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# Journal

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## of One-Name Studies



[www.one-name.org](http://www.one-name.org)

## Conference Report

from the 35<sup>th</sup> Guild Conference  
in Ashford

Cloudy, with a Chance of  
Genealogy

The online world of C  
applies to genealo



Recognition for the  
founding members



Tracing my German  
ancestors



What exactly is a  
surname?

Welcome  
from the new  
Chairman

All the latest Guild news and updates

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### Forum

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

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

To email a message to the forum, send  
it to: [goons@rootsweb.com](mailto:goons@rootsweb.com)

### Guild Bulletin Board

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

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



[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 Corrinne Goodenough

**P**enning a column for the first time as Chairman of the Guild is a somewhat daunting process. Not only do I need to remember to include everything that needs to be reported back to you but also reassure and engage with you as your new Chairman who represents the team of volunteers who have been elected to your Committee for the forthcoming year.

This year I am pleased to report that 20 Guild members volunteered to stand for membership of the Guild Committee. Due to time constraints, and in the interest of openness, the Electoral Reform Service was appointed as Returning Officer at a cost of £3,838.79. It is intended that future elections will be managed in-house at a considerably lower cost to the Guild. This 2014 Guild ballot was only the third such election in the Guild's 35-year history.

The results are as follows: (Order shown per Candidate list on Ballot Paper)

Name of Candidate	Votes	Result
Peter ALEFOUNDER	476	Elected
Rodney BRACKSTONE	512	Elected
Tracy CARE	371	Co-opted**
John COLDWELL	492	Elected
Gerald COOKE	442	Elected
Jan COOPER	618	Elected
Peter COPSEY	676	Elected
Bob CUMBERBATCH	507	Elected
Kenneth FINCH	405	
Corrinne GOODENOUGH	496	Elected
Kirsty GRAY	664	Elected*
Colin GRONOW	353	
David GYNES	425	
Cliff KEMBALL	648	Elected
Paul MILLINGTON	612	Elected
Ken MYCOCK	615	Elected
Teresa PASK	640	Elected
Polly RUBERY	413	
Anne SHANKLAND	650	Elected
Colin SPENCER	515	Elected

\* Elected & resigned 12<sup>th</sup> April 2014

\*\* Co-opted by the Committee on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2014 to the Committee as Assistant Treasurer

For those who were not able to attend the AGM this year, the Chairman's report to the AGM is available on the Guild website in the Chairman's Corner – [www.one-name.org/members/chairman/ccorner.html](http://www.one-name.org/members/chairman/ccorner.html).

## Awards

At the AGM, two Guild members were honoured with the award of Master Craftsmen of the Guild (MCG) – **David Evans** and **Cliff Kemball** for their contributions over the years to surname studies and the Guild as an organisation.

Additionally, the winners of the 2014 Guild Awards of Excellence (GAoE) were announced. For full details on the GAoE awards see page 7.

Founder members who attended Conference were presented with Certificates in recognition of the founding of the Guild 35 years ago. These were:

John Ash	Derek Palgrave
David Gynes	Pamela Palgrave
Philip Lloyd	Iain Swinnerton
Mary Griffiths	

Certificates will be sent to the remaining 35 founder members.

## Wanted

Whilst many of the roles and posts within the Guild have been filled, there are still some posts vacant. See [www.one-name.org/cgi-bin/members/sitsvac.cgi](http://www.one-name.org/cgi-bin/members/sitsvac.cgi) – for which volunteers are urgently sought. Of great importance is that of Stand Manager. The Stand Manager is responsible for organising the Guild's attendance at Family History Fairs and other similar events in the UK and overseas to enable the Guild of One-Name Studies to be represented and marketed worldwide. Whilst the Job Description appears quite lengthy, the role is straightforward and most enjoyable. The post could be shared amongst a couple of members who would need to work closely together. As an ex-Stand Manager I would be more than happy to discuss the position with anyone who would like more information on this role.

## Inside the Committee

In my opening paragraph, I stated that I represent the team of volunteers who make up your Committee. The Committee would like to try and give members an insight into our workings, and Committee business, to show you what goes on behind the scenes. In the next issue I shall, after making any necessary announcements, hand over to Teresa Pask who is the Organiser of the 2015 AGM/Conference. She will provide an insight into the preparations behind this major annual event. For more information on next year's Conference in Lincolnshire, see *The 36<sup>th</sup> Guild Conference and AGM 2015* on page 34. ■



# Marriage Challenge Update: The Challenger Calls the Shots

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

**M**arriage Challenge relies totally on volunteers coming forward to become Challengers. For this reason, I have always advocated that the Challenger's job must be made as easy as possible, especially in the light of the often daunting task a Challenger can face for those who tackle a 'big' Registration District. Members who send in their requests (the Requesters) should aim to help each Challenger as much as possible.

Requesters should give as much information as they have on their marriages. Perhaps a marriage can be found in the IGI on the FamilySearch website and the date and church can be identified. Even marriages where the requester has full information, either because the certificate has been obtained or the register entry already found, this marriage should be included on the requests list with the church and date stated. It should be made clear that the Challenger is not required to find the marriage again; but information on the church and exact date may help the Challenger find other marriages.

Challengers have the right to specify how the request lists are to be produced. If all members who send in requests produce their lists in exactly the same format, then clearly this will help the Challenger combine the lists to produce the master search list to be used in the Challenge. On the MC webpage [www.one-name.org/members/mchallenge.html](http://www.one-name.org/members/mchallenge.html) there is a link to a standard Excel template for marriages. This is the format that Challengers will want you to use. In the list at the bottom of this article there is a new column where Challengers can state their requirements. The key is:

- A. Requests must be sent using the standard Excel template (exceptions – those without computer or without MS Excel)

- B. Requests using the standard Excel template much preferred, but willing to accept other formats;
- C. Requests sent in any form accepted.

Challengers may wish to limit the number of requests received for any one Name. This helps to limit the size of the Challenge and ensures that the search list is not tilted to suit one particular name. Please accept the Challenger's right not to look for every marriage asked for.

A Challenger may also limit the time taken on the Challenge. The Challenger may decide that he/she will visit the Record Office say ten times and no more. This action is fairly rare but, as the title to this article states, the Challenger calls the shots. But normally a Challenger will try to find every marriage asked for. In a sense, this is why it is called a challenge – the marriage is there somewhere: find it.

But, of course, not every marriage will be found. Those that took place in non-conformist establishments or at the Register Office are not usually to be found at the Record Office. Then there are the marriages that took place at Anglican churches where the registers are still at the church. Does the Challenger visit the churches? A subject for the next issue of the Journal.

The Marriage Challenges beginning in the coming months are listed below. All members are encouraged to send their requests to the Challengers by email, hopefully using the standard 'requests.xls' spreadsheet on the MC web-page (see above). The listing can be extracted from the GRO Marriage index (FreeBMD will give all of them) for the named Registration District between the years given (Year, Quarter, Surname, First names, Full GRO reference). ■

Registration District and Period	Deadline for Requests	Challenger	Challenger's email	Key (see above)
Thingoe (Repeat) 1837 - 1908	20-Aug-2014	Sandra Stevens	hazelwood@one-name.org	B
Nottingham Stage 3 1891 - 1911	31-Aug-2014	The Notts MC Team	fitz-henry@one-name.org	A
Milton 1837 - 1911	31-Aug-2014	Nick Miskin	miskin@one-name.org	B
Spalding 1837 - 1911*	20-Sep-2014	Anne Cole	duncalf@one-name.org	
Bromley (Repeat) 1837 - 1891	30-Sep-2014	Monica Richardson	gallop@one-name.org	B

\* For Spalding requests, please state the parish and marriage date for each marriage. These can be found on <http://mi.lincolnshiremarriages.org.uk/>



# DNA for your ONS: Matching

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

**A**re your participants set to match within the project or match the whole database? This is a very important consideration.

Until a few years ago, the default was match within the project, so when a kit was ordered, that was how it was set. Then the default was changed, and now **the default is match to the database**, which gives participants matches with other surnames.

The current default results in more people having matches, so they feel they are getting something from testing. Unfortunately, these matches with other surnames are in many/most cases not genealogically relevant.

Depending on the number of participants in your project and the frequency of their different 37 marker Y-DNA results in the general population, you could get these other surname match emails frequently, if your participants are set to match to the database.

There is also the risk that these other surname matches encourage the participant to pursue avenues, such as research or additional testing regarding these other surname matches, which may not be in his best interest.

Until the vast majority of the trees test for a surname, it is premature to assume another surname match means a surname change that occurred through adoption, infidelity, illegitimacy, or voluntary name change. In addition, some genealogical evidence of the event is desirable. Some genetic trees may be large, and you may have many trees with your surname match, and other genetic trees are very small – perhaps only one male surviving, and he may not match the large group that matches because he represents another surname origin – and not an adoption, infidelity, illegitimacy, or name change.

Depending on your level of access to a kit, you can change the default setting to Matches Only within the Project. If you do this, some people in your project will have to wait for matches with your ONS surname, though the benefit from this setting is that you are not bombarded with match emails for other surnames, and waste time investigating these matches.

To change the match setting, you need either:

1. the kit number and password for a kit, or
2. the participant to set his kit for limited Administrator access.

If you don't have either of these, you will need to encourage the participant to set the match setting to within the project.

To change the setting, from any GAP report, such as Member Information, click on a kit number to log into their Personal Page, then click My Account, Match Email Settings, and down the page move the selection dial to Only within the Project, and click save.

I always set kits to match within the project before the participant gets their results. In the email I send them explaining their results, I tell them that there are two match settings, and they can see their other surname matches at any time by clicking on Advanced Matching, and matching against the whole database. I then explain why these matches are typically irrelevant. Of course, if the participant knows they or someone in their direct male line is adopted, then they would be interested in these other surname matches, and would set their kit to match in the database, and will probably need to upgrade their markers tested to reduce the scope of their matches.

As more people test, everyone will have matches with other surnames. At the time of adoption of surnames, multiple men had the same or close Y-DNA result, and adopted different surnames. Only a small portion of the British Isles has tested, and it is only a matter of time until you have more matches with other surnames, even close or exact matches.

Over a decade ago, it was rare that people had matches with other surnames at 12 markers. As the database grew, this changed, and now having 12 marker matches with other surnames is common. The same is expected to happen with 37 marker results. Some 37 marker results even now have dozens of matches with other surnames, and the number will rise as more people test.

In looking at other surname matches, if you have a match to a single origin surname or one with only a few origins, this is very helpful. For those from other countries trying to determine where to test in the British Isles to find a match, these matches with rare or low frequency surnames with limited geographic origins point you to a general area. Of course, there have been migrations over time. Mapping both your surname and the surname you match which is a single or limited origin can give you a smaller geographic area to begin your hunt for a same surname match in the ancestral country.

As the Group Administrator of a DNA Project, it is probably worth your time to look at the other surname matches for your participants periodically, to see if there is some unknown surname evolution, and to see if there is a match to a single or limited origin surname, which will provide a general location to start for finding a match for your participant to someone with his surname or variant. ■

# The Guild Award of Excellence (GAoE)

The Guild Award of Excellence (GAoE) recipients for 2014 were announced at the recent Guild Conference and AGM held in Ashford. This year's winners were as follows:

Presented To	Category	Title
Kim Baldacchino	Article	<a href="#">Ectall: An Obvious Surname?</a>
Michael Edgoose	Article	<a href="#">Origins of a Surname: Food for Thought?</a>
Michael Hardcastle	Article	<a href="#">Roots of the Hardcastles - "An Old Yorkshire Family"</a>
Marilyn Johnson	Article	<a href="#">Will of Benjamin Dennis Oxland</a>
Ian G. Macdonald	Article	<a href="#">Seeking Mewburn</a>
Colin Spencer	Article	<a href="#">My Father-in-law was a Submariner for the Germans and Allies in WWII</a>
Michael Stonehewer	Article	<a href="#">Search Engine Images - Finding 389,860 'Stonehewer' One-Name Images!</a>

Three of the awards were awarded to overseas members.



Kirsty Gray (Chairman) presenting Colin Spencer with his GAoE certificate for his article [My Father-in-law was a Submariner for the Germans and Allies in WWII!](#)



Ken Mycock (Vice-Chairman) presenting Ian Macdonald with his GAoE certificate for his article [Seeking Mewburn.](#)

There was one website considered, together with 23 articles from the journals Vol 11 Issues 6-9, April 2013–January 2014. It is hoped to receive more submissions in future, particularly in the website category. A full list of categories appears below:

Articles	Books	Booklets
Multimedia	Weblogs	Websites

The 2015 Scheme will be announced in the January 2015 JoONS, with a deadline for receipt of nominations of 31<sup>st</sup> January.

Special thanks must go to:

The judging panel consisting of the GAoE Chairman Alan Wellbelove, and the following previous winners of the award:

Kim Baldacchino	Chris Sackett
Paul Howes	Colin Ulph
Howard Mathieson	

Also to Teresa Pask for printing, framing and distribution of the certificates, on behalf of the Guild.

To Peter Walker for creating the award logo for websites.

To Ken Mycock, (Guild Data Manager) for creating and maintaining the judges distribution list.

More details of the scheme are available on the Guild Website:

[www.one-name.org/members/excellence.html](http://www.one-name.org/members/excellence.html)





# Regional Representatives

by **Paul Howes (Member 4836)**

**F**or the last two years, it has been my privilege to work with our 60-odd Regional Representatives who for many people form the front-line of the Guild. My role was as the **Regional Rep Coordinator** or, as some wag put it, “Official herder of cats”!

## Regions

Let’s first consider how the Guild is organized into Regions. The actual division is within the purview of the Registrar. I cannot speak for her but hope she will be as flexible as her predecessor. Broadly speaking, we have tried to make sensible groupings of members, within Great Britain largely by old county, because that coincides neatly with how local family history societies were organized.

However, some regions cross old county borders where the membership is (or has been) spread too thinly to make sense to sub-divide. Our Welsh membership grew to the point where it made sense, a few months ago, to split it into North and South.

Within Australia, we have gradually moved to State-based regions as our membership has grown. In North America, we have separated Canada into East and West and the US now into six regions. We’ve added one recently to reflect the fact that people in Minneapolis have little in common with people at the other end of the Mississippi river!

Overall, our goal is to make the regions make sense to our local members and allow for face-to-face contact, where possible. So we are very open to further splitting regions if the members want it, and if there is a volunteer to take on the extra Regional Rep role (see next page!).

Here’s a small quiz about our regions — see if you can guess which is which:

1. two regions span three time zones
2. our smallest region has only four members, and no regional rep currently
3. two regions have over 100 members each
4. five regions, by my count, cover over 1,000,000 square miles!
5. eight other regions currently have no representative, at time of writing

It’s worth noting too, that there are nine members distributed across the world who fall outside any region and are simply ‘unattached’.

## Regional Reps

What do regional reps actually do? It depends!

The distribution of our study names is unique to each study requiring each of us to consult different sources. Each of us has different levels of energy for the different aspects of our study and for our study itself. So, we’re used to diversity and at a deep level it’s one of our strengths as an organization that we can find common ground between us.

It’s pretty much the same with our regions and our reps.

