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Journal

of One-Name Studies

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One-Name
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The above family group photograph was printed on a postcard and taken around 1900. The girl in the photo is Alice May Kirk, born in 1895 and she is sitting beside her mother, Margaret Ann Kirk (née Waring/Warin) who seems to be centre stage.

I think that this was taken on the occasion of the baptism of the child that Margaret is holding and the probability is that this is her side of the family, the Warings/Warins.

Margaret was my paternal great-grandmother, born in Thornton-le-Beans, Northallerton, in 1852, she was the youngest of seven children.

Alice May was her youngest child, and aged about 4 or 5 years old at the time of the photo. Margaret had two older daughters - her eldest was my grandmother, Minnie born in 1879, who didn't marry until 1913 and her other daughter was only two years older than Alice - neither of them are present. However there is a family likeness between Margaret and the seated lady with the blonde child on her lap so perhaps this was Margaret's niece?

I especially like this photo as most people are nearly smiling!

Kathleen Brooks (8092)

All the latest Guild news and updates



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The Guild of One-Name Studies is the worldwide centre of excellence in one-name studies and promotes the interests of both the individuals and groups who are engaged in them. Established in 1979 and registered as a charity in 1989, the Guild provides its members with the means to share, exchange and publish information about one-name studies as well as encouraging and assisting all those interested in one-name studies by means of conference, seminars, projects and other activities.

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W. Paul Featherstone MCG
Tel: 01642 767632
email: chairman@one-name.org

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Julie Goucher MCG
email: vice-chairman@one-name.org

SECRETARY:

Stephen Daglish
Tel: 01628 666464
email: secretary@one-name.org

TREASURER:

Tracy Care
Tel: 01227 906099
email: treasurer@one-name.org

GUILD COMMITTEE

The Committee consists of the four Officers, plus the following:

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Jean-Marc Bazzoni
editor@one-name.org

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All photos courtesy of authors unless otherwise stated.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT



There has been a delay in the movement towards our conversion to a Charitable Incorporated Organisation. Under advisement, we employed a company to oversee our path to compliance with the Charity Commission rules and regulations. As a result, we submitted what our review team had produced as a constitution only to have them re-write large swathes of the document. Our steering group consisting of the four Guild offices and two members of the review team have met to review their suggestions, and we will be going back to them to discuss why we can't have in the document things we think would be necessary to our members.

The survey results are now in, and we are working on grouping the answers so we can look at taking on board what needs action to resolve the issues raised.

We have commissioned a professional explainer video which will be aimed initially at the U.S.A., since we think that is where there is potential for membership growth. We will, if necessary, be able to change the voice-over to different accents should we need to.

May I thank the members who have attended two recent online booths to answer questions from visitors? One with the New England Group and the other with the National Genealogical Society of the U.S.A. The former spread over a month.

We have had no response to the call for an additional committee member to make up our number. Many of the current committee members do more than one job. To be truthful, our organisation would fail if they did not. If you want us to continue to thrive, it is time to consider what time you can give. We cannot go on with eight members supporting the rest of two thousand five hundred and seventy-seven members. We do it with the help of postholders filling in the gaps in essential roles - many of which are vacant and have been for months, if not years.

A series of Webinars and Seminars is planned for the coming months; "Technology Tools for Your Study" and English Pre-Census Records; please see the website for details.

Many of our regions hold Zoom meetings, and we have purchased licences to allow members to share conversations with other members. I encourage you to try it if you have the capability. Most modern laptops have the necessary tools, or if you have a PC, the purchase of a cheap webcam will allow you to join in the conversation.

The Members Handbook has recently been discussed, and I was surprised at just how few page views had been made. The handbook answers many questions I see on our mailing list and Facebook; you will find the link to it under your membership number when you are logged on to our site.

W. Paul Featherstone MCG

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Box G, 14 Charterhouse Buildings
Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA
Tel: 0800 011 2182 (UK)
Tel: 1-800 647 4100 (North America)
Tel: 1800 305 184 (Australia)

Address for correspondence:
c/o Secretary, 113 Stomp Road,
Burnham, Berkshire SL1 7NN

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The distribution list for this Journal is based on the information held in the Guild database on the first of the month preceding the issue date.

DNA for your ONS:

Y-DNA Most Distant Ancestor - Part Two

by Susan C. Meates MCG (3710)

In the last Journal, Part I of this article covered the reasons to have the Most Distant Ancestor (MDA) filled in for Y-DNA participants and the value of a standard format.

In this Journal, we will examine a variety of examples and describe what the condensed display of information is actually telling us about the progenitor of the tree. Quite a bit of information is condensed into the limited number of characters allowed for this field.

The format of the examples was designed to compress a maximum amount of information into a small number of characters.

Setting a standard format, regardless of the format you choose, will assist you by providing standardized information. Setting an information standard by basing the information on the documents for the progenitor means that when you analyze DNA results, and factor in information about the progenitor, you are analyzing utilizing solid documented information.

The basic format is:

- Tree Label
- Last, First
- Event
- Year of earliest documented event
- Location

The information in the MDA field should be based on documents.

Since the amount of characters available is limited, to save space, don't use periods, such as after b or bc, don't use spaces that aren't necessary such as m 1847 which you can show as m1847, and use Chapman Codes for locations. If you received the printed Journal for April, the examples contained periods and spaces, due to an editing malfunction. The examples below are correct.

When designing your own format for the MDA, there are a few items to consider. Tree labels are very helpful to clarify which tree a participant belongs to. It removes doubt. Perhaps you are using tree labels in your one-name study, such as UK01, UK02, UK03 and so forth, plus US01, US02 and so forth, to designate trees by where the progenitor resides. That would work just fine. All you need is a unique label for a tree.

The next component is the progenitor's name. I prefer to list Last Name followed by First Name, so I can read down a column of MDAs for the persons in a Genetic Group, and see if there is any surname evolution. For example, a Genetic Group may have progenitors with the Ricketts, Rickett, and Ricketson surname.

The location section goes from major to minor, such as Country, county, parish, town for the UK, or for the USA, Country, State, county, town. The location information is based on what is known about the event. For example, if you only know the state, you stop there.

In the examples below, for each example there is an explanation of what the MDA information tells you. You can see how much information is compressed in a limited number of characters. These examples (next page) also show why a standard format and an information standard are beneficial.

Providing a lot of information about the progenitor for each tree has value both for the participants who match, when they see this information, as well as for the Project Administrator, in analyzing the different trees that comprise a genetic group, and being able to easily note surname evolution and migration.

A standard format is recommended, for ease of reading and understanding. You can develop a format that fits your one-name study. In addition, the use of tree labels is beneficial to quickly see which participants belong in the same tree. In the above examples from the Ricketts DNA Project, a 3 digit tree label was established initially since we expected over 100 different documented trees, just use 2 digits. If you only use one digit, and have more than 9 trees, you will need to re-label once you go past 9 with the zero fill, for all the tree labels to line up for fast readability.

Some members denote the location of the tree progenitor as part of their tree label, such as UK01 for a tree in the UK, and US01 for a USA tree.

Choose a format that works for you.

As a reminder, you can only enter the MDA if the kit is set to Advanced Access. Otherwise, for any other access, you will need to ask the participant to either change their setting to Advanced Access, or enter the information themselves.

Ideally, you are able to get all or most of your participants set to Advanced Access. This makes it a lot easier to manage your project.

When you or your participant buys a kit from the Guild, the Access is set to Advanced, for the current Administrator, and future Administrators.

If you have participants you need to ask to set access to Advanced, it is recommended that at the same time, they set access for the next Administrator also to Advanced. This will enable your successor Administrator to carry on more easily.

For more information about Access settings, please see the January 2021 Journal.

Your DNA Project is a legacy you will leave, and the more information you provide, the more value for the participants, now and in the future. There is only a limited number of characters, so eliminate periods, eliminate unnecessary spaces, and use Chapman codes.

UK Examples

MDA	What this tells you
T002 Ricketts, Robert d1737 HAM Basingstoke	The first event for the progenitor supported by documents was his death in Basingstoke, Hampshire in 1737.
T081 Ricketts, Christopher m1772 WIL Broad Blunsdon	For this progenitor, the first event supported by documents was his marriage in 1772 in Broad Blunsdon parish in Wiltshire. No prior events could be found for him, or there was not sufficient information to connect him to a Christopher event in another parish or this parish, and his death/burial, if found, did not contain an age, from which a birth year could be estimated.
T006 Ricketts, George m1775 OXF Woodstock	The first evidence for this progenitor supported by documents was his marriage in 1775 in Woodstock parish in Oxfordshire.
T053 Ricketts, James son bp1808 ENG SRY Bermondsey	For this progenitor, the first evidence was the baptism of a son in 1808 in Bermondsey, Surrey. We can conclude that any death information did not contain an age, and either he wasn't living at the 1841 census or his entry couldn't be found.
T047 Ricketts, Joseph bc1790 WOR m1817 St Clements	The progenitor was born about 1790 in Worcestershire, and married in 1817 in St Clements. His estimated birth most likely came from a census.
T025 Ricketts, Thomas bc1801 ENG SOM	The earliest location for the progenitor is his birth about 1801 in Somerset. This information most likely came from a census
T075 Ricketson, Charles son bp1749 SOM Thorne Coff	The earliest event for this progenitor was the baptism of a son in 1749 in the parish of Thorne Coffin in Somerset. The full name of the parish wouldn't fit, so it is just truncated.
T048 Ricketts, Charles son bp 1846 ENG GLS Bristol	For this progenitor, his earliest event was the baptism of a son in 1847 in Bristol in Gloucestershire.
T049 Rickett/s, Mark m1808 ENG GLS Winterbourne	The first documented event for this progenitor was his marriage in 1808 in Winterbourne parish in Gloucestershire. During his life he went by Rickett and Ricketts
T051 Ricketts, John son bp1816 ENG DBY Bonsall	The earliest event for this progenitor is the baptism of a son in 1816 in Bonsall, Derbyshire.
T079 Ricketts, Joseph bc 1780-1791 HEF Leominster	This progenitor's earliest event was his birth in the range 1780-1791 in Leominster Herefordshire. The large date range must be due to different information on various documents.
T026 Ricketts, Henry m1753 DOR Sturminster Marshall	The first documented event for this progenitor is a marriage in the parish of Sturminster Marshall in Dorset.
T080 Ricket / Rickett, William bc1787 BDF Turvey	This progenitor went by both Ricket (one t) and Rickett during his life, and was born about 1787 in the parish of Turvey in Bedfordshire.
T809 Rockett, William son bp1729 ENG DEV Musbury	The earliest event for this progenitor was the baptism of a son in 1729 in Musbury parish in Devon.
T050 Ricketts, Benjamin bc1792GLS m1818 Tewkesbu	The progenitor was born about 1792 in Gloucestershire. A more specific location is not known. He was married in Tewkesbury parish in Gloucestershire in 1818. In truncating parish names, it is assumed that most participants will recognize the parish if enough characters are provided. Also the space was removed after the birth year and before GLS, so that more of the parish name could fit. If you don't recognize a parish when it is truncated, often a Google search will find it.
T031 Ricketts, William Henry b1879 WLS MON Abersyc	The earliest event for this participant is his birth in Wales, in the parish of Abersychan in Monmouthshire. With an exact year for his birth, this information must have come from some document other than the census. It wouldn't be his baptism, because then his father would be shown, and bp would be shown.
T004 Rickett, George bc1817 ENG d1887 CAN ONT	This progenitor was born about 1817 in England and dies in Ontario, Canada. In this case, so that the information fit, the space after the comma following the last name was left out.

