sokol and Dzik. In 1947 he enlisted in the Polish Resettlement Corps and was placed on the reserve list until 1949 when he was discharged. In 1947 he commenced work as a hairdresser at a salon in London WC2. On 4th December 1961 Wilhelm became a naturalised British Citizen. He lived and worked in London for the remainder of his life and died in North London in 1986 never returning to the country of his birth.

Prisoner of War Records

We contacted the Red Cross in Geneva as they hold a large number of prisoner of war records. With the facts that we gave them they sent us details of his imprisonment in Camp 7 in England but their records could give us no more information about his time in Dachau.

Conclusion

I am sure many of our ancestors had similar stories to tell but never shared them with us for various reasons. Even so I still doubt that there are many who served for both sides during WWII in submarines.

There are still many questions to be answered about Wilhelm's life – like how did an apprentice locksmith become a hairdresser after serving in the Navy? Since receiving his military records my wife and I have visited Poland and have managed to make contact with some of her cousins who still live in Rydułtowy today. ■

Appendix

Polish Records, Royal Navy and Army: Polish Correspondence Section, Room 28B. RAF Northolt, West end Road, Ruislip, Middlesex. HA4 6NG Email: polishasstdisoff@northolt.raf.mod.uk. Email: polishdisoff@northolt.raf.mod.uk

Do you have similar information on your WWI ancestors?

With the 100th anniversary of World War I next year it has been decided that the JoONS April–June 2014 (Volume 11 Issue 10) will include articles specifically about World War I.

For planning purposes, please advise that you will be submitting an article, no later than January 19th 2014. Please email me at editor@one-name.org.

One-Name Study Surveys

by **Colin Spencer (BB-Administrator, Member 5927)**

I recently conducted two surveys of the membership using Google Docs to register the responses. The first survey was on the software used to conduct a One-Name Study and the second was whether a website was used to share the results of a members One-Name Study.

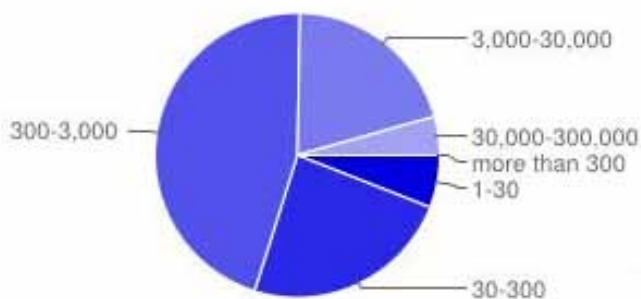
ONS Software Survey

I was very pleased with the response to this survey with 251 members completing it.

The first question was:

How large is your One-Name Study? Using the 1881 UK census people numbers for your study name.

There were no real surprises here in that the majority of studies had less than 3,000 people with the study name in 1881.

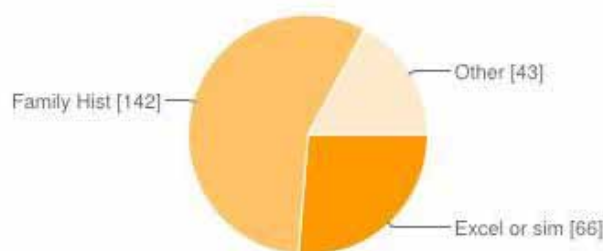


1-30 people	15	6%
30-300 people	60	24%
300-3,000 people	114	45%
3,000-30,000 people	51	20%
30,000-300,000 people	11	4%
more than 300,000 people	0	0%

The second question was:

Which software do you use as your PRIMARY recording method for your ONS?

I was surprised at the results of the answer to this question. Given the posts and questions on the Mailing List and the Bulletin Board I was expecting Excel or other spreadsheet to have more than 26% of the usage. The 57% result for the use of Family History software was likewise larger than I was expecting.



Excel or similar spreadsheet software	66	26%
Family History Software	142	57%
Other	43	17%

The third question was:

Which software do you use for recording your ONS data?

The responses to this question were more in-line with what I was expecting. As this question allowed multiple selection of software used and there were 442 results from 251 survey participants it means that a large percentage uses more than one piece of software. One member used five pieces of software to track the ONS. Over half the members use Excel or similar for recording their study. Family Historian was the most popular of all the Family History programmes.

Software	No.	%
Excel or similar spreadsheet	124	28%
Family Historian	52	12%
Gramps	2	0%
PAF	17	4%
Legacy	22	5%
Ancestral Quest	3	1%
Custodian	42	10%
Family Tree Maker	49	11%
Roots Magic	22	5%
Brothers Keeper	9	2%
The Master Genealogist	31	7%
The Next Generation of Genealogy (TNG)	19	4%
Other	50	11%

The fourth and final question in the survey was poorly thought out by me (I forgot some of what my Research Methods tutor taught me). By the time I had realised the error several members had already completed the survey and so I could not alter the question. This question concerned publishing data on-line. As a result of this faux pas I commissioned the second survey.

ONS Website Survey

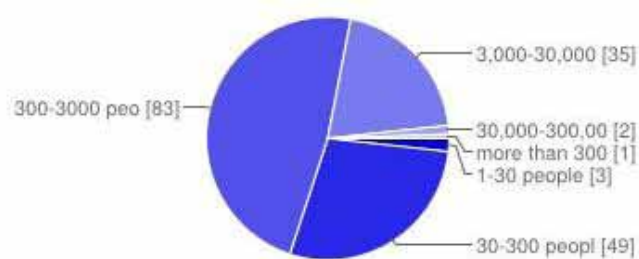
This survey had three initial questions and if data was published on-line then an additional four questions were asked. This survey had responses from 173 members.

The first question was the same as used before in the ONS Software Survey and was used to get a baseline of the study numbers. This question caused several questions as to why it was used. It was just intended to get some idea of the commonality of the name at a time in one place and it is one piece of information that all members could obtain without membership of any of the genealogy websites such as Ancestry.

The first question was:

How large is your One-Name Study? Using the 1881 UK census people numbers for your study name.

This time the results were different to those of the software survey. Presumably different members completed both surveys but I find the in excess of 300,000 people in the 1881 census surprising as only Smith and Jones had more than 300,000 people in the 1881 census and I don't believe that either name is registered with the Guild currently.

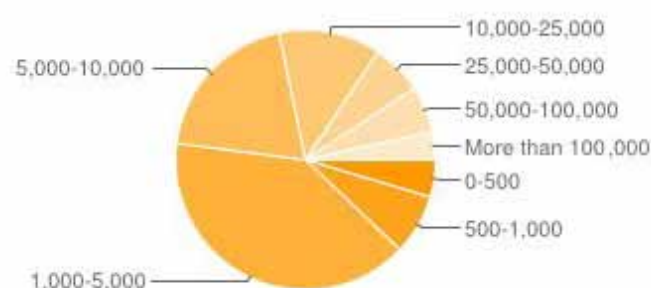


1-30 people	3	2%
30-300 people	49	28%
300-3000 people	83	48%
3,000-30,000 people	35	20%
30,000-300,000 people	2	1%
more than 300,000 people	1	1%

The second question asked:

How many people in your current study database / FH Programme / Spreadsheet etc?

With this question I expected to find some larger numbers than were the case. The majority of the respondents, 73%, have fewer than 10,000 entries in their study. The larger studies were well-represented though and I am in awe of the six members who have more than 100,000 individuals in their study.



0-500 people	8	5%
500-1,000 people	13	8%
1,000-5,000 people	69	40%
5,000-10,000 people	34	20%
10,000-25,000 people	22	13%
25,000-50,000 people	11	6%
50,000-100,000 people	10	6%
More than 100,000 people	6	3%

The third question asked:

Do you publish some or all of your One-Name study on-line?

The results here were what I was expecting with 68% of members publishing data on-line and the remaining 32% not publishing.

The remaining questions were only asked of members who published their data on-line.

The next question asked:

How much of your data do you publish on-line?

The results here showed that 50% publish some data, 34% most of their data and the remaining 16% publish all of their data.

Question 5 asked:

How do you publish your One-Name data?

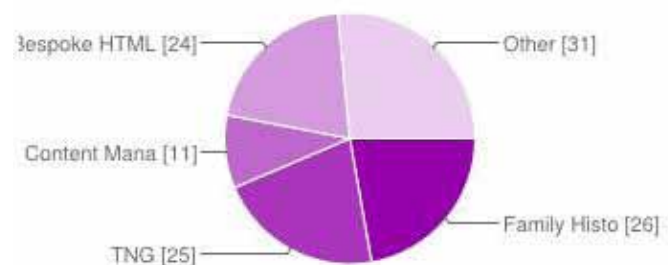
This was a multiple-choice option and nearly half the respondents publish their data in more than one place on-line. Over half (54%) publish their data at their own website and nearly a quarter publish their data at an on-line tree site such as Ancestry. The surprising result here for me was that only two members use Wiki-type software to publish their data: given the apparent popularity of these I was expecting a higher result.