- each geography is different with differing levels of ease in moving around within the region
- the members are different, each of us has different interests, specialities, levels of familiarity with technology, broadband speed, and so on
- as noted above, the members’ studies are different too, big, small, often leading to areas far away from their place of residence
- each regional rep has his or her own level of energy towards different aspects of their role.

So, although you would expect there to be diversity in approach between the Regional Reps, we do have a standard role description for our reps. It can be found here: [http://one-name.org/JDs/JD\\_RegRep.pdf](http://one-name.org/JDs/JD_RegRep.pdf) in the Members’ Room on the website. You will note that almost nothing is mandatory. That’s the point. In an organization as inherently diverse as ours, no ‘central’ person can decide what is right for each region. That’s up to each Rep and the members whom they serve.

## Differences within a small area — an example

Just to give one example from an area I know well: East



Anglia. Essex, the lower third of the map, with 90 members, is heavily populated in the suburbs of North-east London. Outside of that, you have Colchester, Chelmsford and Southend. It is relatively easy to move about by car or train. Living standards are relatively high. Meetings are easily viable and that indeed happens. To the North,



Suffolk is quite different. The main town, Ipswich, is on the coast with other smaller towns of Bury St Edmunds, Lowestoft and Newmarket a long way apart. Suffolk is mostly rural with much lower living standards, particularly away from commuting distance to London. Meetings are much tougher to arrange. The Northern third of the map is Norfolk dominated by Norwich to which many roads lead. There are some large towns on the edge of the county: Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn and Thetford but nowhere is more than an hour's drive from Norwich. However, living standards are lower than Suffolk and Norfolk has only 27 members, making meetings much less viable.

### So what actually happens?

What follows is a list of tasks that we know many of the Reps perform. It is not meant to be exhaustive, but just an indication of the wide variety:

- welcoming new members with a phone call or email
- being available as first point of call for a local member with a question regarding study progress or Guild resource
- surveying members to ascertain their wishes
- regular meetings (some six-monthly, some quarterly), some with speakers. Some have experimented with using Google+ hangouts
- a pdf file containing a single page about a named individual subject of their study from most of the members in their region
- quarterly newsletter, including a description of the study of one of the local membership
- attending and speaking to local Family History Society meetings - note that the Guild will pay for membership for the local regional rep in a local Family History Society if needed
- moderating Rootsweb message boards for their study name or a local area
- putting up posters in local libraries, record offices etc.
- attending family history fairs and other venues with a Guild stand
- giving speeches to local University of the Third Age (U3A) and other groups
- organizing transcribers for a particular project
- helping other Regional Reps through one of the communication means available (email exchange and Bulletin Board section)



### Annual Meeting

For some years, at the Guild's annual conference we have had a special meeting for those Regional Reps attending. This is the only time of the year when more than a handful of Reps can gather together, exchange experiences and viewpoints, and indeed often the only time when Reps from outside the UK can meet their peers. Regional Reps have gone away from those meetings with renewed energy and often with fresh ideas to try in their own regions. That's what they told me, anyway!

### Volunteering

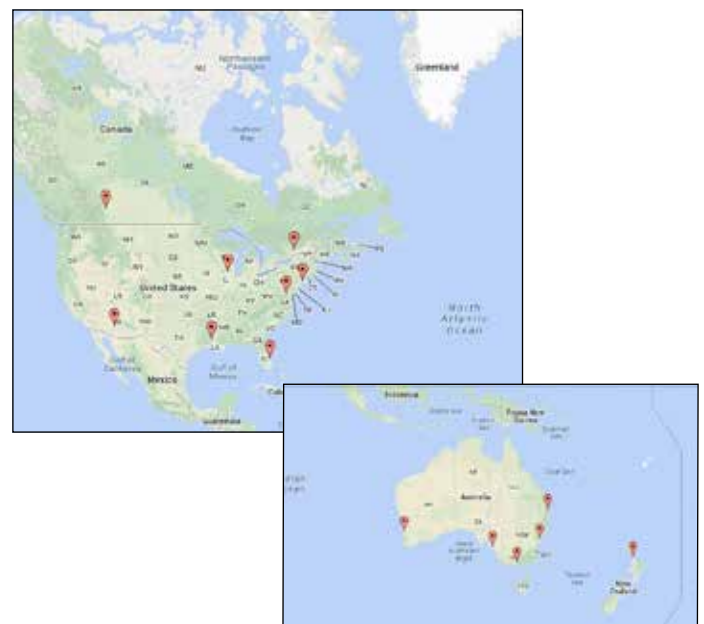
Regional Reps constitute about one-half of all the Guild postholders and there is almost constant turnover among them. As noted above and below, we have a few current vacancies in our ranks, but outside those areas we are always looking for potential successors and/or people willing to take on their local area, perhaps subdividing an existing region. If you think you might have an interest by all means reach out to my own successor, Gerald Cooke at [rep-coordinator@one-name.org](mailto:rep-coordinator@one-name.org) or your own Regional Rep.

Remember, there are sixty-odd other people out there who will be only too happy to help you get started. **Your Guild needs you!**

Your Regional Reps give freely of their time to support the Guild's charitable efforts and interact with their local members. I'd like to take this opportunity to thank them for their service, just as our new Chairman did at our annual meeting in Ashford. ■

### Quiz Answers:

1. Europe and US West
2. South Africa
3. Kent and Hertfordshire
4. East and West Canada, Europe, Western Australia and Northern Territory, US West
5. Bedfordshire, Cornwall, Europe, Northamptonshire, Sussex (East and West) and West Yorkshire





# A Facial Survey Project

(As Conducted by the 'Stonehewer to Stanier' One-name Society)

by Michael Stonehewer (Member 3407)

**D**ue to the interest shown in the summary of our Facial Survey Project which appeared as part of the Research Booklet article that appeared in the GOONS Journal, Vol. 11, Issue 9, page 21, I was asked to provide further details – so here they are!

## The Beginnings

A fellow member of the Stonehewer to Stanier Society, Sir Beville Stanier, wrote to me sending a copy of an etching his father had acquired, believing at the time that it could be one of his family's ancestors. In the event this was not the case, but Sir Beville realized that it would be of major interest to the society. There can be few of us who acquire an etching of a possible ancestor from the 17<sup>th</sup> century.



The etching, as shown above, is of Jacobus Stanier, described as a Mercator and dated 1643.

It did make me wonder if any of our members would recognise a fellow family member having the same likeness. To help in this I took the liberty to redraw the picture of Jacobus

– which can be seen below! (I did say to help in this project, but some might say it is a hindrance!).



To start this idea I wrote in our in-house Journal the following short article:

### Is this man a relative of yours?

Seriously, do you recognise this man as a member of the Stonehewer to Stanier branch of your family? Could he be your uncle, brother, son, grandson, father, grandfather, or cousin. Do you recollect him from an old photograph?

### The First Response



By the time of our next journal, member Ron Gray responded with the photographs above, and the following e-mail:

*"Attached photos of my parents Douglas Gray & Ethel May Stanier b 15/1/1911 photo was taken in 1937 the year of their marriage. Also: My Grandfather George Henry Stanier b 11/7/1884. He was a reservist in the First World War and worked at the North Elevator Engineering Co. in Acton, London where he made bombs! He was a member of the Oddfellows friendly society later in his adult life."*

*It may be fanciful but are there definite similarities in nose and chin? My mother is even posing at the same angle as Jacobus Stanier!! It would be wishful thinking to draw conclusions from a handful of photos but a large number may be a different story. If as you say: maybe Society members could be persuaded to send in just two that might produce say: 50+ and they could then be pieced together to form a typical Stonehewer/Stanier facial feature?*

*I quote from a section in the book 'Face Of Britain' – Liverpool University create composite pictures from photos of groups of individuals, from their images, they select common feature points – "around the eyes, mouth, head and ears especially" and from these they create an average for each feature then build this up to make a single composite image.*

*In the book they extend this sort of survey to regional areas of Britain which show certain facial differences which have evolved over a number of years."*

### Initial Discussion

This resulted in some interesting, but useful discussion! Initially the idea was just to see who we could find who looks like the 1643 etching of Jacobus Stanier, and we still want to do that! However a mixture of thoughts came to us, if we are looking for one 'face' then why not look for other likenesses, and how could this help us as members? Whilst looking for a likeness with Jacobus is very interesting, it would not only be interesting but could be of even more use, especially if we could identify groups of us who have similarities in facial appearance.

I do hope the above makes sense, and you find it of potential use to you!

## The Next Step:



Ron Gray

To achieve this we suggested our members could look through photographs of their family members of direct Stonehewer to Stanier descent and send them to Ron Gray, who had agreed to oversee this project. Obviously, we suggested that members could email them or send copies, but whilst we would do our best to return originals, we obviously could not vouch for their safety.

Each photograph was to be:

- A: compared to the portrait of Jacobus Stanier
- B: compared to each other to establish common features, and,
- C: compared to other photographs within each Family Grouping

Whilst members were encouraged to contact us if they had any questions, at the same time, we asked them to remember this project is in its infancy and that we also still had a lot to learn!

By the time of our next Journal, we were able to say that thanks to the efforts of our members – we then had a collection of over 50 photographs. Members were advised that they could see these on line at our website and asked to have a look, as they may see some family resemblance—if they did, they were encouraged to let Ron Gray know.

## Initial Findings

(The following is an abridged version of the article produced by our Facial Survey Project Manager, Ron Gray, for our in-house Journal)

### BACKGROUND

The idea for a 'Facial Study' first came about with the discovery of an interesting etching, believed to be the earliest known portrait of Jacobus Stanier. It was further thought that it may be possible to produce a typical Stonehewer (and variants) face, or even match the face of Jacobus with a family member or relative.

We are grateful to the family members who have sent in photos. We have a fair number so far, but not nearly enough to break down the findings into family groups. However, there are enough to present an overview.

Unlike Alan Stanier's excellent DNA research, a facial study, with the limited data so far received, cannot be scientifically evaluated, so this is purely one person's viewpoint.

### HAS IT BEEN DONE BEFORE?

Well, scientists have already created faces from skulls, both ancient and modern. It is a process that involves delicately replacing layers of muscle and flesh that once covered a skull with strips of clay and materials: A person's face is determined very much by their skull.

Eye colour, hair colour and facial hair cannot be established so it is difficult to liken any of our members to Jacobus Stanier. Composite pictures from photos of groups of individuals are created, and from these images, common feature points are selected to create an average for each picture.

### A WORKABLE STUDY METHOD!

I decided to examine every photo in one session without any pre-conceived ideas. Maybe at a later stage other

members may wish to form their own opinions from the pictures already appearing on the website.

I compared the available identifiable faces against an equal number of randomly selected faces taken from books and magazines, and recorded every feature, see below.

In the table below, against each facial feature, I have shown one factor other than the norm that is the most commonly found among the 'Stanier' photos that have been studied. It is very apparent that the nose and the lips are a significant feature.

### GENETIC & REGIONAL SOURCES

It has been suggested that more recent family photos will have the subject's features slightly diluted along with the infusion of blood and genes from marriage partners. I guess that this is inevitable. It could also be suggested that there are few drastic changes from one generation to the next and that the genetic features remain largely intact. I wonder what others think?

We are fortunate that the Stonehewer, and its variants, are not too common and that we can count on a high family concentration originating from the Staffs/Cheshire region. The raw

FACIAL FEATURES	MOST PROMINENT	RANDOM PHOTOS	STANIER PHOTOS	+ FACTOR
Lips (especially upper lips)	Thin	37%	79%	+42%
Nose	Long/Sloping	41%	80%	+39%
Mouth	Wide	57%	65%	+8%
Face	Oval	53%	61%	+8%
Bone Structure	Firm	64%	70%	+6%
Chin	Firm	55%	61%	+6%
Cheekbones	Small	49%	55%	+6%
Demeanour	Relaxed	57%	62%	+5%
Eyebrows	Prominent	48%	52%	+4%
Complexion	Fair	48%	52%	+4%
Eyes	Wide	57%	60%	+3%
Forehead	Broad	57%	60%	+3%
Skull	Round	48%	50%	+2%



ingredients are there and the evidence also points to a mixture of Anglo-Saxon and Celtic Ancestry attributed to people from this particular area. In other words: A typical 'Stonehewer' face would equate with a typical Staffs/Cheshire face, so there would be a strong regional influence contributing to an individual's facial features.

## THOUGHTS

At the very least this study has brought a few more members together, and we have some nice photos in the archive!

I can't really make a strong case for any one particular photo having a good likeness to Jacobus, although the Jacobus face does have a lot of the characteristics found in my survey, especially: nose, face, bone structure and eyebrows. If I was pushed to make a comparison, I'd say that the 'three Stonehewers of Biddulph' come the closest.

It has been suggested that marriage from generation to generation can have a watering down effect. Of course this does happen, but equally, if you look closely at many of the royal dynasties, constant facial similarities can be found over many generations.

I've visited the National Portrait Gallery several times and found this to be the case. Within the British Royal Family, comparisons have been made between Prince Charles and William IV (1830-1837) or indeed: Queen Elizabeth II and Queen Anne (1702-1714).

It is unfortunately not possible to apply the facial mapping or morphing techniques that are used increasingly to identify crime suspects. These involve measuring symmetry between features such as the eyes, nose and mouth which give the face it's basic identity.

## Useful Reference Books

The Face of Britain book was the most useful for our purposes and formed a good starting point.

Two other good books are **The Tribes of Britain** by David Miles (who are we and where we come from) and Jeremy Paxman's **The English: A Portrait of a People**.

## Our Society Get Together 2013 Alresford

As at most conferences, the day saw discussions taking place amongst all members from time to time – some would say that this is one of the main advantages of attending our get-together! In one such discussion Chris Lanfear and Jonathan Stanier, had an interesting session when Chris (née Stanier and seen on the right) showed Jonathan Stanier some Stanier family member photographs which reinforce the work done on our 'Facial Survey project' by Ron Gray.



Below left you see Jonathan's photo taken on the day of the get together (in a brown frame), and alongside you can see extracts of photographs of Chris's grandfather, Percival Stanier, his brother Ted, and to the right, her cousin Bob, (Percival's grandson), illustrating an uncanny likeness between all three of them. See what you think. DNA research may reveal even more. As I go to print we await the DNA results to confirm the potential connections.



Left to right—Jonathan Stanier; Chris Lanfear's Grandad, Percival Stanier; his older brother Ted; and Chris's cousin & Grandad Percival's Grandson Bob.

## Conclusions

I am always wary of trying to provide a hard and fast conclusion – primarily as there will no doubt be more evidence coming forward in the future.

However, you will have seen that under **The First Response** we found a family with a likeness to Jacobus Stanier. Through our 'DNA Project' and our 'Facial Survey Project' we have linked families together through their facial likeness, and subsequently confirmed this thinking through DNA testing. Finally, the research determined under the **GENETIC & REGIONAL SOURCES** section of the **Initial Findings** determined that *"The raw ingredients are there and the evidence also points to a mixture of Anglo-Saxon and Celtic Ancestry attributed to people from this particular area, in other words: A typical 'Stonehewer' face would equate with a typical Staffs/Cheshire face, so there would be a strong regional influence contributing to an individual's facial features."* It is worthy of note that our first two DNA results showed one member as of Viking descent and another of Anglo-Saxon descent – both these in fact being close in the sense that they are believed to have descended from a family and their descendants who followed the melting of the last ice age until they finished up in North Western Europe. They were from the area of Turkey – sadly we have no facial pictures of them – yet!!