USA Examples

MDA	What this tells you
T018 Ricketts, Drewy/Drury b1796 USA NC Anson Co	The progenitor of this tree went by two different spellings of his first name in his life, Drewy and Drury. The first documented evidence we have for him is his birth in Anson County North Carolina. (You would think with an exact year for the birth we'd have parents, but in this case, the birth came from later records, so no parent information was ever found).
T042 Ricketts, AbrahamG b1824 USA TN Henderson Co	This progenitor was born 1824 in Henderson County Tennessee. The blank between his first name and middle initial was removed so all the information would fit.
T027 Ricketts, Ignatius b1781 USA MD Unknown Co	The first known event for this progenitor is his birth in 1781 in Maryland, and the county is unknown.
T045 Rickett, Robert N bc1784 USA MD Then NC>KY	This progenitor was born about 1784 in Maryland, with the county unknown, and then he migrated to North Carolina, and from there, migrated to Kentucky.
T010 Ricketts, Samuel bc1780 NC m1800 NC Orange	The earliest event for this progenitor was his birth about 1780 in North Carolina, county unknown, and he married in Orange County in North Carolina in 1800.
T058 Ricketts, James bc1803 VA 1860census MO	This progenitor was born about 1803 in Virginia, and in the 1860 census, was living in Missouri
T028 Ricketts, David bc1853PA Liv1880 PA Cumberland	This progenitor was born about 1853 in Pennsylvania and in 1880 he was living in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.
T056 Ricketts, John Robert b1874 USA MD Unknown Co	The earliest information known about this progenitor is that he was born in 1874 in Maryland, though the county is unknown.
T038 Heffner, C.L.had son Ricketts b 1929 NC Anson	For this progenitor, he had a son in 1929 born Ricketts, in Anson County, North Carolina. With the son having a different surname, we can assume this is an illegitimate birth.

Other Country Examples

MDA	What this tells you
T008 Ricketts, William d 1700 Jamaica	The earliest known event for this progenitor is his death in 1700 in Jamaica. No information is known about where or when he was born or married.
T055 Ricketts, Hendrick son b1938 RSA Jamestown	For this progenitor, the earliest event is the birth of his son in 1938 in Jamestown, in the Republic of South Africa.

President's Message

by Colonel Iain Swinnerton

Looking back

I feel greatly honoured to have been elected as your President, the Guild has always been one of my favourite organisations and I have been involved in it from the very beginning.

Derek will be a hard man to follow, he has worked very hard for the cause of 'One-Namers', as we came to be called, for many years. In particular, he started, and edited Family History News and Digest which proved invaluable to many family historians.

I met Derek for the first time at the first AGM of the FFHS (now the Family History Federation) in 1975 held in Birmingham. In 1977, a small sub-committee was set up to see what we could do to help the ever-growing number of One-Namers. This was chaired by Derek, and consisted of Michael Dalton and Michael Walcot, with me acting as secretary. Derek has given an excellent account of the early days in his article in the Journal of October 2004.

In 1978, we organised a conference at Leicester which attracted 66 known One-Namers. At the end of the day, it was decided to set up a steering committee consisting of Fred Filby,

Frank Higenbottam, John Marfleet, Kenneth Grubb, Duncan Harrington, Michael Grazebrook, Sydney Brewin and Eunice Wilson. A small tribute here to Pauline Saul, who, although not a One-Namer, volunteered to be secretary despite her other heavy commitments.

The rest is history. Derek, always an academic, suggested that the new organisation should be named The Guild of One-Name Studies, on the lines that medieval guilds had encouraged professionalism along with mutual aid. Sadly, although it has been suggested otherwise, we did not realise at the time that the acronym would be GOONS. However, I have always thought that one must be slightly bonkers to start a one-name study!

'From little acorns, mighty oaks grow' is a 14th Century Old English proverb, proven to be true when you know that, today, the Guild has 2562 members all over the world.

I look forward with hope that this dreadful pandemic, which has affected so many lives, will be over soon and that I will be able to meet many of you at the 2022 AGM and conference in Oxford.

Marriage Challenge Update: GRO Index - Are there errors? - Part Two

by Peter Copsey MCG (1522)

In the last Journal (Vol 14, Issue 2), I discussed errors in the GRO Index and how these errors could have occurred. One type of error was the reporting of fake events, originating from the inventive minds of local Registrars or their assistants and done to boost earnings. I have received an enquiry on this subject from a member, somewhat worried that many of entries in her database could be fake, and asking for more information.

For anyone interested in this subject, I would recommend that they read the article in the July 2003 Journal (Vol 8, Issue 3) by Peter Park. The Journal is readable on the Guild website. An analysis was included of the birth registrations in the South Shields Registration Sub-District. From the bar chart shown, the reported number of births in 1843 is about 680, whilst the average births in the following four years is about 450. It seemed that the numbers for 1843 had been inflated by over 50%. The culprit for the fake births apparently died in August 1844. The first court case for false recording occurred in 1846 and after that date, we should assume that the malpractice stopped.

To summarise what happened, it seems that:

- fake entries occurred for both births and deaths with probably births exaggerated more than deaths;
- it is unlikely that there are any fake marriages recorded;
- the malpractice was prevalent in the early 1840s probably ending in about 1846.

On the subject of GRO errors, this one is a curiosity. Look carefully at the death certificate above. Although clearly titled a GRO death certificate,

F. P. 123

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 4473847-6

REGISTRATION DISTRICT						LAMBETH		
1897 DEATH in the Sub-district of Brixton						in the County of London		

Columns--	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar

461	Second May 1844 Pauzanne Road Stockwell	Amelia Lillian Fordham	Girl	William Fordham	Katie Amelia Fordham formerly Perrett	Near Cannon Row	X The maid of William Fordham father 24 Pauzanne Road Stockwell	Ninth June 1847	Robert Clansley Deputy Registrar
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CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 17th day of November 2012

DYD 397795 See note overleaf

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it is not; it is a birth record. Amelia Lillian Fordham's birth is registered in Q2 1897 in Lambeth (Ref 1d - 504).

On to Marriage Challenges: three Challenges were announced in early 2020 that have been held up due to Covid. This is the present situation:

1. Tunstead & Smallburgh - This Challenge has already restarted (see announcement in last Journal).
2. Lewes - Presently on hold and under review. It is understood that East Sussex County Council have contracted with Ancestry to digitise the parish registers. Images will be added to the Ancestry website in due course. More information on this development is awaited.
3. Leominster - The Challenge has restarted now that the Record Office has reopened, although there are restrictions on people numbers and access times. It is likely that progress with the Challenge will be

slow. The Challenger has requested not to be sent any further requests.

Two new Challenges are announced; see below. Please note that marriages in Milton and Malling RDs before 1920 can often be found on Findmypast.

The Guild is always looking for volunteers to do a Challenge. If you live fairly close to a County Record Office and can afford to spend some time there to help other Guild members with their one-name studies by finding marriage entries, then becoming a Challenger could be an option. Even if Ancestry, Findmypast or FamilySearch have done some indexing for marriages in a particular county, there is likely to be some parts of that county or some period where a Challenge would be worthwhile.

Please email me marriage-challenge@one-name.org if you think you can contribute.

Registration District and Period	Request Deadline	Challenger	Challenger's Email	Key
Milton 1920-1941	31 July 2021	Nick Miskin	miskin@one-name.org	B
Malling 1920-1941	31 July 2021	Nick Miskin	miskin@one-name.org	B

Key B: Requests using the standard Excel template much preferred, but willing to accept other formats.

Charles Woodger, 1763 to 1830 - Part Two

by John Woodger (173)

According to the Surgeon's Log she started receiving patients on 12 September 1794 and built up her numbers until the end of November. Numbers varied greatly from day to day. In 1795 there was a low of 20 in August and a high of 177 in October. In 1796 the final 60 patients were discharged to the Naval Hospital at Haslar. The contribution of England's oldest ally to sailors' convalescence is also noted in Samuel Hill's log, Mr Nicholas, Sherry Contractor 1/- per Man, per Diem.

After the last patients were discharged the Surgeon was superseded, a Surgeon's Mate appointed and she started taking aboard prisoners of war.

Charles registered a mild protest, that *Sultan's* establishment was of a Convalescent Ship, being a Prison Ship only temporary. An Order was therefore made changing her establishment to that for Prison Ship.

As a naval prison ship she catered for prisoners of war from French ships, Men of War, Merchantmen and Privateers. These would all be subjects for exchange, like for like, a French Lieutenant for an English Lieutenant, etc., but as more French than English were captured and bureaucracy played a part delays were inevitable, and some seamen would not be eager for exchange. Seafaring was (and is) a truly international affair. On *Victory* at Trafalgar one in twelve of the crew were foreigners of twelve different nationalities.

On 26 May 1797 young Charles appears on the Muster Books of *Sultan*, and stays with his father for the next few years as Clerk or Midshipman. 1797 also saw a less pleasant episode. Charles had to send Marine James Whitton for Court Martial "for quarrelling with and disobeying the Commands of his Superior Officer uttering seditious words and striking his Superior Officer (Sergeant Dowling)." He was certainly guilty of quarrelling and striking the Sergeant, who had hit him first, but the other seems to have been a misunderstanding. He was however found guilty and sentenced to 300 lashes, tantamount to a death sentence, though some did survive such a punishment.

In 1798 Charles was one of the number of Lieutenants in command of Prison Ships sending a petition to the Admiralty requesting the establishments of those Ships respecting their pay. They received a dusty answer.

"Should they feel themselves competent to active employment their Lordships will favourably consider any applications they may make for that purpose". Presumably the Admiralty regarded the command of Prison Ships as an undemanding appointment for able but "unseaworthy" officers. They were not in line for Prize Money, that sweetener for active ships in time of war, which enabled Admirals and successful Captains to buy a country estate and a Parliamentary seat, and common seamen to play Ducks and Drakes with guineas or set themselves up ashore with a public house.

1799 was to show that the position was not secure. Captain Rawe was in overall command of the Prison Ships, and of *Royal Oak* in particular. On 13 January he sent on a letter of Charles to the Admiralty, with his own covering letter, in which he stated, "I beg leave to observe that many of the Prisoners on board the *Sultan* are the Crews of small Privateers, and not having the least prospect of being soon exchanged, have for some months been very troublesome: and will still be more so if they are suffered to receive the least encouragement from the resident French Agent. I must also beg leave to mention, that I have ever found Lieutenant Woodger, since under my command, a diligent and attentive Officer, strict in his Duty, but not a Tyrant."

Charles had written that because of their mutinous state he had ordered that only a proportion of prisoners would be allowed on deck at a time for meals. This had caused further trouble. Upon his ordering eight prisoners aft with their gear to be searched prior to being transferred to Portchester Castle, "one Marin of the *Nereide* (a captured privateer) had the Audacity to draw a Knife and attempt to Stab me upon the quarter Deck in the presence of some of my Officers and others".