Website Type	No.	%
Own domain / sub-domain website	83	54%
On-line family tree (Family Search, Ancestry, My Heritage etc)	33	22%
Wiki (Wiki Tree etc)	2	1%
Fixed format website (Tribal Pages etc)	15	10%
Other	20	13%

The final question asked:

What software do you primarily use to publish your data?

Here the respondents were offered five options and four of them received roughly equal numbers of responses. I was expecting the fifth choice of CMS to be higher than any of the others rather than the lowest number of responses.



Family History Programme	26	22%
TNG	25	21%
Content Management (Wordpress Joomla etc)	11	9%
Bespoke HTML, PHP etc	24	21%
Other	31	26%

There was then a free text comments field for members to add any explanation of their answers that they wanted to. Some of the more interesting comments are below.

I use on-line family tree sites because I would rather do genealogy than learn html and they provide the publicity.

I would like to create a website one day but have never yet had time to do so.

I try to avoid publishing extensive family trees on the website - I prefer to include articles and stories about people in my ONS and provide (possibly abridged) trees to illustrate them.

I use Excel for raw sourced data, transcribe conclusions into TMG and then use Second Site to build Genealogical data for web. I then use Expression Web to manage site and other content.

I build my database in Legacy and upload to my TNG site periodically. My TNG site is linked with a WordPress blog.

Publish for everyone to see! 24/7 on the Internet.

Conclusion

I have found the results interesting and hope that you do too. I will make the data from the surveys available to the panellists at the 2014 Conference for them to consider and make use of to shape the discussion that will take place as part of one of the sessions.

Thank you to everyone who took the time to complete these surveys. ■

Editor's Comments:

In parallel the Guild Membership Survey was held. This contained 36 questions overall.

The questions explored the benefits enjoyed by our members, their satisfaction with the Guild, their reasons for starting an ONS as well as their reasons for joining the Guild.

10% of the membership took the time to take the survey and share their views about the future of The Guild – many thanks to the 264 of you that did.

The most frequent age range for Guild Members is 61-70 years of age and perhaps unsurprisingly 67% gave their country of residence as England, with the USA being the next largest representing 10% of respondents.

Overall members were most satisfied with the Journal of One-Name Studies (JOONS) with 94% being satisfied or better and with over half being 'very satisfied'.

The detailed results of the Guild Membership Survey 2013 will be included in the next Journal – Volume 11, Issue 9 January-March 2014.



The Duchess of Cambridge and the Farnley Wood Plot of 1663

by Don Asquith, California (Member 4891)

A pedigree by William Addams Reitwiesner for Catherine “Kate” Middleton, now the wife of William, Duke of Cambridge, has now been published in hard cover by the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

In that pedigree, Mary Asquith of Leeds who married John William Middleton in 1863 was Kate’s great-great-grandmother. The pedigree extends her Asquith line back to the 1841 census, and continued extension utilizing information in the one-name study, *The Asquiths of Morley*, establishes several of her ancestors as some of those Asquiths involved in the Farnley Wood Plot. This was a planned uprising against the Crown in 1663.

The Plot

It was 1663, the early days of the Restoration, and a disgruntled group of Parliamentarians had planned an uprising against the Crown later known as the Farnley Wood Plot. However, the conspirators who were expected to assemble in the wood that October night turned out to be too few, and they disbanded and returned to their homes, never actually putting the plot into motion. However the forces of the Crown had learned of the plot, and they soon rounded up and jailed those that they thought to be the leaders and others they thought could provide information. Interrogations were followed by trial, and 22 were sentenced to be hung, drawn and quartered, although one was reprieved before sentence. Scatcherd, in 1830, has noted that:

“Two of these enthusiastical wretches were quartered, and their quarters set upon the several gates of the city. Four of their heads were set upon Micklegate Bar, – three on Botham Bar, – one at Walmgate Bar, and three over the Castle Gates. These were the last persons, except some Popish priests, whom I can find executed for high treason in our city.”

I became interested in this event when I learned that five of those jailed were Asquiths, four of whom used the family alias, “Sparling”; and that one of those hanged was an Asquith, although there was question among the accounts as to the Asquith hanged being Joshua or John.

The Asquiths who were jailed as a result of the plot were:

Name (alias)

James Askwith (Sparling)
Joshua Askwith (Sparling)
Samuel Askwith (Sparling)
William Askwith (Sparling)
John Askwith

Abode, Occupation

Earls Heaton, weaver
Morley, cardmaker
Woodchurch, linen weaver
Woodchurch, cloth-worker
Morley



Of these, either Joshua or John was among the 21 ‘leaders’ of the conspiracy who were hanged, and the remaining four Asquiths were among the approximately 75 others who had been jailed, interrogated and released.

Main inset, Top left, Middle left, and Bottom left: Views of the medieval barn at Starkey.

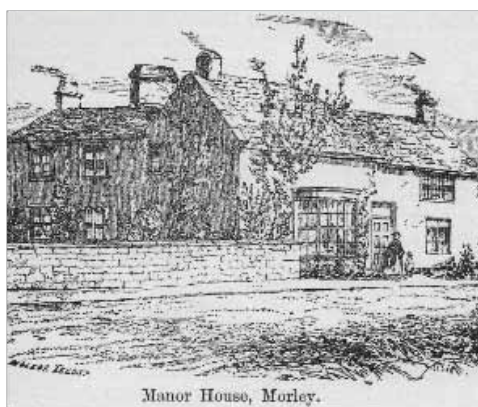
Bottom middle: Crowther House – prominent conspirators.

Bottom right: Morley Manor – Home of the Asquiths.

Stank Hall Barn, Beeston

(near the White Rose Shopping Centre), is said to date from 1420, and to have been used as a chapel by Major Joshua Greathead. He became involved in the Farnley Wood Plot on the side of the conspirators, but later turned informant.

See www.wildyorkshire.co.uk/naturediary/docs/2008/12/1.html



Manor House, Morley.

, and Bottom left:
Stank Hall Farm on Dewsbury Road, Beeston.

— Home of Joseph “Cpl.” Crowther, one of the more

Home of Captain Thomas Oates, leader of the Farnley Wood Plot.

Catherine Elizabeth Middleton, the Duchess of Cambridge

In the published pedigree of “Kate” Middleton, Mary Asquith of Leeds who married John William Middleton in 1863 was Kate’s great-great-grandmother in her Asquith line, position 17 in the pedigree. Further research along that line as a part of the pedigree to the 1841 census identifies her oldest-identified Asquith ancestors as John and Mary Asquith of Leeds. This John died before the 1851 census, so all that is known about him is that his upward-rounded census birth year is about 1785 and he was born in Yorkshire. Mary, his wife, survived to be recorded in the 1851 census, so we know that she was born in Fairburn, Yorkshire about 1784.

A likely candidate to be this John Asquith has not been identified in the records for Leeds, and it was clear that continuing the search would require expanding into nearby towns and parishes, relying primarily on what are generally referred to as the old parish registers or “OPRs”. These records provide substantially less information than the civil records that began later, and searches often develop into a choice among alternatives. As Guild registrant for “Asquith”, I checked alternatives, deciding that the most likely choice was the John Asquith, baptized in 1782 at Rothwell, as of Thorp, to John and Elizabeth Asquith. They had been married at Wakefield and baptized two sons at Ossett Congregational before moving to Rothwell. This link has been added to the ONS, *The Asquiths of Morley*, along with siblings and other descendants, and a Chart of the Asquith line of the pedigree of Catherine Middleton has been expanded to include the information from the ONS (see *The Asquith line of the pedigree* on page 18).

The Asquith Line of Catherine Middleton

The James Asquith, born about 1636 and in the 11th generation of Catherine Middleton’s Asquith line, was probably the James Asquith, weaver of Heaton Common side, Dewsbury, who was among those arrested for participation in the Farnley Wood Plot of 1663, and “*freed by proclamation, but to find securities, and to take the oath of allegiance.*” He was probably also the James Asquith recorded as a householder at Soothill, Dewsbury, in the Hearth Tax of 1672, and the James Asquith of Heaton Common side, Dewsbury, who offered his house as a meeting place to the non-conformist congregation at Northowram in 1693.

