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# Journal

## of One-Name Studies



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A Volunteer Miner Who Served in  
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All the latest Guild news and updates

# Guild

## of One-Name Studies

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Rodney Brackstone  
John Coldwell  
Peter Copsey  
Bob Cumberbatch  
Stephen Daglish  
Corrinne Goodenough  
Ken Mycock  
Teresa Pask  
Roy Rayment

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Corrinne Goodenough

### Forum Manager

Wendy Archer

### Regional Reps Coordinator

Corrinne Goodenough

### Mentor Coordinator

Steven Williams

### Website Manager

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## Guild information

### Regional Representatives

The Guild has Regional Reps in many areas. If you are interested in becoming one, please contact the Regional Rep Coordinator Corrinne Goodenough:

11 Wyndham Lane  
Allington  
Salisbury  
Wiltshire, SP4 0BY  
Tel: 01980 610835  
Email:  
[rep-coordinator@one-name.org](mailto:rep-coordinator@one-name.org)

### 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](mailto:forum@one-name.org)

To email a message to the forum, send it to:

[goons@rootsweb.com](mailto:goons@rootsweb.com)

facebook

twitter

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

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

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

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## From the Chairman's Keyboard...

By Kirsty Gray

**T**he Summer months often provide us genealogy fanatics with a few extra moments to devote to our hobby. For Guild volunteers, these last few months have been extremely busy with representation at numerous fairs and events around the world, an outstanding seminar at Alwalton and several new projects and initiatives underway or in the pipeline.

**Marilyn Johnson** has kindly agreed to head up the new 'GRO post-2005 BMD transcription project'. This came about as a result of discussions on the Forum a short time ago when subscribers suggested that those members who have limited access to record offices and archives in the UK would appreciate the opportunity of obtaining references to their registered study name after 2005 in the GRO BMD indexes. First, Marilyn needs volunteers! So, if you visit any of the repositories (Birmingham Central Library, Bridgend Reference and Information Library, The British Library, City of Westminster Archives Centre, London Metropolitan Archives, Greater Manchester County Record Office or Plymouth Central Library) which hold these microfiche indexes and you are willing to spend some of your time transcribing entries, please contact Marilyn on [GRO-BMD-2005@one-name.org](mailto:GRO-BMD-2005@one-name.org). Any assistance would be welcome, whether it is a one-off visit or someone who visits regularly.

August has been a record breaking month with 76 new members, largely due to the hard work of **Corrinne Goodenough**, the Guild's Stand Manager, and **Karen Rogers** at New Zealand's Family History Fair. Karen is a Guild Regional Representative for Australia (NSW and ACT) and flew to New Zealand at her own personal expense! Thank you so much, Karen! This even surpasses the number of new joiners in February 2011 who took advantage of the special membership offers at "Who Do You Think You Are? -Live" and certainly indicates that this strand of our new marketing strategy is working well.

There have been many successes – and indeed challenges – since the AGM and Conference. **Teresa Pask** took over as Journal Editor from **Keith Bage** and her first journal in July received high acclaim from readers. Her request for articles from members has led to a delightful torrent – keep them coming! Those of you who have regular computer access will know of the huge challenges recently presented by our web provider when the Guild website went down. **Anne Shankland**, webmaster extraordinaire, worked tirelessly to reinstate the site and our sincere thanks to her for the super human efforts in getting us back online.

I hope, on at least one occasion during my tenure as Guild Chairman, to write this column without making mention

of changes to Guild personnel. Sadly, this is not one of those occasions. In August, **Keith Bage** stepped down from the Committee having spent the last three years as Journal Editor, and **Hilary Gardener** resigned as Mentor Coordinator, having done a sterling job setting up this new initiative for members. That said, good news seems to have followed bad as two new members were co-opted onto the Guild Committee at the start of September and a new Mentor Coordinator has already been appointed. **Karen Bailey** and **Rodney Brackstone** attended the September Committee meeting and both are already getting their teeth into Guild work; Karen is working alongside Anne on the website and Rodney is keen to join the Seminars team. I am delighted that **Steve Williams** has volunteered to take over as Mentor Coordinator – Hilary will be a hard act to follow but Steve has lots of new ideas! Mentors – do get in touch with Steve if you are keen to continue and anyone wishing to be mentored, drop Steve an email on [mentors@one-name.org](mailto:mentors@one-name.org) and let him know what kind of support you need.

The last quarter was marked by the loss of some well-known Guild members and you will note the obituary for **Geoff Riggs** in this journal on page 15, kindly written by Alec Tritton, Guild Vice President. Also on page 14 is the obituary for **John Reid Hebden**, kindly provided by Pauline Litton. Additionally, Berkshire members were shocked by the passing of **Margaret Young** in early August. She served for many years as Berkshire Regional Representative and when Polly Rubery held the post, meetings were held in Margaret's home. An active member of the Berkshire Family History Society, as well as the Guild, Margaret will be greatly missed by all genealogists who came into contact with her over the years. Her son, Andrew, has taken over the reins of the Breadmore one-name study.

Despite my move from Berkshire to Wiltshire at the end of August, I have personally spent much of my summer break from school 'leveraging the Guild' in the genealogical world. During the course of the next few months, I hope to be able to report on many offers, links and associations with other organisations within the field that will provide benefits to members and improve the availability of resources for your one-name studies. Keep an eye on the website, Chairman's Newsflashes and the Forum for up-to-date news and make sure you book your place for the **AGM/Conference** in Essex in 2012. ■



# Guild Subscription Renewal Time 1<sup>st</sup> November 2011

By **Peter Copsey and Cliff Kemball**



It is that time of year again – time to renew your Guild membership subscription. If you have opted out of the paper copy of the Guild Register, the annual renewal subscription for Guild Membership is £14.00. If you want the paper Register delivered to you each year in July, the subscription is £15.00. Household membership (for an additional member within the same household as a full member, but where only one Journal is sent) is £5.00.

New members who recently joined the Guild under the special extended membership scheme will not have to renew their membership until 1<sup>st</sup> November 2012.

For 2011-12 onwards the Guild Committee has introduced two additional schemes for paying your Guild subscription. These are Life Membership and Discounted Memberships for five or ten year subscription. For people wishing to join the Guild a variable joining subscription has been introduced. See the next page for full details.

## Payment Methods

Your subscription renewal can be paid for in various ways. You can pay by a Standing Order; a credit-card Repeat Transaction Authority; direct online transfer; by post using a UK cheque or giving your credit card number; or by going to the Guild's website at [www.one-name.org/members/membership.html](http://www.one-name.org/members/membership.html) and paying by PayPal by using the online payment form.

## Bank Standing Order

There is a Standing Order form available on the Guild website at [http://www.one-name.org/members/SO\\_2011.pdf](http://www.one-name.org/members/SO_2011.pdf) which you can fill in to send to your bank, who can then use it to make payments to the Guild each year to renew your Guild membership. Guild members who opt to purchase the life membership or one of the discounted membership rates and have a standing order in place will have to cancel their existing standing order.

## Repeat Transaction Authority

You can also use a Repeat Transaction Authority to pay your renewal subscription each year automatically via your credit card. The Repeat Transaction Authority Form is available on the Guild website at [www.one-name.org/members/RTA\\_2010.pdf](http://www.one-name.org/members/RTA_2010.pdf) and should be sent to the Renewal Secretary.

## Direct Online Transfer

If you have an on-line bank account, you can pay your annual subscriptions by a direct transfer, using the following details of the Guild's bank account:

**Account:** Guild of One-Name Studies

**Bank:** Santander Bank

**Sort Code:** 72-00-01

**Account No.:** 64819304

## Online via PayPal

You can renew your subscription online, paying by PayPal using your credit card. The online payment form is at [www.one-name.org/cgi-bin/user-maintenance/renewal.cgi](http://www.one-name.org/cgi-bin/user-maintenance/renewal.cgi). You do not need to have your own PayPal account to pay by this method.

## By Post

If you wish to renew your subscription by post, the paper flyer for doing so is included with this Journal mailing. Alternatively you can download a copy of this form (in PDF) at [www.one-name.org/members/RenewalFlyer.pdf](http://www.one-name.org/members/RenewalFlyer.pdf). Payment can be made by cheque or by giving details of your credit card.

## Arrears of Subscription

When the Guild subscription rate was increased from £12.00 to £15.00 on 1<sup>st</sup> November 2009, a minority of Guild members failed to pay the correct rate. This was either because they had failed to amend their standing order mandate or had simply paid the incorrect rate. At the time of writing this article there were 156 members who had paid a membership subscription of £12.00 instead of £14.00 for 2010-11. The Renewal Secretary is currently in correspondence with these members, either by email or post, to arrange for the arrears of subscriptions to be paid and reminding members that their standing order arrangements need to be updated.

## Current Method of Payment

Details of how you paid your Guild subscription last time are shown on the Journal flyer using the following codes:

**£12** = Only £12.00 paid

**RTA** = Pay by RTA

**SO** = Pays by Standing Order

**2012Pd** = Already paid 2011-12 subscription

*"For 2011-12 onwards the Guild Committee has introduced two additional schemes for paying your Guild subscription. These are Life Membership and Discounted Memberships for five or ten year subscription. For people wishing to join the Guild a variable joining subscription has been introduced."*

## New Subscriptions Schemes

This year the Guild Committee has been debating the options of longer term membership schemes and a sliding-scale joining membership subscription based on the month of joining. The former will be beneficial to those members who would like to commit themselves to the Guild for a number of years and is something that similar organisations offer. The latter will remove the existing arrangement where a new member joining in the spring or early summer needs to pay a full year's subscription but enjoys less than a year's benefits. A more attractive joining scheme has been determined and agreed.

### Life Membership

The Guild has introduced a life membership option for members 65 and over (in the year of renewal). The life membership has been set at **£230.00**, for those members opting out of the printed register, based on the life expectancy of men and women in the UK at the age of 65. For members aged 65 or over who receive the printed register, the life membership is **£250.00**.

A combined life membership is also available to household members where at least one of the partners is 65 or over in the year of renewal. The combined membership rate for household members is **£330** for those members opting out of the printed register, or **£350** if the register is received.

### Discounted Membership

The Guild has also introduced a discounted membership subscription rate. This has been set at **£65.00** for five years' membership for those members opting out of the printed register, or **£70.00** if the register is received. The ten year membership rate has been set at **£125.00** for those members opting out of the printed register, or **£135.00** if the register is received.

### An Historic Occasion - Saturday 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2011

Pictured below, Treasurer Cliff Kemball, together with Teresa Pask, who was the first member to take up the new combined life membership offer.



The combined discounted membership rate for household membership has been set at **£90.00** for five years' membership for those members opting out of the printed register, or **£95.00** if the register is received. The ten year membership rate has been set at **£175.00** for those members opting out of the printed register, or **£185.00** if the register is received.

The discounted membership options are available to all members.

### Variable Joining Subscription

The joining subscription will now be based on the month of joining. It varies from a minimum of £15 for 10 to 12 months to £28 for 23 months. In all cases the renewal date remains at 1st November but in most cases renewal will not be needed until the following year. This arrangement will provide new members with more time to assess the benefits of the Guild before needing to renew membership and hopefully will reduce the number of members who leave the Guild when renewal is first due.

This sliding-scale membership is as follows:

Month joined	Months	Fee £	Month joined	Months	Fee £
Dec	23	£28	June	17	£21
Jan	22	£27	July	16	£19
Feb	21	£26	Aug	15	£18
March	20	£25	Sept	14	£17
April	19	£23	Oct	13	£15
May	18	£22	Nov-Jan	10-12	£15

Those joining in December and January will have the choice of membership for 10-11 months or 22-23 months. ■

The variable joining subscription has proved very successful with new members. The number of new joiners so far this year is 122 higher than the number in the same period in 2010.





# The Art of Knowing When To Stop ...

by Karen Bailey #4783

**S**o, I've been researching my (and other people's) genealogy for over a decade now. My seemingly endless notes, certificates, photos, sketches and part-trees (more 'leaves' than 'branches' in places) are strewn over what I used to call my desk. This would be fine, except it's not just my desk which is covered. It's everything. My desk, my shelves, my bookcases, my computer... my mind.



A Small Section of ONS Bookshelving

So I'm taking a holiday! I'm going to put all thoughts of ancestors and cousins out of my mind and have a rest from it all for a while. I sit back and relax for a while. "Ah," I think. "It's so nice not to think of that elusive Otto who's managed to hide from me for the majority of my decade-and-a-bit of ONS-ing." I get myself a cup of tea. My cups were left to me by a first cousin twice removed - in fact the very same person whose death inspired me to look into my family tree.

Well for someone who was 'taking a rest' from the one-name research, I don't seem to have done very well, now do I? I wonder how many other members out there are like myself, unable to stop considering possibilities or trying to rack brains to think of somewhere I haven't looked yet, living in a house full of ONS 'stuff'?

So how did something that was intended as a short-term pastime turn into an every-waking-moment study?!

I think the 'problem' for me is I'm like a dog with a bone; I'm not going to let something go until it's finished. And there's the rub! What IS 'finished' when it comes to this kind of thing? With new records being released on a relatively regular basis (between the Guild, [Ancestry.co.uk](http://Ancestry.co.uk)'s, and Facebook updates alone, I'm permanently looking at new resources I hadn't known existed or that have just become available) how can we ever come to a place when

we are 'happy' with our research? Perhaps the more pertinent question here is 'SHOULD we ever be happy with our research'? After all, if everyone was satisfied with the research that they'd done up to now, the whole art of genealogy would die out.