The Admiralty sent an order to Sir Peter Parker, Admiral of the White, to appoint three Captains to enquire into the affair.

By 2 February the three Captains, Gower, Tolly and Fayerman stated that apart from two incidents, Captain Rawe's interference in the appointment of a Secretary of the Prisoners' Committee and his approval of Lieutenant Woodger's decision to confine the Committee to the black hole on bread and water for three days, "- we are of the Opinion that the Prisoners onboard the different Prison Ships under Captain Rawe's direction have been treated with great Humanity, & every indulgence consistent with their immediate security".

In June 1799, the international ramifications of Liberté, Egalité and Fraternité showed up again in *Sultan*, this time connecting France and Ireland.

Charles wrote once more to the Admiralty. The letter referred to "the infamous character of Fitzgerald alias Manuel Simon", and a letter he had written to Monsieur Nion, the French Commissary, containing a complete history of his proceedings from the time of his capture in the *Neptune* Privateer, in which the man's unconquerable hatred to the English is faithfully portrayed and a representation of the hardships he has undergone and still undergoes.

The following year Charles is once more in the files for other than everyday routine matters. He received a solicitor's letter dated 29 August 1800 saying that a prosecution would be brought against him by Captain Barker of the Royal Navy and Mr Onion of the Magazine for illegal imprisonment, unless 'compleat Satisfaction' is immediately made. Charles being sure of his ground wrote a letter with an accompanying

Statement of Facts, to Captain Rawe, who forwarded both along with his own letter to the Admiralty. As a result the Admiralty Solicitor, Charles Bicknell, instructed his agent in Portsmouth, Mr Greetham, to enquire into the matter.

Mr Greetham interviewed various witnesses, took their Depositions, corroborated by two or three other Persons, and informed the Admiralty Solicitor, following which he reported to the Admiralty, -

“-it appears that a Boat, in which were Captain Barker and Mr Onion and others, was coming from Portchester about half past eight in the ?, and on being hailed by the Sentry of Lt Woodger’s Ship for the purpose of knowing who they were, and from whence they came, foolishly answered “Cocks and Hens” instead of answering that it was a shore boat to Portsmouth - The Sentry provoked by the response ordered the Boat alongside, Lt Woodger said there could not be any gentleman on board from so silly an answer having been given - The Person on the Boat having made the Answer with no View of its being heard by the Sentinel; and mutual contradiction produced mutual ill Language - Lt Woodger did not order them on board Captain Barker and Mr Onion ran up the Ladder of their own accord and when on the Gang way the Lieutenant directed them to come on the Quarter Deck when more altercation ensued and they were at that desired to depart; upon which Captain Barker and Mr Onion said they should not go, considered themselves as Prisoners, but upon Lt Woodger’s ordering the Wherry to put off they thought proper to quit the Ship and went into the Boat.

Under all the Circumstances of this Case, I am humbly of the Opinion That the Action threatened by Captain Barker and Mr Onion cannot be supported against Lieutenant Woodger he appearing to have acted only in the Execution of his duty and therefore that it may be proper, if their Lordships please to direct me to defend him, if the threatened action should be commenced against him.

Inclosed I return the Letters you sent me and am Sir Your most obedient and Most humble Servant Cha: Bicknell”

Board of Admiralty instructions to Secretary Sir Evan Nepean -*“Reply 26 Sept. Direct him to do as he has proposed. Acqnt Admiral Millbank accordingly.*

Acqnt Captain Barker of this report and that their Lordships cannot help feeling great surprize that any officer of his rank could be guilty of offending so.”

After nearly seven years Charles was beginning to feel the need for a change of scene. The Commander of the *Portland* Sloop died in April 1801 so Charles took the opportunity to write to the local Admiral asking him to pass on a letter to Earl S. Vincent (First Lord of the Admiralty since 19 February) to remove him from *Sultan* to the *Portland*. The Board replied that shifting officers from ship to ship was not for the benefit of the service.

A year later Charles was in trouble again. This time it was falling down a hatchway. The Warrant Officers signed a letter

giving the facts. *“These are to certify the Worshipful the Governors of the Chest at Chatham for Relief of hurt and wounded Seamen in their Majesty’s Service that Lieutenant Charles Woodger Aged about Forty Three Years was wounded on board His Majesty’s Prison Ship the Sultan - by Receiving a fall down the Gun Deck Prison Room Ladder, in going to Visit the Prison Rooms - by which he Received a Violent Blow on the Head, and on over exertion, which caused a Rupture on the left Groin - on the Second of September in the year one Thousand Eight Hundred and One, being then actively upon His Majesty’s service in Visiting the Prisoners.*

To the Truth whereof We certify this second day of September 1801

<i>Alex^r Dunbar</i>	<i>Master</i>
<i>Rob^t Sutton(?)</i>	<i>Gunner</i>
<i>Henry Perry</i>	<i>Surgeon</i>
<i>Jam^s Moore</i>	<i>Carpenter</i>
<i>Will^m Hewett</i>	<i>Purser</i>
<i>Rich^d Blythe</i>	<i>Boatswⁿ”</i>

This letter came to be used again later.

On 21 April 1802 after nearly eight years on *Sultan*, Charles was put on half pay. Perhaps he enjoyed his continuous time at home in Mill Row, Gosport, with the family but by the following March he was writing to the Admiralty regularly asking for a ship. He did however enclose the above letter on one occasion hinting that too active service might not be suitable! However he did have some friends in high places. On 29 June 1803 the Admiral in command aboard *Defiance* at Spithead received orders to remove Lieutenant Baily from command of the Sloopship *Pearl*, obviously leaving replacement to him. He replied, *“I have directed Lieutenant Woodyer to take command of the Pearl Sloopship until their Lordships’ pleasure is known, he is strongly recommended by Rear Admiral Holloway as a fit officer to be employed upon that service.”* Fortunately for Charles the Board made no other appointment and he remained on her for almost seven years from 30 June. Just over a week later Charles junior joined his father from the *Pegaze* as Master’s Mate and stayed with him for three years. Once again Charles senior was on a vessel built at Chatham, this time in command. *Pearl* had been launched three years before Victory.

By September Charles senior had made himself fully aware of the job to be done and the crew necessary to carry it out, and had written to Admiral Montague.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you of His Majesty’s ship under my Command being four Seamen and five Marines short of Compliment, I have taken the Liberty to send you a state of the Seamen and Marines on board as on the other side, which is so weak in case of any accident happening to the Ship in Driving or passing a Cable in a Gale of Wind or if any Ship Should drive foul of us, the few hands I have on board is not sufficient to veer away, or heave in, as occasion may require, as we expect frequent gales of wind as Winter is approaching,

I have to request that you will be pleased to give directions for her Compliment to be completed with such Harbour Duty Men or others as you may deem fit, I have the honor to be with respect Sir, etc., C.W.

He had also talked to Admiral George Montague, as a result of which a letter was sent to the Admiralty, including the following extract, "*Lt Woodger acquaints me that a serjeant, a corporal and eight men would be sufficient to do all the Duty that is wanted from Sentinels and has suggested the advantage that would result to the service from his being allowed seamen in their room. I shall complete his present complement with such Disposeable Harbour Duty Men as are fit for that service. George Montague*" The Board replied that the suggestion was approved.

The following month Charles was in touch with the Admiralty via the Admiral once again, this time requesting a Court Martial upon the Boatswain, Mr Benjamin Murray. This was also approved. He had been discovered selling ship's stores, had abused a Marine Private, and used inappropriate language. He was demoted to Able Seaman and moved off the ship.

The following year on the 25 July 1804 Charles had a request for information on one Daniel Kenny, a deserter from the 16th Regiment of Light Dragoons discharged from *Nemesis* into *Pearl* on the 24 of April. Charles passed on details from his own Muster Book and also what he had found out from another ship. Kenny had been discharged from *Pearl* into *Royal William* on 30 April and only two weeks later into *Beaulieu*. There must be a story behind that sequence of events.

Later in the year Charles had occasion to have shore leave if only brief. On 13 October daughter Mary, minor of the parish of Alverstoke, married William Napier a Lieutenant on *HMS Mysore* with father's permission. Charles and daughter Sarah were witnesses but no doubt the rest of the family were there also.

A year later Charles finds his routine upset once more. The Clerk of the Cheque came aboard on 2 July to muster the ship's company and the Purser was absent without leave. He was marked as Run and the following day Charles wrote asking for a replacement. However Mr Edward White then appeared on board. The Admiral ordered him to be arrested and informed the Admiralty, who directed him to call upon Mr White to account for his absence. Mr White expressed contrition but stated that his Private Affairs were much embarrassed and he feared arrest (by the Bailiffs) so he was reprimanded severely and the Run was taken off. Mr White also asked for a larger ship (increased pay) which was going foreign (out of reach of the Tipstaff).

A few days later Charles had a more pleasing duty. A Midshipman under his command for the last two years, Mr Harry Owens, had passed his examination for a Gunner on a Third Rate and asked Charles to recommend him to the Admiralty to be put on the list of candidates. Charles was happy to do so and gave him a glowing testimonial.

21 October saw the Battle between the British Fleet and the Fleets of Spain and France off Cape Trafalgar. Five days later Cuthbert Collingwood sent the schooner *Pickle* with his despatch announcing the death of Nelson at the moment of victory. *Pickle* arrived in Falmouth about noon on 4 November, though the news of the battle reached Penzance some time before due to a chance meeting by a lugger with *Pickle*, her ensign at half mast. The commander of *Pickle*, Lieutenant Le Ponetière reached the Admiralty soon after midnight on the

6th. Lord Barham, the First Lord was woken and informed, messengers were sent to the Prime Minister and the King.

On board *Pearl* on Tuesday 5 November life continued normally though rumours may have reached her. It was cloudy and there was a little ENE wind, Charles gave the boatswain his orders for hammocks to be scrubbed, the hawse to be cleared and various duties to be allotted to the people. The Clerk of the Cheque came aboard and the crew were mustered.

Fresh beef was brought alongside for the cook and stowed away. On Wednesday the people were employed cleaning the ship and two chauldrons of coal were brought aboard for the coppers. Thursday appeared pretty normal until the signal was received from the Flag for "All Lieutenants".

So Charles heard officially of the events off Cape Trafalgar. Then "at the setting of the Watch fired a feu de Joy per Order in Honour of the Great & Glorious Victory obtained by his Maj^s Fleet under the Command for the ever to be commented Lord Viscount Nelson & Bronte off Cadiz on the 21st Ult over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain".

Life then went back to normal, Tuesday 12th received the Caulkers from the Fleet, Wednesday 13th Supplied the *Calypso* with 4 Tons of Water.

Tuesday 26th Received on board 208lbs Sugar to be issued to the Ship's Company in lieu of half their Allowance of Oatmeal per order of the Admiralty. The normal allowance was 1½ lbs oatmeal and 6 oz sugar a week. While substitution was allowed Charles no doubt had to say a few soothing words, sugar is not as filling as oats, and it was winter. 11 December *Pearl* got under weigh and sailed from Saint Helens in company with *Victory* and followed the Motions of the Admiral. So 1805 gave way to 1806.