This James had an older brother named Joshua who may have been the

“Joshua Asquith, alias Cardmaker, alias Sparling, descendants of whom are still living, who escaped with his life by turning informant.” (Smith, 1888).

This Joshua is identified by Scatcherd as one of the leaders, and is noted in several of the accounts of the uprising. A third member of this family, Samuel Austwick of Tingley, uncle of James and Joshua Asquith discussed above, may have been the Samuel Asquith, alias Sparling, linen weaver of Woodchurch who was also jailed, interrogated and released.

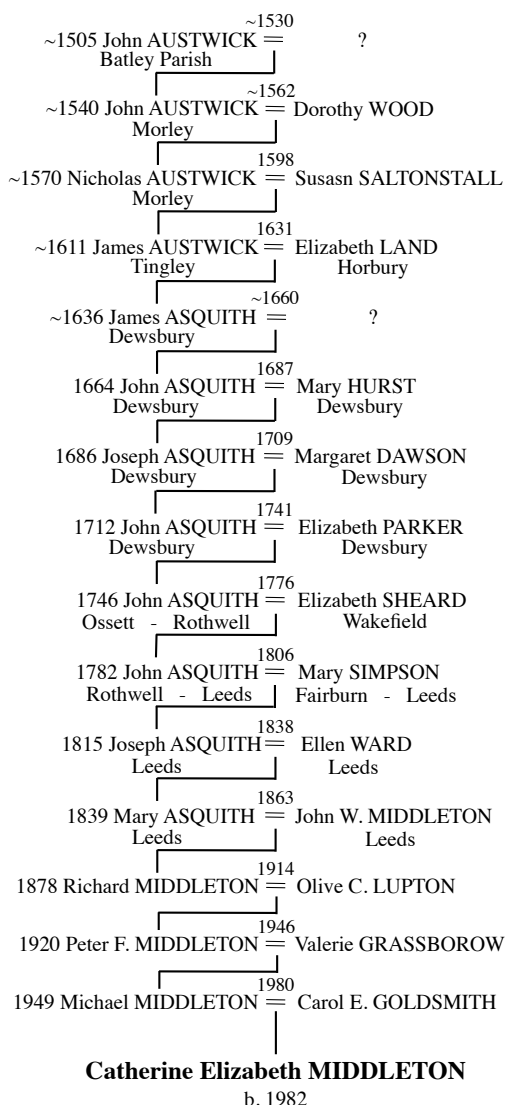
Of the remaining Asquiths who were involved in the plot, William Asquith, alias Sparling, cloth-worker of Woodkirk, may have also belonged to this family group in some capacity. However, these people lived at a time when surviving records are scarce, and making positive identifications is difficult. John of Morley has been identified in the ONS as the patriarch of the Asquiths of Northwram and of Cleckheaton. He may have been the Asquith who was executed, or he may have been the John Asquith who was buried at Batley 12th September 1670.

It should be noted in closing that the discussion above relies on the One-Name Study of this author, *The Asquiths of Morley*, the 2nd version of which was deposited with several genealogical societies, and made available to the public on my website in 2007. This site was taken down in July 2012. However, an updated version of the study is now available via a file-sharing site by contacting me at asquith@one-name.org. Alternative interpretations of the data are certainly possible, and the author would appreciate comments on the subject. ■

1863. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church, in the Parish of Leeds, in the County of York								
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
304	August 27 1863	John William Middleton	24	Bachelor	Solicitor	Gladhow George William Middleton	Solicitor	
		Mary Asquith	23	Spinster		Eldon Terrace Joseph Asquith	Finisher	

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by Licence or after

This Marriage was solemnized between us, John William Middleton and Mary Asquith, in the Presence of us, Joseph Asquith, Annie Middleton, John Wigham, Mary Elizabeth Taylor, and Mr. Daniel Johnson.



Above: The marriage of John William Middleton to Mary Asquith on August 27 1863 in Leeds, as provided by West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds

This marriage record is something of a story in itself in that it has six witnesses who signed instead of the usual two. These included:

- Joseph Asquith, father of the bride
- Annie Middleton, younger sister of the groom
- William Middleton, father of the groom

William Middleton died in 1884 leaving an estate of £17,946, a substantial sum in those days; and Annie Middleton married John William Asquith 10 years later in 1874.

That so many witnessed the marriage as signers suggests that it was a very important event in the families; and that the first-born sons in both families were named John William suggests that they knew each other when their children were born.

Left: The Asquith line of the pedigree of Catherine Elizabeth Middleton, now the Duchess of Cambridge

The first six generations back from Catherine Middleton to John Asquith and Mary Simpson are from the published pedigree, and the rest back to John Austwick born about 1530 are from the author's ONS. The Farnley Wood Plot occurred during the generation of James Asquith of Dewsbury, born about 1636.

The on-line version of the pedigree is at www.wargs.com/royal/kate.html (See item 17).



James Vayro – The Unfortunate Grocer and Off-Licence Manager from Beverley near Hull (1873-1956)

by **Rennison Vayro (Member 4347)**

In family ancestry research there are some occasions when you find information that can be very upsetting and proves how personal tragedies have affected not just one person but a whole family in the not-so-distant past.



VAYRO Beer, Wine, Spirits and Provisions Merchant
80 Trinity Street Hull

At one point I searched various databases for brewers, landlords, mineral water bottlers and hostellers in Hartlepool, but I could not find anyone linked to my own ancestry. However I did find an image on the internet leading me to believe that a James Vayro had a small business as a grocer in Trinity Street Hull, and also retailed beer and spirits. I set out to find out more about his life, and was able to trace his ancestors and descendants, and their often tragic circumstances.

A grocer he certainly was, what might best be described as a general dealer and off-licence, so the question basically was *"How did he come to be named as a shopkeeper in 1890 when he was only 17 years old?"*: a mystery still to be fully resolved.

Perhaps it was his mother Esther that was the original shopkeeper, but she is known to have died of Bright's disease in Hull Royal Infirmary in April 1891.

The original image was my starting point, found on www.paul-gibson.com where Paul Gibson describes the history of

Hull. According to Paul the picture postcard of the VAYRO shop shows a view of Derringham Street, Hull, looking north towards Spring Bank. On the left at 80 Trinity Street was the shop of James Vayro grocer, wine & spirit merchant and beer retailer, an excellent example of an off-licence c.1905. The Vayros had apparently been there since the late 1890s and had moved on by about 1910, but this had been a beer retailer for many years prior to their arrival. When many other pubs and off-licences opened in the area the Vayro family appear to have found the competition too much; they were listed simply as grocers at a shop on Beverley Road in 1915.

Firstly I needed to examine his life before he became a grocer and the more I searched the more disturbing were the circumstances in his family life.

James Vayro was born in 1873 (Oct-Dec Quarter) in Beverley Union Workhouse, the illegitimate son of Esther Vayro (born July-Sept Quarter 1856 Beverley). His sister Rose was also born there. His mother's parents were another James Vayro, carpenter and Isabella née Horner, (shown as Varey in the Beverley Records) who had moved from Fearby near Masham to Beverley, Hull. One record shows that James' grandfather had died in 1856 of tuberculosis, and shortly afterwards his grandmother and mother ended up in the workhouse. So James didn't have a very good start to life, and it was to get much worse.



Beverley Union
Workhouse
Gateway

Looking for more detail in the 1881 Census the reason why it was difficult to find Esther and her children was because they are indexed as NARO not VAYRO! All three were in Beverley Union Workhouse.

Esther NARO	unm	24	Inmate Gen
	Servant Domestic		Beverley
James NARO	7	Male Scholar	Beverley
Rose NARO	4	Female Scholar	Beverley



Beverley Union Workhouse Infirmary

Two others that may have been related were:

Henry FARROW Inmate Male 11 London, Middlesex, Scholar

Joseph FARROW Inmate Male 9 London, Middlesex, Scholar

Whilst looking on the 1891 census for Hull I found a James Vayro aged 17: a grocer's assistant living in Hessle Road, Hull with Rose Vayro 14 as domestic servant. On the 1901 Census he is shown as aged 27 with his wife Frances Mary née Kelly also aged 27 and their niece Ethel aged 5. (It turned out this was Rose's illegitimate daughter.)

These would certainly 'fit the picture' and by 1905 when the photograph of the grocers is thought to have been taken, James Vayro would have been 32. Perhaps his wife's family had provided the capital to open the grocery business. On closer examination of the photograph, James Vayro may be standing in the shop doorway with his children, while his wife Frances may be the vague shadow at the back of the group, or working indoors.