For many years now I've attempted to 'write up properly' my research on the WESTPFEL family; I feel that somehow if I have something printed (albeit print on demand or digital copies) that I've done something, that I've achieved something worth leaving behind. I've tried reading books, articles and magazines on the subject, read other people's magnificent efforts, even tried using the automatic reports and the like on Brother's Keeper (my preferred choice of software) to get me going. All to no real avail.



A Sampling of Westpfel Resources

So I appeal to you, dear Journal readers, to help me. Help me to 'write up' my research! Share your ideas! What are your top tips for compiling years of research into manageable chunks? How do you (or would you!) set out your research? Do you go for a series of trees with explanatory text? Or do you go head first into writing about the lives and loves of your chosen surname? Help me to have my holiday!! ■

## Editor's Comment:

Perhaps not a holiday, but a slight change of focus as a suggestion – Kirsty, our Chairman, wrote in the last journal. "*We still have less than the full complement of 15 Guild Committee members so if you would like to come aboard the ship, please do get in touch with 'the Captain or any of the superb crew' for more information!*"



# Marriage Challenge Update

Marriage Challenge ventures into Ireland

By **Peter Copsey**

I am very pleased to announce a record number of Challenges starting within the next 3 months. There are 22 Challenges in the list; this beats the previous best of 15 in the same period last year. The Guild would like to thank all Challengers for their enthusiasm, dedication and commitment that makes Marriage Challenge a continuing success. Marriage Challenge helps so many Guild members by providing free marriage certificates, "faux certificates" as we call them, just as good (some might say better) than those obtained from the GRO costing £9.25 each.

In November, Marriage Challenge ventures into Ireland. The Registration Indexes of Births, Marriages and Deaths for Ireland from 1845 to 1958 can be found on FamilySearch. Ruth Rathbone, who has kindly volunteered to take up the first Irish Challenge, is willing to extract information from the GRO marriage registers on film which give very similar information to English or Welsh marriage certificates.

Ruth's Challenge is very much a test run and is limited to one year only, 1869, and confined to Volumes 1, 5, 8, 9 and 17. Members are requested to do an advanced search

on <https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1408347&form=advanced-records> with:

Last Name = your One-Name  
Event=marriage  
Year = 1869 and +/- = 0

After clicking the down-arrow (see image below), check the Volume against those mentioned above and extract this information to an Excel Sheet:

**Surname (UPPER CASE) - First names (Mixed Case) - Registration District - Volume No - Page No.**

Add your name and membership number and send to Ruth.

Other Challenges to note are those by Susan Atkins. Liverpool Records Office is closed for major renovation but Susan has found that there is a very small area within Liverpool World Museum (next door to the Library/RO) where Record Office microfilms and microfilm readers are now housed temporarily. There is limited access, albeit only for an hour at a time (but with no booking charge as there is no booking). Susan has offered to continue her Challenges on Toxteth Park

and West Derby in 2012, accepting the very limited access to the records.

Marriage Challenge 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 Co-ordinator, on [marriage-challenge@one-name.org](mailto:marriage-challenge@one-name.org).

## FREE



## MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES

Just send in your list (from the GRO Index or FreeBMD) of the marriages you need from the Registration Districts as listed.

## Ireland, Civil Registration Indexes, 1845-1958 for Patrick Fleming

[« Back to search results](#)

name: **Patrick Fleming**  
registration district: **Killarney**  
event type: **MARRIAGES**  
registration quarter and year: **1869**  
estimated birth year:  
age (at death):  
mother's maiden name:  
film number: **101251**  
volume number: **5**  
page number: **370**  
digital folder number: **4179384**  
image number: **00057**



Here is the list of forthcoming Challenges. All members are encouraged to send their requests to the Challengers by e-mail, hopefully using the standard “**requests.xls**” spreadsheet on the MC web-page. However most Challengers will accept requests in any form. Except for the Ireland Challenge, 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. ■

Registration District and Period	Deadline	Challenger	Challenger's e-mail
Belford 1837 - 1911	14 Oct 2011	Sue Horsman	horsman@one-name.org
Rothbury 1837 - 1911	14 Oct 2011	Sue Horsman	horsman@one-name.org
Middlesborough 1875 - 1885	15 Oct 2011	Paul Featherstone	featherstone@one-name.org
Hartismere 1837 - 1911	21 Oct 2011	Sandra Stevens	hazelwood@one-name.org
Worthing (Repeat) 1839 - 1869	22 Oct 2011	Colin Ulph	ulph@one-name.org
East Preston (Repeat) 1870 - 1911	22 Oct 2011	Colin Ulph	ulph@one-name.org
Hardingstone 1837 - 1911	30 Oct 2011	David Barrall	barrell@one-name.org
Battle 1837 - 1911	31 Oct 2011	Roger Goacher	goacher@one-name.org
Eton (Repeat) 1837 - 1951	31 Oct 2011	Brian Horridge	horridge@one-name.org
Strood 1885 - 1920	31 Oct 2011	Clive Killick	killick@one-name.org
Tenbury 1837 - 1911	31 Oct 2011	Ian Preece	preece@one-name.org
Evesham 1837 - 1911	31 Oct 2011	Ian Preece	preece@one-name.org
Crediton 1837 - 1911	31 Oct 2011	Des Gander, Liz Holliday, Michael Egerton & Sheila Yeo	gander@one-name.org
Bristol, Stage 4 1892 - 1911	7 Nov 2011	Derek Allen	codgebrooke@one-name.org
Skipton 1837 - 1871	7 Nov 2011	Karen Burnell	armistead@one-name.org
Ireland 1869 Vols 1, 5, 8, 9 & 17	15 Nov 2011	Ruth Rathbone	fleming@one-name.org
Gravesend 1837 - 1911	30 Nov 2011	Nick Miskin	miskin@one-name.org
Witham 1837 - 1880	20 Dec 2011	Peter Copsey	copsey@one-name.org
Kettering 1837 - 1911	31 Dec 2011	Tracy Barrall	gayford@one-name.org
West Derby 1882 - 1911	31 Dec 2011	Susan Atkins	scotchmer@one-name.org
Toxteth Park 1882 - 1911	31 Dec 2011	Susan Atkins	scotchmer@one-name.org
Leeds, Stage 2 1841 - 1851	31 Dec 2011	Margaret Creek	bickerdike@one-name.org



# The 1911 Census of Scotland

by **Graham Tuley #437**

**F**or those who have experience of the 1911 census of England and Wales and/or the 1841 to 1901 census of Scotland – the 1911 census of Scotland is similar but different. For those who have not used the Scottish census records, I have accessed the information at the ScotlandsPeople Centre in Edinburgh and also used the website [www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk](http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk), and I explain here how to use the 2 different versions. Improvements continue to be made so check the latest advice on computer at the ScotlandsPeople Centre or on the website before starting your searches.

There is no subscription service for the Scottish census records and the charges were revised [mainly increased] on 1 April 2011. If you go to Edinburgh it costs £15 per day for the use of a computer terminal and you can do as many index searches and look at as many images as you can manage between 9am to 4.30pm. You can transcribe what you see at no extract charge. If you want a copy then the cost is 50p whether you download an image to a memory stick or have it printed [there is a printer for about every 8 computer terminals]. The charge for a print and a download are now the same and so the use of the printers has reduced considerably. Before you can get a copy you have to create a credit balance which is reduced by each copy you make, but at the end of your visit any remaining credit is refunded. You can get more information and book a place at [www.scotlandspeoplehub.gov.uk](http://www.scotlandspeoplehub.gov.uk).

*"Use the Free Search on the website to find the number of people of the registered name, all variants and possible misspellings."*

If you use the website then you have to buy credits in advance in units of 30 for £7 which are valid for a year. One unit allows you access to an index page with up to 25 entries and it costs 5 units for a census image. If you have unused credits at the end of a year they are lost unless you buy more credits which are added to your existing ones and you have another year to use them.

## The Census

The 1911 census of Scotland is of the enumerators' summaries as for the earlier censuses and not the household schedules as for the 1911 census for England and Wales. The census was recorded on 2 pages which have been filmed in colour as one image and the paper is pale pink. The two pages have the same number and have been separated for filming, and so the lines may not be exactly in line, but each line is numbered and each fifth line is thicker so this was not a serious problem. The images are massive – from 4.5MB to 9.1MB for the ones that my wife downloaded – which is about 10 times the size of the 1911 images for England and Wales available on [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk) and 100 times the size of downloaded images of Scottish BMDs. At the ScotlandsPeople Centre a 1911 census image takes over a minute to download to a memory stick.

Two census images I inspected were for an institution and one woman was a wardress and the other an inmate but there was no address for the prison. After seeking advice at the centre I think I used **Browse** and then put in the Registration District and Enumeration District and clicked on the alternative to **Image** [sorry did not take adequate notes]. This gave me the front of the enumeration book with the address. When this image was obtained on the Internet there was an option **View Free Header** which gave the red front page of the book and an option **View Page After (Free)**. This pale pink sheet contained the address and other information found at the top of a normal enumeration

Figure 1: Free Starter Search for TUL\*Y

Free and fast starter search results	
You searched for ""TUL*Y" 1513 - 2009	
Refine search	
Search results	Found
Census 1841 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	180 matches
Census 1851 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	261 matches
Census 1861 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	273 matches
Census 1871 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	283 matches
Census 1881 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	427 matches
Census 1891 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	501 matches
Census 1901 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	525 matches
Census 1911 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	548 matches
Census 1881 (LDS) <a href="#">Learn more</a>	419 matches
Statutory Register Births 1855 - 2009 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	2046 matches
Statutory Register Marriages 1855 - 2009 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	775 matches
Statutory Register Deaths 1855 - 2009 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	1930 matches
Old Parish Records Births & Christenings 1538 - 1854 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	321 matches
Old Parish Records Banns & Marriages 1538 - 1854 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	203 matches
Old Parish Records Deaths & Burials 1538 - 1854 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	76 matches
Catholic Parish Records Births & Baptisms 1703 - 1992 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	236 matches
Catholic Parish Records Marriages 1736 - 1934 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	30 matches
Catholic Parish Records Deaths & Burials 1742 - 1955 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	163 matches
Catholic Parish Records Other 1743 - 1909 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	37 matches
Wills & Testaments 1513 - 1901 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	34 matches
Arms & Heraldry 1672 - 1908 <a href="#">Learn more</a>	No exact matches

sheet. Two further pages of printed instructions could also be consulted without additional charge. In a "normal" enumeration district the second header page gives a description and the streets or area covered.

There is a **Street Index** for some places which are images of typed pages and can be consulted at no charge on the Internet. In previous censuses it was possible to go backwards or forwards through an entire district but in the 1911 this can only be done for an enumeration district or institution. It will be necessary to pay for each image viewed if using the Internet.

## Using the Website

Assuming that the majority of Guild members will use the website I describe that system first. On the website click **Search the records** then **Free surname search** and see how many people have a particular surname. It is possible to use a wildcard after the initial letter (see Figure 1 which shows the information for all the records that are available). A search of TUL\*Y gives 548 in the 1911 census. Individual searches for TULEY 2, TULLEY 61, TULLY 479 and TULY 2 gives a total of 544 which means there are 4 oddities included in TUL\*Y. Figure 2 shows the **Basic Search Options** which is available after registration but before making any payment. It is possible to do a free search and find how many names are in each County or it would be possible to narrow it down to a Registration District.

To get the index information on all 548 TUL\*Y entries would be 22 credits (called pages) but to do individual surnames would be 1+2+20+1 which is 24 credits and this would not include the 4 oddities. Figure 3 shows the first 11 entries which identifies the 4 oddities – 3 are TULBY and the other is TULLAY which I assume are spelling mistakes. The column head **GROS Data** is important: the first line is the Registration District Number, the second is the Enumeration District Number and the last one is the Page Number. If you download this information and sort it by the GROS Data then you should be able to put people into households unless there are 2 households on the same or

Jump to page: 1 (Free) of 22 (548 records)

No	Year	Surname	Forename	Sex	Age	District	City/County	GROS Date	Image	Extract
1	1911	TULBY	DONALD	M	6	NEWINGTON	EDINBURGH CITY/MIDLOTHIAN	685/03 036/00 013	<a href="#">View (5 Credits)</a>	<a href="#">Order</a>
2	1911	TULBY	JOHN H	M	9	NEWINGTON	EDINBURGH CITY/MIDLOTHIAN	685/03 036/00 013	<a href="#">View (5 Credits)</a>	<a href="#">Order</a>
3	1911	TULBY	WILLIAM	M	4	NEWINGTON	EDINBURGH CITY/MIDLOTHIAN	685/03 036/00 013	<a href="#">View (5 Credits)</a>	<a href="#">Order</a>
4	1911	TULEY	MARY	F	21	ST GILES	EDINBURGH CITY/MIDLOTHIAN	685/04 018/00 009	<a href="#">View (5 Credits)</a>	<a href="#">Order</a>
5	1911	TULLEY	ROGER	M	47	PARTICK	GLASGOW CITY/LANARK	646/03 085/00 006	<a href="#">View (5 Credits)</a>	<a href="#">Order</a>
6	1911	TULLAY	G F	M	38	ST MACHAR	ABERDEEN CITY/ABERDEEN	168/02 082/00 032	<a href="#">View (5 Credits)</a>	<a href="#">Order</a>
7	1911	TULLEY	ANDREW	M	18	EARLSTON	/BERWICK	736/00 001/00 035	<a href="#">View (5 Credits)</a>	<a href="#">Order</a>
8	1911	TULLEY	ANDREW	M	49	ETTRICK	/SELKIRK	774/08 003/00 002	<a href="#">View (5 Credits)</a>	<a href="#">Order</a>
9	1911	TULLEY	ANGUS MCD	M	20	CALTON (GLASGOW)	GLASGOW CITY/LANARK	644/03 055/00 005	<a href="#">View (5 Credits)</a>	<a href="#">Order</a>
10	1911	TULLEY	ANN	F	72	CALTON (GLASGOW)	GLASGOW CITY/LANARK	644/03 017/00 015	<a href="#">View (5 Credits)</a>	<a href="#">Order</a>

Figure 3: First 10 of 25 Index Entries for TUL\*Y

adjacent sheets. If you download a census image the reference is this information plus a few zeros and dash marks.