In April Charles heard from his Agent, William McInerheny, that the Navy Board would only pay compensation for one servant. He wrote a pleading letter to the Board of Admiralty asking for the wartime Establishment allowing him two servants. He stated that he is hardly ever out of the ship and has never been absent one night whilst anchored at Spithead. Having no Master or officer to leave in charge when blowing hard it always falls to him to be up, sometimes three or four nights together, as there is hardly ever a gale without some ship driving aboard *Pearl*. Their Lordships saw no grounds for altering her establishment.

On 12 June Charles and his son were separated. Charles Junior was discharged and the following day joined *La Chiffone* by order of Admiral Montague. *La Chiffone* was a former French frigate captured off the Seychelles by Sibylle in August 1801. Young Charles served as a Midshipman on her for almost two years.

Charles senior returned to routine duties. The Captain's Log includes such items as Thursday 7 August Received 12 bags of bread containing 1344 lbs, one Cask of Pease Eight Bushels and 56lbs Cheese. 2 Chauldrons of Coals. Tuesday 14th the *Cutter* employed by the *Royal William*. (Flying the Admiral's flag.) Sunday 26th *Jolly Boat* Employed by the *Royal William*.

To be continued.

From Switzerland with Love:

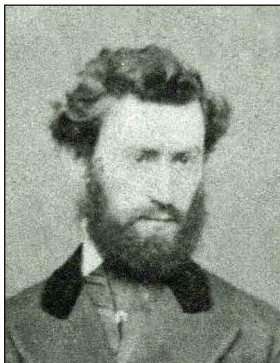
A Journey in Time - Part One

by Geoff Studerus (7791)

A Journey in Time

This is a tale of the journey of a young lad eager to discover his unusual paternal family history, resulting in discovering details that could not have been imagined.

The Early Days



It all began far too many years ago when, at 10/11 years old, I was told by my parents that my paternal great-grandfather was of Swiss descent. At that time, in the late 1940s/early 1950s, it was just a snippet of information with which I could do little, but it was fact. My mother had a photograph of my great-grandfather Sebastian, taken from a locket (the locket has long since disappeared). The sight of this distinguished-looking

relative, with little else known about him, inspired the genealogical journey that was to begin.

With hindsight, at that time, researching family history was not easy. One relied on living relatives to tell the stories of the family with every word being recorded. How I wish I had thought about it more, and started my research earlier! The locket photograph was the starting point for me and, as I grew older, I became more curious about the details of my family (which trait, as I found out much later, was true to my inherited Swiss genes).

Initially, apart from starting to put together a meagre family tree from detail imparted by living relatives, or from paper certificates already in our possession, very little else happened. Every time I tried to go back in time further than my paternal grandfather, I came up against the brick wall of immigration. I found that I had nothing to go on and every twist and turn generated more questions than answers. When had Sebastian come to England? Where in England had he lived? When had he married? (My mother remembers meeting my paternal great-grandmother, but could not remember her name.) Did my paternal grandfather have siblings? But the over-riding stumbling block was "Where in Switzerland had he lived?"

And then the Internet arrived, bringing with it wonderful Google!!

Things Pick Up Speed

It wasn't long before I was googling "Studerus" and surprising myself with the answers I was getting. It appeared that there were other Studeruses (or should that be Studerii) outside Switzerland. The main source of information appeared to be a USA site (now well-known) maintained by the Mormon Church and, at that time, concentrating on American records - there appeared to be a fair number of Studerii in the

USA. But that's another story - I was researching my Swiss ancestors.

I began to find census records of Studerii in England, particularly in London. There were about a dozen names unknown to me which, of course, raised more questions. The prime one being "They must be related to me, but how?" Apart from my immediate family, they are the only recorded UK examples of my family name.

I then found UK census detail showing my great-grandfather Sebastian, from which I was able to guesstimate his year of birth (c.1845), and for the first time found my great-grandmother's name (Sarah Ellen). I then made a dossier of their marriage and death certificates. Their son was, of course, already known to me - my paternal grandfather, Sydney Victor George - but the census showed that he had a brother, Frederick Eugene Celestin.



These photos of Sebastien and Sarah are taken from the wedding photograph of their son, Frederick in 1907.

Digressing slightly, although I now knew of his brother's branch of the family, I had very little detail to add to my records. However, we'd once seen a "That's Life" programme (Esther Rantzen et al) which highlighted a London solicitor who was being criticised for bad dealings with his clients. On the screen came a view of his offices - with the name "Studerus & Co" above the shop.

Then a chance telephone call from his son (my cousin, Richard) gave us the other side of the story. Apparently the BBC had got the wrong end of the stick and Richard's father retired on the proceedings of the court case!



Richard had thought he was the only Studerus in the UK !! - until he googled Studerus and came up with my wife's glass engraving contact detail, hence the telephone call.

So, of course, he and his wife came to visit, and we had a family reunion here in Hereford. Richard was shell-shocked to be surrounded by eight blood-related Studerii together in one place - having progressed in a matter of hours from being the only one in England to having a family.

But the other Studerii in London were still a mystery. I could not find any links that made sense, until I decided to work on the principle that they might also have travelled from Switzerland. I turned my thoughts to Switzerland. Was this going to be another stumbling block?

Not So Common

I had been led to understand that my surname was as common in Switzerland as "Smith" was in England, so I expected to find that was the case. Even if it was possible to find some sort of access to Swiss records, it was unlikely that I had sufficient information to narrow down the detail.

However (and I digress slightly again) in a former life I worked for the RAF in an office that was purchasing commercially-available training. One day one of my commercial contacts contacted me just to say that he would not be available for a week or so as he was going on holiday to Switzerland. I told him of my connection with that country and he undertook, if he had the time, to see what he could find out whilst he was there. When he returned, I received an email from him giving me links to Swiss websites that would eventually give me greater insight into the Studerus family in Switzerland than I could have ever envisaged.

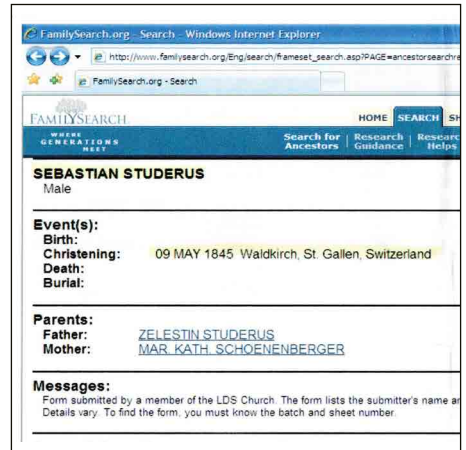
At this stage, by far the best link I had been given was access to the online Swiss telephone directory. This directory far outshone the English version. Not only did it give names and telephone numbers, but also included full addresses and, hold your breath, an indication on a street map of the town/village of where the address was within that locality. Something, no doubt, which would have been considered an intrusion on this side of the Channel.

This directory was interactive: I learned very quickly that there were ONLY around 250 people with the surname of Studerus in Switzerland. So much for being "as common as Smith"!! Using the embedded map system, it was possible to see that all of these were located in one area - in the North-East, between Zurich and Lake Constance. It was likely, therefore (but by no means certain), that Sebastian had also come from this area.

This was the first time that we had had any inkling of a possible location for the family roots. *One small step for man - one giant leap for genealogical research!!* My parents had visited Switzerland for their silver wedding anniversary but did not find any information which, in hindsight, was only to be expected when they were visiting the usual tourist areas and searching in the wrong place.

But I still did not have enough information to be able to confirm anything with the Swiss archive authorities. I needed to know an exact location.

The breakthrough came when a random search on the "FamilySearch.org" website gave me a hit with an item for apparently the only Sebastian on their records. I was amazed to find that I was looking at a record of a baptism of a Sebastian Studerus in 1845 in Waldkirch, St Gallen. Everything seemed to fit. Was this my great-grandfather?



By this time, I had been in touch with a Swiss amateur genealogist, who had already told me that Swiss genealogical records were kept by the Canton where the individual lived, and that the Studerus name originated from Waldkirch in medieval times. It seemed that the pieces of the jigsaw were beginning to come together. I emailed him and gave him all the information I had about Sebastian and the possible link to the baptism entry. Imagine my delight when he was able to confirm that, as far as he was able to research, the link was correct and the baptism entry was indeed my great-grandfather!

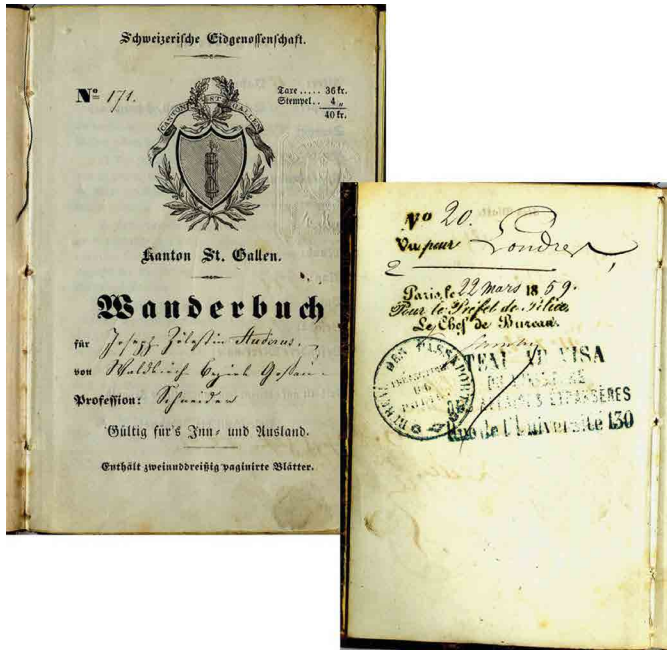
Not only that, he also sent me a copy of the original Swiss record of the family, obtained from the Waldkirch archives. What a revelation!! I finally had hard evidence of the detail of MY Studerus family. Sebastian's ten brothers and sisters, their parents (my great-great-grandparents) and their parents (my great-great-great-grandparents). I still get a shiver down my spine when I think that, with one piece of paper, the knowledge of our Studerus family had increased beyond our wildest dreams! My family tree now had real substance.

Bürgerregister Waldkirch SG

No.	Familien- und Taufname des Vaters, seiner Ehefrau, seiner Kinder und des Beruf.	Geboren.			Berechthet.			Getraut.			Bemerkungen.
		Jahr.	Monat.	Tag.	Jahr.	Monat.	Tag.	Jahr.	Monat.	Tag.	
	Anton Studerus	1808	Jan.	18	1825	Feb.	1828	Jan.	1831	1834	Prof.
	Anna Studerus	1805	Jan.	23	1822	Jan.	1825	Jan.	1828	1831	
	Christoph Studerus	1806	Dec.	1	1823	Aug.	1826	Jan.	1829	1832	
	Elisabeth Studerus	1808	Aug.	30	1825	Aug.	1828	Jan.	1831	1834	
	Joseph Studerus	1809	Jan.	16	1826	Jan.	1829	Jan.	1832	1835	
	Katharina Studerus	1810	Jan.	1	1827	Jan.	1830	Jan.	1833	1836	
	Leopold Studerus	1811	Jan.	1	1828	Jan.	1831	Jan.	1834	1837	
	Martha Studerus	1812	Jan.	1	1829	Jan.	1832	Jan.	1835	1838	
	Sebastian Studerus	1845	Jan.	5	1845	Jan.	1845	Jan.	1845	1845	

Now We're Cooking on Gas!