In family ancestry research information is often shared to the advantage of all concerned, and a close friend and distant relation Carole Anderson in Australia forwarded a few fascinating pieces about the family of this James Vayro the grocer. He certainly had a few misfortunes and being illegitimate was only a minor problem compared to other events later in his life.



Beverley Workhouse Infirmary
Courtesy of www.workhouses.org.uk

So if you had found an axe-murderer in your family history would you want to advertise it? Well it wasn't quite as bad as that but in the Hull Daily Mail of Mon 24 Oct 1932 there was an item labelled simply "**Hull Woman Detained in Hospital with Head Injuries**". "A middle-aged Hull woman and her sixteen-year-old daughter are detained in Beverley-road institution as a result of injuries received this morning. The persons are Frances Mary Vayro, aged 59 and Eleanor Mary Vayro, aged 16, whose home is at 225, Beverley-road. Mrs Vayro is suffering from severe scalp wounds, six stitches being inserted, while her daughter sustained similar injuries, and also a slight wound to the body". The Mail went on to report that: "At about 7.15 a. m. this morning the son, Mr John James (Jack) Vayro, was disturbed by hearing screams coming from the direction of his sister's bedroom. Running through into the room he saw his mother standing at the side of the bed. His sister was sitting up in bed, and was bleeding from her head injuries. Mr Vayro took his mother downstairs, then rushed back to attend to his sister. His father, who is very lame, then came to his assistance, and he again ran downstairs to his mother, to find her also suffering from head injuries. The police ambulance conveyed both sufferers to the Royal Infirmary, where after treatment they were transferred to the Beverley-road Institution. It is understood that the police have taken possession of a **blood-stained axe.**"

This report is about Frances wife of James the grocer, his daughter Eleanor and a son who was also called James. You might have also noticed that the father James aged 59 by now was described as "very lame", and must therefore have had problems walking up the stairs to attend to his daughter.

Two years later the Hull Daily Mail of Monday 23rd January 1934 carried an obituary for Frances Mary, beloved wife of James Vayro of 225 Beverley Road who died "Peacefully, on January 19th" with the service to be held at Hedon Road Crematorium, and no flowers by request.

Having lost his wife there was another greater disaster or scandal reported in the Hull Daily Mail on Friday 3rd August 1934: "**HULL MAN'S BODY IN WATER TANK**". "A **Verdict of Suicide** was recorded by the Sheffield Coroner namely Mr. J. Kenyon Barker at the adjourned inquest in Sheffield yesterday on John James Vayro, aged 27, an engineer's draughtsman, of 1, Kirklands Road Hull, whose body was recovered from a Corporation water storage in Ringinglow-road Sheffield, on July 25th".

The Coroner said, "When the inquest was opened a doctor stated that the body appeared to have been in the water 10 to 14 days, and there was a wound on the left wrist which in his opinion was self inflicted. The actual cause of death was drowning".

When the inquest was resumed on July 28, the Coroner continued, "Vayro's father James (the Grocer) said that his son left home on July 17 on a pedal cycle to go to work, and did not return home. On July 27 the father had seen an account of the adjourned inquest in a newspaper, and came to Sheffield, where he identified the body".

The report continued with the headings: “A Verdict of Suicide” and “CYCLE NOT FOUND.”

“The father James had said that John James’s mother had died in a mental home to which she was taken after attacking her daughter with an axe and his son had never got over that. After the discovery of the body, the tank was drained but nothing else was found. The cycle had not been traced.” The Coroner said “The evidence given yesterday showed that Vayro had worried about his mother. Considering his unexplained visit to Sheffield and the fact that he was a strong swimmer and also the cut on his wrist, it was almost inevitable that it was a case of suicide”.

What I find fascinating is that they seemed more concerned with the fact that the bicycle had been stolen rather than that John James Vayro had died in tragic circumstances.

The obituary for John James Vayro, aged 27 of 1 Kirklands-road, appeared on Monday 30th July 1934 and he was interred at Northern Cemetery, Hull the following day.

I haven’t yet discovered what became of James the Grocer’s daughter Eleanor Mary, but I did find a Helena Mary Vayro born April-June 1916, Sculcoates in East Yorkshire and her death as Helenar Mary Vayro in January-March 1948 at Holderness in East Yorkshire.

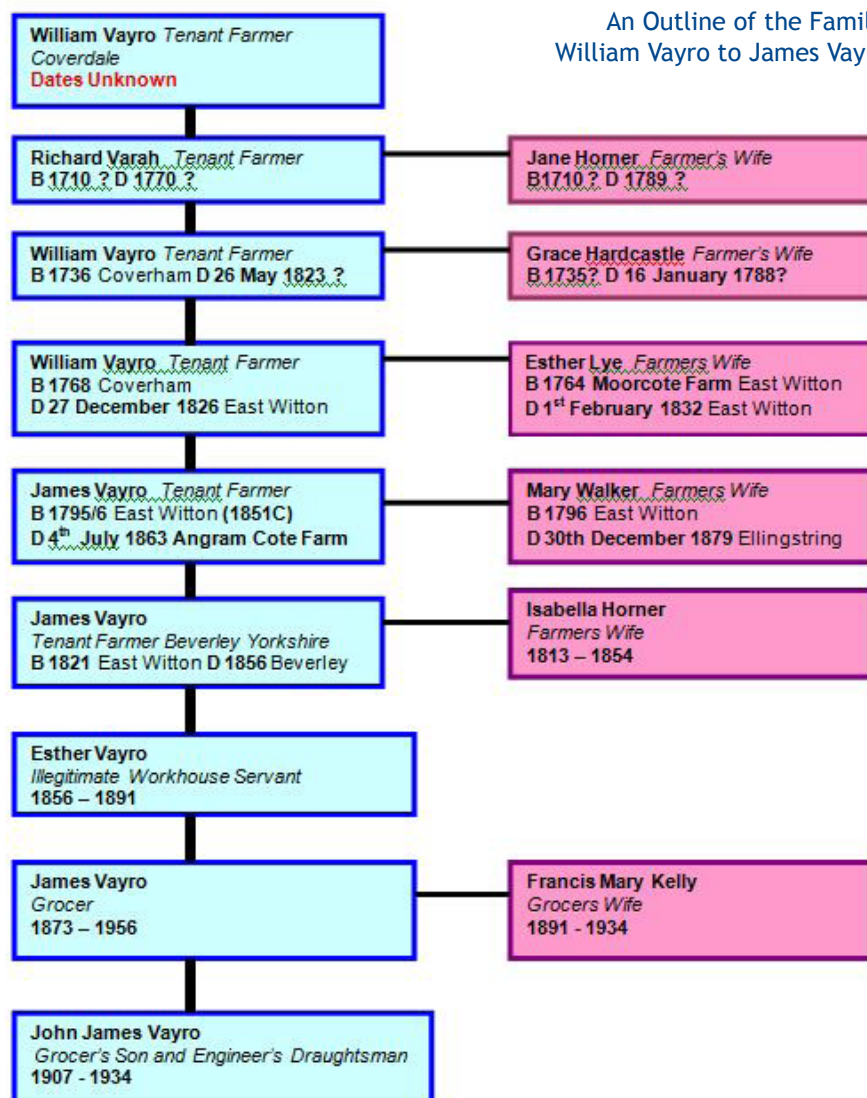
James lost not only his wife but also his only son, in tragic circumstances but the disasters in his life did not seem to have affected him and he lived on until 1955 (Jan-March Quarter) when he passed away aged 83. Not a bad age for someone who was “very lame”.

Migration from Wensleydale to Humberside

Over the years I have tried to build up a picture of various tenants at Angram Cote Farm in Ellingstring, near East Witton, Wensleydale. This particular farmstead dates from the mid 1500s, and is where generations of my ancestors lived from 1800 to 1960, including two families that are related to James Vayro the Grocer from Beverley. The vast majority of them were tenant farmers, horsemen, or other professions related to working on the land at Jervaulx Estates.

James’ grandfather died in 1856, the same year that James’ mother Esther was born. Esther’s parents are shown in Beverley from 1840 as Vary and Varey but why they moved there is still uncertain, perhaps to live with relatives. Esther fell on hard times, and found herself in the workhouse, aged 24 where both James and his sister Rose were born.