On the example of the 1911 census (Figure 4) the second household is headed by James TULLEY. In the section headed **Particulars as to Marriage**, the first column is headed **Single, Married, Widower or Widow** and these have numerical codes which might obscure the information. The codes are:

1. Single Male
2. Married Male
3. Widower
4. Single Female
5. Married Female
6. Widow

On the line for Jane TULLEY an enlargement of the image shows a blue **5** clearly visible above the a in **Mar**. As in the 1911 census for England and Wales, against the wife it should show **Duration of Marriage, Children born Alive, and Children still Living**. In the England and Wales census returns this information was provided by the householder and many entries have been corrected by the enumerator, but the Scottish returns are by the enumerator and have fewer errors. Some Scottish entries have information provided for widows.

Figure 2: Basic Search Options for TUL\*Y After Registration Showing County, District and Other Options

Statutory Registers

Births  
Marriages  
Deaths

Old Parish Registers

Births & Baptisms  
Banns & Marriages  
Deaths & Burials  
Other Events

Catholic Registers

Births & Baptisms  
Banns & Marriages  
Deaths & Burials  
Other Events

Census Records

1841 1851 1861 1871 1881  
1891 1901 1911 1881 (LDS)

Free Search Records

Wills & Testaments  
Coats of Arms

### Search the 1911 Census

Do the search

**Basic Search Options**

Surname: TUL\*Y Surname Option: Wildcards allowed

Forename: Forename Option: Forenames that begin with

Second Person Forename:

Sex: Both Age Range: To

Year: 1911

County/ City/ Shipping: All Records

District: All Districts  
 ABBEY ST BATHANS  
 ABBOTSHALL  
 ABDIE  
 ABERCORN  
 ABERCROMBIE  
 ABERDALGIE  
 ABERDOUR (ABERDEEN)  
 ABERDOUR (FIFE)  
 ABERFELDY

Search help

General help  
[Census information](#)  
[Getting started](#)  
[Help with searching](#)  
[Help with the results](#)

There are 4 columns under **Profession or Occupation** which give more information than in earlier censuses. The first 2 columns have numerical codes but I have found 2 sources of information about occupations on the website but neither is appropriate for the coding for the TULLEY family.

*"One of the advantages of using the website is that clicking on Previous Searches brings up a list of previous searches and when they were performed."*



One of the advantages of using the website is that clicking on **Previous Searches** brings up a list of previous searches and when they were **Performed**. Clicking on **View** at any of the searches brings up the image that was purchased earlier. It means that it is not necessary to download the images and store them on your own computer.

I searched at the Centre in late June which was a couple of weeks before I used the Internet and there may have been updating during this time. At the centre it was possible to search the censuses for male, female or both but BMD searches could only be done on male or female not both – searches

If you wish to download a lot of copies of census images then it cheaper at the ScotlandsPeople Centre – 24 images in one day will cost £15 plus 24 x 50p = £27 whereas the same number bought online will be 24 x 5 credits = 120 credits = £28. You can buy credits online 30 units at a time or you can buy vouchers or download a form and apply for vouchers by post

An additional advantage of going to Edinburgh is access to the images of the birth, marriage and death records which have restrictions of 100, 75 and 50 years when using the online site. In Edinburgh it is possible to view up

Use the **Free Search** on the website to find the number of people of the registered name, all variants and possible misspellings. Use wildcards in your search to see if you can reduce the number of credits that you need to use. Use the website to get the index information. If you want census images then review whether you want to get them online or whether it is cheaper to visit Edinburgh.

All screenshots have been downloaded with permission from the Scotlandspeople website [www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk](http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk). ■

1914-1915				1916-1917				1918-1919				1920-1921				1922-1923				1924-1925				1926-1927				1928-1929				1930-1931				1932-1933				1934-1935				1936-1937				1938-1939				1940-1941				1942-1943				1944-1945				1946-1947				1948-1949				1950-1951				1952-1953				1954-1955				1956-1957				1958-1959				1960-1961				1962-1963				1964-1965				1966-1967				1968-1969				1970-1971				1972-1973				1974-1975				1976-1977				1978-1979				1980-1981				1982-1983				1984-1985				1986-1987				1988-1989				1990-1991				1992-1993				1994-1995				1996-1997				1998-1999				2000-2001				2002-2003				2004-2005				2006-2007				2008-2009				2010-2011				2012-2013				2014-2015				2016-2017				2018-2019				2020-2021				2022-2023				2024-2025				2026-2027				2028-2029				2030-2031				2032-2033				2034-2035				2036-2037				2038-2039				2040-2041				2042-2043				2044-2045				2046-2047				2048-2049				2050-2051				2052-2053				2054-2055				2056-2057				2058-2059				2060-2061				2062-2063				2064-2065				2066-2067				2068-2069				2070-2071				2072-2073				2074-2075				2076-2077				2078-2079				2080-2081				2082-2083				2084-2085				2086-2087				2088-2089				2090-2091				2092-2093				2094-2095				2096-2097				2098-2099				2100-2101				2102-2103				2104-2105				2106-2107				2108-2109				2110-2111				2112-2113				2114-2115				2116-2117				2118-2119				2120-2121				2122-2123				2124-2125				2126-2127				2128-2129				2130-2131				2132-2133				2134-2135				2136-2137				2138-2139				2140-2141				2142-2143				2144-2145				2146-2147				2148-2149				2150-2151				2152-2153				2154-2155				2156-2157				2158-2159				2160-2161				2162-2163				2164-2165				2166-2167				2168-2169				2170-2171				2172-2173				2174-2175				2176-2177				2178-2179				2180-2181				2182-2183				2184-2185				2186-2187				2188-2189				2190-2191				2192-2193				2194-2195				2196-2197				2198-2199				2200-2201				2202-2203				2204-2205				2206-2207				2208-2209				2210-2211				2212-2213				2214-2215				2216-2217				2218-2219				2220-2221				2222-2223				2224-2225				2226-2227				2228-2229				2230-2231				2232-2233				2234-2235				2236-2237				2238-2239				2240-2241				2242-2243				2244-2245				2246-2247				2248-2249				2250-2251				2252-2253				2254-2255				2256-2257				2258-2259				2260-2261				2262-2263				2264-2265				2266-2267				2268-2269				2270-2271				2272-2273				2274-2275				2276-2277				2278-2279				2280-2281				2282-2283				2284-2285				2286-2287				2288-2289				2290-2291				2292-2293				2294-2295				2296-2297				2298-2299				2300-2301				2302-2303				2304-2305				2306-2307				2308-2309				2310-2311				2312-2313				2314-2315				2316-2317				2318-2319				2320-2321				2322-2323				2324-2325				2326-2327				2328-2329				2330-2331				2332-2333				2334-2335				2336-2337				2338-2339				2340-2341				2342-2343				2344-2345				2346-2347				2348-2349				2350-2351				2352-2353				2354-2355				2356-2357				2358-2359				2360-2361				2362-2363				2364			
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# Doing My Bit – The Newswatch Project

by **Brian Knight #5508**

joined the Guild last year and I have been overwhelmed by the help that I have had from a large group of people.

After I had “settled in” and attended my first regional meeting my thoughts turned as to how I could repay everyone for the help and “do my bit” At my advanced age I have had enough of committees, being chairman of things, writing minutes etc. I also had an aversion to peering through film readers in local history libraries – as they say – been there, done that.

One day into my email inbox popped a transcript of a newspaper entry for my “name” Flecknoe. I thought how nice, information appearing without asking straight to me, that I would never have been able to systematically search for even if I had a lifetime to live again. Rapidly after this thought was another one – I could do that!

So I went into the Member’s Room and looked up again, what previously I had skimmed through. The Newswatch Instructions have a few alternative working methods so I decided to have a “dry run”. Now I am in a fortunate position since Maidenhead has its own weekly paper and the BMDs are usually a single back page so not a lot of time is taken to look through the entries. However you need a list of member’s names to work on. When I started, I soon found that putting each of the names out of the paper into the “search for member’s interests” was a time consuming task. However on enquiring about this problem I found out about the specially developed spreadsheet (<http://www.one-name.org/members/NewsWatchNames.html>) that is also mentioned now in the instructions. This makes the job much quicker. Entering the name in the lookup table immediately tells you if there is a match.

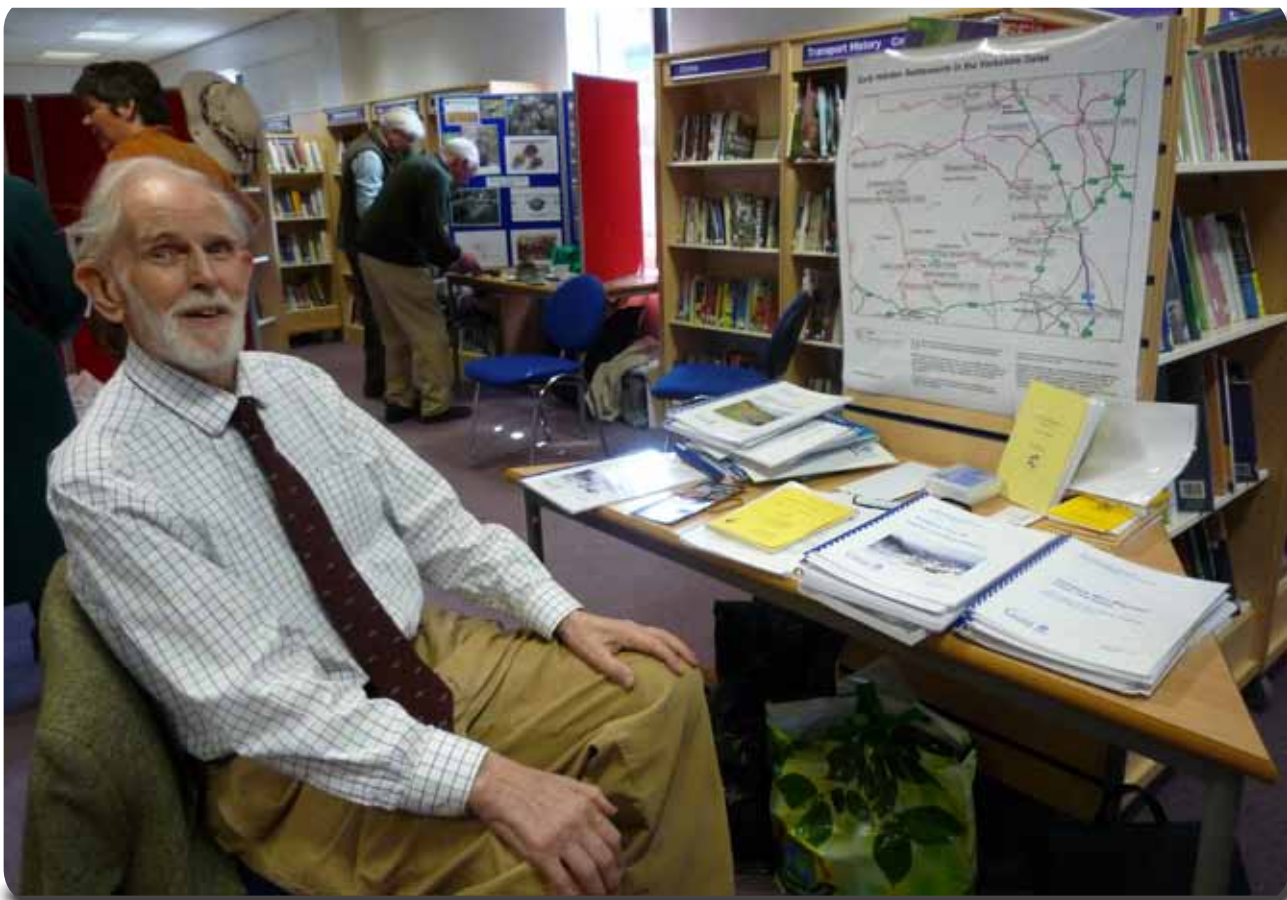
Since I am not a willing typist, I soon discounted retyping the information into an email. I settled on clipping out the entries and pasting them onto a single sheet. I then scan the sheet, and send it as an attachment in a single email to all the members who are involved that week.

There are usually 3 to 6 entries each week in my paper and they usually fit on one page when scanned and my time from start to finish is around 15 minutes.