Now things really started to take off. Names I had found in the London censuses began to make sense! It transpired that Joseph Colestin (one of my great-grandfather's elder brothers), the family of another brother, and Sebastian, came to England and settled in London (not necessarily all at the same time - their immigration is still ongoing research).



The immigrants all brought with them the family “business”. In Waldkirch the head of the family (my great-great-grandfather) was the village tailor, and those skills were passed on and formed the basis for Sebastian and other family members working in London.

Wow !!

Using census and birth/marriage/death certificates, I have been able to link to my family tree all of the names I had found living in London. They are either spouses of the brothers or their children and children’s children (or spouses of their children). I even found that Sebastian and Sarah (g-g parents) had four children who didn’t survive beyond the early days of life, leaving their last two children (my grandfather and his brother) as their only surviving family.

I am extremely pleased with the research I’ve been able to do and the level of detail I have been able to put to the family members I have found. My extended family tree now runs to over 4000 people from mid-1700s to the present day (with family links in New Zealand, Canada and the USA - some still living who I have been able to email).

I still want to visit Switzerland to see what I can find out from that side of the water. But that is another story! I still need to “put some flesh” on the bones of my great-grandmother. Although I have Sarah and Sebastian’s marriage and death certificates, Sarah’s birth certificate is proving very elusive. Yet another story!

Of course, there is always more to do. Once started the family tree is never-ending but, although I will go on adding detail where and when possible, I suspect that younger generations will have to continue with it and, hopefully, take it further.

To be continued.

Another breakthrough was that Joseph Colestin’s passport was found amongst the effects of my cousin Richard’s father. This removed any lingering uncertainty that the correct family connection had been made, and proved that Joseph, at least, had left St Gallen in 1848 and arrived in London in 1859. I later found out that the passport had doubled up as a Work Permit, and that Joseph would have worked his way across Europe, stopping in Zurich and Paris; hence the extended travel time.

Unfortunately, I am no nearer discovering when Sebastian travelled to England. I don’t think it was with his brother, Joseph, as he would only have been three years old in 1848, so I can only assume that he travelled on his own at a later date. He married in London in 1870, so perhaps a travel date in the late 1860s would be close to actual fact. It also became clear that ships crossing the English Channel were not required to provide passenger lists.

Last Appeal by the Chairman

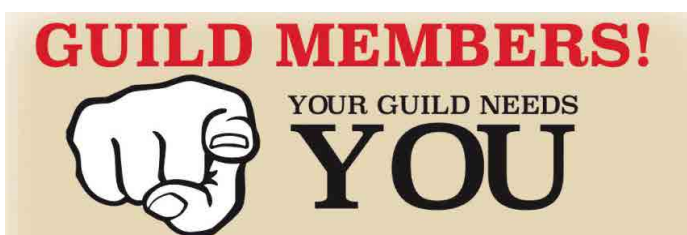
The Guild has depended on willing volunteers for the last 42 years, but my recent chairman’s newsletter asking for a member willing to take on the role of secretary has drawn not one member willing to serve. The committee has discussed several options with what we have available, even discussed employing someone to take on the role, however, that would mean raising the subscription which no one wants to do. So this is the final plea for someone willing to take the position of a Guild officer. If you think you have the necessary skills please email chairman@one-name.org we are willing to consider appointing a minute secretary but would prefer a full committee member.

Introduction to One-Name Studies

You will learn about the history and study of surnames; which surnames are suitable for a study, what a one-name study consists of, and how to get started. We cover how to collect and analyze data from the core records. You learn about all the practical aspects of running a one-name study; collecting data, how to publicize your study, data protection, publish results and make sure your study is preserved for others in the future. You will also learn how the Guild of One-Name Studies guides and supports its members.

See more at:

<https://www.pharostutors.com/details.php?coursenumber=901>

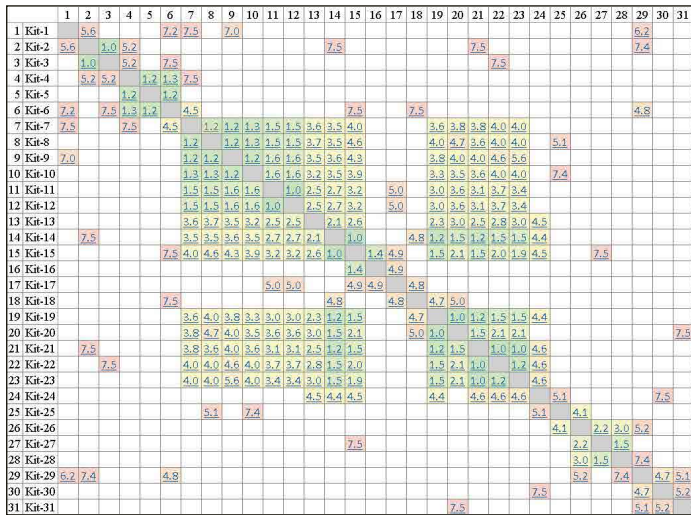


Creating a Y-DNA Heatmap

by Wesley Johnston (6398)

Motivation

Despite a spate of recent visual clustering tools for autosomal DNA, visual clustering really is not new. The GEDmatch Generations Matrix has included visual clustering for years.



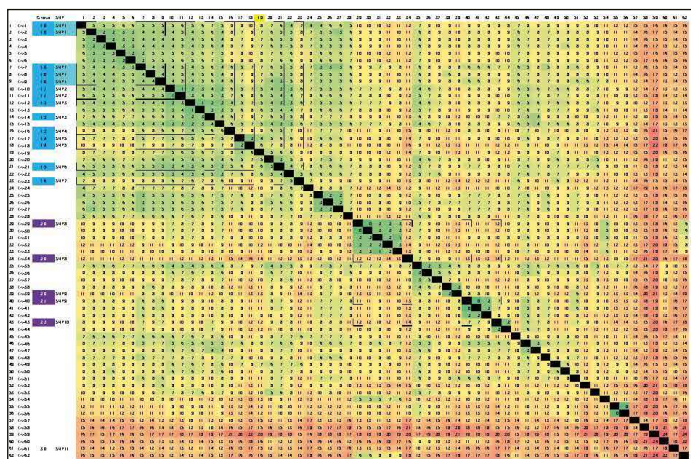
The matrix is a heatmap. Green means closer, yellow more distant. Orange and red are most distant. And white means not enough shared DNA to estimate a connection.

The color is determined by the cell value, which is the DNA-based estimate of number of generations to the Most Recent Common Ancestor(s) for the person in that row and the person in that column. The choice of the first kit is the only parameter that the user controls.

So, why not have a clustered heatmap of Y-STR genetic distances?

This paper explains how I create a Y-STR heatmap in Excel. It is a process that can be automated, just as the GEDmatch process is automated, and I do hope that someone provides such a tool. But I do it manually.

Here is the end result, combining STR and Big Y SNP information:



The kits without terminal SNPs did not do the Big Y test but would probably match those adjacent kits' terminal SNP. The

heatmap can do rough prediction of terminal SNP from the STRs.

	Group	SNP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kit-1	1.0 SNP1	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	6
2	Kit-2	1.0 SNP1	5	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5
3	Kit-3		5	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5
4	Kit-4		5	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5
5	Kit-5		6	3	3	3	2	3	5	5	5	6	6
6	Kit-6		6	3	3	3	2	3	5	5	5	6	6
7	Kit-7	1.0 SNP1	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	5
8	Kit-8	1.0 SNP1	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5
9	Kit-9	1.0 SNP1	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5
10	Kit-10	1.1 SNP2	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5
11	Kit-11	1.1 SNP2	6	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	6

Creating the Heatmap

Step 1: Obtain the STR raw results.

You can obtain the results from your project results on the Family Tree DNA web site. You have to copy them from the browser into a spreadsheet in Excel (or whatever you use for spreadsheets), which you can do with CTRL-A to select the whole page (or just use your mouse to select just the desired results) and CTRL-C to copy the selected text.

You will have to do some cleanup of the results in Excel. You must separate the multi-valued cells into separate single-valued cells, so that you can properly calculate the genetic distance.

You must also ensure that all kits have the same number of STRs. Either (a) eliminate kits (rows) tested at fewer STRs than you want for the heatmap or (b) reduce the included STRs (columns). For this paper, I used ten 111-marker kits, so that I did not have to do any reductions, but this eliminated all kits tested at fewer than 111 markers.

I then added a "BigY" column to include the terminal SNP from the Family Tree DNA Big Y Block Tree for those men who had done the Big Y-700 test. This is optional. You do not need Big Y data to create the STR heatmap. But including it adds a powerful feature to the heatmap.

Step 2: Calculate the genetic distance of every kit from the first kit.

You first must decide which genetic distance calculation to use. Since Family Tree DNA uses step wise genetic distance, I use that one. For each pair in a match, at each STR, the genetic distance is the absolute value of the difference of the values of the two kits for that STR. The total genetic distance between two kits is the sum of all of their individual marker differences.

In a worksheet with the complete matrix of all STRs for all kits, I copied and pasted the entire matrix under the original matrix, leaving a few blank lines between them. In the bottom matrix, I then replaced the STR value in each cell with the calculation of the genetic distance of that marker from the first kit at the top. In Excel, this is "=ABS(E\$2-E2)". I then copied and pasted this formula into all cells for all STRs of all kits in the bottom matrix.

I then added a column at the left where I summed up the individual STR genetic distances for that kit versus the first kit.

Kit Name	BigY	DYS393	DYS390	DYS19	DYS391	DYS385a
1 Kit-1	SNP2	13	24	14	11	11
2 Kit-2	SNP1	13	24	14	11	11
3 Kit-3	SNP1	13	24	14	11	11
4 Kit-4	SNP2	13	24	14	12	11
5 Kit-5	SNP3	13	24	14	11	11
6 Kit-6	SNP4	13	24	14	11	11
7 Kit-7	R-M269	13	24	14	11	11
8 Kit-8	SNP5	13	24	14	11	11
9 Kit-9	R-M269	13	24	14	12	11
10 Kit-10	R-M269	13	24	14	12	11

GD	Kit Name	BigY	DYS393	DYS390	DYS19	DYS391	DYS385a
0	1 Kit-1	SNP2	0	0	0	0	0
3	2 Kit-2	SNP1	0	0	0	0	0
4	3 Kit-3	SNP1	0	0	0	0	0
8	4 Kit-4	SNP2	0	0	0	1	0
10	5 Kit-5	SNP3	0	0	0	0	0
9	6 Kit-6	SNP4	0	0	0	0	0
9	7 Kit-7	R-M269	0	0	0	0	0
10	8 Kit-8	SNP5	0	0	0	0	0
10	9 Kit-9	R-M269	0	0	0	1	0
10	10 Kit-10	R-M269	0	0	0	1	0

Step 3: Create the Genetic Distance Matrix.

The Genetic Distance Matrix is the heatmap. In the Genetic Distance Matrix, each cell represents the genetic distance of the kit in that row from the kit in that column.