In their teens James and Rose became an apprentice and domestic servant to a wealthy Hull businessman named Worth, who must have been the owner of the Grocery and Off-Licence. ■





Vorg, the Ancient One

by **Jim Benedict (Member 4794)**

178 AD

It was bitterly cold, riding along the wall. Dusk was approaching, and Vorg looked forward to the campfire with his fellow Sarmatian warriors. Perhaps one of them had brought down a stag that day and was roasting venison.

Vorg hated this country, what the Roman commander called Britannia. It was always desolate and so far away from his lush hills in the Danube and Tisza river valleys. Once in times past, he and his fellow horsemen were proud soldiers, so fierce in battle, feared by other tribes. They dared to challenge the Roman Empire, sweeping across the Danube eight years ago, invading and plundering the exposed Roman provinces to the south. They even killed Claudius Fronto, the Roman governor.

But the Romans pushed back, and hard. Marcus Aurelius, the Roman general, and later Emperor, successor of Emperor Hadrian, was determined to reclaim the lost territories. After several battles, the Sarmatian King Zanticus signed a truce and delivered to the Romans 100,000 prisoners and 8,000 cavalymen. Vorg was one of the 5,500 shipped out to Britannia, to serve the empire for the remainder of his years. Now he and his fellow countrymen were banished to this cursed land, to defend a barren stretch of piled rock, what the Romans call Hadrian's Wall. On the other side were the

fierce clans of Celts, vile people with painted bodies and broadswords. Vorg's countrymen were equally fierce, being nomads and having a reputation of drinking horse blood mixed with milk. The Romans were clever to abandon this desolate outpost to the protection of the Sarmatian horsemen.

Vorg desperately missed his son, the eldest in the family. Vlant had grown strong like his father, able to ride for hours, an excellent lancer and could chant the old family songs. The camp commander had taken notice of the young Vlant and dispatched him to some fort down south, on the eastern shore, at an old Saxon trading post called Branodunum.

2012 AD

Suzanne was digging in the excavation pit, between the marshy shoreline and the rutted service road to the archaeology campsite. It had been a long and wet summer but this was her favourite activity, on the project site, the dig, the excavation. This was real field work, carving through history with each scrape of her hand trowel.

This site was important to her. Situated 130 miles north of London, Brancaster Beach was way out on the salt marshes of Norfolk, steeped in the smell of the sea and sounds of coastal wildlife. And the site was turning up interesting finds. Suzanne was working a previously ignored area, outside of



the roman fort outline. Various buttons and nails had shown up, but now she was finding buckles and fasteners, intended for leather straps. Yes, she had located a stable, and that confirmed her suspicion.

The Brancaster Fort, known by the Romans as Branodunum, had a cavalry unit. This was very likely the Cohors prima (1st) Aquitanorum auxiliary infantry regiment. Originally from Germany, it had been sent to Britannia in 122 AD, along with several other regiments to help in construction of Hadrian's Wall. Now Suzanne had evidence of their presence in Norfolk.

1637 AD

It was growing dark now and the seas took on a long rhythmic motion. The boat had sailed past the Lizard, the most southern point of England and the last glimpse of the old country. Thomas Benedict was leaving his homeland, heading west across the sea to opportunity and freedom.

Thomas checked that Mary was comfortable below decks before heading topside. Mary was his step-sister as his mother was now remarried. Thomas' father William had passed away nine years previously. Now 19 years old, Mary was still one year younger than Thomas. He had been entrusted by his mother to protect Mary in the long voyage and the difficult life ahead in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Now he strides up the gangway to the main deck, still trying to get his new sea legs to find each rung. Topside, the open air cuts into his lungs, with the cold sea wind of May. Staring aft along the taffrail, he could see the green hillsides glowing in the dying rays of the evening. Now Thomas can turn his thoughts to the future.

Thomas was born and raised in Norfolk, in the village of Long Stratton, seven miles south of the county town, Norwich. His father was William Benedict; his mother was Elizabeth Stephin. His father had passed away about ten years previously and his mother, Elizabeth, remarried to John Bridgham, himself a widower with grown children, including Mary.

Like others aboard, Thomas and Mary were Puritans, fleeing a land of damnation and execution along religious lines. Puritans who eventually made their way to New England sought nothing less than the moral renovation over the corruptness of the churches of England.

Driven away by the Catholic King Charles I and his henchman, William Laud, ex-Bishop of London and now Archbishop of Canterbury, the New World Puritans would build a colony far from their persecutors.

Parliament had been dismissed by Charles in 1629 and it would be of no relief to the Protestants. Unemployment, poverty, beggary and crime afflicted the countryside. Such pestilence on the land was deemed God's punishment for allowing Charles to reign. Now Thomas had joined the twenty thousands of fellow believers looking for the Promised Land. Following the Reverend John Winthrop across the Atlantic, these spiritual voyagers would have freedom to worship, to marry and grow their families.

Thomas did unite with Mary in America and together raised nine children. The extended family continued to grow, eventually spreading across all of North America.

2011 AD

Family history research has become a hugely popular hobby these days, with the Internet, websites like Ancestry and Family Search, and so many publications. Today's amateur researcher has a wealth of tools at the fingertips. Even the technology of forensic labs has reached the common family searcher, with male line and female line DNA tests. A fellow can trace his male lineage way back these days, as long as other members of the same surname have joined in.

Bob Benedict is such a researcher. He grew up in the same area as where Thomas and Mary Benedict established their family in Connecticut, now lives in Colorado and is a direct descendant as I am. Bob is a consummate digger, uncovering the links to the past and recording sources. About three years ago, he started the Benedict DNA Project and encouraged us Benedicts to submit our saliva samples.

Our line is referred to in DNA lingo as the G2a1a haplogroup. As a result, all true male descendants of Thomas Benedict now have a common reference within our DNA strands. This handy label tells us of our really ancient ancestors, going back tens of thousands of years, back to the first branch of haplogroup G of Homo sapiens from Africa. As more and more mutations occurred in the DNA string, one can follow the migration paths of G2, then G2a, and then on to G2a1a, our branch.

"Interesting," thought Bob, that the DNA of the Benedicts had almost no presence in Britain. In fact, the G2a1a strain was far more prevalent elsewhere. The highest occurrence was found in the remote mountainous region of southern Russia near the Black Sea, now known as the Caucasian Mountains of North Ossetia, and strongly identified with the clans of the Sarmatian horsemen.

The Sarmarians were noted as wanderers, moving their camps with the seasons and game. They eventually drifted around the Black Sea, invading the country along the Danube. But that was more than two thousand years ago. Roads were primitive rutted cuts through forests. Territories were fiercely defended by kingdoms and armies. Weather, seasons, rivers and the English Channel all hindered travel to Britannia. How could these nomadic barbarian tribes in southeast Europe become the ancestors of Englishmen?

Today

This has been a long tale, some two millennia, even more. Parts of it are true, most is fabricated, just conjecture. But it makes for a fascinating family yarn, weaving together the fabric of our own history. For as far as I am concerned, Vorg is my family, my 75th great grandfather and strands of his blood flow now though my body 1900 years later.

Tomorrow

We have just begun to understand what science can do for genealogy studies. As advanced as we may think DNA studies are today, these will be just primitive tools to our grandchildren.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Bob Benedict in Colorado and members on the discussion forum of the Guild of One-Name Studies, for their thoughtful insights in the writings of this article. There was a real archaeological dig near Brancaster Beach, Norfolk, which turned up evidence of a Roman cavalry regiment. ■

The Inscriptions Index

by Anne Shankland
(Web Indexes Administrator, Member 1554)



Carved in stone . . .

or inscribed on wood, or cast in bronze, or engraved on silver, there are lists of names all around us almost everywhere we go. We find plaques in cities, towns and villages marking significant events – celebrations or disasters – and listing all the local names involved; every village seems to have its own War Memorial commemorating its local people who fought in the two World Wars; schools and colleges have their honours boards, extolling the achievements of former pupils and students there; sports clubs have boards too, listing their office-holders, and may also have displays of engraved silverware showing their winners through the years. As a one-namer, I can never resist stopping to scan such lists to see if “my” name appears. It can be an enormous thrill to find someone in my study featuring on an inscription – another instance of the serendipity that occurs from time to time in a one-name study, of unexpectedly coming across more details about someone in one’s ONS.

In May this year there was some discussion of these names lists on the Forum, and it was suggested that an index of such names would be an asset to the Guild membership. As a result, I produced a prototype “Inscriptions Index”, inviting photographs from the membership and starting an index of the names shown in the photographs. This was well received, with many members contributing some excellent photographs, and by the beginning of July there were nearly 2,000 names in the Index. This prototype can be seen on the Guild website at www.one-name.org/members/inscriptions/.