## Acknowledgements

Firstly, I must thank Ron Gray who followed up the idea and both managed it and turned into a worthwhile project, and I am sure you will agree, showed his expertise fully in this project – you will see more of his research skills in a future article on Jacobus Stanier. I must also thank our Vice-chair, Mrs Chris Lanfear, who has run our Family Tree Matching Project since we became the Stonehewer to Stanier Society some ten years ago, and to our Webmaster & DNA Project Manager, Alan Stanier, who used his expertise to confirm a suspected link by DNA research, and of course, Sir Beville Stanier's (shown on page 9) initial input of his father's etching of Jacobus Stanier – without which this project would not have taken place. Without this team the above Facial Survey results would not have been possible.

Finally, good luck with your research and if we can help in any way please contact me at [stonehewer@one-name.org](mailto:stonehewer@one-name.org). ■

This is an abridged version of Michael's article. The full unabridged article includes information on Linking Facial Survey & DNA Projects and is available at <http://goo.gl/PaMbRB>.





# Guild Stand at Fairs July-October 2014

A Guild Stand is planned for the following Family History Fairs in July-October. Further details are available at [www.one-name.org/events.html](http://www.one-name.org/events.html). If you need to contact the Stand Organiser look in the Members Room at [www.one-name.org/members/stand/standorganisation.html](http://www.one-name.org/members/stand/standorganisation.html).

Date	Fair	Location
26 Jul	Buckinghamshire FHS Open Day	The Grange School, Wendover Way, Aylesbury HP21 7MH
9 Aug	West Midlands Area Group Family & Local History Fair	Worcester Rugby Club, Sixways, Worcester, WR3 8ZE
29-31 Aug	Who Do You Think You Are? Live	SECC, Glasgow, Scotland
27 Sep	Bristol & Avon Family History Open Day	University of West of England Conference Centre, Frenchay Campus, Filton Road Bristol BS34 8QZ
4 Oct	Oxford Family History Fair	Marlborough Enterprise Centre, The Marlborough School, Shipton Road, Woodstock, Oxfordshire OX20 1LP
11 Oct	Glamorgan FHS Family History Fair	Merthyr Tydfil Leisure Centre, Merthyr Tydfil, CF48 1UT
11 Oct	Suffolk Family History Fair	University College Suffolk, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 1QJ
12 Oct	Hampshire Genealogical Society Open Day	Everest Community Academy, Oxford Way, Basingstoke, Hampshire (The postcode for sat navs is RG24 9FP)
25 Oct	Cambridgeshire Family History Fair	Girton Glebe Primary School, Girton, Cambridge CB3 0PN

## Your Newly Elected Committee for 2014/15



2014/5 Committee Members at the Committee Meeting on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2014.

Back Row Left to right: Bob Cumberbatch, Teresa Pask, Jan Cooper, Peter Alefounder, Cliff Kemball, Gerald Cooke, Corrinne Goodenough

Front Row Left to right: Anne Shankland, Paul Millington, John Coldwell, Rodney Brackstone

Colin Spencer (on TV screen) and Ken Mycock attended electronically. Peter Copsey was unable to attend.



# The Royal Air Force



by Col Iain Swinnerton, Vice President (Member 127)

**T**his year is, as everyone now knows, the anniversary of the outbreak of the First World War or The Great War as it was generally known to my generation. We were very familiar with it because our fathers or uncles and those of our friends had fought in it and were occasionally persuaded to tell us of their experiences although many just wanted to forget about it.

Every magazine I pick up has articles about the war and the part the writer's ancestors played in it but, apart from one or two about sailors, every one that I have seen has been about soldiers. No mention of the third service, The Royal Air Force. Ah, you will say, but the RAF was not formed until nearly the end of the war – but their predecessors played a very important part in it and rarely get a mention.

The Royal Air Force, indeed, was not formed until the 1<sup>st</sup> April 1918. It was created by the merger of the Army's Royal Flying Corps (RFC) and the Navy's Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS).

The Royal Flying Corps, which was an Army unit, had been formed on 13<sup>th</sup> May 1912. It had a Military Wing and a Naval



The Royal Flying Corps Cap Badge

Wing, a Central Flying School and controlled the Royal Aeronautical Factory. Just before the outbreak of war, in July 1914, the Naval Wing was separated and established as the Royal Naval Air Service. In 1915, the RNAS set up a station at Cranwell in Lincolnshire. This became the Royal Air Force College in 1920 where, after the merger, future RAF officers would be trained.

The Royal Flying Corps has much older origins. It had its beginnings in a very old Army unit, the Corps of Royal Engineers. Originally, along with the Royal Regiment of Artillery, it was part of the Ordnance Train under the command and control of the Board of Ordnance. On active service they worked and travelled together, wore the same uniforms and, as a former Gunner, I have, reluctantly, to admit, were generally commanded by the Chief Engineer – for instance, at the Battle of Blenheim, the Artillery were personally commanded by Colonel Holcroft Blood, an Engineer. He was the illegitimate son of the famous Colonel Thomas Blood who stole the Crown Jewels from the Tower of London in 1671. He fought for Parliament in the Civil War but, despite all this, he was forgiven by the King and restored to office. His unusual Christian name was, as was quite common, his mother's surname. She was Mary Holcroft from Holcroft Hall in Newchurch, Lancashire (where, coincidentally, I have maternal ancestors) born on the 21<sup>st</sup> July 1650.

In 1716, the Artillery was formed into a separate body and one year later the Engineers followed suit. However, unlike the Artillery, the Engineers were officers only and used the men of the ordinary regiments to carry out their tasks. In addition, although the Artillery had become a definite regiment with the officers having commissions from the King, the Engineers continued to operate on warrants issued by the Master General of the Ordnance but had no rank in the Army. Their position, therefore, was rather difficult when calling for assistance but, fortunately for them, many of them also held commissions in line regiments or, in some cases, in the Royal Artillery.

This situation persisted until 14<sup>th</sup> May 1757 when, after many years of lobbying, and despite the opposition of the Board of Ordnance, the first commissions to Engineers as Ensigns were issued – a landmark in their history. Some now held two commissions and in 1760 they were required to surrender one or the other.

They were still not a formal body, but a Corps of Soldier Artificers had been formed in 1772 to provide a labour force to improve the fortifications of Gibraltar. These became the Royal Sappers and Miners in 1812 and were merged with the officers to form the Corps of Royal Engineers in 1856.

Sappers (as Royal Engineers have always been known) have always been inventive chaps and there is War Office correspondence at The National Archives Office (TNA) to show that they were talking about using balloons to carry men into the air as early as 1804. And why not? Leonardo da Vinci had experimented with small parachutes as long ago as 1480, designed a flying machine in 1492 and flown small figures filled with hot air in 1513 in between painting such masterpieces as The Last Supper and the Mona Lisa! Why had it taken so long?

There are records at TNA to show that a Balloon Equipment Store was established at Woolwich in 1878 (all Gunner and Sapper officers were trained at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, until 1947) and trials were carried out in 1879. Balloons were used on manoeuvres in 1880 and 1882 and Royal Engineer Balloon Detachments were on the order of battle of the expeditions to Bechuanaland and Sudan in 1884. A Balloon Section was finally officially established in May 1880. The Balloon Equipment Store and the Balloon Factory and School were finally merged in 1892 and moved to Aldershot to form the School of Ballooning. I have some lovely old pictures of balloon sections in training. The balloon was carried on a wagon drawn by six horses and two similar wagons carried the gas. This was made by applying sulphuric acid to granulated zinc a hazardous operation. Altogether three wagons can be seen and I can count 27 NCOs and men filling the balloon. Two men manned the balloon, one controlled the gas and the other took the observations.

Obviously lessons had been learned from these small African wars; three Balloon Sections were used in the Boer War, achieving their best results in the bombardment of Magersfontein and Lombard's Kop. While this was going on another section was sent to China and saw action in the Boxer rebellion of 1900-02.

However, things were changing and the flight of the first aeroplane in 1903 showed further, much greater, opportunities. The Sappers were not slow to respond and experiments with aeroplanes and also airships were quickly put in hand. These early machines were very crude, really only wood and cloth and wire, but sufficient progress was made to form a Royal Engineers Air Battalion on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1911. As this grew and machines improved, the government must have realised that here was a future force to be reckoned with, and so, on 13<sup>th</sup> May 1912 the Royal Flying Corps was born.

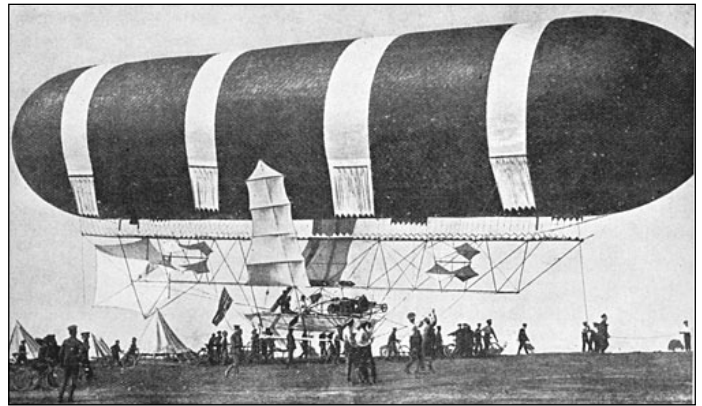


Magersfontein Observation Balloon  
<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>

It is well known that the life of a young officer in the trenches in WWI could be numbered in days but, unknown to most people, the figures for pilots in the RFC were much worse. In the Somme Campaign of July to November 1916, the RFC lost 800 aeroplanes with 252 crew killed, an average of two aircrew crew were lost every day. By Spring 1917 the situation was even worse, the RFC were losing nearly fifty aircraft a week and the average life of a pilot was calculated to be 18 hours in the air. Many were much too hastily trained and were rushed into combat with only a few hours' flying training.

The records of the RFC are all at TNA and can be found in AIR 1 and 2. These include, amongst other records, a roll of officers of the RFC with the British Expeditionary Force between 4<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> August 1914; a Nominal Roll of all ranks, officers and men, who went to France in August 1914 and a seniority roll of the officers in July 1914. Army ranks were used as, at first, both men and officers were seconded from Army regiments. The RFC reached a maximum strength of 144,078 during the First World War. There is only one complete Muster Roll; it was compiled on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1918 and is in AIR 10/232.

The Naval and Military Press have published *The Roll of Honour, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force for the Great War 1914-18* which was compiled by H J Williamson in 1982 and is the result of eight years of painstaking work. It lists 8,000 names of officers and men of the RFC and RAF who died and includes some for 1919-21. The first part is the Roll



British Army Dirigible No 1, christened Nulli Secundus (Latin: "Second to none") was a semi-rigid airship. First flown on 10<sup>th</sup> September 1907, it was Britain's first powered military aircraft.  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British\\_Army\\_Dirigible\\_No\\_1](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Army_Dirigible_No_1)

of Honour; the second part lists the names from the Arras Memorial and expands on the information given in Part I and the last part lists the entries from the GRO indexes (which it wrongly describes several times as the St Catherine's Register as indeed it refers to TNA as the Public Registry Office). However, it is an excellent source and expands greatly on the information in *Officers Died in the Great War* and adds many names to that list.

So – if you are looking for a Sapper ancestor who you think may have been a balloonist or flyer, you should look at the normal army sources such as WO97, 121, 131 and 119, the latter for Irish Pensioners, all at TNA at Kew. If these fail to produce a result, you can try the Muster Rolls and pay lists in WO11 and WO 16, also at Kew. Records of service up to 1913 are also available on FindMyPast.

For the Great War, for the RFC you should check the usual army sources – the Medal Index Cards, Records of Service and Pensions, all available on [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com). If the medal card says 'SWB List' check the Silver War Badge Lists, which are also available on Ancestry. The Silver War Badge (sometimes mistakenly referred to as the Silver Wound Badge) was awarded to men discharged from wounds or sickness. The list will give you his date of enlistment, not generally found on Medal Cards.

Records of the Royal Naval Air Service (later the Fleet Air Arm) come under the Admiralty (ADM) and are to be found at TNA, Kew. However, the Fleet Air Arm Museum at Yeovilton, Somerset also has a tremendous amount of personal records and it is always worth checking with them. It is a fascinating place to visit and will take you about four hours to tour the four exhibition halls.

It is perhaps not generally known that the Royal Navy wanted the new Royal Air Force disbanded after the war but the new service proved its worth with their capacity to drop bombs in such varied places as the desert and the North West Frontier, achieving what would have taken a great number of soldiers on the ground to do. Had it not been for General (later Viscount) Hugh Trenchard who commanded the RFC in France from Nov 1914 until March 1918 and was then appointed Chief of the Air Staff in 1919 the Navy would probably have had their way. He is rightly called the Father of the Royal Air Force. ■





# 35<sup>th</sup> Guild Conference & AGM '35 years on - the way forward'

Ashford International Hotel, Kent  
11<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> April 2014



## **Impressions of my First Guild Conference**

by **Doug Reeve (Member 6278)**

As a relatively new member of the Guild and having just commenced my one-name study, I was asked (if not arms may be broken) by the Editor to give my impressions as a first-timer to the conference. I have been studying my family tree for over 10 years in the normal manner, but I am new to the one-name research methods. Hence the reason that I decided to attend the Conference.

Upon arriving at the conference hotel for registration on Friday afternoon the first impression one got was of a well organised event with a warm welcome. The hotel accommodation was to a high standard and the general standard of the food was good.

After dinner on Friday, Peter Hagger presented the first session that provided a comprehensive review of the various proposals, and status of the work being undertaken by the team reviewing the Guild's Constitution. This was very informative and it would appear to me that the team have covered most of the issues needed to update the Constitution.

### **Conference Blogs**

Dick Eastman, Christine Hancock, and Debbie Kennett have also written blogs on their own account of the weekend at the conference.

The next session was given by Bob Ogley, the former editor of the Sevenoaks Courier, who proceeded to provide an entertaining, informative and wide-ranging talk about the people and their lives in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Kent. As somebody who previously lived in Kent for many years and now lives just across the border in East Sussex I found the talk very interesting.



**Bob Ogley**

On Saturday morning the first activity was the Official Welcome and Opening of the Conference followed by the Annual General Meeting, which followed the normal format, and the details of the AGM have been covered by the Chairman on page 4.



**Peter Hagger, Guild's Constitutional Review Manager**



**Dick Eastman**

The first session of the day was a very enjoyable and wide presentation by Dick Eastman on his vision of the future of genealogy and family history for One-Namers and how he sees the future developing. As part of his talk Dick highlighted the genealogy of Iceland where nearly everybody is descended from a small initial group of individuals who arrived hundreds of years ago, and they can trace their ancestry back many generations using the latest technology.