I know everyone does not live in an area where there is a relatively small newspaper, but if many more members could do this simple task once per week we would all gain a lot of valuable information. ■

*"Experiences of a Newswatch project member"*





## John Reid Hebden 1924 - 2011

Having known John for almost 30 years, and having worked with him in the founding of two family history groups, his sudden death on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2011 aged 87 came as a shock but not altogether a surprise. As those who knew him well were aware, his health had been declining in recent years, but his energy and enthusiasm for helping people remained undiminished to the end. I miss the e-mails and telephone calls which used to arrive regularly with entries relating to my Guild registered names which he had uncovered. I can still hear the pride in his voice when he told me of the birth of his first great-grandchild. The photograph (taken by Glenys Marriott) is typical of John, smiling and surrounded by research aids at Ripon History Day in March this year. His last 'public appearance' was at a Yorkshire Guild meeting on 4<sup>th</sup> June when he brought many of his Hebden charts and files to display and was his usual cheerful self. None of us realised that we should not see him again.

He joined the Guild in its early days (as shown by his membership number of 247) and served it well as Chairman from 1988-1990 and as a Vice-President from 2003-2010. He regularly attended Guild Conferences and Seminars but his heart problems and his increasing deafness unfortunately obliged him to curtail his Guild activities in recent years.

John was born on 10<sup>th</sup> May 1924 and spent his working life in the Midlands, where he was involved with the Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry. Those who knew him in his later years as a quietly spoken gentleman (in its truest sense), with a twinkle in his eye, may not be aware that, during World War II, he served in the Glider Pilot

Regiment. He was present at Arnhem (spending a difficult five days on the ground after landing his glider). He maintained his links with the Regiment throughout his life and four of its members were present at his funeral.

When he retired in 1987 he, his wife Daisy and daughter Anne moved from Coventry to Galphay near Ripon in Yorkshire. He had long wanted to live in the county which was the heartland of the Hebdens and he spent a happy 24 years here pursuing his interests in family history, local history and Hebden families. He produced a number of guides to sources available for historians, particularly in the Ripon area; transcribed and published the 1672/1673 Hearth Tax Returns for Yorkshire; and researched and wrote the life of **Sir John Hebden, Kt. 1612-1670: his history and family** (envoy to the Emperor of Russia).

The affection and esteem in which John was widely held shine out from the tributes posted on [www.iannounce.co.uk](http://www.iannounce.co.uk) by a fellow glider pilot, Guild Members, Hebden researchers and family historians. The Regiment's motto *Nihil est Impossibilis* sums up John's attitude to life and research; Glenys Marriott (Regional Rep: North Yorkshire) described him as "a special friend to us all"; Roy Stockdill (ex-Editor of this Journal) said "he wasn't just an outstanding genealogist and family and local historian but a thoroughly nice man"; and John Hitchon, who has known John for as long as I have, summed it up when he wrote "a sad loss".

[John's Hebden research has been taken over by Stuart Hebden #4611].

**Pauline M. Litton**





## Geoff Riggs

### 24<sup>th</sup> January 1940 – 12<sup>th</sup> June 2011

It is my sad duty to report that my friend and colleague Geoff Riggs, after a short illness, died on the 12<sup>th</sup> June.

Geoff was born in Porth in Wales and married Lorraine Edwards in 1963 at Pengam, Monmouthshire. He worked for Lloyds Bank and they moved to Wokingham when Geoff went to work at Head Office in the City. It was during this period that their daughters Deborah and Susan were born. It was always their dream though to move back to Wales and with Lloyds transferring operations to the Bristol area, their dream came true and they moved to a small village just outside of Chepstow. Their happiness was though short lived; Lorraine was diagnosed with cancer and died in 1993. Geoff had previously given up work in order to care for her full time and found that he now had the time to pursue his family history.

Geoff first started researching the Riggs surname over forty years ago and it was whilst looking at the original enumeration books for the 1841 to 1861 censuses that he came across many other Riggs families in Dewlish and Cheselbourne and surrounding villages in Dorset that so intrigued him to start a one name study.

In 1994, he joined both the Guild of One-Name Studies and the Society of Genealogists and shortly afterwards joined the Committee of the Guild becoming Vice-Chairman on the retirement of Mary Rumsey in 2001. During his time on the Committee, Geoff initiated the setting up the Guild bookstall and spent many hours on the road at various family history events. He also represented the Guild at meetings of the Association of Family History Societies of Wales and eventually went on at various times to become the Association's Chairman, Secretary and Webmaster.

Geoff was also well known in Wales as a consummate family history professional and was heavily involved in Gwent FHS where he served at various times as Liaison Officer, trustee, chairman and webmaster. He also represented the Welsh Societies on BGRUC (British Genealogical Record Users Committee), Gwent Record Office Joint Management Committee and the National Archives Online User Advisory Committee at TNA. Wales was of course his first love and many a committee meeting

in the Sekforde Arms had to finish on time so that he could watch the Rugby in the bar!

Geoff went on to what many see as one of the top positions in family history; namely Chairman of the Federation of Family History Societies, first serving as Vice-Chairman, Director of Internet Facilities and Webmaster. He also went on to be Chairman and Managing Director of FFHS (Publications) Ltd. It was whilst he served as Vice-Chairman that we first put together the proposal that eventually led to the formation of Family History Online. Without his tenacity, the dream would never have become a reality.

In 2004 he represented the FFHS to give evidence before the Regulatory Reform Committee of the House of Commons. Amusingly for a family historian, Geoff arrived to find that his name plate had been spelt "Jeff"!

Geoff was one of those people who once he got his teeth into a problem, he never let go. It is thanks largely to his eye for detail that we were able to set up the Halsted Trust as a Charity. Geoff served as a Trustee from day one until his death and was also our webmaster. For a time he also acted as treasurer.

No doubt there will be some position that Geoff held that I have missed, but Geoff himself will be sadly missed by the family history fraternity. Who Do You Think You Are Live will not be the same without him!

The website of the "riggsologist" as Geoff named himself [www.riggs.org.uk](http://www.riggs.org.uk) has been transferred into the safekeeping of his son-in-law who, although not a family historian, is maintaining the Riggs One-Name Study pages on the Internet.

I count myself fortunate to have been his friend and thank wholeheartedly the family for giving me the opportunity to celebrate his life at the memorial dinner to be held later this month.

**Alec Tritton, Vice President Guild of One- Name Studies & Chairman of the Halsted Trust**



# Thomas Vayro

A Volunteer Miner Who Served In The  
DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY



by **Rennison Vayro #4347**

**A**s part of my one-name study I decided that as well as collecting information on anyone remotely associated with the Vayro ancestry, I felt it was important to take an in-depth look at someone nearest and dearest to me, namely my paternal Grandfather Thomas. The following is an attempt to pay him a personal tribute.

Grandfather Thomas seldom spoke of his Great War experience, but I had seen his 4 treasured medals, and a 1916 shell casing, and learned that he served in Belgium and France in B Company, Sixth Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.



Thomas Vayro's Medals

Thomas was born in Aldbrough St. John, North Yorkshire on 24<sup>th</sup> August 1883, and was one of the nine children of James Vayro (1853 -1893) and Elizabeth Pounder (1854 -1892). James was a farm hand, constantly on the move, finding casual farm labour in several villages near Darlington in North East England.

Orphaned at the age of nine Thomas and his younger siblings were placed in a Darlington workhouse where he may have developed his self sufficiency and toughness that would serve him well in fighting off the bullies in the Great War. Another unproved story is that his sister Martha took the children to live with Aunt Louie Croft at Angram Cote Farm, East Witton.

On the 1891 census older brothers William and Edwin were working on farms in Snape and Moulton near Richmond. Thomas was at Forcett with his parents and six siblings. On the 1901 Census, Thomas lodged with sister-in-law Hannah in Willington, Co. Durham and he and brother George were working at Brancepeth Colliery, while William was at Sunnyside Colliery near Stanley, Crook.

I regret not getting around to asking how Thomas had been involved in the Army, but I was determined to find out how he had fought for "King and Country" in WW1. Except for a few old photographs of his time in the services I had little hard evidence to put together a picture of his Territorial Army experience.

I had collected various family documents, which had few dates, places or names, but amongst them was a "Pioneer's Diploma" for 50 years service from Durham Miners' Association, and a "Roll of Honour" from the Willington District Working Men's Institute. The latter listed 360 servicemen from Willington area that served in the forces between 1914 and 1919, "For King and Empire" and among them was a certain Thomas Vayro, my Grandfather.



In order to find out more, careful detective work was required so I visited the Durham Light Infantry Museum, where the Military Historian, Steve Shannon identified the various uniforms and likely dates, and suggested that I should read "The Faithful Sixth" by Harry Moses. (Publisher, County Durham Books in 1995, ISBN. No. 1 897 585 195)

This particular book was invaluable for filling in detail and I was surprised to see a mention of Thomas Vayro, Pioneer, representing the D.L.I. at King George V's Coronation, and his photograph among a group of officers at Souastre near Arras in 1917. Much of the following information on the regiment was gleaned from the pages of "The Faithful Sixth", together with an analysis of several personal photographs of Thomas. Unlike many of his comrades, he survived the trench warfare, the German shelling, and debilitating mustard gas and came back from France relatively unscathed.

Whilst I cannot guarantee that the details are 100% accurate, being a member of the Sixth D.L.I. Battalion, his orders would naturally take him to wherever they went at a point in time, and therefore are not simply assumptions.

Mid way through the Boer war (in 1899-1902) the 2nd Battalion of the D.L.I. had a total of 11 companies with men drawn from the Bishop Auckland, Willington and Crook areas, and were virtually all "Volunteers".



Roll of Honour from the Willington District Working Men's Institute



I am certain that Thomas never served in the Boer War itself, but joined the 2nd Battalion Volunteers D.L.I. in 1907 aged 24. I have photographs of him in dress uniform of the "Second Volunteers" D.L.I. namely, "Rifle Green" with red facings on collars, sleeves and shoulder bands, some with ornate sleeve decoration, and small territorial volunteer army hats rather than peaked caps. Thomas has a "crossed rifles" badge on his left sleeve, symbolic of a marksman.



2nd Battalion Volunteers Durham Light Infantry 1908

The background of the men who joined the original 2nd Battalion included many employed in the local mines that may have been attracted by a feeling of patriotism, following the Boer War upset, and by a sense of duty and responsibility to their local communities. Drilling and rifle practice were their basic routine activities.

It is well documented that the 2nd Battalion Volunteers D.L.I. was disbanded in April 1908 and 8 Companies were created with 800 men transferred into the newly formed Sixth Battalion Durham Light Infantry. Presumably Thomas would have been one of these men transferred into this new fighting force. A year earlier he had married his first wife, Anne Dunn at Durham Register Office in 1907, and lived in Park Terrace, Willington. Unfortunately Anne had died shortly afterwards whilst giving Thomas the first of his five sons.

The Headquarters of the 2nd Battalion Volunteers was at Bishop Auckland, under the overall command of Colonel the Honourable W L Vane. Thomas was in "B" company, Bishop Auckland under the command of Captain W Wilkinson, whilst "C" company Crook and Willington was commanded by Captain J H Ramsey. In April 1908 the regiment was completely reorganised into 5 new Territorial Battalions, and the original 2nd Battalion Volunteers became formally known as the Sixth Battalion D.L.I.

Their new dress uniform was changed to khaki with the volunteer badge retained on a peaked cap. Later in 1910 all Territorial Battalions in the D.L.I. regiment changed again to uniform and badges of the "regular line" army – except the Sixth, when Colonel Vane opposed the change so that they could retain their old connections as a "rifle unit".

All buttons and badges were black; Officers wore black belts and boots; and the cross belt emblem stayed the same. Their full dress included the Maltese Cross badge, otherwise the uniform of the Sixth Battalion was the same

as the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and like all other rifle battalions the D.L.I. had no colours.

By October 1909 the 6th Battalion D.L.I. had 960 on roll with 28 officers and 932 N.C.O.'s and men. That same year a weekend camp held in June at Fitches Farm near Witton-le-Wear happened to be less than five miles from where Thomas was living in Willington. Further annual camps were held at Blackhall Rocks in 1910, Rothbury 1911, Bisley 1912 and Scarborough 1913. On the eve of World War One the annual camp was being held in Conway North Wales, between 25th July and 2nd August 1914 with Thomas attending.

I know that Thomas was at Strensall camp in 1911 as a 6th Bat. D.L.I., Cook, and wore the traditional white "uniform" of army cooks at Conway in 1914.



1914 Cooks at Conway Camp 2 (Seated 2nd Right)

He must also have competed in rifle competitions using Lee-Enfield rifles, and as a good marksman won a large shield trophy for his company.



1913 Rifle Competition Sergeant Thomas Vayro (Centre)



Two further events in my Grandfather's life occurred before he became fully involved in active service in W.W.1. itself. The first in 1911 was the Coronation of King George V, where the D.L.I. helped line the route of the procession, and marched in the parades. In particular a "B" Composite Battalion had been sent including Private T Vayro "Pioneer". From all accounts this term means someone with practical skills, such as digging, carpentry, construction, and today may be roughly translated as an "engineer" or "craftsman". This could reflect the work and experience that Thomas had gained from his time in the mines, with knowledge and experience of explosives as "shot-firer" at Brancepeth Colliery.