The prototype Inscriptions Index offers a single, simple search facility – for a surname, optionally with a forename as well. If the name is found in the Index, the results page provides the list of people with that name, together with links to the photographs of the appropriate inscriptions, and to details of each inscription – i.e., where and what it is, when it was photographed (if known), and who contributed it to the Index.

Note that the objective is simply to index the names that appear, not to provide a transcription. The photograph is the primary record, and the Index serves to direct the researcher to it. Any name that appears (readably) on the inscription is indexed; we are not restricting this to registered names only.

The Inscriptions Index – a new Guild project

Essentially, what we are interested in is lists of surnames written on some medium which can be photographed (readably) so that the names on it – names of people usually unrelated to each other but having something in common – can be indexed. The criteria for inclusion in the Inscriptions Index are fairly simple:

- The medium should be physical: for example, a wooden board, a metal plaque, an engraved trophy, etc. Paper lists are not eligible – although, for instance, a framed list on the wall of a church showing past and present incumbents would probably be.
- The names should not have been already indexed or at least not in a major way – we’re not planning to compete with CWGC (Commonwealth War Graves Commission) or ABMC (American Battle Monuments Commission) or with other similar national indexes.
- A photograph of the inscription must be supplied, and it should be readable. Obviously, only the readable bits can be indexed. Ideally all names will be readable, but the Index may accept photographs where some names are obscured.
- The inscription will not be transcribed, only indexed. The intention is that the information is in the photograph, and the Inscriptions Index is just that – an Index telling the user which photographs to look at.

Most photographs will have been taken by the Guild member who submits it, and so the copyright belongs to them and they are implicitly or explicitly giving the Guild permission to publish (while retaining their own copyright). Otherwise, where the photograph is in the public domain, we’ll happily use it; where the photograph is copyright to anyone else, we won’t – unless explicit permission has been given.

Having roughed out the prototype, I put a proposal for a Guild Inscriptions Index to the July meeting of the Guild Committee, and was pleased to hear that the Committee approved it unanimously. However, there was apparently some concern regarding issues of Data Protection associated with such an index, and I was instructed to await the Chairman’s resolution of such issues before



War Memorial at
Kinver Edge, Staffordshire

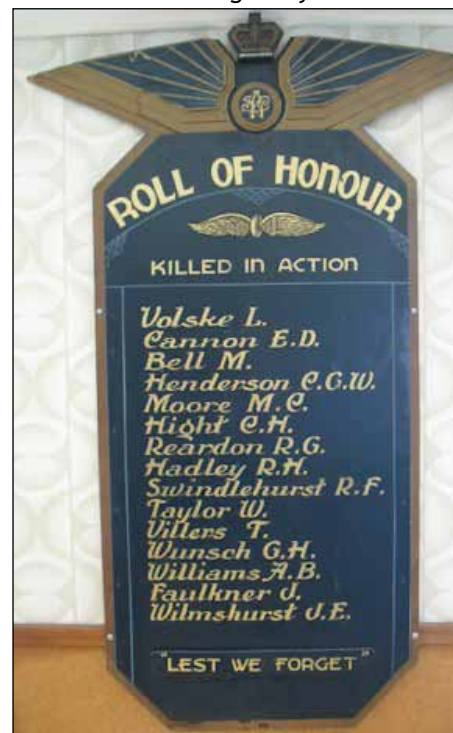
proceeding with the Index. My apologies, therefore, to anyone who has submitted photographs which have not yet appeared, but the Inscriptions Index is currently in abeyance until the Chairman gives me leave to

continue. In the meantime, may I emphasise that further contributions of photographs will be very welcome, and will, I hope, appear eventually.

To contribute to the Index, all you need do is send the photograph(s) to me at indexes-admin@one-name.org, together with an indication of what and where the inscription is. It is helpful, although not essential, if you also supply a list of the names on the inscription. Bear in mind that the Inscriptions Index is an index to names, not a transcription, but if a date or some additional information is provided against each name shown, these can also be included in the Index. The use of a spreadsheet for submitting photograph information is not essential but if you want to use one I have generated a sample at www.one-name.org/members/inscriptions/sample.xls.

Examples of photographs already included in the Index can be seen at www.one-name.org/cgi-bin/inscriptions/search.cgi?action=list which may give you some idea of the scope of this index even in these early days. Please be aware that with many of these photographs I have done a fair amount

of editing to improve the readability; in even more cases, I have reduced the file size significantly in order to reach a good balance between speed of downloading of such images and their readability on the web page. I look forward to including many more! ■



Roll of Honour, Stratford Aero Club,
Central Taranaki, New Zealand

Guild Data Exchange by Anne Shankland, Web Indexes Administrator

The Guild website has a variety of sources of information which can be searched for a name of interest. Marriage data in particular, since it usually includes two different surnames, offers the opportunity of finding one's own study name within the study of another Guild member.



So the Guild website offers not one but two marriages indexes: the classic GMI (Guild Marriage Index) covering marriages in England and Wales from 1837 (the start of civil registration) to 1911; and the Scottish Index, covering marriages in Scotland. Marriages in other countries will be included in other indexes currently under development.



The third of the major Indexes, the Probate Index, offers a similar opportunity for finding names, since it indexes all the names in Wills which are different from that of the testator. There may be many such names in some Wills: the record currently stands at 60!

The Guild Probate Index

In addition to these, there may be material in the Journal that covers your study name, or possibly in the online Guild Library. Both the Journal and the Library offer a name search facility. Also there are searchable data sets in members' Electronic Archives, where names other than the members' study names can be searched for.

The problem with all of these, of course, is knowing where to look to find the data that you want!

For this reason a new General Search facility is being developed, allowing a single name search to identify where in the Guild's stores of data the name is referenced. This General Search is planned for release in mid-October: watch the Forum, the Bulletin-Board, and the Members Room for news of its availability.

It is hoped that this General Search will make it significantly easier for members to find their name in other members' data, and encourage them to contribute their own data for the benefit of other members. This should result not only in better availability of data, but also a more lively exchange of information between members and an enhanced sense of community among us. ■



Membership Matters

by **Stephen Daglish**
(Registrar, Member 4509)
and **Paul Howes**
(Regional Rep Coordinator, Member 4836)



The Committee has recently been discussing a number of matters relating to membership of the Guild.

Co-registration of a Surname

If you receive the *Chairman's Newsflash* you may have read that the Committee is looking at the possibility of allowing co-registration of a surname in some circumstances. The subject has also been extensively debated by some members on the Guild Forum.

The Committee was prompted to look at this issue in response to comments from members about frustration when a name that they would be interested in registering with the Guild is already registered by another member. Whilst this does not prevent the study holder from working in a collaborative way with other members or non-members on their study, it does prevent such co-operation from being recognised within the Guild.

In summary, we have agreed that a member who has registered a study name with the Guild may, if they wish, designate one or more other members who are also researching the name to receive all email addressed to the study alias name.

It is important to stress that there is no change to the long standing policy of having a name registered by one member. The member who registered the study will be in sole control of deciding whether it is appropriate to designate other members as contributors to the study and to share the study alias address.

The member(s) designated by the study owner will have first refusal on taking over the registration of the relevant surname, should this become available due to the member holding the registration leaving the Guild for any reason. They will also be able to submit requests to Marriage Challenges for the registered name and have other interaction with Guild members and members of the public about the name.

We believe that this option may be useful in a number of circumstances.

It will for example allow for better collaboration among people studying frequent surnames. There is a trend toward more large and very large studies being registered with the Guild. Such studies are very welcome but it is recognised that a different approach may be needed – this might include active co-operation between a group of Guild members. We also have members who act as the Guild representative for a family history society or association; this could allow

more members from such a society or association to take an active role in the Guild.

We are also aware that there are members who may be thinking of giving up their study, or who need to give up active research due to circumstances. An arrangement for co-registration could open up the possibility of forward planning and for an easier transition of study ownership in such cases.

Studies Available for Adoption

The Guild also provides an existing facility for members to indicate that their study is available for adoption by another Guild member. This is one of the options that can be selected under “Your study details” in the Members Room. If you would like more details about this, please contact the Registrar.

Register of Surname Interests

We also agreed that we will create a new Register of Surname Interests in which a member can register an interest in a surname without registering it as a full one-name study.