**Dr Paul Cullen from FaNUK**



Next was Dr Paul Cullen who gave a talk on Family Names of the UK – Kentish surnames. This covered the research being undertaken on family names at the University of the West of England and how they developed. Paul explained that the current database contains over 300,000 surnames and that more are being added because of the additional funding recently obtained. The talk concentrated on the development of various Kentish surnames and their origins.

After lunch we had a Panel session chaired and moderated by Bob Cumberbatch who along with Paul Howes, Colin Spencer and Tessa Keough online from the West Coast of America explained to us details of how each of them undertake their studies. The session clearly demonstrated to me as a newcomer to One-Name studies that there is no single method of undertaking and recording a One-Name study as each had different requirements due to the size and spread of their studies and hence used different methods.

After a short break there were several breakout sessions available provided by Ancestry, Family Search and MyHeritage, I decided to attend the Ancestry session. Having used Family Tree Maker and Ancestry for many years I was unsure what I would get from the session given by Miriam Silverman, but I thought it was worth attending to see if there were things I did not know. In the event I found the session very enlightening and Miriam explained how to get the best from Ancestry and their upcoming developments. If anything I felt that we could have benefited from additional time.



Miriam Silverman, Ancestry



Paul Smart, Family Search

Sunday morning started with another breakout session and this time I decided to attend the Family Search presentation. Like almost everybody who has ever undertaken any genealogy research I have used various elements of the Family Search website, but I was not sure if I was really getting the most out of the website. I decided to attend the presentation given by Paul Smart who has spent many years with Family Search so is extremely knowledgeable. I am very pleased that I did attend, as Paul discussed the developments at Family Search and demonstrated many areas of the website of which I was unaware.

Due to the unavailability of the original speaker Bob Cumberbatch bought forward his session titled 'Tools and Techniques for your one-name Study'. Whilst I found all of



Bob Cumberbatch

the speakers and their sessions interesting, the highlight for me was Bob's talk about the various tools he uses, which I found extremely helpful as it highlighted 10 FREE simple things we can all use to assist use in our research. Based on this session I have started to try/use some of these tools myself.



Dr Tyrone Bowes

Dr Tyrone Bowes then gave us an interesting talk on the Mapping of Surnames based on the use of the 1911 Irish census to locate male farmers with specific surnames, DNA test results and then using Google Earth to plot the data obtained from the census to determine surname concentrations and potential Genetic Homeland origins. He is also undertaking the same type of research on English and Scottish origins, I found this session interesting as my wife's family are from Ireland and Tyrone touched on several surnames and locations for her family.

The final session on Sunday was a quickly-organised talk given by Dick Eastman on use of Cloud Computing which outlined the basis of Cloud Computing in simple terms.

Overall I found the Conference well organised and a credit to all those involved, it had a wide variety of session speakers who all provided us with ideas to follow-up, and it also gave me the chance to meet other one-name researchers and exchange ideas. The big question is did the Conference meet my expectations and will I attend another Guild Conference and the answer is almost certainly yes if the quality and variety of the speakers was the same as those at this conference. ■



# IMAGES the 35<sup>th</sup> AGM & Co at Ashford April



Jo Fitz-Henry, Barbara Griffiths  
and Stuart Pask

Maurice Gleeson

The Conference Banquet

Jan Cooper

Myko Clelland from FindMyPast

Corrinne Goodenough with Derek Palgrave





# S FROM 5<sup>th</sup> Guild Conference ord, Kent l 2014



Networking at the Conference

Cliff Kemball

Rodney Brackstone

Bob Cumberbatch with Carole Steers

Alan Moorhouse and Gordon Adshead

Debbie Kennett and Corrinne Goodenough,  
with Ivan Dickason and Anne Shankland



# What Exactly is a Surname?

by Sue Paul (Member 6417)

When I first heard George Redmonds say “*Your surname is unique.*” at the Halsted Conference in 2009, I was confused. My birth surname was BAKER. Surely, everyone understands that such a common occupational name did not have a single point of origin. I grew to understand what George meant by the statement. If only sufficient records survived, everyone could trace their line back to the one individual who was the first to be known by the name. There were many similar individuals, in many different places, but only one of those was the first person called BAKER in my line.

Unlike now, when I married in the early 1970s, it would have been considered unusual if I had not adopted my husband’s surname. At the time, I prided myself on being independent and unconventional and, had I not considered my maiden name boring, I may have continued to use it. As it was, I eagerly accepted a new surname, PAUL. On reflection, this name adds a very different perspective to a surname being ‘unique’.

My husband’s paternal grandfather came to this country as a Jewish refugee from Riga (now in Latvia but then in Russia) in the early years of the twentieth century. I have not researched my husband’s family history but I have been told on a number of occasions that his grandfather’s surname, POLCOVITCH, is rare. My father-in-law and one of his siblings both ‘married out’ and anglicised their names by deed poll but chose different surnames: my husband’s uncle becoming SHAW and his father, PAUL. Some of their other siblings used PAUL as an alias but retained POLCOVITCH as their official name. My husband is an only child and we have no children so there will only ever be four people who held this particular unique surname.

When I started researching my family history in 2000 it was in an attempt to discover my paternal grandfather who never married my grandmother. Both the children from the relationship took their mother’s surname. My grandfather’s surname was PEARCE. Many years later, I am as certain as I can be that my paternal grandmother’s parents also never married. My grandmother and her five siblings all took her father’s surname, BAKER, even though he died before the last two children were born!

Thus, my maiden surname could as easily have been PEARCE or BOWRY as BAKER. For different reasons, my married surname could as easily have been POLCOVITCH or SHAW as PAUL.

It is no wonder that I question exactly what is a surname and George Redmond’s lecture sparked an interest in surname studies and, eventually, led me to starting my one-name study. As a new Guild member and having read the Handbook I am no clearer about the answer to the question. Perhaps two examples from my family tree, the SIRKO and BOWRY names, will help explain my difficulty.

Switching from my paternal to my maternal line, the first example is my maternal grandmother’s maternal grandmother, Sarah Comfortt SIRKO. Sarah clearly had great difficulties in understanding what her surname was. She married Thomas WANSBROUGH but the marriage was not a success and, within a year or two, she was living as the wife of Francis Edmund WILSON who was, I believe, the father of all her children. (Thomas remarried, bigamously, a few years later.) Her life was not an easy one and she spent much of her time in the workhouse. Examination of the records shows that the consequent dealings with officials cannot have been easy. Three of her seven children died in infancy and a fourth when she was only 10 years old. Whenever a child’s birth or death was registered or a child was baptised or buried, Sarah would give one of the names WANSBROUGH, WILSON or SIRKO, probably depending on what question was asked. What is your husband’s name? Your name? The child’s father’s name? Each question had a different answer and an illiterate mother could not understand what was being recorded. One poor soul was registered as William Henry WILSON, baptised as William Henry Wilson Wandsworth WILSON, appeared on the 1851 census as William JAMESON [due to an enumerator’s error], has his death registered as William SIRKO and was buried as William Wilson SIRKO.

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BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of <i>St Thomas le Martyr</i> in the County of <i>London</i> in the Year 18 <i>52</i>						
When Baptized	Child's Christian Name	Parents Name		Abode	Quality, Trade, or Profession	By whom the Ceremony was performed
		Christian	Surname			
<i>7 Jan 1850</i>	<i>John</i>	<i>John</i>	<i>Wilson</i>	<i>St. Mark's</i>	<i>Mariner</i>	<i>Thomas Hackman</i>
<i>10 Sep 1850</i>	<i>Sarah</i>	<i>John</i>	<i>Wilson</i>	<i>St. Mark's</i>	<i>Mariner</i>	<i>Thomas Hackman</i>

Extract of baptism of William Henry WILSON

To add further to the conundrum, SIRKO is unlikely to be Sarah’s “correct” surname. Her grandfather was recorded when her father married for the last time as Andrew Francis SIRKO, mariner. It is likely that Andrew Francis was Sicilian and that his surname was an anglicised version of CERCO (an occupational name connected to the circus). Sarah’s





Rosina Ann WILSON, daughter of Sarah SIRKO, and her daughter

father appears to have been Andrew Francis' only child and he, in turn, only had two daughters. SIRKO is also an Eastern European Jewish Surname and is found in this country with distinctly Eastern European given names but the few examples in my family tree are probably the only ones where SIRKO is derived from CERCO.

BOWRY is my newly registered one-name study and is why the issue of what is a name has come to a head now. Since I registered the name, I have realised that BOWRY is not only an English surname but also exists as a name in India, mainly in the Maharashtra region. My initial assumption that it was an Anglo-Indian surname with roots in England was quickly shown to be incorrect simply by checking on the Internet. BOWRIE may have a number of India roots only one of which is as an alternative name for the Kaikari tribe. Kaikaree are basket-makers. These roots long pre-date the arrival of the British in India. There are, of course, examples of this Indian name in the UK now.

So, this is my question — how is a surname defined for one-name study purposes? Should a completely different surname that just happens to have the same spelling be included as part of a study? ■

### Editor's Comments:

**Do you have a similar experience?**

Why not write an article about them.

Email me at [editor@one-name.org](mailto:editor@one-name.org).

### A Follow-up on TWGPP Article! by Michael Stonehewer

Most of you will probably have read the article on The War Graves Photographic Project (TWGPP) in the last journal. This was written by selecting a draft of material that had been supplied by TWGPP and seemed to give a good overall picture of the project's activities.

Imagine my surprise, horror and thoughts when I received an email from Pauline Pedersen (formerly Saul), wife of Guild member Jim Pedersen, pointing out that most of the material had been written by her on behalf of TWGPP when commissioned by another journal. Something obviously not explained to me when I was originally sent the material.

No harm done, however! Myself, Pauline and Jim finding we have a common interest in TWGPP will perhaps work together to prepare additional material to keep promoting the work of these volunteers to a wider audience.

Pauline has kindly invited me to attend the reunion of TWGPP to be held in July. During this meeting the Project Co-ordinator, Steve Rogers, will be bringing us up to date with current issues and hence it is a great opportunity to develop thoughts for the future.

### Do You Have Names Beginning with B?

The following surnames have been registered:

Backingham, Badam, Badby, Baddam, Baddames, Badge, Badger, Badgery, Badgrey, Badgworthy, Badham, Badhams, Badjer, Badsey, Baffin, Baffyn, Bagary, Bage, Bagenal, Bagg, Baggaley, Baggaley, Bagge, Bagger, Baghe, Bagnall, Bagrie, Baguley, Bagwell, Baigrie, Baillemond, Baillemund, Bairnsfather, Baitrip, Bajery, Bajurey, Balaam, Balam, Balbyn, Baldwinson, Bale, Balem, Ballam, Balsom, Balson, Balston, Balstone, Bampton, Banbrook, Banday, Bandee, Bandey, Bandie, Bandy, Bandye, Banfather, Banfield, Bang, Bange, Bangh, Bango, Bangs, Bann, Bansgrove, Bantin, Banting, Barchard, Bardesley, Bardeswell, Bardewell, Bardisley, Bardsley, Bardwell, Bareleggs, Barelegs, Bargars, Bargerie, Bargery, Bargewell, Bariskil, Barleggs, Barlegs, Barlen, Barlex, Barlin, Barling, Barlinge, Barlyne, Barlynge, Barnacle, Barnard, Barnefather, Barnefeather, Barnfather, Barnfield, Barnish, Barough, Barral, Barrall, Barraskell, Barrat, Barratt, Barrel, Barrell, Barret, Barrett, Barriskell, Barriskill, Barritt, Barrugh, Barshinger, Bartelman, Barten, Bartholomew, Bartilman, Bartin, Bartlaman, Bartleman, Barton, Bartone, Bartons, Bartyman, Barugh, Barwick, Bascomb, Bascombe, Basket, Baskett, Bason, Bassingthwaite, Bassingthwaite, Bassingwaite, Basson, Basstoe, Bastoe, Baston, Bates, Batrup, Batston, Batstone, Battams, Batterson, Battye, Baugh, Baugham, Baughan, Baughen, Baughn, Bawhey, Bawtree, Bawtre, Bawtrie, Bawtry, Bayford, Baylemon, Baylemond, Bayman, Baystin, Baysting, Baystings, Bazire, Bazoni, Bazzone, Bazzoni, Beach, Beadlington, Beadnall, Beadnell, Beadwell, Beagrie, Beakhurst, Beakhurst, Beal, Beale, Beall, Beals, Beamis, Beamiss, Beaney, Beardnell, Beardshaw, Beardswell, Beardwell, Bearton, Beary, Beasant, Beasley, Beastall, Beatrifle, Beatrifle, Beatrup, Beazley, Bebb, Becconsall, Beckingham, Beckenham, Beckensall, Beckham, Beckingham, Beckingsale, Beckinham, Beckinsale, Beckinsall, Beckner, Beckoner, Beckwith, Becner, Beconsawe, Beddington, Beddington, Bedgood, Bedgood, Bedington, Bedlington, Bedlinton, Bednall, Bednarz, Bednell, Bedrup, Bedward, Bedwood, Beeby, Beekner, Beery, Beesley, Beesly, Beezley, Beggrie, Beggry, Beglan, Beglen, Beglin, Beglun, Begrie, Behbehani, Bekkers, Bekner, Belam, Belane, Belarby, Belben, Belbin, Belbine, Belchamber, Belchambers

continued on page 29



# Finnish of my Family History!

by **Brenda Horwill (Member 3794)**

**T**he joys of family history can sometimes be tempered by brick walls; this is particularly frustrating when your grandfather was a Swedish speaking Finn. Not awfully helpful is the fact that I knew no Swedish or Finnish, nor how to go about researching these foreign ancestors. And my grandfather died when I was three years old!

Help came in the form of an advert in a SAGA magazine, where a short holiday to Helsinki was being offered. I had visited once before (in 1974) as one of my grandfather's daughters, my aunt Dorie had actually immigrated to Finland in 1947. There she had married a Finn and had two sons (these being my first cousins, Tomas and Heikki). How much she knew I could not tell and I was at that time uninterested in ancestry.

On the SAGA sightseeing visit (in September 2001) the local Registry Office was located. However, they advised visiting the main office in the centre of the city. Needless to say this required some form filling (the form not being in English) but the Finns were very helpful. What I requested was my grandfather's birth certificate, which would tell me where he was born and confirm who his father was.

My grandfather, Axel Henrik Henriksson, had married Florence Eliza Simpson in Trinity Chapel, Poplar, London on 28<sup>th</sup> August 1910. Their marriage certificate told me the only information I had about Axel's father; that his name was Henrik and he was a farmer.

The form requesting my grandfather's birth was handed in and no request was made for any money at that stage. However, a few weeks after returning home I realised I had given the wrong year for his birth (which was 1879) and sent off an email correcting my mistake.

What I did not realise at the time was that only since 1919, when Finland gained its independence, had a national register of births, deaths and marriages been kept.

It was therefore with some amazement that some little while after a single sheet of paper came through the post. It transpired that, in the absence of any central register my query had been passed to the Swedish Lutheran Church, who maintained family records. What I received was a *virkatodistus*, which is a certificate furnished by the family parish showing births, marriages, deaths and it is a sealed and affirmed document and is signed by the head pastor of the parish.