The second event was when Grandfather Thomas married his second wife Ethel Poole at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Old Elvet, in Durham City in 1913, a year before active service. They eventually had three daughters, and four sons, including my father John William. His Marriage Certificates and several baptisms show Thomas clearly as a miner, with no mention of soldier.



Thomas and Ethel Vayro née Poole  
with sons Thomas Henry and John William

I already had his D.L.I. cap badge, and I had traced his medal card details in the National Archives Index, as Private Thomas Vayro, Regimental number 311, B Company, No 8 Platoon, Sixth Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.

Searching for the finer detail required careful detective work to identify the details in the photographs, but I still knew nothing about his actual time on "active service". In

the following I make the basic assumption that where his Battalion went, Thomas must also have gone. Otherwise he would be doing "jankers" or be shot for desertion or cowardice in the face of the enemy.

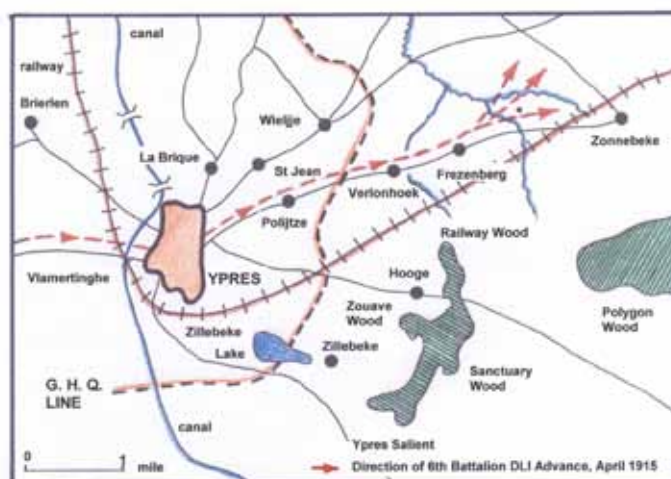
On returning from Conway Camp, following a telegram to mobilise, the Sixth Battalion stayed overnight in Bishop Auckland, and on Saturday 8th August 1914 they paraded in the market place, marching to the Bishop of Durham's Palace in Auckland Park. The following day they were put on war stations at Boldon near Sunderland, and in August were encamped at Ravensworth Castle near Gateshead, until they were moved into winter billets in Bensham, Newcastle.

The main Sixth Battalion left their billets on the 14<sup>th</sup> April 1915, and marched to Newcastle Railway Station where they boarded trains for Folkestone. They sailed on the "Invicta", landing at Boulogne on 19th, and camped at St Martin's, Ostrovo. The following morning they were transported by rail to Cassel and then marched the 8 miles to Hardifort.

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> the Sixth defended the villages of Ryfelde, Steenvorde and Vlamertinghe before marching to Ypres where heavy casualties had already occurred. So although he did not tell me as such, I believe he fought at Ypres. Yet further on to Zonnebeke, where the Sixth supported the Shropshire Light Infantry under heavy shell fire and "B" company along with Thomas moved to the front line alongside the First Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

There began an ordeal in the trenches, bombarded by German Artillery during the day, improving and repairing trenches by night, with little food or sleep. They had no periscopes for observing enemy positions, no flares for illuminating "No-man's Land" and no previous experience of this type of situation. Fortunately they were relieved only five days later after a short sharp shock, with only "light casualties".

Before the war public comments about the Territorials were often derisory, described as "Fireside soldiers, playing at war". These same men now faced extreme danger, and were fighting for "King and Country" with much worse to come.



1915 Ypres Salient Map

With his rifle skills, I feel sure that Thomas would have been an infantry marksman, but I have no proof that he was actually in the line of fire. In his roll as cook he may well have been providing rations, or collecting supplies for the troops. My other theory is that as a miner used to heavy digging at the coal face, with his "marras" he may well have been employed digging and repairing trenches and tunnels under no-man's land to lay mines under enemy lines.

The D.L.I. men had apparently developed a reputation for excellence in digging out and maintaining their trenches. To them it may have been just another day's work, like loading the coal into the tubs at the coal face. A Second Lieutenant Lyon is recorded saying "The Miners of Durham are some of the finest fighters the country possesses, rough in manner, they possess a power of endurance and a courageous spirit, admirable in adversity". I would like to think he was talking about my Grandfather!

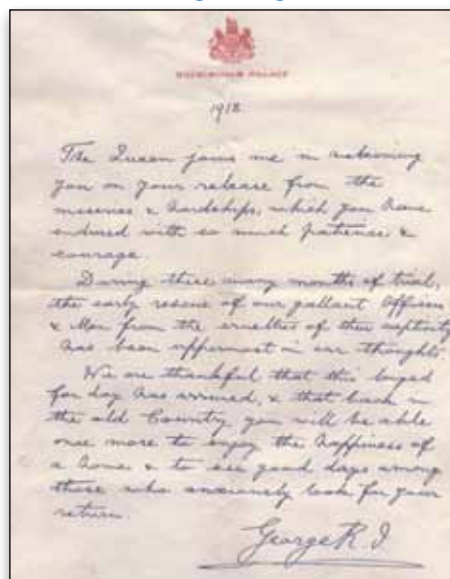
*"At the end of the war he received the 1914-1915 Star, the 1914-1918 War Medal, the Victory Medal and the Territorial Forces Medal."*

However war was obviously not all continuously digging, marching and confronting the enemy. In a photograph of Warrant Officers and Sergeants, taken at Souastre near Arras in 1917, when Thomas was 34, in the foreground is a set of stumps, bat and cricket balls. They were obviously relaxing "out of line", though I doubt if they were playing cricket in full dress uniform!

At the beginning of the Great War in April 1915 the Sixth Battalion had been thrown into battle against what was then a superior German force, and in May 1918 the Sixth again fought alongside their French Allies until they were finally successful. At some point during these final skirmishes with the enemy, Thomas was captured by the enemy. Records of dates and camp details have not yet been traced. The main Sixth Battalion fought on until 6<sup>th</sup> November 1918, five days before the official end of the war, when they were demobilized and dispatched to base camp at Étaples.

Only very recently I found out that Thomas had received a letter in 1918 from King George V, commending him on his safe release, which infers he served time as a POW, and on his safe return from active service for the country. At the end of the war he received the 1914-1915 Star, the 1914-1918 War Medal, the Victory Medal and the Territorial Forces Medal.

#### Letter from King George V<sup>th</sup>



1917 Durham Light Infantry Officers at Arras (Back Row Centre)



My search for information on his military life still continues, but I think his full service records were lost in the London blitz in WW2. The Red Cross may hopefully have information on the actual POW camp, and his dates of capture and release. I now understand why my Grandfather never wanted to talk about his experiences. Despite having received only small wounds, his encounter with gas released in the trenches caused him chest problems for the rest of his life.

By the outbreak of WW2 in 1939 Thomas was 56 and too old to serve, but the Durham Light Infantry had set up an Infantry Training Camp near Brancepeth Castle, which continued through to 1958.

At the end of the Great War he had set about raising his family, and returned to work in the local collieries at Brancepeth, Oakenshaw and Sunnybrow where he continued until 1950, retiring at the age of 67 having deliberately worked an extra two years to get an additional 6 pence on his weekly pension. Aged 70 he was still delivering newspapers to allow him to continue to smoke his Woodbines. Thomas had moved to Willington in 1900 to find work, went to war, survived the depression and remained there until he died in September 1966 aged 83. He was buried at St Stephen's Church in Willington with no headstone to mark his passing.

My own memories of Grandfather are of a thin wiry man, hard as nails through many years of working in the mines, and because of his military discipline who would take no nonsense from his children and particularly his grandchildren. Even in his late 70s his back was relatively straight, his vegetables were planted in his council house garden, and he still walked to the local club for a pint of ale with his friends who worked or fought beside him.

Perhaps he had talked to them!

My thanks to Harry Moses, author of "The Faithful Sixth"; an invaluable D.L.I. source record.

Also to Steve Shannon, Military Historian, Durham Light Infantry Museum, Durham City. ■



# Surname Variants: There's Much More to Mitchelmore

by **Michael Mitchelmore #4462, Sydney, Australia**

I can remember it as if it was yesterday: About 50 years ago I was at Somerset House, London, searching the indexes for the birth of my great grandfather, when I came across a marginal note next to the Mitchelmores: see also *Michamore*. And that was exactly where I found him.

That was my first introduction to the shocking concept of variant surnames. I should not really have been surprised: after all, my own surname had many times been spelt Michelmore or even Mitchell-Moore. People would often ask me, "Are you related to Cliff?" (meaning Cliff Michelmore, a well known broadcaster of the time) but I was always quick to point out that our surnames were spelt differently. Ironically, I have since found out that Cliff's grandfather was baptised Mitchelmore but registered his children as Michelmore (possibly because he lived in Totnes, where this spelling was more common). I wish I had known this at the time.

Without having any evidence to back up my claim, I am sure that Mitchelmore has the greatest number of variants of all the GOONS surnames. Not counting obvious mistranscriptions such as Mitchelman, I have collected over 100 variants. By far the most common today are Mitchelmore and Michelmore, but Mitchamore, Mitchmore, Mouchemore, Muchmore, Muchamore and Muchemore still exist.

Most of the variants are of the form M\*ch\*more (where "\*" has the usual wildcard meaning). My ONS is therefore called the M\*ch\*more One-Name Study. It was first started by Bob Muchamore of Adelaide in the early 1990s, and I took over after his death in 2005. Eighteen distinct family trees have been documented. The accumulated data are to be found at [www.mitchelmore.info](http://www.mitchelmore.info).

The large number of variants often makes database searching complicated. Even when a search engine accepts wild cards, variants like Muckamore and Mitchelmoore can get away. Most frustrating is the search for Muchmore. Searching the London Gazette archives, for example, turned up thousands of entries but almost all were "much more" and after checking the first 100 or so, I gave up. Putting Muchmore in inverted commas was no better and even convolutions like "muchmore AND NOT 'much more'" did not help.

## The History of the Surname in Devon

The vast majority of M\*ch\*mores came from the South Hams, an area in the south of the English county of Devon. The earliest references are from the 13th century, to a Richard de Muchelmore in 1243 and a Nicholas de Mochelemore in 1274. The first vowel stabilised to an "i" fairly early on, with a 1380 record referring to Richard & William Michelmour and eight out of the ten extant wills dating from 1529-1605 referring to Michelmore.

## Origins of the M\*CH\*MOREs

Several M\*ch\*more family trees have been traced back to Buckfastleigh, in the northern South Hams. The longest tree goes back to the late 16th century. The most common spelling from 1607 to 1642 was Mitchelmore, but from 1653 it was almost always Michelmore. Most of these men were gentlemen and small landowners, probably the descendants of those who made the wills just referred to. The stability of spelling was perhaps a result of the education that they were fortunate enough to enjoy.

The story was quite different for the many M\*ch\*mores who originated from farther south, in the area south of Kingsbridge. They appear to have been largely illiterate agricultural labourers, and the spelling of their surname varied in some quite amazing ways. Perhaps because of their uneducated Devonshire accents, the first vowel was softened and in the 18th century the surname was most often spelt Muchamore.

The variation is well illustrated by the case of the woman who was baptised Ann Michelmore at Blackawton in 1793. In the 1811 marriage register, the parish clerk called her "Ann Mitchelmore or Muchamore of this parish" but she signed her name Muchamore. Three generations of my own ancestors were Muchamores, the spelling morphing into Michelmore, then Michamore, and finally Mitchelmore two generations ago.

## M\*CH\*MOREs in Cornwall

A similar softening of the initial vowel occurred in the one M\*ch\*more family tree traced back to the George Michelmore who married in 1602 at Menheniot, near Liskeard in Cornwall. This spelling was maintained (sometimes as Mychelmore or Michellmoore) until the end of the 17th century, when it changed to Muchmore in the





course of one generation. This spelling has held to the present day, even after some descendants migrated to London and further afield.

### M\*CH\*MOREs Overseas

Muchmore is quite a common surname in the United States. The Muchmore Family Association ([www.muchmore.org](http://www.muchmore.org)) has traced its origin back to two 17th century progenitors, one living in New Hampshire and one in Connecticut. These men were undoubtedly early immigrants from Devon or Cornwall, but we have not yet been able to determine where they came from.

Spelling was initially just as variable in the USA in the 18th century as it was in England, as is shown by the following excerpt from the Portsmouth Herald of 7 November 1968:

### Fourteen M\*CH\*MOREs

#### Name Variations

To the Editor:

Did you ever find a name with 14 variations of spelling? I found just that in the records of Gosport, the town at the Isles of Shoals. Since this is one of the names still found in the general Portsmouth area, it seems worth passing along these notes. The Gosport Records were published in the formidable publication series, *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. Variations, as found in the Church Records of Gosport, are as follows:

1728 Muchmore  
1733 Michamore  
1733 Muchimore  
1743 Muchamore  
1753 Michmore  
1756 Muchmore

Additional variations from the Town Records of Gosport:

1732 Michamore  
1735 Muchimore  
1736 Mitchmore  
1736 Mitchamore  
1748 Muchamore  
1753 Michamore  
1771 Muchemor  
1775 Muchomore  
MRS. LOUISE H. TALLMAN  
Rye Beach  
Rye Beach

Emigration has ensured that several earlier spellings that have died out in England have survived elsewhere. For example, the early 19th century

parish clerks in Dartmouth had particular difficulties spelling the surname, coming up with Mauchimore, Mauchimer, Mouchemore and several other variants. One of these men, Daniel Mouchemore, emigrated from Dartmouth to Melbourne, Victoria, in the 1840s and took that spelling with him. Today, Australia is the only country where the surname Mouchemore is to be found.