I create a new worksheet for the Genetic Distance Matrix by copying the first one and then in the new worksheet deleting the bottom copy of the kits and in the top copy of the kits deleting all the STR columns and using the Excel copy and transpose create a new top row with all the kit numbers in the same order as they are in the rows.

I then go back to the first worksheet, where I calculated the genetic distance of every kit from the first kit, and I copy the left-hand column of total genetic distances. I then paste the values into the worksheet for the Genetic Distance Matrix at the right place (the cell where the top person is in the same row and column, where he matches himself) as the data for that column.

Kit Name	BigY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Kit-1	SNP2	0									
2 Kit-2	SNP1	3									
3 Kit-3	SNP1	4									
4 Kit-4	SNP2	8									
5 Kit-5	SNP3	10									
6 Kit-6	SNP4	9									
7 Kit-7	R-M269	9									
8 Kit-8	SNP5	10									
9 Kit-9	R-M269	10									
10 Kit-10	R-M269	10									

I then use the paste feature's transpose option to paste the same values (except the zero) into that top person's row. I then delete the 0 in the self-matching cell and blacken the cell.

Kit Name	BigY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Kit-1	SNP2		3	4	8	10	9	9	10	10	10
2 Kit-2	SNP1	3									
3 Kit-3	SNP1	4									
4 Kit-4	SNP2	8									
5 Kit-5	SNP3	10									
6 Kit-6	SNP4	9									
7 Kit-7	R-M269	9									
8 Kit-8	SNP5	10									
9 Kit-9	R-M269	10									
10 Kit-10	R-M269	10									

Then it becomes tedious. I have to make a copy of the original worksheet and in that copy delete the top person and recalculate the genetic distance of every remaining kit from the kit of the new top person. I then have to paste that data into the worksheet for the Genetic Distance Matrix. So, if I have 62 kits (as I did in one case), then I have to do this 61 times, so that I calculate all the pairings of genetic distances for all 62 kits and paste them into the columns and rows of the worksheet for the Genetic Distance Matrix.

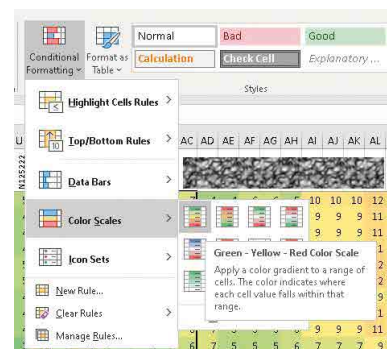
Kit Name	BigY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Kit-1	SNP2		3	4	8	10	9	9	10	10	10
2 Kit-2	SNP1	3		3	9	9	8	8	9	9	9
3 Kit-3	SNP1	4	3								
4 Kit-4	SNP2	8	9								
5 Kit-5	SNP3	10	9								
6 Kit-6	SNP4	9	8								
7 Kit-7	R-M269	9	8								
8 Kit-8	SNP5	10	9								
9 Kit-9	R-M269	10	9								
10 Kit-10	R-M269	10	9								

Step 4: Turn on the heat in the heatmap.

Once the prior step is done, I have the complete Genetic Distance Matrix with no coloring for the cells.

Kit Name	BigY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Kit-1	SNP2		3	4	8	10	9	9	10	10	10
2 Kit-2	SNP1	3		3	9	9	8	8	9	9	9
3 Kit-3	SNP1	4	3		8	8	9	7	10	10	8
4 Kit-4	SNP2	8	9	8		14	15	13	16	14	12
5 Kit-5	SNP3	10	9	8	14		11	3	12	4	4
6 Kit-6	SNP4	9	8	9	15	11		10	9	11	13
7 Kit-7	R-M269	9	8	7	13	3	10		9	5	5
8 Kit-8	SNP5	10	9	10	16	12	9	9		12	14
9 Kit-9	R-M269	10	9	10	14	4	11	5	12		4
10 Kit-10	R-M269	10	9	8	12	4	13	5	14	4	

Turning on the coloring is easy in Excel. First, select all of the cells with genetic distance values in them. Then, on the Home ribbon, find the Conditional Formatting tool. Use the down arrow on the Conditional Formatting tool to see the pulldown list of options for the feature. Click on Color Scales. Then click on the second one from the left (Red-Yellow-Green Color Scale) in the top row. You can hover your mouse over any of the coloring scales to see information about that scale, or just select it to see how it looks with your data.



And suddenly the heatmap is in color, and initial clusters immediately pop out visually.

Kit Name	BigY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Kit-1	SNP2	3	4	8	10	9	9	10	10	10	10
2 Kit-2	SNP1	3	3	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9
3 Kit-3	SNP1	4	3	8	8	9	7	10	10	8	8
4 Kit-4	SNP2	8	9	8	14	15	13	16	14	12	12
5 Kit-5	SNP3	10	9	8	14	11	3	12	4	4	4
6 Kit-6	SNP4	9	8	9	15	11	10	9	11	13	13
7 Kit-7	R-M269	9	8	7	13	3	10	9	5	5	5
8 Kit-8	SNP5	10	9	10	16	12	9	9	12	14	14
9 Kit-9	R-M269	10	9	10	14	4	11	5	12	4	4
10 Kit-10	R-M269	10	9	8	12	4	13	5	14	4	4

Step 5: Manually do the clustering.

As with the GEDmatch Generations Matrix, the first step in the clustering is to figure out who you want as the first person in the heatmap.

I decided that I wanted to use a person who was in the “root” SNP in the Family Tree DNA Big Y Block Tree. Of course, the Big Y Block Tree only includes those kits that have done the Big Y-700 test. But I realized that by adding the Big Y terminal SNP in the heatmap, I could make a reasonable prediction of where a kit that had NOT done the Big Y-700 test would wind up (which terminal SNP “bucket”) in the Big Y Block Tree if they did do the Big Y-700 test.

You can choose whatever method you want to do the clustering. But it must be consistent for all steps of the process.

The clustering is a repetition of the same process of moving columns and rows until the entire line of self-matching cells extends from the top left corner to the bottom right corner. The key thing for not making a mess of things is to be sure to move BOTH the column and the row for the next person in line and not just one or the other. Moving just one may put the black self-match cell in proper alignment but will leave the cells with values mis-aligned for the opposite half of the matrix.

I cluster the heatmap in two phases: (1) BigY kits and (2) all other kits.

Phase 1: Big Y Kits

I cluster the Big Y kits into their “buckets” on the Big Y Block Tree, starting with the bucket that is in the root SNP of the main groups. This first “bucket” will have either a direct line up to the SNP “umbrella” from which all the main “buckets” descend or will be the “bucket” that has the fewest layers between it and that “umbrella”.

Starting with that “bucket”, I cluster all kits in that bucket together. I then cluster all the kits in the nearest other “buckets” by how far they are from that first bucket.

Kit Name	BigY	2	3	1	4	5	6	8	7	9	10
2 Kit-2	SNP1	3	3	9	9	8	9	8	9	9	9
3 Kit-3	SNP1	3	4	8	8	9	10	7	10	8	8
1 Kit-1	SNP2	3	4	8	10	9	10	9	10	10	10
4 Kit-4	SNP2	9	8	8	14	15	16	13	14	12	12
5 Kit-5	SNP3	9	8	10	14	11	12	3	4	4	4
6 Kit-6	SNP4	8	9	9	15	11	9	10	11	13	13
8 Kit-8	SNP5	9	10	10	16	12	9	9	12	14	14
7 Kit-7	R-M269	8	7	9	13	3	10	9	5	5	5
9 Kit-9	R-M269	9	10	10	14	4	11	12	5	4	4
10 Kit-10	R-M269	9	8	10	12	4	13	14	5	4	4

Once all Big Y kits are in their proper order, I create a thick border around each bucket’s kits. I call these borders Big Y Bands.

Phase 2: All Other Kits

Then I cluster the remaining kits, based on how close they are in genetic distance to any of the Big Y kits.

In our example, Kit7 is only GD=3 from Kit5. So, I move Kit7 next to Kit5. And Kits 9 and 10 are closest to each other and to Kit7. So, I move them next to Kit7. And I have the fully clustered heatmap.

Kit Name	BigY	2	3	1	4	5	7	9	10	6	8
2 Kit-2	SNP1	3	3	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9
3 Kit-3	SNP1	3	4	8	8	7	10	8	9	10	10
1 Kit-1	SNP2	3	4	8	10	9	10	10	9	10	10
4 Kit-4	SNP2	9	8	8	14	13	14	12	15	16	16
5 Kit-5	SNP3	9	8	10	14	3	4	4	11	12	12
7 Kit-7	R-M269	8	7	9	13	3	5	5	10	9	9
9 Kit-9	R-M269	9	10	10	14	4	5	4	11	12	12
10 Kit-10	R-M269	9	8	10	12	4	5	4	13	14	14
6 Kit-6	SNP4	8	9	9	15	11	10	11	13	9	9
8 Kit-8	SNP5	9	10	10	16	12	9	12	14	9	9

Interpreting the Results

We can now see much more clearly just how the different kits align with each other. We literally have the “big picture” view.

The Big Y Bands tell us that if Kits 7, 9 and 10 did do the Big Y-700 test, there is a good probability they would either be in the bucket with Kit5 and have terminal SNP3 or might lead to refinement of that SNP, perhaps separating some of these three kits and Kit5 into adjacent groups with different terminal SNPs on the Big Y Block Tree.

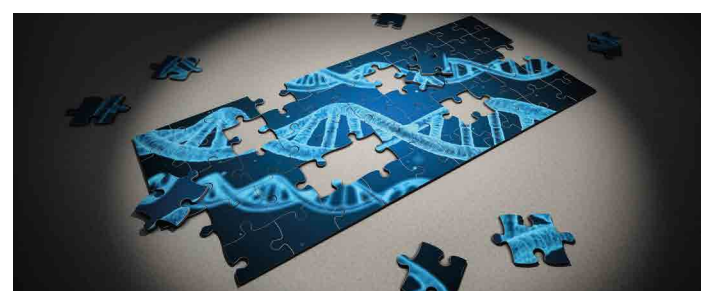
In effect, the heatmap provides a prediction of the terminal SNP from the STRs.

Overall, the kits clearly fall into two distinct but distantly related groups. Kits 1-4 form one group, and Kits 5-10 form another group. Three kits in the first group are genetic distance 10 or less from all of the kits in the second group. So, all second group kits would appear as matches in Family Tree DNA’s STR match list for any of Kits 1-3.

What Can Be Automated?

The manual process is tedious, and more than once I have realized I fouled things up so that I had to backtrack and clean things up. So, the manual process can make heatmaps that are not valid unless you are careful. So, it would really be nice to see as much of the process as possible automated.

Wesley is studying the surname Butson and can be contacted at wesley.johnston@one-name.org. You can also view Wesley’s website here: <http://www.wjohnston.net/famhist/early-butson.htm>



The Value of a Guild Profile

by Robert Dunsford (4663)

Many of you have a Guild Profile and no doubt you have found it an invaluable source of contacts. I certainly have. This is the story of one contact and the improbable and rather marvellous finds it led to.

In 2007 I was contacted by an Eric Dunsford. I will give his name as, sadly he died a few years ago at the age of 93. Despite his advanced years he was as bright as a button, and full of curiosity about his ancestry. We had many informative and frequently amusing phone conversations. He would always introduce himself by saying "Hello cousin Robert, cousin Eric here". We were 11th cousins. He was full of information about his early life in Tiverton where he grew up with his parents.