It goes without saying that the details provided were in Finnish and my little dictionary only gave clues as to the English translation. Fortunately Finnish-speaking cousins came to the rescue.



*Virkatodistus* – a Finnish Certificate for the Henriksson family

The *virkatodistus* gave me not only the details about my grandfather that I was seeking but quite fantastically it gave me details of his siblings (where known), his parents, including their birth, marriage and death dates. So I was able from this to go back a further generation and discovered that my great-grandfather had married twice, though only had children by his first wife.

As my grandfather had effectively left Finland around 1910, the Swedish Church had of course no details of his subsequent family events. Axel's only brother died aged three and descendants of one of his sisters moved to Sweden and so I have cousins in Finland and Sweden. The final amazing fact was the fee for all this information – just a dash where any amount would have been recorded.

Subsequent research has, (we believe), found that the parents of my great grandfather, (Henrik Henriksson born 1845) were Henrick Carlsson Wentens and Greta Lisa Mattsdotter, who married in 1841. However, going any further back could prove extremely difficult due to the Swedish patronymic surnames which only died out in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. ■



# Are You Who You Think You Are?

by **Jennie Fairs, Australia (Member 4646)**

**A**t some stage in many a genealogist's life you hit the proverbial brick wall. The one built with steel reinforcing that is as long as the Great Wall of China and as high as Mount Everest. With no way round or over it, you can only start digging away until you either tunnel through or manage to collapse it. The search for the ancestry of my paternal progenitor in Australia was one such brick wall.

When I started researching my family tree in the early 1980s, I had begun with my maternal line, as I had always been fascinated with my grandmother's early life. Rachel Cuthill Richardson had been born in Roslin, Scotland, and arrived in Australia as a war bride in 1920. Her stories of Scotland were definitely the spark of my interest in genealogy and as a child, I could not get enough of them. Yet by the time I had obtained a Diploma in Local & Applied History from the University of New England (1991) and a Diploma of Family History Studies from the Society of Australian Genealogists (1994) I still had no knowledge of my paternal family history. I guess, in part, it had not helped that I had been estranged from my father and his family since my birth.

It was not until a couple of health issues needed to be explored in 1998 that I finally ventured into my estranged paternal line. Knowing that my father had already died, I turned to his surviving brother to ascertain what family history, and more importantly, medical history, was known. I was delighted when my uncle advised that a family history of one of the family lines had already been researched and that he could show me the resultant publication of this research.

While the author of the publication had done great things with various branches of the Australian family tree, her interest in the Fairs family only stemmed from the descendants of one child born in 1847 at Cattai, New South Wales, who was a son to Joseph and Ellen Fairs (née Donagher), my 4xgreat grandparents. Nothing else regarding Joseph and Ellen was known.

My paternal family history interest was finally piqued — after all, with my qualifications and years of research behind me, how hard could it be to pick up the threads and take the line further back? How wrong could I be!

With the knowledge that one child had been born in 1847, I turned to the New South Wales Government's Registry of Indexes to Births, Deaths and Marriages hoping to pick up further children born to Joseph and Ellen - especially after 1856, when official registration began in New South Wales and which would give me an approximate starting date to look for the marriage of Joseph & Ellen. Unlike English birth certificates, New South Wales birth certificates post 1856 record the birthplaces, as well as date and place of marriage for the parents of the child.

I was very fortunate that Sarah Fairs, the last of nine children born to Joseph and Ellen, scraped in with a birth registration for 1856<sup>1</sup>.

Information gleaned from Sarah's birth certificate revealed that her father, Joseph Fairs, a farmer, aged 46, was from Lancashire, England, and had married Ellen Donagher, 34, from Limerick, Ireland, on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1843. Turning to the marriage indexes I was surprised that no marriage was found but another great source of early births, deaths and marriages in the colony of New South Wales is the TD Mutch Index, which revealed that Joseph Fairs, had, in fact, married Ellen Donohue at Cattai Creek, New South Wales, on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1842!<sup>2</sup> A different date and a different maiden surname - the first of many discrepancies I would come upon.

Joseph's death was then searched for, and found, with the certificate revealing he had died on 18<sup>th</sup> April 1868<sup>3</sup> from "convulsions, result of suffocation" at Cattai Creek, Windsor, New South Wales and was 67 years old at the time of his death. The informant to the death was his widow, Ellen, and she stated that Joseph's father, a labourer, was an "unknown Fairs" and that his mother was an "unknown Brantford". Joseph had been resident in New South Wales about 40 years giving an arrival time of approximately 1828 and his place of birth had been recorded as England.

Of interest was the fact that the Coroner for the District of Windsor had been the one to certify the cause of death of Joseph Fairs. A quick search for a coroner's inquest revealed that, while there was an entry in the index for 1868, there was no further information to be found there. Fortunately, a newspaper report of the coroner's finding was located and it mentioned that Joseph had been at one time in Tarban Creek Asylum.

The Tarban Creek Asylum records, held at State Records of New South Wales, Kingswood, Sydney, revealed that Joseph Fairs had been admitted to the asylum on 19<sup>th</sup> November 1864 suffering from "mania supposedly brought on by the sudden death of a son by accident"<sup>4</sup>. He was recorded as being a farmer, 55 years of age, and married with six children. His wife Ellen was recorded as living at Cattai, New South Wales. However, Joseph's "Native Place" was recorded as Hanwell, Middlesex and not Lancashire as stated on Sarah's birth registration. At last a breakthrough! Or so I thought.

The International Genealogical Index which had been searched previously for a baptism of Joseph Fairs, or in fact any Fairs, of Lancashire, England, had produced a nil result and was now searched for any Fairs of Hanwell, Middlesex ... but still nothing was found.



# NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages Transcription of Entry of Death for Joseph Fairs

## Year: 1868 Number: 6996

Date and Place of Death	Name and Occupation	Sex and Age	Cause of death. Duration of last illness; medical attendant; when he last saw deceased	Name and Occupation of Father; Name and Maiden Surname of Mother	Informant	When and Where Buried; Name of Undertaker
18 April 1868 Cattai Creek	Joseph Fairs Farmer	Male 67 yrs	Convulsions, result of suffocation.  Long illness; Drs Day & Campbell; Not for some months previous to death.	? Fairs Labourer  ? Brantford	X Mark of Ellen Fairs.  Witness to mark George Walker, Dist. Registrar.  Also certified by Laban White, Coroner for the District of Windsor.	19 April 1868  Roman Catholic Cemetery, Windsor  Thomas Primrose

Name and Religion of Minister and Witnesses of Burial	Where Born and how long in the Australian Colonies or States	Place of Marriage; Age and to Whom	Children of Marriage
Thomas Waters John Cavanagh	England  About 40 years in New South Wales	Windsor  At 35 years of age  Ellen Donohoe	John 25½ Mary Ann 24 Joseph 20½ Ellen 17 Thomas 14 Sarah 12 -----Living  James & Richard -----Deceased

With the approximate year of arrival in hand, I scoured the 1828 Census of New South Wales for Joseph, and not finding anything, the search for his arrival in the Colony began in earnest among the then available indexes for bounty immigrants, assisted passengers and some other miscellaneous immigrant records with all resulting in failure. Searching post-1828 convict indents also met with failure.

With many other things happening in life, it was not long before I put Joseph Fairs on the back burner. After all, 1998 was a time when searching records meant physically winding a microfilm reel or turning the page of an oversized tome; a time long before the advent of daily internet access.

At various times over the succeeding years, I would pick up Joseph Fairs from where I had left him and try new resources of immigration or convict records as they became available. Each time the result was the same – nothing. Further taking up my time was a new obsession – that of a one-name study into the surname Edenborough.

When Ancestry placed the start of their Australian convict records online, I found a Ticket of Leave (TOL) for a Joseph Fair, per *Hoogley*<sup>5</sup>. My excitement was to be totally deflated when all other relevant convict records for Joseph Fair arriving on the *Hoogley* revealed the convict was in fact one Joseph Farr, and not Fair as recorded on the TOL.

With the internet becoming the standard 'go to' place for genealogical research, as more and more records went online every day, I continued to search out new records periodically for Joseph Fairs at FindMyPast as well as at Ancestry and several other sites, continually rechecking everything I had so far looked at but also being faced with a nil result every time. Joseph by this time had become a major thorn in my side and I was determined never to give up.

Finally, in 2010, a light bulb switched on and I decided to revisit that Ticket of Leave found under the name of Joseph Fair that was in reality for Joseph Farr per *Hoogley*. I realised I needed to look into the life of this Joseph Farr, if for

**TICKET OF LEAVE.**

No. *31/13* *July 1859*

Prisoner's No. ....

Name ..... *Joseph Fair*

Ship ..... *Hoogley*

Master .....

Year ..... *1854*

Native Place .....

Trade or Calling .....

Offence .....

Place of Trial ..... *Windsor*

Date of Trial ..... *15 Aug 1855*

Sentence ..... *12 months*

Year of Birth .....

Height .....

Complexion .....

Hair .....

Eyes .....

General Remarks .....

Allowed to remain in the District of *Windsor*

On recommendation of *at Bench,*

Dated *Sept 1858*

*(Surrendered by order of the Court to be worked by the Prisoners of 14 August 1859) New year 1859*

*cler Aug 15 1859*

no other reason than to kill him off and that was certainly easier said than done. I was not able to find a death record for him, or a marriage entry, or any children being born to Joseph Farr, registered anywhere in Australia. As

well, Joseph Farr did not appear to have left the colony and returned to England after the expiration of his sentence. Once I accepted these findings, the thought that perhaps Joseph Fairs and Joseph Farr could be one and the same person slowly dawned.

With this chain of thought, it was back to rechecking all available sources either online or by physically visiting State Records, the Society of Australian Genealogists, or the State Library of New South Wales.

Joseph Farr had arrived in the colony of New South Wales, aboard the convict ship *Hoogley* in 1834<sup>6</sup>. A brick maker's labourer, he had been sentenced to seven years transportation on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1833 for stealing fish. Other details showed that he could read and write, was 26 years of age upon conviction, Protestant, native of Middlesex, and was married with one female child. I must admit I was not overly concerned about his family status. Many convicts sent to Australia, who left behind wives and children in the UK, married again following the expiration of their sentence. In addition, the fact he had been a native of Middlesex was certainly pointing in the right direction but being Protestant did concern me as all the information I had previously obtained on the life of Joseph Fairs showed that he was definitely Roman Catholic. Getting over my long held belief that Protestants stayed Protestant and Catholics stayed Catholic was just one more hurdle to be conquered.

Once again I found myself putting Joseph Fairs on the back burner until June 2013, when I decided to have another cursory look around the internet to see what new records had come online that might prove fruitful.

By this time, Ancestry had been placing many of the London parish records online and even though I had been regularly checking for any baptisms of Joseph Fairs I realised I had not actually looked for a baptism for Joseph Farr.

The Bishop's Transcripts for St Mary, Hanwell, showed that Joseph Farr had been born on 7<sup>th</sup> January 1808 and baptised at Hanwell on 21<sup>st</sup> February 1808<sup>7</sup>. His parents were recorded as being Joseph and Martha Farr. *Hanwell, Middlesex!* Joseph Fairs and Joseph Farr had to be one and the same.

Rather elated at having found the possible connection I began searching for the marriage of Joseph's parents. Joseph Farr (senior) and Martha Bransgrove were married by Banns on 21<sup>st</sup> June 1786<sup>8</sup> at St Mary's, Hanwell, Middlesex. Martha's maiden name of Bransgrove, while slightly different from the "unknown Brantford" recorded by the widow of Joseph Fairs in Australia, was just too much of a coincidence. Finally I was convinced my brick wall had been breached.

Laying out my evidence in a logical sequence, I had:

### Joseph Farr

- The marriage of Joseph Farr (senior) and Martha Bransgrove at St Mary, Hanwell, Middlesex on 21<sup>st</sup> June 1786;
- The baptism of their son, Joseph Farr, on 21<sup>st</sup> February 1808 at St Mary, Hanwell, Middlesex;
- The conviction and transportation of Joseph Farr (b.1808, Hanwell) to New South Wales per Convict Indent for the ship *Hoogley* in 1834;
- Ticket of Leave details for Joseph Fair per *Hoogley* 1834;
- No death, marriage, emigration, or newspaper article had been located relating to the convict Joseph Farr.

### Joseph Fairs

- No record of birth or arrival in Australia found for Joseph Fairs except for the Ticket of Leave details for Joseph Fair per *Hoogley* 1834;
- The marriage of Joseph Fairs and Ellen Donohue at Cattai Creek, New South Wales, on 23 January 1842;
- The Tarban Creek Asylum records stating Joseph's "Native Place" was Hanwell, Middlesex.
- The death certificate in 1868 for Joseph Fairs giving an approximate year of birth of 1808 and stating that his mother was an "unknown Brantford";

From the 15-year search into the life of my progenitor in Australia, I am now comfortable with the reasoning that Joseph Farr and Joseph Fairs is one and the same person. I know I will never find the document that states they are one and the same so I have to suffice myself with the knowledge that at times in genealogical research, close enough just has to be

good enough. Like a jury, you have to weigh up the evidence and reach a verdict. I have also learned that it pays to keep digging doggedly. ■

### References:

1. New South Wales Index to Births for the Year 1856, Registration No. 8065.
2. TD Mutch Index of births, marriages and deaths, D-J, 1787-1814, Call No. B7/1/1b.
3. New South Wales Index to Deaths for the Year 1856, Registration No. 6996.
4. Tarban Creek Lunatic Asylum, Case Book 17, Location 4/8146.
5. State Records NSW; Series: NRS 12202; Item: [4/4126]; Reel: 932
6. State Records NSW; Series: NRS 12188; Bound indents, 1788-842; Item: [4/4019]; Microfiche: 692
7. Ancestry.co.uk: Church of England Parish Registers, Bishops Transcripts, St Mary Hanwell, Middlesex
8. London Metropolitan Archives, St Mary Hanwell, Composite register: marriages, banns, DRO/006, Item 008

### GRO Post-2005 BMD Project

The General Register Office (GRO) post-2005 project has been set up to help members who are unable to personally access the seven locations where all post 2005 Indexes for BMDs, and Civil Marriages can be viewed at:

1. Birmingham Central Library
2. Bridgend Reference and Information Centre and Local Studies Library
3. City of Westminster Archives Centre
4. Manchester City Library
5. Newcastle City Library
6. Plymouth Central Library
7. The British Library

Volunteers are still required to assist with this project; if you are near to or plan to visit one of the above libraries and can help extract information we need you. Too far away? You may still be able to help by transcribing hand written sheets.

Please contact Joyce Fortune [gro-bmd-2005@one-name.org](mailto:gro-bmd-2005@one-name.org) for more details.