Two other variants are common only in the USA. They owe their origin to the three brothers William, Richard and John Mitchelmore, who emigrated from East Allington, Devon, to Galveston, Texas, in 1872. For some reason, William registered his children under the surname Mitchamore but Richard preferred the shorter version Mitchmore. Both spellings survive to this day, almost all of them still in Texas.

### The origin of M\*CH\*MORE

In the Mitchelmore DNA project, researching all M\*ch\*mores, 11 of the 15 men so far tested have the unusual haplotype I2b1. The only region of the world where I2b1 is found in more than 10% of the population is Lower Saxony, Germany. This result raises the possibility that most M\*ch\*mores are descended from the Saxons who conquered Devon in the 7th century.

It would be nice if the study of M\*ch\*more DNA and surname variants would point back to the meaning of the name. Unfortunately, we are none the wiser. It seems fairly clear that the "more" ending, common in both surnames and place names in England, refers to a moor. But the meaning of the first part is obscure. Some people see a relation to the common forename Michael. But I favour the explanation that it comes from the Anglo-Saxon *mucel*, meaning much, many or great, which in Middle English became *muckle* or *mickle*. This prefix can be found in several English place names (e.g., Much Wenlock, Shropshire) and surnames (e.g., Micklethwaite).

So M\*ch\*more could mean the Great Moor possibly Dartmoor for the Devonshire line and Bodmin for the Cornish line. But if that is the case, why did no M\*ch\*mores originate in the vicinity of other great moors in England? And why did the variant Mickelmore not establish itself? ■

## Seven Pillars – What the Devil are They?!

No two one-name studies are the same and so there is no 'right' way to carry out your study. However, the Guild believes that a one-name study will cover – at various times – the 'seven pillars of wisdom', namely: data collection, analysis, synthesis, publicising the study, responding to enquiries, publication of results, and preserving the study.

Hence, the Conference in 2012 is delivered by Guild members knowledgeable in these areas so we can learn from one another!

From Friday 13<sup>th</sup> – Sunday 15<sup>th</sup> April, you are invited to attend the conference, with the Annual General Meeting taking place first thing on Saturday. The event will take place at Five Lakes Hotel, Tolleshunt Knights, Essex.



A booking form is included with the journal with further details of speakers and the titles of their talks.

For those of you who have never attended a Guild Conference before, we are offering you a **10% discount** on your booking – come along and see what Guild conferences are all about!

You can attend for the whole weekend, part of the weekend or just come for one day. You choose!

The Conference team look forward to receiving your booking – please do let us know if you need any assistance with transport to the hotel, e.g. collecting from the train station, etc. We'll be only too happy to help – [conference@one-name.org](mailto:conference@one-name.org).

Kirsty Gray



# BURVILLE

## One-Name Study

by **Dr Peter Burville #1537**

**T**his article offers an overview of the BURVILLE (plus variants) One-Name Study research findings. These findings have been published in a 500 A4 page book titled *An East Kent Family : The Burvilles*. Associated with the book is a CD which records reference details, Family Boxes (FBs) with the BMD information and an eclectic set of images relating to the family that have been collected over the years. The CD was created as the references and FBs would have added another 400 A4 pages to the book.

The book's structure takes the reader on a journey round the Kent coast, with excursions inland, before visiting other parts of the British Isles and abroad. After visiting North America and Australia there is a return to East Kent where the author identifies the likely origin of the family name. A wholly digital version of the findings will be offered on CD when the limited number of printed editions has been sold.

### Objectives

The research objectives were to find out about the lives of people with the surname, where they lived, how the events of history may have affected them, and finally to offer a suggestion for the origin of the surname. The period covered is from the 12<sup>th</sup> century, i.e. as early as they have been found, up to the beginnings of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Being a one-name study, when the distaff-side of the family marry and take their husband's surname their line is no longer followed.

A search through telephone directories established that the surname distribution in England was concentrated in East Kent with the to-be-expected groups in London. Going back in time it became clear that many of the Bailiwick, the term used for those with the surname, were

illiterate so that the surname spelling was at the whim of the recording authorities who were frequently themselves only semiliterate. This led to various spellings being offered. Even in a will the spelling of surnames was not constant – several examples of different spellings appearing on the same line were encountered. Some examples of the various spellings are: BARVELL, BERVELL, BIRVIL, BORVILL, BURBILL, BURFEYLD, BURFELD, BURFIELD, BURFIL, BURRIL, BURVILL and BURWILL. The aspect of the *field* ending and the "correct" spelling is referred to below.

Having found various family lines that were interconnected and could be grouped together they were given a label that was based on the initial earliest location found for them. To avoid confusion, when an earlier member was found at a different location, the Set name was not changed. Over time it was possible to combine the Bridge, Deal and Langdon Sets with the Sutton Set centred on the village of Sutton near Dover. Having made various assumptions the English Burville Bailiwick consists of three groups: the Folkestone Set, St Margaret's (at Cliffe) Set and Sutton Set. The first two sets start in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century whilst the Sutton Set goes back to at least the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Given the locative proximity of their origins the Sets are doubtless interconnected.

### Mobility

The mobility of people is a striking feature of the findings. Often they moved from one small village to another in search of work while in the main avoiding both the large towns and, apart from the odd venturer, even the capital until the age of steam arrived. For example, Sutton Set "aquavitaman" Hewe BURVELL, a seller of strong spirits from Studdal, went to live in the nearby city of Canterbury at the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century but it was over 200

years before the next member of the Bailiwick settled there. This period takes us from the Spanish Armada (1593) to the industrial age when Robert Stephenson was creating his famous steam-powered Rocket (1829). Although many left Folkestone to seek their fortune elsewhere the town is quite unique in having Bailiwick continuity of occupation for approaching three centuries. However, desertions apply only to the spear-side and the distaff-side may well offer more settled continuity.

### Migration

In addition to moving from Kent to other parts of England several groups moved to Wales whilst representatives of all the Sets found their way to North America and Australia where they continue to thrive. Many roads and the odd natural feature have been named after the family – particularly in Australia.

### Employment

Not surprisingly in the early years the main employment was agricultural with farmers as well as agricultural labourers represented. Of course, the term labourer was widely used and seems to imply a not overly skilled person but frequently it simply meant someone who worked with their hands. For many manual tasks a trained brain would have been necessary.

The building of the railways in the 19<sup>th</sup> century created an increased demand for existing skills, a whole new range of jobs and wider opportunities of employment arising from easier travelling options. Members of the Bailiwick were involved in the construction of the railways as plate layers and in the running of the services as engine drivers. The railways with their buildings, such as viaducts, needed large numbers of bricks and generations of several families were involved in the brick trade. The advent of the railways

gave stimulus to seaside resorts and members of the Bailiwick serviced the demand for luggage porters, omnibus drivers, bath-chair proprietors, bath attendants and boating services.

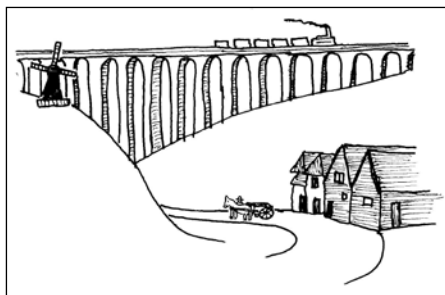


Illustration 1: Folkestone Viaduct

The sea has always been a source of employment and Kent's long coast-line provides opportunities in various roles. However, the sea may be a good servant but it can be a bad master and many members of the Bailiwick were lost at sea. Many of the Bailiwick made a living by fishing and *hovelling* – the latter term implying a variety of maritime activities some of which could be of a nefarious nature. Whilst the word *hoveller* is stated to be Kentish Dialect the term *hobbler* is used in Somerset for such activities.<sup>1</sup> The origin of the term has yet to be verified but it is suggested that such people lived in hovels on the seashore.

In 1859 thirteen boatmen of Dover found themselves in Maidstone gaol following their hovelling activities. When the storm battered brig *Aureo* was beached outside Dover harbour by its captain the boatmen, led by Benjamin, took the brig off the beach and safely docked it in the harbour.



Illustration 2: A Brig

However, when the boatmen sued for £400 salvage a successful counter claim by the *Aureo's* captain resulted in them receiving fines they could not pay, hence the time in gaol. Twelve of the men were married and had 39

children between them – Benjamin's wife had just given birth to their first child – and the workhouse threatened.

By the efforts of Captain Samuel HYDE, a retired East India merchant living in Dover, the men were released from gaol. In the following year Benjamin with his brother William and their boat's crew rescued all hands from the wrecked brigantine *Reynard*. Once again Captain HYDE stepped into the boatmen's lives and was instrumental in them being awarded the Board of Trade bronze medal For Gallantry in saving Lives. Around the rim of one of the 2½ inch medals is engraved:

WILLm BERVILLE , Wreck of the "REYNARD" of Jersey off Dover, on the 25<sup>th</sup> Sept 1860.



Illustration 3: Board of Trade Medal - Obverse



Illustration 4: Board of Trade Medal - Reverse

What a difference a year makes.

In the 18th century there were at least two Bailiwick privateers - a practice dating back to at least Norman times which was essentially piracy in the name of the monarch, that is, against his enemies. The famous political figure Tom PAINE spent time aboard the privateering ship *King of Prussia*. On 17<sup>th</sup> January 1757 the craft left the port of London for a six month cruise with PAINE on board and called into Dover. Peter, from Dover, also a member of the crew, would have had the opportunity for political discussions with PAINE.

In 1779, a writ was issued that "Richard Harlow the Younger and Henry Burvill otherwise Burbill and each of them do Surrender himself and themselves within the space of forty Days after the first publication of this Order in the London Gazette, to the Lord Chief Justice, or one other of His Majesty's Justices of the Court of Kings Bench or to one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace."<sup>2</sup> This was a consequence of "having been two of the persons who had their Faces blacked and were concerned in forcibly rescuing several prohibited or uncustomed Goods" which had been smuggled into Herne Bay and seized by the "Blockade Men". At the time smuggling was rife in the country because of the high duties on certain imported goods. Throughout most of his life Henry was attributed with the surname of BURFIELD.

All the Sets have examples of "men of the cloth". They offered ministration in South Africa and Australia as well as England. No connection to the Bailiwick has been established for the 15th century chaplain Johannes BARVILE who was associated with St Paul's Cathedral in London. Vicar James of Northbourne became one of the Six Preachers of Canterbury Cathedral, an order established by King Henry VIII following the Reformation. James' career was blighted by the Commonwealth period when he was the subject of sequestration action by the authorities and fled to Ireland. On his return in 1660, following the restoration of the monarchy, he was restored to his various posts.

Many members of the Bailiwick carried out other parish duties including Churchwardens, Overseers of the Poor, Surveyors of Highways, Constables and even Pew Openers.





Illustration 5: Burvill Coat of Arms

Six Preacher James' ancestors and succeeding generations were quite rich and held property as well as following professional careers such as lawyers, naval and army officers. It was West Peckham vicar Henry of this group, who married a CHARLTON, that furnished the family with a coat of arms. James and his father carpenter William are recorded as buying land previously held by earlier generations of the family.<sup>3</sup> The indenture records "... yeoman William Burvill alias Burfeild of Studdall ... yeoman James Burvill alias Burfeild of Sutton Clarke soone of William ...". The several members of the family mentioned in the 1632 document were given the same alias. After three more generations James had no male successors to carry forward either form of the surname but his brothers did.



Illustration 6: Burvill~Charlton Coat of Arms

The land holdings typically consisted of many quite separate plots of land. This could be a consequence of the Kent pre-feudal inheritance scheme

of Gavelkind that involves property being shared equally between the sons rather than all going to the eldest son. In the event of no sons the daughters shared the estate equally. Thus, over the generations, a large estate would gradually fragment into a jig-saw pattern.

### Witchcraft

James, a grandson of Six Preacher James, may have been involved in the 1712 witchcraft trial of Jane WENHAM of Walkerne, Hertfordshire.<sup>4</sup> Sir Henry CHAUNCEY brought the case and James BURVILE ("Sir Henry Chauncey's Man") was called, together with others, to give evidence. Jane WENHAM was to be the last person in England to be given the death sentence when found guilty of witchcraft. Fortunately for her she was reprieved.

### Huguenots

A popular theory amongst the Bailiwick is that they have Huguenot origins but no evidence has been found to support the suggestion. There was a genuine Huguenot, David BERVILLE, who arrived in Dover in 1622 but no connection has been found with the Bailiwick that was well established by that date. For a short period in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century a Folkestone Set family had their children baptised in the Canterbury Walloon & Huguenot Church (in the Cathedral crypt). Subsequently they returned to the Church of England. Migrants who went to Australia and Tasmania also claimed Huguenot origins.