The Guild requires that all registered one-name studies are global in scope, to include research in countries where the name is relatively significant and where sources of genealogical data are readily available. We are aware that there may be members who are studying one or more names where the scope is narrower than this, and therefore do not meet the Guild requirement for registration. There are others who are studying a surname with a limited scope but not registered as a one-name study.

Again it is important to stress that we are not changing the requirements for registering a study – but we think that it would be useful for members to be able to register an interest in any names that they are studying with restricted scope. This would differ from surname interest lists on other sites in so far as these would be studies of the surname with a limited scope, rather than interests in particular families in a region.

Please note that there is still work to be done before we are ready to implement these new options for co-registration and the register of surname interests. We will provide further updates as we move forward – but in the meantime if you have any comments or questions do please let us know.

Responding to Enquiries

All Guild members agree to respond to all enquiries in a timely fashion when registering a one-name study with the Guild. Unfortunately we continue to receive some

complaints where an enquiry has not been responded to, or where the response is considered to be inadequate. Such complaints are always followed up and resolved where possible. If the complaint cannot be resolved, the Committee can de-register the study but this is a last resort.

Timeliness of Responses

We do not seek to define exactly how long it should take to respond to an enquiry. There may be reasons why an immediate response is impossible – for example if a member is unwell or in hospital. If you know that you are going to be unable to answer any requests for a period, please consider whether it is possible to leave an automated response to emails that would inform those writing to you.

There has been a change of expectations with the introduction of new ways to communicate. The world has changed a great deal since the Guild was founded. Computers were just beginning to arrive on the scene in 1979 – but today few of us would contemplate a One-Name Study without one.

The impact of technology on communication has been immense. Letters from the UK to Australia would take two weeks to get there and another two weeks for the reply to be received, even if it was sent immediately. Today, the same result can be achieved in seconds by using email. With these changes in technology have come changes in expectation when it comes to receiving responses.

However, we know that not all of our members are online with access to email – and for those that are the use of email may be occasional. So we do need to make some allowances.

Some members receiving an enquiry will choose to take time to research the details before responding – preferring to give as full a response as possible. However, whilst this is happening the enquirer may be concerned to know whether their enquiry has been received or is being looked at. If there is likely to be a delay in responding for whatever reason, we would suggest that an acknowledgement of receipt is sent with an estimate of when a fuller response can be expected. There will also be enquiries that the member simply cannot help with. It is unlikely that any one-name study is complete

– they are all work in progress as new information becomes available and new events take place – so there will always be gaps. If you cannot answer the question, please tell the person making the enquiry. In such cases there is an opportunity to collect some data that can be added to your study and may later be a useful part of the jigsaw.

Scope of Studies

The other type of complaint is where a response is received but is considered to be unsatisfactory. The most usual complaint is that the scope of the study does not appear to be global and therefore excludes research of the name in a particular area. As already mentioned, the Guild requires that members agree that their study is global in scope at the time of registration – but sets no time frame for achieving this. Depending on the study, research in some countries may take time to evolve.

Most of the cases that we see are where the member has not yet looked at the records of a particular region or country – but has the intention to do so at some point in the future as time and resources allow. It is important to be clear on this point in any responses – to make the distinction between “my study doesn’t cover country X” versus “I am sorry that so far my research for my study has not yet included Country X but I do intend to do so as time allows”. Again, this can be seen as an opportunity to begin to gather information that may be useful later.

If any member feels that their registered study may not fully comply with the Guild requirements, please contact the Registrar who will be pleased to discuss this.

Most complaints about lack of response can be resolved quickly with the help and co-operation of the member and to the satisfaction of the person making the complaint. The standard of responses by members to enquiries received by them about their study is an important way in which the Guild is represented to both fellow members and to the general public. We know that most of our members provide a wonderful service in this regard which is much appreciated – but any improvements in the timeliness and quality of responses would be helpful in enhancing the image of the Guild. ■

Drew Smith’s Appointment to the Chairman of FHISO

Congratulations to Guild Member Drew Smith on his appointment as the first Chair of the Family History Information Standards Organisation (FHISO), effective 1 July 2013. Drew is currently the Organisational Member Representative to FHISO from the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS).

FHISO is a standards-developing organisation bringing the international family history and genealogical community together in a transparent, self-governing forum for the purpose of developing information standards to solve today’s interoperability issues. To learn more about FHISO, visit <http://fhiso.org/>.

Drew is an Assistant Librarian with the Academic Services unit of the University of South Florida (USF) Tampa Library, and serves as the liaison librarian to the USF School of Information. He has taught graduate-level courses in

genealogical librarianship and indexing/abstracting, and undergraduate-level courses in web design. Drew earlier worked for academic computing departments at USF and at Clemson University (South Carolina).

He has been the co-host of **The Genealogy Guys Podcast** (<http://www.genealogyguys.com/>) since September 2005, and together with George G. Morgan has produced over 250 one-hour episodes.

Drew is author of the book *Social Networking for Genealogists*, published in 2009 by Genealogical Publishing Company, and with George is co-author of the upcoming book *Advanced Genealogy Research Skills*, to be published in September 2013 by McGraw-Hill. Drew has written extensively for NGS NewsMagazine (now NGS Magazine), Genealogical Computing, and Digital Genealogist. ■



Art of One-Name Studies Seminar

Amersham Free Church Hall, Buckinghamshire

10th August 2013

by **Tanya Kimber (Member 6296)**

As a new member of the Guild (chalking up just my fifth month as a member at the time of writing) this was my first attendance at a Guild seminar. The day was well-organised and well-attended, although the latter meant we were shoulder-to-shoulder for most of the day! The venue was Amersham's Free Church Hall, in the town centre, and with chairs that were perhaps not originally designed for such lengthy occupation! A cushion was a must!

Morning Session



Chalmers Cursley – Seminar Organiser

Turning to the seminar, Chalmers Cursley got the event under way by welcoming the audience – totalling 85 people in all – to the seminar and outlining the programme for the day. He also offered his thanks to the sub-committee members who had assisted in organising the event when he was occupied with other business.

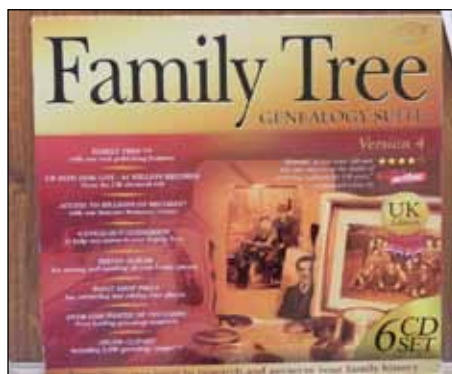
First up was Rodney Brackstone who bravely took on the technology to deliver his **'My 2001 Census and where to find them'** presentation. The presentation focused on how to use Electoral Registers to the best advantage to collate surnames for our studies. The relevance of 2001 in this context is that this was the last time



Rodney Brackstone

that there was a full Electoral Register, before individuals had the opportunity to 'opt-out' (introduced in 2002), thus meaning that all subsequent electoral registers available publicly contain only a proportion of the UK over-18 population.

Rodney advised checking eBay, car boot sales, fairs etc. for 'Family Tree Maker v4', now somewhat dated but which contains two disks that make up Infodisk on which these later full registers can be found (although Rodney advised that Infodisk won't open on some versions of Windows – you have been warned!). Rodney demonstrated Infodisk and showed how information could be exported into Excel.



Box of Family Tree Maker v4

Rodney also showed us a mapping website called Batchgeo (<http://batchgeo.com>), which allows users to copy their data into a template

(available on the website) and map their own surname data. There is a YouTube guide on how to use Batchgeo, and from the main website there is an example to play around with.



Gerald Cooke

Gerald Cooke continued the mapping theme in his presentation on **'Mapping Techniques'**. Gerald took us through a number of different options to consider, including Surname Atlas, Family Atlas, Roots Magic, Google Maps, GenMap and other relevant websites. His presentation included a useful summary slide of all the options he discussed, including whether they were free to use or required a subscription, and whether there were restrictions on the time periods that could be displayed. Definitely worth checking out that presentation slide if you are unsure of what is available and the pros and cons of each.

A key bit of advice Gerald gave us was about the structure of place names in your records. This can be important in ensuring that the place you want to map is shown in the country you expect it to turn up in! Consistency is a key aspect of this. Gerald uses the format 'village, county, country' e.g. Hentland, Herefordshire, England.

Gerald demonstrated how maps could show a lot more than just surname

distributions. He talked us through how he used the diary of a doctor on board a ship captained by an ancestor's husband to map the route the ship took from England to Australia. Gerald used data kept in a spreadsheet and the Batchgeo mapping website referred to by Rodney to map this route.