# Hilborne Surname Variants

by **Bob Hilborne (Member 829)**

One problem that affects One-Name Studies is the variations in the spelling of the surname. Is the variant name part of the studied name or not? From looking at the lists of surname spellings that are covered by a One-Name study, it is apparent that our ancestors inherited the pronunciation of their surname but not its spelling. This is not surprising since in the past many of our ancestors were illiterate. This is certainly true with my study. When the name originated in Kingsdon in Somerset and Sherborne in Dorset in the 16<sup>th</sup> C, the spelling was Hilborne (and in one case Hylborne) but, over the years, 12 spellings have been used. There can be one 'L' or two, an 'E' at the end or not and more importantly, the vowels in the second syllable can be 'O', 'U' or 'OU'. I decided to examine my Family data to see if I could find a pattern to the changes of spelling and in particular, how the vowels changed.

## Kingsdon Descendants

I started by looking at some family lines which originated with a Thomas Hylborne who was born in Kingsdon in 1546 (his children were all baptised as Hilbornes). Nine generations later one of his descendants, Mark Hilborne, born in 1826 moved to Yeovil where a further five generations of Hilbornes were born. In this example, there was no change of spelling over 15 generations. This is not surprising since the Hilbornes were a prominent family of farmers in Kingsdon and many of them were church wardens. In 1791 the population of Kingsdon was 450 and at that time there were more than 40 Hilbornes living in the village. Outside the door of All Saints Church, Kingsdon there is the chest tomb of another Thomas Hilborne with his surname engraved on it, which would remind the Rector how to spell the name.

Two other descendants of Thomas Hylborne, Henry Hilborne born 1675 and William Hilborne born 1666, moved to Charlton Adam at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> C. They were the first Hilbornes in the village. All their children were baptised as Hilburns. After two generations of Hilburn the surname reverted to Hilborne. In the Charlton Adam Parish records from 1704, when the first Hilburn was baptised, until August 1769 all the births and deaths of the family were recorded as Hilburn but from December 1769 the spelling changed to Hilborne. At this time the Rector of the Charlton Adam church changed. This example demonstrates the effect of an illiterate farm worker moving into a village where no other Hilbornes had lived. The minister of the church spells the name the way he thought it should be, from what he hears. On the other hand, in the first example above, although Mark Hilborne was also a farm worker and possibly illiterate, he moved into a town where several other Hilborne families already lived and these had been there since the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> C.

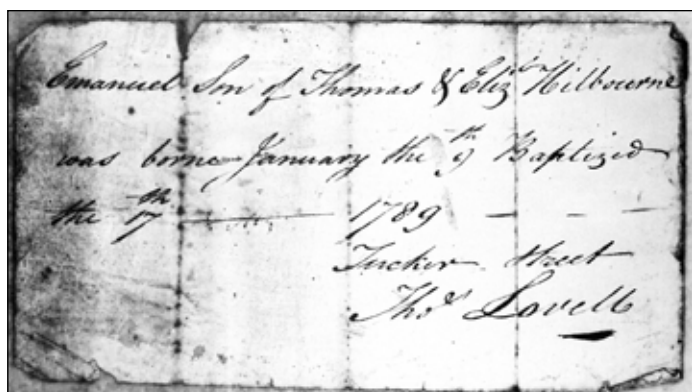
Robert Hilborne was a 10<sup>th</sup> generation descendant of Thomas Hylborne who was born in Kingsdon in 1831. He was one of the 11 children of James Hilborne who was a tailor but his sons were all farm workers from an early age. By 1867 Robert had moved to the village of Upwey in Dorset where he was a gardener. He married in Upwey as Robert Hilborn but his children and their descendants were named Hilburn and he died as Robert Hilburn. In this case, the change of spelling was not due to the vicar of St Lawrence, Upwey who married him but the Registrar of births and deaths in Weymouth. The siblings of Robert remained in Somerset and continued with the Hilborne spelling down to the present time.

## Sherborne Descendants

When parish records started in 1538, there were Hilbornes living in Sherborne but by the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> C they had all moved away. William Hilborne was married in Sherborne in 1554 and had a son William born in Sherborne in 1555. This William moved to Bruton in Somerset and had a son called Thomas in 1585. This was the first of 5 generations called Thomas. The first two were christened as Thomas Hilborne but the third was christened as Thomas Hilburne in 1649. Again this change of spelling was due to a change of incumbent in the local parish church. Between 1649 and 1665 the births of Thomas and his siblings and the death of his father were all recorded as Hilburne. After this, the spelling changed back to Hilborn without the final 'e'. So the fourth and fifth were christened as Thomas Hilborn.

The fifth Thomas moved to Wells about 1738. St Cuthbert, Wells was a large church with many clergy taking the christening services and this appears to have resulted in very inconsistent spelling of surnames. Thomas had three children – Mary Hillbourn, Charles Hilborn and William Hillbourn. When Charles married he simply 'made his mark' and his name was recorded as Hilbourn; of his children five were christened as Hilbourn, one as Hillborn and one as Hilborn. When Thomas Hilbourn, the eldest son of Charles was married he signed his name as Thomas Hilborn but the marriage was recorded as that of Thomas Hillborn. Although Thomas was not illiterate, his three sons were christened as Charles Hilborn, George Hilbourn and Emanuel Hilbourne. It is probable that they were taken to St Cuthbert by their mother who could have been illiterate since she did not sign the register. The family were given a christening certificate for Emanuel, as shown. Tucker Street, where they lived, was about 100 yards from St Cuthbert Church and was mainly occupied by wool workers. Because the wool trade was in decline, the three brothers moved to Bristol for work, early in the 19<sup>th</sup> C and there they were all married as Hilbournes. George had children who remained in Bristol. The family of Emanuel moved on from Bristol to London. Both sides of the family retained the Hilbourne spelling to this day.





Emanuel Son of Thomas & Elizth Hilbourne was born on January the 9th Baptised on the 17<sup>th</sup> 1789 Tucker Street Thomas Lovell

## 1881 Census analysis

The examples have shown that, as expected, the spelling of the surnames was in many cases determined by the local vicar. However, it has also shown that in one case the surname spelling was frozen at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> C but in another case the change of the spelling and the subsequent freezing did not occur until late in the 19<sup>th</sup> C. To see if this was a normal pattern, I decided to examine the surname variations in the 1881 Census.

The 1881 Census index lists 249 ‘Hilbornes’ with 7 different spellings. There are a further 7 Hilbornes that were miss-read and not included in the index. I also found that 10 of the listed entries were not ‘Hilbornes’ but Milbournes, Kilbuns, etc. To check the accuracy of the surname in the Census, the data for each person was compared with their GRO BMD data. For each person a ‘final’ name was determined. This was derived from their surname when married, the surnames of their children and their surname when they died. Of the resultant 246 entries, the ‘final’ names are 156 ‘O’s, 62 ‘U’s and 28 ‘OU’s.

Of the 28 Hilbournes, 25 were the descendants of Thomas Hilbourn born in Wells in 1765 and had been Hilbournes since the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> C. The remaining three were two unmarried sisters and the son of one of the sisters. The sisters were the descendants of a Charles Hilbourne who married in Bristol in 1799. He was possibly born in Kingsdon in 1778. This family had no descendants in the 20<sup>th</sup> C.

The 62 ‘U’ entries consist of 12 Hilburn or Hillburn families. Five of the Hilburn families (33 entries) were descendants of two families which had been ‘Hilburns’ since the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> C. One was George Michael Hilburne born in Deptford in 1796 and the other was William Henry Hilburn born in St Martins in the Field in 1793. These five families had 76 known descendants in the 20<sup>th</sup> C. In the other six families (29 entries) the families had been ‘O’s but had changed to ‘U’s in the period 1850 to 1880. They had 25 Hilburn and 20 Hillburn descendants in the 20<sup>th</sup> C. One of the families was that of Robert Hilborne who lived in Upwey, Dorset and the other 6 families lived in Huish Episcopi, a small village in Somerset.

This analysis shows that the Hilbournes are descendants of two families whose surname was established at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> C. Similarly part of the Hilburns are descendants of 2 families that established their surname at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> C. All four of these families dwelt and worked in a city;

the Hilburns in London and the Hilbournes in Wells, Bristol, Worcester and London. On the other hand the families that were born ‘Hilbornes’ and changed to ‘Hilburns’ in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> C were labourers living in rural Somerset villages.

From this it is seen that the 7 surname spellings, listed in the 1881 Census, should be reduced to 5; the surnames that were passed on to their descendants were Hilborne, Hilborn, Hilburn, Hillburn and Hilbourne.

## 1911 Census analysis

The index list of the 1911 census contains 559 ‘Hilbornes’ with 10 different spellings. The same comparison with the BMD data was made on these entries as was done on the 1881 Census and gave the following results:

Census Index List		‘Final’ Name List		
‘O’s	258	‘O’s	270	Hilborne and Hilborn
‘U’s	201	‘U’s	96	Hilburn and Hillburn
‘OU’s	100	‘OU’s	58	Hilbourne
			135	Non-Hilbornes 135 including 110 Kilburns, 18 Milburns and 1 Holborn

Of the 58 Hilbournes, two are descendants of Charles Hilbourne who married in Bristol in 1799 (one of the sisters in the 1881 Census was married in 1897). The remaining 56 entries are all descendants of Thomas Hilbourn born in Wells in 1765. Of the 65 Hilburns, 52 are descendants of George Michael Hilburne and William Henry Hilburn. The remaining 13 Hilburns and the 31 Hillburns are all descendants of the families who changed the spelling of their surname in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> C. This analysis shows that the ‘U’ and ‘OU’ families in the 1881 Census retained the spelling of their surname into the 20<sup>th</sup> C and no new ‘U’ and ‘OU’ families had been created.

## GRO Births 1916 to 2005

The GRO records show that between 1916 and 2005 there were 660 ‘Hilborne’ births. These include: 4 Hillbournes, 3 Hillborns and 2 Hilbournes. By examining the surnames of their fathers and siblings, their surname when they married and personal contact with the families in the 1980’s, it is clear that 7 of the ‘LL’ spellings are not correct and should be a single ‘L’; a scribal error has occurred somewhere in the GRO process. An example of this is Mark Hillbourne born in 1960 in Hackney. He has three sisters whose birth surnames are recorded as Hilbourne. His father was Alan Hilbourne who was the person who supplied me with the Baptismal certificate of Emanuel Hilbourne.

This leaves 2 female Hillborns who were born in the 1940’s for whom no marriage or death entry was found. Since the last birth of a male Hillborn, who could be their father, was born in 1840 the surname could not be hereditary and again are probably scribal errors. After making the necessary corrections the 660 births contain 265 Hilbornes, 118 Hilborns, 150 Hilbournes, 99 Hilburns, 26 Hillburns and two of indeterminate spelling.

In 1980 a survey of the UK Telephone Directories showed 96 'Hilbornes' of all spellings. In 2013 a similar online survey of the BT Phone Books gave 65 'Hilbornes', which consisted of 32 Hilbornes, 12 Hilborns, 7 Hilburns, 4 Hillburns, 9 Hilbournes and, surprisingly, one Hillbourne. This person has been identified as a 15<sup>th</sup> generation descendant of Thomas Hylborne; he was born as a Hilborn in 1930 but when he married his surname was recorded as Hillbourne. He subsequently had a daughter who was registered as a Hilbourne and is one of the 150 Hilbourne births listed above.

## The Development of Mass Education



Robert Raikes

Before 1780 the only schools in England available for the children of the working class were the so called Charity schools and these depended on local wealthy benefactors. These schools were mainly in the towns and cities. There were three such Charity schools in Wells by 1740 and it is possible that Thomas Hilborn learned to sign his name at one of these schools. The legacy of these three schools still exists in Wells as the Blue School, a thriving C of E secondary school. At the time there was some opposition to the Charity schools as it was considered by many to be 'dangerous' to educate the working class. However, as a result of the Industrial Revolution, there was a movement from the rural villages to the towns and there the employers required better educated workers. The first step was the setting up of Sunday Schools by the churches and, in the towns, by industry. The first Church Sunday School was set up

by the philanthropist Robert Raikes in 1780 in Gloucester. By 1801, 156,000 children were attending Sunday School in London. The next stage, in the early 19th C. was the setting up of voluntary societies for the education of the poorer classes - the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society. These pioneered mass education in the UK. They started in London but there were also National and British schools throughout the country, including Bristol. The Government then became more involved by giving grants to the societies and supplying funds for school buildings. Eventually it passed the 1870 Elementary Education Act, which was drafted by William Forster and became known as the Forster Act.

*"The 1870 Education Act established School Boards to provide elementary education for children aged 5-12 but parents still had to pay fees for their children to attend schools. Rural boards favoured economy and the release of children for agricultural labour. Town boards tended to be more rigorous in their provision of facilities. In 1880 attendance to age 10 became compulsory everywhere in England and Wales and in 1891, elementary schooling became free."* [Wikipedia]



William Edward Forster

It can be seen that the time period that it took for the surname spellings of my One-Name study to become completely stabilised is the same time period that it took to establish mass elementary education in the UK.

## Conclusions

This analysis has confirmed that, for the migrant illiterate agricultural labourers in my Study, the spelling of their surname was determined by the local clergy. Only in the more affluent village of Kingsdon was the spelling inherited. Only as people became more literate did the spelling become 'frozen'. The stabilising of the surname spelling started towards the end of the 18th C. in the towns and cities, but was not complete until the end of the 19th C. in the rural villages.

Because there are only a small number of people in my Study, I have been able to follow down the family lines in spite of the indexing and scribal errors of the census data and the scribal errors of the GRO data. I believe that my results are applicable to all studies, namely that normally there is no such thing as a standard surname spelling until the family becomes literate and it can be as late as the end of the 19th C. before this occurs; until that time it is not possible to talk about a variant family name but simply individual variant spellings.

The reason for the spelling change in the mid-20th C. is a mystery. The person's sister married using her birth name of Hilborn but it would appear that for some reason he chose to change his surname to Hillbourne. The case demonstrates that there is always an exception to every rule. I wrote to the person involved but received no reply. ■

## NewsWatch Project

Many of you will have benefitted from information gleaned under the Guild's NewsWatch project. The idea of this project is that members volunteer to 'adopt' a local newspaper (purchased or freebie) by checking it for Announcements (Births, Marriages and Deaths - 'Hatches, Matches and Despatches') concerning Guild names, and sending the details to the relevant member. Please contact Jim Isard, [newsWatch@one-name.org](mailto:newsWatch@one-name.org), to volunteer or for more information.