### Wills

Wills and inventories provide both genealogical details and information on significant items of inheritance. Inventories sometimes record the layout of property and its furnishings. For example, the property inventory of vicar James, son of Six Preacher James, tells us of his house that the living area consisted of a hall, parlour and kitchen, each of which boasted two tables.<sup>5</sup> There appear to have been three bedrooms with a total of five beds. The work area included a study, brewhouse, buttery, milkhouse, cellar, barn and stables. It sounds as though it was a comfortable household but not all the rooms were attributed with the equipment for a fireplace. A description of vicar James' grandson George's vicarage house in Boxley suggests a similar accommodation arrangement to that above but was

quite specific about which rooms had chimneys.<sup>6</sup> Also "an house of Eassmths", outdoors toilet, was mentioned for the Boxley property.

The range of items covered in wills and inventories included crops, initialed silver shoe buckles, beehives, bows, arrows and a sword as well as pots and pans.

The 15<sup>th</sup> century Eastry wills of the BARFELDS are brief and to the point.

### Conclusions

Having considered various sources for the surname, in France and Great Britain, a locative name is the high probability choice with the surname being a corruption of the Tilmanstone manor name of Barefeld – now existing as Barville Farm. The feld element migrated over the years to ville – there are many examples of such a change cited in the research findings. Over the period from 1450 to 1750 there were marked changes in the pronunciation of vowels which is assumed to account for Bare changing to Bur. There are other BURVILLE groups, in France for example, but the Bailiwick people, with their roots in East Kent seem to have the manorial origin.

Other cells of BURFIELDS have been found, in Sussex for example, but they appear to be quite separate groups. Locative surnames are the largest group and in those one suspects there will be very many featuring a field element so finding other BURFIELDS is hardly surprising.

A possible "y" chromosome analysis is being considered for the Bailiwick Sets. In the meantime, those interested in further information regarding this research, may contact the author.

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2. Public Records Office, Kew, PC 1/15/132
3. East Kent Archive Centre, Whitfield, U313/T2
4. N., A., *A Full and Impartial Account of the Discovery of Sorcery and Witchcraft*, London 1712 (Hertford Archives & Local Services, HINE 282-2)
5. Canterbury Cathedral Archives, PRC 11/60/16
6. Centre for Kentish Studies, P40/1/2



# Can Conjecture be Proof?

by **Tony Mingay #1985, Ashburton, New Zealand**

**A**bsolute proof is difficult to find and most times it is contained in a written statement or authoritative document, such documents more likely to be found the closer one gets to the present day. However the further one goes back in time so the more scarce the evidence becomes. For example early parish registers give the barest of details of an event and many have unreadable sections, so good solid proof is withheld and may lead to conjecture.

## An Example

The following is one of those cases being taken from the One Name Study of the surname MINGAY which can be said to lie in the 'quite rare category of surnames' (Occurs 399 time in the 1881 Census<sup>1</sup>). The parish registers of the church of **St.Mary** in Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire shows the baptism of a Robert MINGE being on the 12 November 1573 and whose father is given as John, very sparse details. The next event is a marriage of a Robert MINGYE to a Ellana NORTON taking place on 18 May 1602 at the Holy Trinity church of Balsham, Cambridgeshire. Two burial records are of note: that of a Agneta MYNGIE, uxor of John occurred on 16 May 1589 and that of John MINGEY on 30 September 1611, both at the church at Balsham. Finally several baptisms are recorded in **St.Marys'** church of Dullingham, again in Cambridgeshire each stating the father was Robert MINGE/MINGAYE and for two the mother is named as Ellen.

## Location

Just a few words about the location of the three parishes Shudy Camps, Balsham and Dullingham which is to say that Balsham is just under 4 miles from Shudy Camps and Dullingham is a little over 8 miles.<sup>2</sup> Their disposition is shown in fig.1 and therefore one can say that they are relatively close to each other.

## Population

Another significant factor is the population of the country within the period under consideration, in this case around 1600, which has been stated with some authority as being about 4,000,000<sup>3</sup> and even by 1688 it has been estimated to be only 5,500,000<sup>4</sup>. Also it is revelant to say that more than four-fifths of the populace lived in the rural parts of which the bulk worked on the land whilst the remainder were engaged in industry supplying the needs of the villages and perhaps beyond. Again one should be aware that London had around 150,000 citizens and that was the largest city in the country, with the second largest being aproximately 21,000 and that was Norwich, whilst Cambridge had a mere 7,500 inhabitants<sup>5</sup>. When confronted with these figures it will be no surprise to see the chart<sup>6</sup> in fig.2. which is an attempt to demonstrate how small the villages were in those days. Sadly a complete picture cannot be drawn because of the paupacy of documentation and illustrates very well the problem under discussion.

Village	Shudy Camps		Balsham		Dullingham	
Year	1563	1673	1563	1673	1563	1673
Householders	30	Unknown	80	Unknown	51	Unknown
Houses	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	101	Unknown	Unknown
Population	Unknown	141	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	276

Figure 2: Size of Villages

Shown in fig.3 typical numbers of people of any surname being baptised or married within the three villages concerned<sup>7</sup>, noting the figures do not change substantially until the early 1700's.

Village	Shudy Camps				Balsham				Dullingham			
Year	1573	1574	1575	1576	1573	1574	1575	1576	1573	1574	1575	1576
Baptisms	3	1	4	4	14	11	15	16	2	1	6	7
Marriages	2	4	6	0	6	2	4	6	1	5	6	2

Figure 3: Baptisms / Marriages within the Villages



Figure 1: Location – Cambridgeshire

## Conclusion

It is concluded that the Robert MINGAY (however it is spelt) in each of the three villages is the same person. Even to say that Agnes MINGAY wife of John (buried at Balsham, see above), was his mother and further that it was his father John MINGEY who is recorded to have been buried at Balsham on 30 September 1611.

These conclusions are reached on the grounds of not finding any other people or data has been found that have/has similar names or event dates. In other words there are no other accounts of any other Robert

MINGAY in that area or at that time. It is therefore improbable that there is any other Robert MINGAY or data pertaining to the existence of another person of that name simply because of the rarity of the surname and that the number people existing at that time is so small that it is deemed very highly unlikely to be otherwise.

So it is held that this conclusion constitutes proof rather than pure conjecture. ■

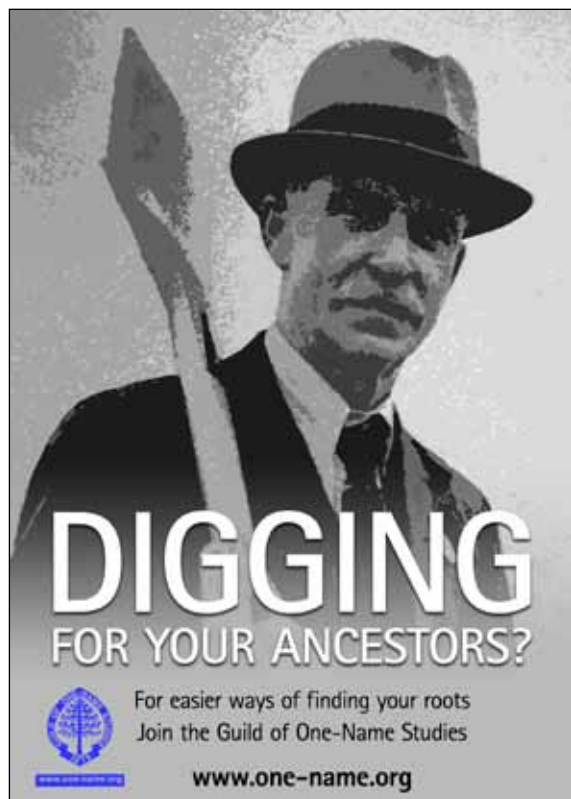
### References:

1. Extracted from the programme "Surname Atlas" (of 19th Century Britian) from Archer Software. Available from the Guild Bookshop.
2. Distances computered by the program "Parloc" (Parish Locator a free program.
3. Figures extracted from "English Social History" by G.M. Trevelyan.
4. The total given from "Gregory King's Table" dated 1688 as quoted in Trevelyan book.

5. From an unknown book, quoted to be derived from an analysis of the Hearth Tax, the religious census of 1676 and local listings.

6. Extracted from the website [www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk) and hence "Victorian County History of Cambridgeshire & Isle of Ely" selecting the required village/town.

7. Extracted from the IGI baptisms & Marriages using the appropriate batch number for each year and village.



## Guild Poster Competition 2011

### Correction

In the last journal, it was incorrectly reported that the winner of poster competition was 'Have you Hit a Brick Wall?' - in fact it was 'Digging for Your Ancestors'. Peter has provided some additional background information.

**T**he photo that I used for the poster was my grandfather, James Rugman (1880-1956) who was a fireman on Southern Railways and in his spare time he kept an allotment next to the railway line in Lee, London. The photo was taken because he had the allotment for over 40 years. When he retired in 1945 he moved to a small holding in Kingswood, Kent, so he had a shovel/spade in his hands for most of his waking hours.

With the UK Railway Employment Records recently coming online, I now know that my grandfather, James Rugman, was not a fireman all his career as I originally reported but progressed through the ranks to Train Driver and then Running Foreman with the London, Brighton and South Coast Line between 1898 and 1945.

by **Peter Rugman #1093**



## Editor's Comments

by **Teresa Pask née Euridge #293**

**M**any thanks to those who answered my appeal for articles in the last edition. Your response was superb. There is insufficient space in this edition to include them all, so many will be included in subsequent journals. It

was especially good to receive articles from new members, and also several global members.

We all benefit from the exchange of information. As Kirsty, our Chairman, has mentioned in her article about next year's annual conference in Tolleshunt Knights, Essex. I have been invited to talk on *Publicising your Study – Seven Ways to Publish on the Web*. Never under-estimate the power of publishing, particularly to the web. Sadly in July my mother Kay Euridge died, as reported in my blog <http://euridge.blogspot.com/2011/07/kathleen-kay-hilda-euridge-nee-veasey.html>. She was dedicated to her 9

children, 19 grandchildren, 23 great-grandchildren, and 2 great-great-grandchildren, who live all over the world. By publishing the blog I was able to reach out to them all, especially the younger generations through [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com) (as Janet Few detailed in The Art of ONS Seminar – see page 30). In return, from my nieces and nephews, I received numerous photographs that I had never seen. I have been able to collect them together, and publish them into a web album. A wonderful tribute, for an outstanding person.

Writing an article, and having it published (whether to the web, or in the journal) is extremely rewarding, and worthwhile. I encourage everyone, whether you have a small, medium, or large one-name study to write an article for the journal. Contact me at [editor@one-name.org](mailto:editor@one-name.org), and I will provide the necessary information. I look forward to receiving your articles! ■





# The Grand Reunion

by Jan Cooper #3994



Back Row: Simon Lamb, Frances Morris, Mike Hall, Emily Bianchi Bazzi, John Lamb, Jan Cooper  
 Middle Row: Sue Lamb, Anne Lamb, John Rowell, Polly Lamb, Becky Rowell, Gillian Rowell, Simone Rowell  
 Front Row: Nick Lamb, Gemma Lamb & Maya, Olivia Bianchi Bazzi, Sarah Pike, Jude Hotchkiss, Dug Hotchkiss, Peter Lamb, Sally Richardson, Penny Rowell, George Birks (seated), Michael Lamb, Susan Rennie, Peter Birks.....  
 ..... Richard Birks, Barbara Birks, James Birks, Hayley Burgess, Rob Pike, Martin Birks, Edward Birks

**T**hirty five people gathered in The Grand Hotel, Hartlepool on 13 August 2011 to celebrate the 100th wedding anniversary of **Hugh Hallifield Birks** and **Emily Douglas Lamb** (my 3rd cousin once removed). A picture was taken of the assembled guests on the same steps as the original wedding photograph back in 1911. The couple held their reception in the ballroom of The Grand Hotel.

The newspaper article in the Northern Daily Mail reported the wedding on 30 August 1911 which filled a whole column and gave details of the wedding including the presents received by the happy couple. My grandparents Thomas and Marion Greathead née Stewart gave two paintings and my great-grandparents George and Grace Anne Greathead née Lamb gave a cheque.

For the family reunion, we sat down to a three-course meal, celebrated with a wedding cake, and looked at the many items of memorabilia on view.

One highlight that brought tears to everyone's eyes was the remaining two children of the couple – George Lamb Birks aged 90 who attended the celebration and lives in Yorkshire, speaking for the first time in many years to his big brother Hugh Reginald Birks in Canada, via Skype. Hugh celebrated his 94<sup>th</sup> birthday on 26 August 2011. ■



George Lamb Birks, speaking to his elder brother Hugh Reginald Birks in Canada, via Skype

*"We all agreed to meet again in another 100 years!!!"*



# Getting an Anchor on Reality?

*A light hearted reflection on recent research*

by **Tony Holland #5685**

Imagine this scenario. You are studying a surname, that is relatively common in some modern European states, in a group of sparsely populated islands that have been visited by raiders, traders and invaders over a long period of time, some of whom have settled there. There are no surnames and most people farm, living in isolated farmsteads spread across much of the archipelago. From what is known, the indigenous population, which was thinly spread, was supplemented by an overwhelming amount of others, from a far away land, over time. There has been integration of the new people, no doubt after sorting out their differences, with mixing of the population in every sense. The mixing was substantial and a new culture developed; however, a few people did not mix at all.

Some farms were located on high or higher ground and in consequence, these farms were called Háland, later Holand and currently Holland [farm]; the words meaning highland in Orkneyjar. In the years following the 10th century it became necessary to take a surname. Wondering what to choose, more than 50% decided to take the name of the place they lived and worked in. So we have 12 unrelated groups of families who choose to adopt the surname Holland. Blood relatives of these people choose randomly from a panoply of different surnames! What do we learn from this?