A couple of years after our first contact, I received an email from a woman in Tiverton who had just dug up a First World War medal in her garden. She had no idea how it came to be there as the house was newly built on land which had previously been fields. She had found my email address from my profile. She asked if I could trace any descendants of the sergeant as she would like to give the medal to them. It had been awarded to Sergeant Frederick H. Dunsford of the Devon Regiment. I soon identified Sergeant Dunsford as appearing to be Eric's father. I phoned Eric and asked him if his father had been in the Devon Regiment. He said yes, so I told him to sit down as I had some news for him. He was as pleased as punch. I arranged for the finder to hand over the medal to Eric, and suggested that they contact the Tiverton Gazette about the handover as the local press are usually interested such stories. The story appeared in the Gazette (10 March 2009) and was then syndicated and appeared in the Daily Mail (10 March 2009) and The Sun (11 March 2009) newspapers, and eventually resulted in Eric being interviewed by West Country T.V. news.

This enthused Eric's family history research even more. I advised him that some of the information he was seeking may be available at the Tiverton Museum. He visited, made himself known at the reception desk, and while he was there, the museum received a phone call from the executress of a will of Mary Dunsford of Wigan, Lancashire. In clearing the house she had taken possession of a large collection of old family history documents, including a family bible, a book on Tiverton written by Martin Dunsford in 1790, a very large Dunsford family tree printed in 1886, several diaries some going back to the early 1800s, two oil paintings which we later identified as being of Samuel Peter Dunsford (1810-1856) and his wife Ellen née Hairsnap, and many other odds and ends. She wanted to know if the museum would like to add them to their collection, otherwise she would dispose of them, Mary having no close relatives. The museum politely declined, but put the call through to Eric, who gladly accepted them. She then went to the trouble of transporting the lot down to Eric's house in Devon.

After Eric's death, his daughters were kind enough to give the book by Martin Dunsford and the 1886 family tree to me. The family tree has proved invaluable. It contains over 600

names and dates back to 1566. Much of the information in it appears to be based on wills, many of which were proved in Devon, and subsequently destroyed in an air raid in 1942, so that information would have been lost forever. Many of the family were Nonconformists and did not baptise their children or even marry in parish churches. The early registers of baptisms and marriages for many Nonconformist churches have not survived, so again much of that information which appears to be based on family records would also be lost.

I have often wondered what were the odds of Eric being in the museum when the phone call came through. I have no idea, but if someone said a million to one, I would not argue.

Robert is studying the surname Dunsford with the variant Dunsforde and can be contacted at robert.dunsford@one-name.org. Robert's DNA project website can be seen here: <https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/dunsford/about>



Eric Dunsford

Kitty Storrow - 'a charming and gifted young artist'

by Patricia Spencer (8429)

On 8 February 2020 I was helping to run the Somerset & Dorset FHS stall at the Family History Show in Bristol and, during a lull in visitors, wandered off to find the Guild stall where I joined and registered a one-name-study for the surname Storrow (with Starrow variant). Two weeks later I was in Winchester for the Guild's excellent 'Unconventional Lives' Seminar. I particularly enjoyed Professor Katherine Cockin's talk on 'Searching for Theatrical Ancestors', even though I know that none of my own ancestors had shown any inclination to go on the stage. In March, once the first lockdown had started, spending hours each day collecting data online for my infant Storrow study was an effective way of doing something productive that really did help to take my mind off the pandemic. I downloaded BMD data, searched parish records and identified as many Storrows as I could on English census returns. I also did some searches on the name in the British Newspaper Archive, and that was how I found a genuine stage performer to whom I may (or may not - much more work is needed) be related.

The 1914 Tiller company tour to South Africa

On 30 May 1914, Miss K. Storrow, aged 22, sailed on the *Gloucester Castle* from Southampton, bound for Capetown in South Africa, as one of a large number of passengers travelling Second Class whose occupation was given as 'Artiste'. They all gave their place of 'Intended Future Permanent Residence' as 'England' so clearly they were not emigrating to South Africa. The clue as to the reason for their voyage is in the list of First Class passengers, which includes a Mr. J. L. Tiller, aged 44, whose occupation is given as 'Theatrical'.

John Lawrence Tiller (1878-1938) was the son of John Thomas Ibbotson Tiller (1854-1925) who founded the famous precision-dancing, high-kicking Tiller Girls. At the time of the 1911 census, John Lawrence was living in London with his wife Amy, and his profession was given as 'Theatrical Manager'. In 1914 he was given the task of taking the family's repertory company to South Africa on what was to be the Tiller company's second tour of the country. On 2 May 1914, the *Manchester Courier* carried an advertisement for the New Theatre:

Monday 4th May, for one week. John Tiller's gorgeous revue 'From Monte Carlo to Japan' (prior to the Great South African Tour). The Greatest Spectacular Revue Ever Toured.

A week later, on 9 May 1914, the *Manchester Evening News*, in a state of great excitement, gave more details of the upcoming tour:

"Tiller's" for South Africa

The linking up of the whole civilised (and uncivilised) globe with English theatrical affairs is proceeding at an astonishing rate. It is now quite the exception for an actor of any experience to have done no travelling

abroad. The Colonies are particularly well exploited by home country enterprises. Canada, South Africa and Australia are quite gluttonous in their demands for English fare, and some nice little fortunes are being made by catering managements. It is no unusual thing now for several tons of scenery and a company of half a hundred or so to be carried half-way round the world, and these tours are so well managed as a rule that mishaps are rare.

It is nothing extraordinary for a big concern like the John Tiller management to take on one of these journeys, but the biggest ever undertaken by the well-known Manchester manager is the forthcoming visit of the company stationed this week at the New Theatre to South Africa. On May 30, to the number of 64, the company set sail for Capetown. They will take with them 300 tons of scenery, and will be roaming about the big towns of South Africa for 26 weeks.

Mr. Lawrence Tiller will be there with them in the early part of the tour and will superintend the production of no fewer than five shows, including two pantomimes. This very big affair is being quietly prepared for as though there was nothing very unusual about it. But the Tiller girls are very excited about their good fortune in being able to take part in so rare an experience.

The sea voyage from Southampton to Capetown took about ten days and the company would presumably then have needed some setting up and rehearsal time, so performances may not have started until late June. In July 1914, as the world edged closer to war, John Tiller himself went out to South Africa to join the company (*Fleetwood Chronicle*, 17 July 1914). A report from Johannesburg, written on 19 October, summarised the company's shows:

*At the Standard (Mr. Grant Fallows) the Tiller Co. are producing their popular musical comedies, "Amsterdam", "A Trip to Paris", "Monte Carlo to Japan", &c. They continue here until the beginning of November when the company sails for England. (Reprinted in *The Era*, 18 November 1914)*

However, by October the world was at war and all was not well with the company, as shown by a long letter that John Tiller wrote to the *Johannesburg Sunday Times*, and which was reprinted in *The Stage* on 15 October 1914:

Mr Tiller writes:—On behalf of my company of sixty-six performers (mostly girls) I am reluctantly compelled to place you and the public in possession of certain facts. The second visit to South Africa of the Tiller company has been a very unfortunate one. Even before the beginning of this disastrous War our experiences were most unhappy. We lost money at Cape Town, at Kimberley, and at Bloomfontein, and the only

week we cleared expenses was our opening week at Johannesburg, which, you will remember, was the Bank Holiday week at the beginning of August.

He went on to say that business had dropped by a third after the start of the War and the members of the company had agreed to receive reduced salaries, but since then the situation had got worse and he would soon not have sufficient resources to buy food for the performers. He appealed to the “many kind and sympathetic people in Johannesburg ... (to) ... keep us going so that we might be able to pay our fares home”, ending by announcing that admission prices were being reduced.

The company presumably returned home at the beginning of November as the *Liverpool Daily Post* announced on 14 December that, after the return of John Tiller from South Africa, ‘Little Red Riding Hood’ would open at the Shakespeare Theatre on the afternoon of Boxing Day, and predicted that it would be “sure to keep up the Shakespearean reputation for pantomime merriment”.

Kitty’s marriage and her return to England

However, by the time the new show opened in December 1914, Kitty Storrow was no longer a member of the company. She had stayed behind in South Africa as she had, presumably at the end of the tour, married Robert John Nic(h)ol on 2 November 1914 in Durban.

The marriage register gives the bride’s name as ‘Kathleen Storrow’ and her occupation as ‘Nil’ so perhaps her intention had been to give up the stage on her marriage. Prior to the 1914 tour, Kitty was not mentioned by name in any of the online newspaper reports about the company’s shows in the UK so when she went with them to South Africa it was probably as a very junior member of the troupe. In addition to the famous Tiller Girls, the company had many other dancers and singers and it was Kitty’s sweet singing voice that later earned her much praise, so she may have been a member of the chorus.

Kitty and her husband returned to England on 30 April 1916 and by early July Kitty was already back on the stage, taking the lead role in ‘For King and Country’ at the Empress Ballroom in Blackpool’s Winter Gardens:

In the Empress Ballroom spectacular ballet ... we are exploiting a very excellent patriotic song, “I Love My Motherland,” admirably sung by Miss Kitty Storrow, who has just returned from a tour in South Africa. (Fleetwood Chronicle, 4 July 1916).

At the Winter Gardens also Miss Kitty Storrow, a fine vocalist, looking the “real thing” in khaki uniform, sings Godfreys, Mills, and B Scott’s stirring number, “I love my Motherland,” with a backing of 150 children in the uniforms of British, Colonial, and Allied soldiers. (The Era, 5 July 1916).

The show ran throughout the summer and when it ended in late October, Kitty was ‘given a great send-off’ with many gifts:

That dashing young officer, Miss Kitty Storrow, who scored nightly triumphs with her two jolly patriotic songs, “I Love My Motherland” and “Follow the Drum” is off to Plymouth to appear as principal boy in the Christmas pantomime “Jack and Jill” which is being produced by Mr. John Tiller, so long associated with the Winter Gardens revue successes. She was given a great send-off. ... In addition to taking the chief part in the Ballroom revue, Miss Kitty Storrow was also a popular member of the Kimonos, who gave such delightful concerts in the Victoria Annexe throughout the season. She came back from South Africa to take the lead in “For King and Country”. We hope to see her at the Gardens again when summer returns, for she is a charming and gifted young artist with a most agreeable voice and an assured future. (Fleetwood Chronicle, 31 October 1916).

For Kitty to have been the star of this revue just after her return from South Africa, it is probably fair to assume that, despite the ‘Nil’ occupation on her marriage registration, she had continued to perform while abroad and had won for herself a high reputation, which enabled her to return to the Tiller company in leading roles. This is borne out by a mention in the *Preston Herald* (26 May 1917) that she “made fame in South Africa and is undoubtedly a coming star”.