Afternoon Session



Ken Toll

After lunch Ken Toll took us through some techniques for **'Manipulating data in Excel'**, although for those without Excel, there are a couple of free options called Libre Office (www.libreoffice.org) and Open Office (www.openoffice.org) available on the Internet (although be mindful of the fact that although they might look like Excel, they might have slightly different menu options).

Some of the pitfalls of using Excel in a One-Name Study include the handling of dates before the twentieth century, which Excel deals with in a different way to more recent dates. Ken suggested having separate columns for the day, month and year can help with this, and can also be useful in analysis. Similarly Ken suggested doing the same with first and surnames, by separating them into different columns. He showed us a very simple way of doing this, using the 'text to columns' function, which was certainly an aspect of Excel that I hadn't seen used before and which was one of his 'pearls of wisdom from years of pain'!

Ken drew our attention to the 'download' button on FamilySearch (for those with an account with FamilySearch), which allows you to download information into a spreadsheet that previously had to be copied and pasted in. It does require



Attendees awaiting the opening of the Seminar

some formatting once downloaded, but Ken advised that – regardless of where data had been downloaded from – it was worth taking the time to get the formatting of your spreadsheet correct before you start any of your analysis.

The final session of the day came from Debbie Kennett whose presentation titled **'Using social media to your advantage in a one-name study'** I found very useful. This is because I am not on Facebook and wasn't convinced that I needed to be – until Debbie enlightened me otherwise!



Debbie Kennett

Debbie said that social networking is essentially a new way of doing all the things we used to do in the past when we wanted to get in touch with people. She took us through all the main social networking sites such as Facebook,

Twitter, YouTube, LinkedIn, and Google+, providing key pointers on how to set up pages, set privacy settings (which should be reviewed regularly), and, for novices like me, explaining what a 'hang-out' was! This is a video-chat service enabling up to 10 people to take part in a group discussion/meeting and is currently being used by the Guild to enable overseas members to be together at the same time. The Guild's social media pages can be accessed from the Members' Page on the website.

All the sites Debbie mentioned can be used to find living surname bearers, although a word of warning – just because someone has provided genealogical information on their social networking page doesn't mean to say that it is accurate! A bit like marriage certificates then!

Summary

This was an interesting seminar with some really useful tips and information, and it was a great opportunity for me to meet members of the Guild and network with my fellow one-namers (the first meeting happening by chance over coffee and toast at breakfast as a couple of us were staying in the same B&B!). Thank you to all the presenters on the day and all those behind the scenes that knit events such as these together for the benefit of those who attended. ■



Ontario Genealogical Society Conference 2013

by **Linda J. Hauley** PLCGS
(Canada East Regional Representative, Member 4335)



Opening Ceremony with speaker David Obee

The OGS Annual Conference was held in Oshawa, Ontario, Canada from May 31st to June 2nd 2013, put on by The Ontario Genealogical Society and the Durham Region Branch. The theme for this year was “Pulling Up Stakes – Putting Down Roots”. Gold and Silver sponsors included Ancestry.ca, FamilySearch.org, the National Institute for Genealogical Studies, World Vital Records, the British Newspaper Archives and Find My Past. It was well attended by approximately 700 people, many genealogists, family historians, vendors and speakers with some coming from some distance away.

The conference consisted of a number of 2½ hour workshops on Friday with 50-minute lectures throughout the day on Saturday and Sunday. Some of the more popular speakers were Richard (Dick) Doherty, a well-known lecturer on Irish and Scottish records, Lisa Alzo, a writer/lecturer, knowledgeable in Slovak and Eastern European research, Brian Gilchrist, a well-known and entertaining speaker from Toronto, Ontario, Roger Kershaw of the National Archives in England and Dave Obee, a teacher, journalist and popular lecturer since 2007 from British Columbia, with many other equally knowledgeable speakers with their own areas of expertise.



The Guild of One-Name Studies was represented in the Marketplace by Linda Hauley. We were at a well-positioned table and had many visitors over the three-day event.

Guild Table, Linda Hauley with a visitor



Buttons were made available for members of the Guild saying, “Ask me about my ONE-NAME STUDY” and those members at the conference proudly wore them. A ‘Meet and Greet’ was held on Saturday at noon where Linda gave a short talk on the benefits available to the members of the Guild of One-Name Studies, encouraging current members to ‘spread the word’. Attendees then discussed their different methodologies and a lively discussion followed.

On Friday evening, the National Institute of Genealogical Studies held their annual graduation ceremony. There were four people from the OGS York Region branch, including Linda, who received their designation, Professional Learning Certificate in Genealogical Studies (PLCGS). Linda has earned Certificates in General Methodology, Canadian and English Studies with a fourth to follow in US Studies.



York Region NIGS Graduates
Left to Right: Nanci Pattenden, Don Barter, Linda Hauley and Janet Isles

Next year’s conference will be held in the beautiful city of St. Catharine’s, Ontario, near the Niagara, Fort Erie border crossing to the United States with their theme being, appropriately, “Genealogy without Borders” from May 1st to 4th, 2014. We hope to see you there!! <http://goo.gl/eakiWM>



Forthcoming Seminars

15th February 2014

One-Name Studies: The Next Generation

This seminar is designed to encourage young people's interest in family history and the aims of the Guild. We're still confirming details but this should be a special day for present and future members.

Venue: Telford Conference Innovation Centre, Shifnal Road, Priorslee, Telford, Shropshire TF2 9NT (TF2 9NN for satnav)

17th May 2014

Printed Sources Seminar

A return to the Nottingham area and the Nuthall Centre, last visited in 2009. This time we shall be concentrating on printed sources. This title covers a number of interesting areas, from old newspapers to libraries and even some items we trust will be new for your One-Name Study.

Venue: The Temple Centre, Nottingham Road, Nuthall, Nottingham, NG16 1DP

2nd August 2014

One-Name Studies: Sources in the Medieval to Early Modern Periods

Moving north again, we shall be holding a seminar covering One-Name Studies during the medieval period which lasted from the 5th to the 15th century and merged into the early modern period. The Borthwick Institute and England's Immigrants 1330-1550 see <http://www.englishimmigrants.com/> have agreed to speak.

Venue: Yorkshire

Colonial Records Seminar

The National Archives [TNA], Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DU

For satnav use the postcode TW9 4AD (Bessant Drive)

Saturday 16th November 2013



It's time to visit The National Archives again. The subject is Colonial Records focusing on Africa, North America, Caribbean, and India. We have two TNA specialists plus two Guild selected experts speaking who should make the day both enjoyable and informative. Why not take the opportunity of booking a few days in Kew. There are plenty of hotels available.

Programme

09:30 - 10:00	Arrival: Registration and Coffee
10:00 - 10:15	Welcome to the Seminar – Teresa Pask
10:15 - 11:15	Colonial Lives and Careers: Tracing Individuals in African Colonial Office Records at TNA – Dr. Daniel Gilfoyle
11:15 - 11:30	Comfort break
11:30 - 12:30	New Lives for Old: Tracing your Ancestors in British North America – James Cronan
12:30 - 14:00	Own Arrangements Lunch Break: Opportunities for a guided tour of the public areas of The National Archives; and time to talk to other attendees and see their displays
14:00 - 15:00	Surnames & Records of the Caribbean – Bob Cumberbatch
15:00 - 15:30	Tea and Break
15:30 - 16:30	The Indian Civil Service – Records of Those that Ran an Empire – Peter Bailey
16:30	Close of Seminar

Seminar cost, includes coffee/tea, £18. Lunch is at your own arrangement – you can consume your own food and drink, or enjoy TNA's own catering facilities.

To make the day more interactive delegates are invited to bring along details of their studies for display and sharing. Pin boards will be available for your use and the seminar coordinator will liaise with you beforehand.

For more background information and booking on-line, see www.one-name.org and look under the 'Event Calendar' tab.

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

Pictures from the Art of One-Name Studies Seminar Amersham Free Church Hall, Buckinghamshire



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Main inset: DNA compatriots Debbie Kennett and Maurice Gleeson
 Top left: New member Steve Manning, who joined at the seminar
 Middle left: Rod Clayburn looking at the mapping display provided by Gerald Cooke, with Cliff Kemball
 Bottom left: Bob Cumberbatch with his video equipment recording the seminar
 Bottom right: Attendees during the seminar including June Lewis, Gwyneth Wilkie, and Margaret Southgate

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