## Do You Have Names Beginning with B? Continued from page 21

Belcher, Belchier, Belchur, Belechere, Belem, Belerby, Belesur, Belham, Belk, Belke, Bellaby, Bellam, Bellarby, Bellbein, Bellbin, Bellchamber, Bellchambers, Bellerby, Bellingham, Belsher, Belshur, Belshyre, Belsire, Bembroke, Bemis, Bemise, Bemiss, Bemus, Benbrook, Benedick, Benedict, Beney, Bengough, Benham, Benjamin, Benn, Benne, Bennie, Bennis, Benny, Bennydict, Benteman, Beny, Bereskel, Berkeley, Berman, Bertie, Bertschiker, Bertschinger, Bervil, Bervill, Berville, Berwick, Berwill, Berwille, Besant, Besenden, Besgrove, Bessant, Bestall, Beszant, Betner, Bets, Bettington, Betts, Bevand, Bevans, Bevens, Bevins, Bewhey, Beymond, Bezant, Bezzant, Bichner, Bickerdike, Bickerdyke, Bickingham, Biddington, Bidgegood, Bidgood, Bidmead, Bierton, Biery, Bigford, Bignal, Bignall, Bignell, Bignold, Bilboa, Bilbow, Bilbrough, Bilcliff, Bilcliffe, Billaney, Billanie, Billany, Billbrough, Billcliff, Billcliffe, Billindge, Billing, Billinge, Billinger, Billingham, Billingham, Billingley, Billingly, Billings, Billingsley, Billingsly, Biltcliff, Biltcliffe, Binch, Bincliffe, Bindoff, Bintcliffe, Birman, Birs, Birse, Birss, Bisgrove, Bitgood, Bitmead, Bivand, Bivans, Bivens, Bivins, Blaake, Blacket, Blackett, Blackeway, Blackewey, Blackley, Blackway, Blackwey, Blague, Blaikway, Blake, Blakehevede, Blakeley, Blakely, Blaker, Blaket, Blakeway, Blakhevede, Blakley, Blankenship, Bleackley, Bleak, Bleakley, Blencoe, Blencon, Blencowe, Blenerhayset, Blenkarn, Blenkinsop, Blenkhon, Blenkin, Blenkinship, Blenkinshop, Blenkinsop, Blenkinsopp, Blenkon, Blennarhasset, Blenner-hasset, Blennerhasset, Bless, Blesse, Blinco, Blincoe, Blincow, Blindel, Blindell, Blinken, Blinkin, Blise, Bliss, Blisse, Blissenden, Blocksidge, Blofeld, Blofield, Blofield, Blomvill, Blondefield, Blood, Bloom, Bloome, Bloor, Bloore, Blore, Blotheridge, Blowfield, Bloxwich, Blunderfield, Blundeville, Blunvill, Blyse, Boardal, Boardale, Boardall, Boarder, Boarer, Boas, Boase, Boatright, Boatwright, Boddie, Boddy, Boddye, Bodeam, Bodemead, Bodemeaid, Bodfish, Bodgam, Bodiam, Bodie, Bodimead, Bodimeade, Bodjam, Bodnar, Bodnarchuk, Bodnarczuk, Bodnarenko, Bodnaruk, Body, Bodyam, Bodyham, Bodymead, Bodymede, Boe, Boffin, Bog, Bogg, Bogge, Boggs, Bogs, Bohlman, Bohlmann, Boileau, Boiral, Bois, Boise, Bolden, Bolding, Bole, Boleat, Bolestridge, Bolling, Bolsbridge, Bolstridge, Bolstrode, Boncey, Boncie, Boncy, Boneface, Bonehill, Bonel, Bonell, Bonet, Bonett, Boniface, Bonnal, Bonnel, Bonnell, Bonnet, Bonnett, Bonnette, Bonneyface, Bonniface, Bonnyface, Bonsee, Bonsen, Bonsey, Bonson, Bonyface, Boobyer, Boobier, Booby, Boobyer, Booden, Boodon, Bookhamer, Bookhammer, Boorer, Boot, Boote, Booten, Bootes, Bootland, Bootle, Booton, Boots, Bootwright, Bordal, Bordale, Bordall, Border, Borders, Bordet, Bordier, Borer, Borgars, Borgartz, Borgers, Borgors, Borrer, Borthick, Borthwick, Bosankoe, Bosanquet, Bose, Bosomwood, Bosomworth, Bossomworth, Bostridge, Botevileyn, Botfish, Botheridge, Bothwick, Botwright, Boughton, Bould, Boulden, Boulding, Boulds, Bouldstridge, Bouldsbee, Bouldsby, Boulstridge, Boulstrode, Boultsbee, Boultsby, Boultsbee, Bourder, Bourman, Boustead, Boustead, Boustred, Boustred, Bouteloup, Boutevelayne, Boutillier, Boutland, Bovenden, Bovingdon, Bovington, Bow, Bowbear, Bowbeer, Bowdle, Bowdler, Bowe, Bowerman, Bowery, Bowes, Bowey, Bowhay, Bowhey, Bowld, Bowlden, Bowlding, Bowlds, Bowles, Bowling, Bowls, Bowrey, Bowrie, Bowry, Bows, Bowstead, Bowsted, Bowstread, Bowstred, Bowyear, Bowyer, Boxall, Boxell, Boxhall, Boxshall, Boxwell, Boyal, Boyall, Boyar, Boyce, Boyear, Boyell, Boyens, Boyer, Boyes, Boyns, Boyral, Boys, Brace, Bracewell, Bracey, Brackley, Brackston, Brackstone, Bracy, Bradbourne, Bradburn, Bradburne, Braddon, Bradeley, Bradely, Bradlee, Bradley, Bradly, Bradmore, Brafffield, Braidlee, Braidwood, Brailey, Braily, Braisford, Braley, Brame, Bramley, Bramner, Bramsgrove, Bramyerde, Brankar, Bransgrove, Brasenell, Brasener, Brasenor, Brasewell, Brashfield, Brasie, Brasil, Brasnell, Brasner, Brassell, Brassfield, Brassy, Bratherton, Bratley, Braund, Braxstone, Braxton, Braxtone, Brayfield, Brayley, Brayshaw, Brazel, Brazell, Brazenall, Brazenell, Brazener, Brazenor, Brazewell, Braziel, Brazil, Braznell, Brazner, Breadman, Breadmore, Breadswell, Breakstone, Brebner, Breckon, Bredmore, Breewood, Breimaier, Breket, Bremble, Bremner, Bremson, Brensford, Brenson, Brentnal, Brentnall, Bressie, Bretnall, Bretnor, Breton, Bretton, Breward, Brewerton, Brewes, Brewet, Brewett, Brewhouse, Brewis, Brewiss, Brewit, Brewitt, Brewood, Brews, Breymaier, Breymayer, Brian, Briar, Briars, Brick, Brickel, Brickell, Bricket, Brickett, Brickill, Brickle, Bricknell, Brickstock, Brickwell, Bridge, Bridgestock, Bridgstock, Bridesford, Brien, Brier, Briers, Brig, Brigg, Briggs, Brigstock, Brigstocke, Brikits, Brim, Brimacombe, Brimbecom, Brimblecombe, Brimecombe, Brimelow, Brimer, Brimiard, Brimicombe, Brimlow, Brimson, Brimyard, Brimyard, Brind, Brinde, Brindsford, Brindson, Brinsden, Brinsdin, Brinsdon, Brinseforde, Brinsford, Brinsfort, Brinson, Brinston, Brinstone, Bristo, Bristoe, Bristow, Bristowe, Britnell, Brittain, Brittan, Britten, Brittin, Britton, Broadbelt, Broadbend, Broadbent, Broadstock, Broadwood, Brobbel, Brobble, Brockall, Brockbank, Brockhole, Brockle, Brockwell, Brodbent, Brodstock, Brodstocke, Brogdan, Brogden, Brogdin, Brogdon, Bromelow, Bromfield, Bromfitt, Bromilow, Bromlow, Bronsdon, Brookbank, Brookes, Brooks, Brookwell, Broomfield, Broomfit, Brotherage, Brotheridge, Brough, Brouncker, Brounker, Brounter, Browel, Browell, Broxon, Broxson, Broxton, Bruell, Bruerton, Brugh, Bruice, Bruiett, Bruit, Brumfield, Brumfit, Brumfitt, Brumphit, Brunfit, Brunges, Bruniger, Bruniges, Brunsdon, Bruntin, Bryan, Brycg, Bryer, Bryers, Bryggia, Brykkt, Brymer, Brymiard, Brymner, Brymyard, Brynd, Brynde, Buchamer, Buchammer, Buchamer, Buchheimer, Bucksey, Buckthorp, Buckthorpe, Buffington, Bulfell, Bulfield, Bulford, Bullettout, Bulfell, Bulfield, Bullford, Bullifant, Bullitude, Bullivant, Bullivent, Bullman, Bullstrode, Bullwinckel, Bullwinkel, Bullwinkle, Bullytoft, Bulman, Bulmer, Bulstred, Bulstrode, Bultitaft, Bultitude, Bulwinkel, Bulwinkle, Bunch, Bunche, Bunten, Buntin, Bunting, Bunton, Buntting, Buntying, Burdet, Burdett, Burdette, Burdick, Burdit, Burditt, Bureman, Burfield, Burgess, Burgesse, Burgham, Burgum, Burman, Burnam, Burnhope, Burnip, Burnop, Burnup, Burstow, Burt, Burvil, Burvill, Burville, Burwill, Burwille, Bush, Bushbee, Bushbey, Bushbie, Bushby, Bushbye, Buteland, Butland, Butlin, Butling, Butson, Butteris, Buttery, Buttland, Buttree, Buttreass, Buttreay, Butvileyn, Buxcey, Buxey, Buxy, Byard, Byarde, Byars, Byart, Byartt, Bydgood, Bysouth.

### Thinking of a DNA project? Want to Get Started?

When you are ready to add DNA to your one-name study, the Guild DNA Advisor, Susan Meates, is here to help, including setting up your project with proven marketing material.

Simply write to [dna@one-name.org](mailto:dna@one-name.org). You will receive a completely setup project, that you can modify, along with an easy to follow 20-step Getting Started email and a sample recruiting email and letter.





# Tracing My German Ancestors

by **Victor F. P. Medlock, BSc., CChem MRSC (Member 2424)**

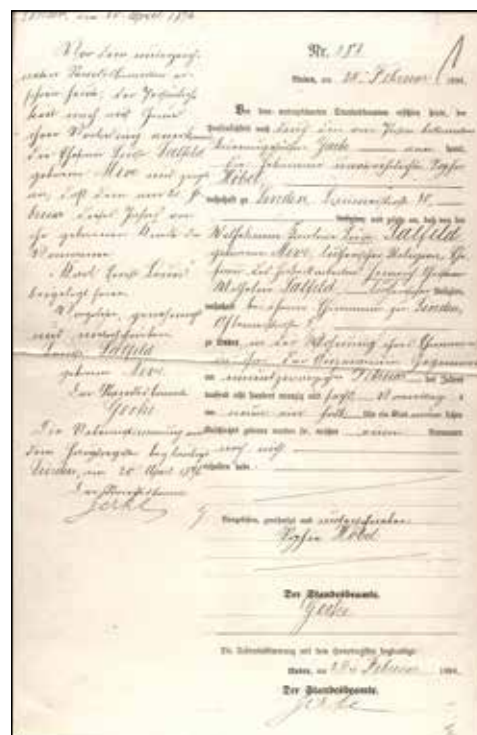
Ahlvers..... Borsum..... Finck..... Flebbe..... Hühner..... Iser..... Kammann..... Klinge/Klinger..... Lensch..... Meve..... Müller..... Peters..... Ruhkopf/Rükopf..... Saalfeld / Salfeld..... Weber..... Winkler.....

**M**y mother, Jütta Marie-Luise Medlock (née Salfeld) was born in Linden, Hannover, Germany on 4<sup>th</sup> April 1927. She married my father, Ernest Alfred ('Alf') Medlock while he was stationed in Hannover after WW2 and returned with him to England after his discharge from the Army. On one of her later visits to Germany, she obtained a large number of birth, marriage and death certificates, photographs and documents relating to her father Karl's employment before the outbreak of WW1, documents and medals relating to his involvement in WW1 as a pilot, and his role in WW2. After my mother's death, my father gave me the documents, medals and letters. I only found out much later how fortunate I was to possess the documents, as obtaining them in Germany is no easy task. Analysis of the dates that the certificates were obtained was very revealing.

My maternal grandfather was Karl Salfeld and on his side of the family only four of a total of ten certificates were obtained before WW2. The surname SALFELD has possible Jewish connections and the certificates obtained before WW2 were probably necessary to prove that my grandparents were not more than 25% Jewish (more and they would have been classified as Jewish and suffered the consequences). The Salfeld (older spelling variants: Saalfeld, Saalfeldt & Saalfelder) possible Jewish connection relates to a Rabbi from Mainz, Salomon ('Siegmond') Benjamin Salfeld (1843-1926). No family connections have been found connecting my ancestors with him and my Salfeld ancestors may simply have originated from the village of Saalfeld, near Leipzig.

My maternal grandmother was Anna Kammann and on her side of the family, twelve of a total of fourteen certificates were obtained before WW2 (eleven of them in March 1937). Why? The KAMMANN surname is not listed in the Dictionary of German-Jewish Surnames (Sourcebook for Jewish Genealogies and Family Histories) and the only vaguely possible Jewish link are the double consonants in the surname, which I understand to be common in Jewish surnames. I believe that so many certificates were necessary because the Kammann side is complicated and proving family links seems to have caused some problems (then as now). But the certificates must have proved sufficient at the time for Anna to obtain the necessary 'racial classification'. It is because of the Nazi purge of the Jews that I have so many birth, marriage and death certificates for my German ancestors!

Karl Salfeld was born on 21<sup>st</sup> February 1896. His birth was registered, as an un-named child, on 24<sup>th</sup> February. His parents were Wilhelmine Karoline Lüise Salfeld, born Meve and factory-worker Heinrich Christian Wilhelm Salfeld, both of Lutheran religion and resident at Ahlemerstrasse 5,

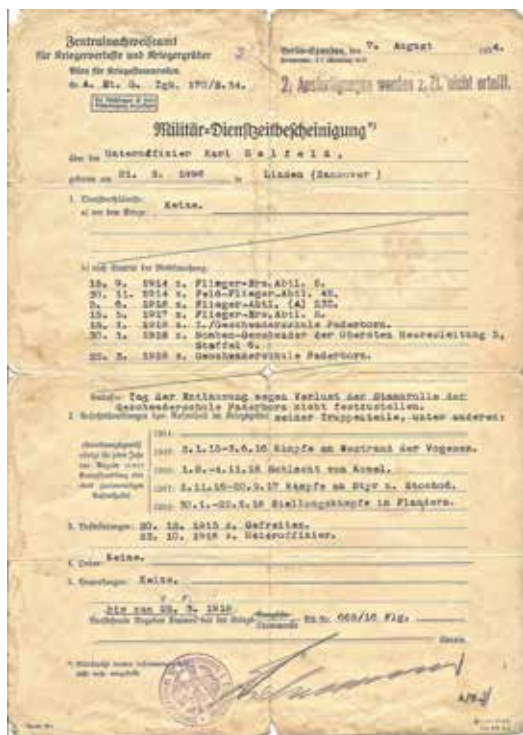


Karl Salfeld – Birth Certificate

Linden, Hannover. Written on the left of the certificate is the later registration of the child's forenames as Karl Ernst Louïis. A copy of the certificate is shown – it is a 13.3 x 20.2 cm photographic image of the original. For me to be able to read the certificate, I scanned it into a computer, enhanced and magnified the image and printed in high-quality onto A3 paper. I then had to learn to read Gothic German script and translate it. I had to do this with nearly all of the certificates, a tedious but worthwhile endeavour. One certificate had a combination of Latin, Gothic and modern German handwriting on it that caused some head-scratching!