- Firstly there is no single person from which all Hollands are derived.
- These people have a mixture of origins, near and far.
- Two people with the surname Holland could have quite different DNA.
- The origin of the name could derive from several different places.
- Some Hollands have been adopted, so bear the name but have very different DNA.
- Two people with different names could have the same DNA – same name, different spelling, same bloodline.
- Holland is the name at a crossroads in very different developmental pathways of a surname.
- DNA testing can be helpful, but it can also ruin your day.

Applying my limping brain cell to this situation leads me to believe that this scenario is a lot more common than might be believed. In other words, this is a genuine representation of the situation in many parts of the British Isles, and places beyond these shores, that have been subjected to influence from others at best, and major invasion and subjugation at worst. So, in the context of personal identity, names and naming systems seem straightforward enough but, there is a latent project awaiting geneticists

that could lead to earth shattering revelations and the old saying: All is not what it seems, may be apt.

So, returning to reality, and with the late Ronnie Barker in mind, if you are researching the Farquharsons and start to feel that you are losing a grip on who you are actually researching. Then you find a Fraser Ferguson-Farquharson marries a Felicity Fothergill-French-Fortescue, of dubious parentage; the trail you thought you had can easily blur. Indeed, you might start to question who you are yourself. If they call their children Phoebe, Philadelphia and Frances, you will be making a grab for a gin and tonic!

This is not a million miles away from some recent findings in Orkneyjar (Orkney). Around 12 farmsteads called Holland, scattered around the islands. We know the population is over 50% Norse stock from a DNA study, but do not know where they are because of a lack of early records, the passage of time, perhaps some unusual Norse courting rituals that went wrong as well as the usual population dynamics. Add to this mixture of residual Picts, Norse, visitors from the Scottish mainland, a French artist and an unknown habitual visitor to the whisky tasting centre and it is a veritable minestrone. So, I know who bears the Holland name, their mothers, fathers, sons and daughters, but do not have a clue who they really are, and I'd lay a fiver on the likelihood that they do not share the DNA of the Hollands in the parish next door!

Awaking, tired, cold, gin on the carpet. I remind myself that this is a **SURNAME** study that I am doing, not a DNA-based forensic investigation for Scotland Yard. And yes, the Queen may share her DNA with Gordon Brown, but so long as the surnames are different, who cares! ■

## Editor's Comment:

Thank you to those who sent comments on Tony's letter and article in the previous journal – see next page.

I welcome feedback on any of the articles in this journal.

Please email me at [editor@one-name.org](mailto:editor@one-name.org) or write to me at:

32 Byfleet Road  
New Haw, Surrey,  
KT15 3JX, England

# One-Name MAIL



I would like to add my comments on the article by Tony Holland and membership in general in Volume 10 Issue 11 of the Journal.

I too felt quite intimidated by the listed requirements for 'full' membership of GOONS although I took the plunge about 18 months ago and at this stage still intend to remain a member. This is because I realise I can never aspire to register my name BRAY as it turns out there are a hell of a lot more of us than I thought when I started.

My desire is to establish and maintain as complete a database of all BRAY families in Australia as is possible and reconstitute them into their family groups. I maintain a web site that is freely available for anyone to access and I respond to all enquiries. By definition this means I am not intending to research the origins of the name or family groups back into medieval times although I am naturally curious. It will be sufficient for me to try to establish the origins of each individual who made the journey here. This will be a large enough project to keep me busy for the rest of my life.

I most sincerely hope and trust that this lack of intention to register my name does not make me any less of a valuable member in the eyes of others in the Guild? And if this is so, may I suggest that the material on the web site and elsewhere indicate that any one with an interest in a name, not only can join the Guild, but are most welcome to do so. I also hope that not being a category A,B or C member does not preclude me from full rights and privileges of membership. Again this should be fully explained so that more people may be encouraged to join, and when they feel comfortable with the task they are undertaking, then move on to registering a name.

At the moment all the material seems to imply that you need to commit to a full study (A,B or C) when you join. This is a common misconception as I now have had other family historians who know what I am doing, express surprise that I was able to join the Guild.

**Neville Bray # 5328**

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Re Tony Holland's letter and article. The objectives stated for a GOONS registered study are what we all aim for, but few of us will ever fulfill all its lofty requirements. That is, unless we build a team of enthusiastic fellow researchers all endowed with spare time and capital....

So I suggest he puts away his dictionary and continues his research in a pragmatic manner. Certainly take a serious overview of what he might be able to achieve, and do that well, always answer enquiries, and have some general goals. Also, consider how many years and how much time he might have at his disposal, and how the research can be handed on to another researcher to carry forward, or at least presented in a form others can use when it reaches a safe place of repose..

I wish him many years of enjoyable and rewarding research !

**John Speake #1819**

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Following my article in the previous Journal, in which I explained the use of the online Guild Marriage Index and the launch of the new Marriage Locator website, it's been pointed out to me by a previous Guild Chairman, Roger Lovegrove, that there was a previous Guild Marriage Index that deserves to be mentioned and I should like to use these pages to give full credit to Kelvin Warth for his earlier work.

My only memory of Kelvin's GMI was a computer printout that I picked up from Alec Tritton and which I subsequently handed on to Ken Toll, in my brief tenure as Chairman. But Roger tells me that the GMI: "actually started in 1987, and was run for about 12 years by Kelvin Warth, who used to bring it, in the form of several large volumes of printouts, to every Annual Conference. I can still see them in my mind's eye, arranged side-by-side in a row, surrounded by members who were virtually at fisticuffs in their keenness to get to them".

Thank you, Kelvin, for your hard work back then. I hope you can see that it's not forgotten. Sadly, little or none of that data was able to be directly transferred into the current online GMI, but its mere existence is a testament to those past efforts and simply the latest manifestation of that great idea.

But Kelvin's index hasn't gone away; it's now in the Guild's E-library, in the form of 6 pdf files. You can view the index by searching the Library catalogue: [www.one-name.org/cgi-bin/library/search.cgi](http://www.one-name.org/cgi-bin/library/search.cgi), and specifying "GOONS" as the study name to be searched for. No BENBROOKs, dammit, but very much worth a look, nonetheless.

**Howard Benbrook #3112**

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I have just received the latest issue of the Journal, and it is always an interesting read....

But, do you not think that Laurence Harris's article on the MyHeritage web-site should have run a large banner at the top saying "Advertisement Feature"?

Mr Harris does declare himself by the third paragraph, but this is in no way a critical study of MyHeritage; it is just a three-page advertisement for his web-site. My Heritage is desperate for all us one-namers to join up, and give the site our lists of names - that, in my opinion, is the main aim of the article. No wonder he is offering free subscriptions to members of Goons. I for one am not playing - sorry!

**Sheila Wood #4640**





# The Art of ONS Seminar

Colonel Dane Memorial Hall, Alwalton

13 August 2011

Sponsored by the Halsted Trust

by Sue Wynne #5704

I joined the GOONS in April this year so as a new member this was the first event I have attended. Working on the principle that if you're going to do something, you might as well get fully involved, I was making copious notes. The lady sitting next to me (Sandra Turner) suggested I might write 500 words for the Journal. Well, yes, I supposed I could ... So what did I think?

The organisation of the day was impressive. Instructions and directions were clear and helpful and the structure of the day was excellent. We were greeted with a few useful handouts and everyone during the day was very friendly. If you have (or had) the sort of job where you spend days in workshops / lectures / meetings – don't despair – this was really interesting! There were six talks / presentations during the day interspersed with four breaks, which worked well to keep me alert. Each talk was between 20 and 55 minutes long, included a question-and-answer session and seemed sufficiently varied to include something for just about everyone.

Some presentations were general, others more specific. Derek Palgrave gave guidance on how to organise and index your information, then Alan Moorhouse and Chris Gray explained their different approaches using two versions of Custodian. For



Chris Gray



Alan Moorhouse

those (like me) who didn't know what this is, it is a data program, like Excel only developed specifically for ONS (One Name Study – there aren't many abbreviations, but a few are used frequently) . I also learned that programs such as TMG (The Master Genealogist), which make family trees, are used separately. At this point in the day I could see I will have some serious organising to do! Taking us up to lunch, Janet Few was persuasive in encouraging us to involve the Facebook Generation.

After lunch there was guidance and information about the Guild and its Website from Anne Shankland, then Guild projects and Initiatives were explained by John Coldwell. These presentations showed us how to use what is available specifically in your own ONS. We were all given printed notes of these talks. The final presentation from Richard Heaton gave us lots of ideas for unusual and more unfamiliar resources which might be helpful to any ONS.

The final question-and-answer session offered the chance to ask anything you were still unsure about to all presenters. Also, we had been asked to send in questions in advance, so one way or the other, all queries were addressed. The

presenters emphasised that each study can be conducted in your own individual way, but for themes and problems common to all studies, there was plenty of advice around. It was stressed that we each become the expert in the name we study. It is so rare that anyone considers me an expert, I had no intention of arguing!



Richard Heaton

The regular breaks gave me the opportunity to ask others, who have invariably been researching far longer than me, what they thought of my Study. Everyone was very kind, and gave me an enormous amount of ideas and advice. If you have any interest at all in other people's stories, there are some wonderful tales to inspire you at events like this. My grateful thanks to all those who helped to make the day so valuable.

Most of these presentations and more notes are available on the Guild website under Members -> Information -> Seminars & Conferences. <http://www.one-name.org/members/seminars.html> ■

# Forthcoming Seminars

18<sup>th</sup> February 2012

## Aldershot Army Seminar

Where better for a seminar on Army Records than at the home of the British Army, Aldershot? Not quite Aldershot, but at Ash Victoria Hall, some 3 miles to the east. Ash is home to the Army Medical Services Museum at Keogh Barracks. We shall be assembling a group of experts and trust you will join us.

Venue: Ash Victoria Hall, 121 Ash Hill Road, Ash, Surrey, GU12 5DN

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19<sup>th</sup> May 2012

## Ironbridge Gorge Industrial Revolution Seminar

Where better to study the effects of the Industrial Revolution on our family history. How it affected the movement of population and the spread of surnames around the country during the period. We shall be presenting talks by leading experts in the field, with of course, some local specialist subject matter.

Venue: Coalbrookdale and Ironbridge Community Centre, 2, Wellington Rd, Coalbrookdale, Telford, Shropshire TF8 7DX

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18<sup>th</sup> August 2012

## Epsom Hands-On Computer Seminar

Once again we return to this popular subject and excellent venue with particular emphasis on sessions that will provide hands-on experience of the key tools that support our One-Name Studies. There will be much to interest members with a wide range of skill levels and most sessions will be repeated to allow all a chance to attend their choice.

Venue: Rosebery School, White Horse Drive, Epsom, Surrey, KT18 7NQ

## Railway Records Seminar

Saturday 19<sup>th</sup> November 2011

Steam Museum, Kemble Drive, Swindon, SN2 2TA



**Y**ou would be hard done by if there was not a railway worker in your ancestry or one-name study. We have selected this magnificent venue and requested some of the counties most recognised specialists in the subject of railway records for family historians to speak on topics covering the old railway records and the trade unions. Includes FREE entry to museum.

### Programme

- 09:30 - 10:00 Arrival: Registration and Coffee
- 10:00 - 10:15 Welcome by seminar organiser and an introduction to the museum by a staff member of 'Steam'
- 10:15 - 11:15 Mayhem on the Midland - Chris and Judy Rouse
- 11:15 - 11:30 Comfort Break
- 11:30 - 12:30 Railway Trade Union Sources - Martin Sanders, Senior Assistant Archivist, Modern Records Centre
- 12:30 - 14:15 Lunch Break
- 14:15 - 15:15 Visit museum, opportunity to talk and see displays
- 14:15 - 15:15 Records of Railway Ancestors - David Hawkings, Author of 'Railway Ancestors - A Guide to Staff Records'
- 15:15 - 15:30 Comfort Break
- 15:30 - 16:30 General Research Into Railway Records - George Yalden, Education Officer, Railway Ancestors Family History Society
- 16:30 - 16:45 Wrap up and Close of Seminar

Applications to attend are welcome from Guild members, family historians, genealogists and members of the general public having an interest in railway records related to family history.

The cost of the seminar will be £18 per person including drinks and a light refreshment. During the extended lunch break you may take a meal to your own account at one of the many adjacent eateries, or use the time to make a free inclusive visit to the 'Steam' Museum.

Book on-line at [www.one-name.org/events.html](http://www.one-name.org/events.html). Postal booking forms may also be obtained from the Guild web-site or by phoning the Guild Help desk Tel: 0800 011 2182.





# Pictures from The Art of ONS Seminar at Awalton



Vol 10 Issue 12 October—December 2011

**Main inset:** Lively discussions between attendees Jill Normington, John Moses, Alan Moorhouse, Janet Few, and others.

**Top left:** Gordon Adshead, Seminar Organiser. **Middle left:** Janet Few - "Harnessing the 'Facebook' Generation".

**Bottom left to right:** Anne Shankland – "The Guild Website", John Coldwell – "Some recent Guild Projects and Initiatives", Specialist Panel – Running an ONS – Chris Gray, Anne Shankland, Janet Few, Richard Heaton, and John Coldwell.

Photographs kindly provided by Ian Shankland.

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