Karl Ernst Louïis Salfeld married Margareta Anna Clara Kammann on 10<sup>th</sup> May 1925 in Hannover in the presence of his father, Karl Kammann aged 50 – a Kaufmann (Businessman) and Friedrich Flebbe aged 38, the husband of Wilma Flebbe, born Salfeld (Karl's eldest sister). Karl's occupation is given as an assistant mechanic. Another document reveals that prior to WW1, Karl worked for 'Peck & Kerkhof' cinematographers in Hannover and was familiar with and experienced in the operation of 'Vorführen Kinematographischer Apparate' including necessary electrical mechanisms. Another certificate in my possession states that during WW1, Karl was employed by the 'King's District Command 11, Hannover' during the period 12<sup>th</sup> September 1914 to 13<sup>th</sup> March 1917.

## Karl Salfeld – War Roll



Karl's War Roll (shown above) reveals that he saw front line action. It is probable that he started his military service as an engineer in the German Army Air Service before becoming a pilot. He was in the following reconnaissance units: Fliegerersatz-Abteilung 5 (FAA 5) and FAA 42 in 1914; Flieger Abteilung 232 in 1916 – when he was promoted to 'Unteroffizier'; FAA 2 in 1917; at the Geschwaderschule, Paderborn and later Bomben-Geschwader der Obersten Heeresleitung 5, Staffel 6 in 1918.

The photo below shows Karl (the 'pilot') with his 'observer' – the numbers 232 can be clearly seen on the observer's left sleeve (at that time, the observer was the senior officer and the pilot his junior – equivalent to a chauffeur).



Karl Salfeld and his Observer

The War Roll also lists the theatres of war that Karl saw front-line action in: Kampfe am Westrand der Vogesen (2<sup>nd</sup> Jan 1915 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Jun 1916); Schlacht von Kowel (1<sup>st</sup> Aug - 3<sup>rd</sup> Nov 1916); Kampfe am Styr u. Stochod (5<sup>th</sup> Nov 1916 - 20<sup>th</sup> Feb 1917) and finally, Stellungskämpfe in Flandern. The Schlacht von Kowel (the Battle of Kowel) was the Russians' 1916 (successful) summer offensive (the 'Brusilov Offensive') against the Austro-Hungarian army. The "Kämpfe am Styr u. Stochod" was the 'Fight to the Styr and Stochod' – the Germans, led by General Georg von der Marwitz and the remnants of the defeated Austro-Hungarian army, fought the Russian 8<sup>th</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> armies at the rivers Stokkod/Stochod and Styr. Karl's front-line action as a pilot would have been reconnaissance flights around the front, to guide artillery fire. My mother recalled that her father knew Manfred von Richthofen (The Red Baron) and entertained him on a few occasions. It is possible that he met him during 1917 when the Red Baron was recovering after being shot in the side of the head by Lieutenant A. E. Woodbridge on 6<sup>th</sup> July 1917 – his recovery took a long time and during that time he helped to train new pilots.

Karl was awarded three medals for his service – Mecklenburg Schwerin Merit Cross, a War Service Cross 2nd class for combatants and also a Hindenburg Honour Cross for combatants (the latter issued to WW1 veterans in 1934).

During WW2, Karl was employed as a 'rehousing officer' following bombing raids on Hannover. Pages 2 & 3 of his WW2 'Wehrpass' are shown below. Karl died in 1973.

To research my German ancestry further, I would probably have to hire researchers, at some expense. I was lucky to have found details on the Klinge family on FamilySearch and also found their guide to Old German type valuable. I only wish I had as much information on my English roots! ■



Karl Salfeld - Wehrpass





# Printed Sources Seminar

The Temple Centre, Nuthall, Nottingham

Saturday 17<sup>th</sup> May 2014

by Gill Groom

The Printed Sources Seminar held at The Temple Centre in Nuthall, Nottingham on Saturday 17<sup>th</sup> May was my first Guild seminar. I teach family history research for a local Further Education College as well as privately and was pleased to see one of my students also attending. Events such as this are a great opportunity to network with like-minded people as well as updating or discovering completely new areas of knowledge. I think that for anyone researching their family history or carrying out a one-name study today, one of the most challenging aspects is keeping up to date with the wealth of sources available and developments of online collections.



Dominic Johnson – Seminar Organiser

We were welcomed to the event by Guild seminar sub-committee member Dominic Johnson who was also on the agenda to give a talk later in the day.

The first session entitled 'All the news that's fit to read' was presented by Richard Heaton and focused on newspaper archives, one of my personal favourite sources for research. Richard, who is also an active Guild member, has many years' experience using historical newspapers in his research and has amassed a huge collection of British and Irish newspapers going back to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century which he shares through his website [www.lastchancetoread.com](http://www.lastchancetoread.com). His talk was illustrated with samples from online resources for newspapers, court records and ephemera. Some collections can be accessed free through library



Richard Heaton

membership such as the John Johnson collection of printed ephemera. Was your ancestor a wanted man? Then he might appear in the Police Gazette. This provides an excellent source for details about criminals but you will also find army deserters, vagrants and the victims of crimes. Another source for criminals, their victims and witnesses too is [www.oldbaileyonline.org](http://www.oldbaileyonline.org) which includes transcripts of trials that took place at the Old Bailey up to 1913. Richard had numerous suggestions for newspaper collections large and small and also recommended eBay as a potential source. I can vouch for this having found some unexpected printed

heraldry works. Many people believe that a coat of arms belongs to a family name but, in fact, they were granted to one individual and passed on through their male heirs only. It was fascinating to discover what you can 'read' from a coat of arms including the person's rank in the hierarchy of the aristocracy and possibly even identifying an individual marriage. John explained how any design can be reduced to words; this description is called a blazon. Equally, from a blazon, a heraldic expert can accurately reconstruct the design. Coats of Arms are usually very colourful and yet can be illustrated in black and white with visual clues to their colours – if you know what you are looking for! It was also fascinating to see the Coat of Arms that had been commissioned for John by his wife. An extremely interesting insight into heraldry.

Following this session, a lovely buffet lunch was provided and as a bonus the sun shone and we were able to eat outside. This was also time to chat to other delegates about their one-name studies and to Guild member Alan Moorhouse who had a display of his 'Farmery' research including samples of printed sources he had found on eBay.



John Titford

materials on eBay for my own research. After the morning break we heard from genealogist, writer, lecturer and antiquarian bookseller, John Titford, on 'Heraldic Detective Work from Scratch'. His entertaining talk really did demonstrate how a coat of arms was designed from scratch. First he gave the historic background and how



Alan Moorhouse's FARMERY Display





Else Churchill

The first speaker after the lunch break was Else Churchill, Head Genealogist at the Society of Genealogists (SOG). Else gave us '**Standing on the shoulders of giants: Printed genealogies in the SOG**'. The society has 1000s of family histories and biographies; 260 volumes of tracts; about 5000 pamphlets. All these are catalogued by surname. The earliest printed family history held by the society is that of John Smyth who died in 1640. Digitisation of the genealogies is under way but currently only a fraction is online. Another of the

giants referred to in the title is John Nichols who was editor and printer of The Gentleman's Magazine from 1778. This periodical includes biographies, obituaries and details of many individuals as well as major stories of the time. Else introduced us to many more examples of printed sources held by the society which can be accessed by visiting the SOG library in person. The data on their website is just a snapshot of what is held by the organisation.

In the final session of the day, cryptically called '**Poll dancing for beginners**', Dominic Johnson, who has many years' experience as a family historian and lecturer, covered Electoral Registers and Directories.

First we were taken through the main points on the timeline of changes in voting rights from the 1696 Act which ordered the publication of poll books through to full emancipation in 1928. This was accompanied by a useful hand-out which will be a handy reminder of the key dates for future reference. The SOG has a large collection of poll books and some of these are already

online. Electoral registers, which began in 1832, were initially listed alphabetically but changed to street order from 1884. Some are becoming available online; otherwise they are on microfiche in county archives.

Dominic moved on to describing the usefulness of trade directories for their listings of places, subjects, trades and streets. Trade directories were published from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century and can help locate people before and between censuses. They often also include contemporary details about towns and villages.

This was a very worthwhile and well organised day with excellent, engaging speakers. The presentations covered a wide range of printed sources, and were thought provoking and entertaining. I will certainly look out for future events. ■

As mentioned, Gill is a genealogist and teaches family history. She has a website [www.traceyourancestors.net](http://www.traceyourancestors.net)



Attendees enjoying the seminar, and the warm sunshine during the lunch break.



# The 36<sup>th</sup> Guild Conference and AGM 2015

## ‘Collaboration, Cooperation, and Communication’

### 27<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup> March 2015 in Broughton, Lincolnshire

Teresa Pask – 2015 Conference Organiser

#### STOP PRESS

Due to circumstances beyond our control, the date of next year's conference has been changed to:

**27<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup> March 2015**

**P**lease join us for next year's conference and AGM. A booking form is enclosed with this edition of JoONS and you can take advantage of an early-bird discount for booking early to avoid disappointment and save money.

The 36<sup>th</sup> Guild Conference and AGM will be held at **Forest Pines Hotel & Golf Resort**, Ermine Street, Broughton, Nr Brigg, Lincolnshire DN20 0AQ.

We have secured a very good weekend rate at this excellent four star hotel. Forest Pines Hotel & Golf Resort is a gem in the North Lincolnshire countryside, located a short distance from J4 of the M180 and nestled in 190 acres of beautiful woodland. The hotel has it all:

- one of the best championship golf courses in the country
- 188 bright, spacious bedrooms
- award-winning spa and leisure facilities
- award-winning grounds
- a state-of-the-art conference and events centre
- three fantastic and unique restaurants
- free wifi throughout the hotel
- 400 complimentary car parking spaces

The hotel is situated just off Junction 4 of the M180. The nearest train station is Scunthorpe 8 miles away. The nearest airports are Humberside airport (11 miles), Robin Hood airport (38 miles), and Leeds Bradford airport (72 miles).

The hotel is close to a number of beautiful towns and major attractions including the beautiful city of Lincoln, and the market town of Beverley. An organised trip is planned for early Friday afternoon.



Social Networking at the 2014 Conference  
Jackie Depelle, Bob Cumberbatch and Pam Smith



State-of-the-art Conference and Events Centre at  
Forest Pines Hotel & Golf Resort, Lincolnshire

The conference will take place from late afternoon Friday 27<sup>th</sup> March 2015 to late afternoon Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> March 2015, with the AGM on Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> March 2015 at 09:00.

The theme for the 2015 conference will be:

***Collaboration, Cooperation, and Communication***

Based on this year's conference survey results, and other feedback, the breakout sessions held in this year's conference for the first time proved to be very well received. We will continue with the breakout sessions in 2015. There will be seven parallel breakout sessions, focusing on tools and techniques, or interactive discussions – so there will be choices to be made!

Topics will include:

- Webinars - What is available and how do I participate?
- Leveraging your Contacts
- How to set up Facebook Groups, and research using Facebook
- Globalizing your Study
- Collaboration: The Give and Take of your ONS
- Blogs – What are available? Should I create my own?
- Using Blogger for Blogs;
- Using Wordpress for Blogs & Websites
- Getting Started with DNA
- Managing your DNA Project, and interpreting results
- What I've done to ensure my Study survives
- What options are available for publishing

The keynote speakers will be **Laurence Harris** from MyHeritage, and **Mark Bayley** from S&N Genealogy.

Bookings can be made using the form included with this journal, or through the website at [www.one-name.org/events.html](http://www.one-name.org/events.html), or contact [conference-booking@one-name.org](mailto:conference-booking@one-name.org). ■



# Forthcoming Seminars

**8<sup>th</sup> November 2014**

## One-Name Studies: The Next Stage

Whether you're a beginner or well on your way toward collecting the core records for your surname, how can you improve your study? Join us to consider the objectives and context of your study and to pick up useful tips on analysing and sharing it. We'll bring together experts who can help you to become a better one-namer.

**Venue:** Martlets Hall, Civic Way, Burgess Hill, West Sussex RH15 9NN

**7<sup>th</sup> February 2015**

## Medical Records Seminar

We look forward to the opportunity of welcoming you to the Wellcome Library for a seminar focused on medical records for family historians including occupational records such as apothecaries, medical registers, surgeons and nursing records, and institutions such as hospital and asylum records.

**Venue:** Wellcome Collection Conference Centre, 183 Euston Rd, London NW1 2BE

**16<sup>th</sup> May 2015**

## One-Name Studies: Hatches, Matches and Despatches

A visit to Lancashire and this seminar will look at new ways to tackle our favourite topics of Births, Marriages and Deaths. The Guild has many contacts in this field and we will be requesting a number of our specialist associates to provide speakers who will provide a new twist.

**Venue:** St Leonard's Church Halls, Marshalls Brow, Penwortham, Preston, Lancashire PR1 9JA

## Medieval and Early Modern Records Seminar

Fulneck School, Fulneck, Pudsey  
Leeds, West Yorkshire LS28 8DS

09:30am for 10:00am, Saturday 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2014



Supported by FFHS



The Guild visits Yorkshire, and the historic Fulneck Moravian Settlement, to discover records from 1274 which many may not have explored before. Surname specialist George Redmonds opens our seminar covering early name rich sources, some newly indexed, providing the potential to extend your knowledge of early surname distribution throughout the country.

09:30 - 10:00	Registration and Coffee
10:00 - 10:15	Welcome to the Seminar – <b>Jackie Depelle</b>
10:15 - 11:30	“The Way Forward in Surname Studies” – <b>George Redmonds</b>
11:30 - 11:45	Comfort break
11:45 - 12:45	“England’s Immigrants 1330-1550 – Resident Aliens in the Later Middle Ages” – <b>Bart Lambert</b>
12.45 - 14:00	Lunch and opportunity to view the displays or visit the school museum
14:00 - 15:00	“Wakefield Court Rolls – Seven Centuries of evidence for Family History” – <b>Sylvia Thomas</b> , President Yorkshire Archaeological Society
15:00 - 15:30	Tea Break
15:30 - 16:30	“Cause Papers in the Diocesan Courts of the Archbishopric of York, 1300-1858” – <b>The Borthwick Institute</b>
16:30	Close of Seminar

Seminar cost, including refreshments and buffet lunch, £18.00

For those travelling to Leeds in advance of our seminar there is the opportunity to visit the Yorkshire Archaeological Society ([www.yas.org.uk](http://www.yas.org.uk)) at 11.00am or 2.00pm on Friday August 1<sup>st</sup> where there will be a guided tour and document display (NOTE no personal research). Their archive houses many specialist collections including the Wakefield Court Rolls 1274 - 1925, one of the largest manors in England, recently recognised by UNESCO UK Memory of the World Register.

For more background information and booking on-line, see [www.one-name.org](http://www.one-name.org) and look under the ‘Event Calendar’ tab.

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

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



## Pictures from the Printed Sources Seminar at Nuthall, Nottingham



Main inset: Attendees enjoying the Friday evening event — including Judy Adshead, Gordon Adshead, Ken Toll, Jean Toll, Rodney Brackstone, Dominic Johnson, Kim Baldacchino, Mark Baldacchino  
Top left: Tim Burdett and Jackie Depelle enjoying lunch in the sunshine  
Bottom left and right: Lively discussions between attendees during the lunch break

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