After the pantomime season was over, Kitty returned to performing in patriotic revues and it was while she was appearing in “One hundred years ago” in Birmingham that her husband, Robert John Nichol, came to the attention of the police and was charged with being an absentee from the army; a very serious charge in 1917 when the country was at war. Robert was brought before the Birmingham Bench under the Military Service Act:

Robert John Nichol (27), theatrical property manager and carpenter, 88 Bath Row, was charged with being an absentee from the army. Defendant is the husband of Miss Kitty Storrow, the leading lady in the revue entitled “One hundred years ago” now being played at the Grand Theatre, Corporation Street, Birmingham. ... Defendant was the son of William Reid Nichol ... and went with his father to South Africa in 1903. Having married a young lady engaged in the theatrical profession there, he accompanied his wife to England on April 30th, 1916. (Birmingham Daily Mail, 24 March 1917).

The magistrates dismissed the case on the grounds that Robert was: “an ordinary resident of South Africa, here for special purposes and proposing to end his residence as early as possible”.



Kitty Storrow, 1920. This photograph was used to illustrate Kitty’s appearance as the principal boy in ‘The House that Jack Built’ at the King’s Theatre, Dundee, but, given her military uniform, was probably taken a few years earlier when she was starring in patriotic wartime revues. Sunday Post, 22 August 1920. From a British Newspaper Archive image © D.C. Thompson & Co. Ltd.

On 20 June 1917 a Mr R J Nichol sailed from London on the *Kenilworth Castle*, bound for Capetown. His profession was given as 'Artiste' and his intended country of permanent residence as South Africa, so I'm fairly confident that this is Kitty's husband homeward-bound. The only reservation about this identification would be his age which is given on the passenger manifest as 33, while two months earlier in court he was said to have been 27.

James William Morrison Gillespie

Since divorce at the time was expensive and not easy, it is unlikely that Kitty and Robert ended their marriage legally and they may even originally have intended to reunite once the war was over. However, by mid-1918 Kitty was in another relationship with James William Morrison Gillespie and had a daughter with him, Kathleen Margery, on 4 February 1919 (date from the 1939 Register). Kathleen's birth was registered at Mitford, Norfolk in the March quarter of 1919 with the surname Gillespie and 'mother's maiden name' as Storrow, but I can find no marriage for Kitty and James who was, in any case, already married to Mabel Henrietta Owens, who didn't die until 1922.

James W. M. Gillespie had been born in Belfast on 2 October 1884, but his family had moved to London by the time of the 1891 census. He married Mabel on 8 July 1910 and on the 1911 census, still living in London, he was described as 'Confidential Clerk to Builder'. During the War he served first, as a Private, in the 28th London Regiment and then, as a 2nd Lieutenant, in the North Staffordshire Regiment. He was invalided out of action in late 1917 with 'French Fever' (often a euphemism for a venereal disease) and was transferred on 22 January 1918 from the Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital at Millbank in London to Blackpool. In January 1918 Kitty was appearing as Prince Charming in 'Cinderella' at the Theatre Royal in Plymouth, but the run ended on 2 February (*Western Morning News*, 4 February 1918) and the show transferred to the Opera House in Blackpool (*Fleetwood Chronicle*, 15 February 1918). Given that James and Kitty must have begun their relationship by the summer of 1918, it would seem likely that it was in Blackpool that they met.

Kitty's career

By September 1918, when Kitty must have been four/five months pregnant, she was listed on the bill at the Newport Empire (*Western Mail*, 26 September 1918) but she is then absent from any online news reports until she reappears, after having her first child in February 1919, performing in August at the Hippodrome, Blackpool "with her latest song successes" (*The Stage*, 7 August 1919). In October she was at the Hippodrome in Hulme (*Manchester Evening News*, 24 October 1919) and in November at the Empire in Dublin (*The Stage*, 13 November 1919). The pantomime season saw her starring in 'The House that Jack Built' at His Majesty's Theatre, Aberdeen (*Aberdeen Press and Journal*, 12 December 1919); "a vivacious young lady with none of the stiff conventional poses of the principal boy about her" (*Aberdeen Press and Journal*, 15 December 1919) followed by a season at the King's Theatre, Dundee (*Sunday Post*, 22 August 1920).

Kitty and James had two further children; Margaret, born on 2 May 1925 in Liverpool, and James William R, born on 11 September 1927, also in Liverpool. Despite her young family, Kitty continued her peripatetic life, continuously

moving around the country from one theatre to another, and her name regularly appears in newspaper reviews of shows, especially pantomimes, throughout the 1920s.

Advertisement for two Huddleston and Tiller productions in Blackpool in 1916, including 'For King and Country' featuring Kitty Storrow. *The Era*, 19 July 1916. from a British Newspaper Archive image © Successor rightsholder unknown.

By the 1924/25 pantomime season James Gillespie had transformed himself into a theatrical producer, staging a version of 'Dick Whittington' in both Southport and Hull. *The Daily Mail* (23 January 1925) described him as 'husband of Kitty Storrow' though Kitty herself did not appear in the production. The following winter did see them working together, again with 'Dick Whittington' at the Hippodrome in Norwich. James was the producer and Kitty "made a handsome and imposing figure in the title part, and sang and acted in a captivating manner" (*The Era*, 20 January 1926).

In early 1927 Kitty lost both of her parents and then in 1930 her husband James died, as described by the *Nottingham Evening Post* (15 January 1930):

The story has been revealed how Miss Kitty Storrow, singer and comedienne, carried through her work as principal boy in the 'Cinderella' pantomime at Worcester, while her husband, Mr. Gillespie, theatrical manager and producer, lay dying at Liverpool.

Miss Storrow was taking the part of Prince Sparkle in the pantomime, and on Saturday night her acting roused the audience to great enthusiasm. When she left the stage she hoped to carry on to the end of the pantomime this week.

Advertisement for 'Dick Whittington & His Cat' at the Hippodrome, Derby in 1922, starring Kitty Storrow as 'the ideal Dick Whittington'. The Derbyshire Advertiser, 30 December 1922. From a British Newspaper Archive image © Successor rightsholder unknown.

On Monday morning she received a telegram recalling her to Liverpool. She caught the first train, but when she arrived her husband had been dead two hours.

A substitute principal boy was found, and the cast did not hear of the tragedy until the fall of the curtain on Monday night, when they became a sorrowful band of fun-makers.

Kitty inserted a notice of James' death in *The Stage* (23 January 1930):

GILLESPIE.-J. W. Gillespie, aged 46 years suddenly at 5 Dovedale Road, Mossley Hill, Liverpool. Sadly missed. Heartbroken.-Kitty Storrow. R. I. P. Kitty Storrow desires to thank numerous friends and 'Cinderella' company Worcester, for condolence and floral tributes during her very sad bereavement.

James was buried at Allerton Cemetery on 17 January 1930, in a grave owned by Catherine Gillespie (Kitty).

Kitty continued to perform until the winter of 1934/5 when she was again playing the part of Prince Charming in 'Cinderella', at the Palace Theatre in Halifax. Although she was by then 41, she still made "a really charming Prince Charming" (*Todmorton and District News*, 21 December 1934). From the newspaper evidence this would seem to have been Kitty's last season as a stage performer, although she described herself as a 'Theatrical Actress - travelling' on the 1939 Register, when she gave her name as Catherine Gillespie and was living with her elder daughter, Kathleen, at 51 Robson St, Liverpool. It is possible that after 1935 she was no longer starring in performances, and so was not named in reviews, but she also seems to have moved into production, as shown by a report in the *Morecambe Guardian* (20 July 1946):

A new vocal waltz the joint composition of three Morecambe people was produced by Miss Kitty Storrow at the Winter Gardens on Saturday scoring an immediate success.

Kitty died on 15 October 1963, aged 70, at Surbiton Hospital, Surrey and her body was returned to Liverpool for burial, as Catherine Maud Gillespie, at Allerton Cemetery.

So, who was Kitty Storrow?

I had already identified Kitty as Catherine Maud Storrow, who was born on 11 August 1893 (date on the 1939 Register) in West Derby, Liverpool, the daughter of Robert Bernard Storrow and his wife Mary Ellen (née Desmond), when I found on FamilySearch her marriage registration in 1914, where she gave her name, and signed the register, as 'Kathleen Storrow', so I went back and double-checked the records to make sure that Catherine Maud Storrow was definitely the

same person as Kitty Storrow. Several documents prove this, but the most compelling is the list of principal mourners at the funeral in 1930 of James Gillespie:

Mrs. Gillespie (widow), Mrs. Evans (sister-in-law), J. Storrow (brothers[sic]-in law), Miss Dolly Storrow (sister-in-law), Kathleen Gillespie (daughter), W. Storrow and R. Storrow (brothers-in-law). Messrs Jack Cherry, and W. Vaughan.
(*The Liverpool Echo*, 17 January 1930).

'Mrs Evans' was Catherine Maud's sister, Margaret Ellen Storrow, who married Patrick Evans, while 'J. Storrow', 'W. Storrow and R. Storrow' were Catherine Maud's brothers: John, William and Robert. 'Dolly Storrow' was the stage name of Catherine Maud's younger sister, Mary Elizabeth. Dolly was mentioned in only a handful of newspaper reports and seems not to have had Kitty's success on the stage.

On the 1911 census Catherine Maud's father, Robert, mistakenly included her in the family even though she was no longer living with them. He listed her as 'Kate Storrow' and then her name was crossed out, presumably by the enumerator, when he realised she was not a resident. When she married Robert John Nichol in South Africa she gave her name as 'Kathleen' and by the time she emerged as a performer in England she had become Kitty. In later official documents she was always Catherine (Maud), but she did name her first daughter Kathleen, so perhaps she went through a phase of preferring that name to her own. There is, however, no doubt that it was Catherine Maud Storrow who became Kitty Storrow.

Catherine's father, Robert had been born in 1871 in Liverpool and his occupation was given variously as 'General Labourer' (1891 census) 'Brass moulder' (on his marriage in 1891), 'Billposter' (1901 census) and 'General Porter' (1911 census). His father, William Storrow, had been born in Carlisle in 1845, but around 1850 Robert's grandfather (another William) had moved the family to Liverpool. Both Williams worked as 'Labourers' so there was no theatrical tradition in Catherine Storrow family and I haven't yet been able to confirm any performing connections within her mother's Desmond family. At the time of the 1911 census Catherine was working as a housemaid in Liverpool but only three years later she was on her way to South Africa as part of the Tiller troupe. How the Liverpool housemaid became the talented and successful performer, Kitty Storrow, may never be known.

Patricia is studying the surname Storrow with the variant Starrow and can be contacted at patricia.spencer@one-name.org. You can also view Patricia's website here: <https://storrow.one-name.net>

New to One-Name Studies?

Here are some tips ...

by Melody McKay Burton (7997)

First of all - don't panic! I joined the Guild recently enough to remember the mixed feelings I had upon starting my one-name study. On the one hand, I felt completely overwhelmed by all the material I had been sent but, on the other hand, I was at a total loss as to where to begin.

Lots of new members feel the same. This is the first of a couple of articles I hope will help you as you start out on your study. Take small steps and you will find it manageable. Guild members approach their research in many different ways. There isn't a single 'correct' method. This is my opinion, but other opinions are available ... some from much wiser folk.

Most of us nowadays use computers and the internet for our research, so I'm going to start with three tips on how to make the most of information technology as you embark on your study.

Tip 1: Set up Your Study Profile Page as Soon as You Can

You will have received an email about setting up your Guild profile page when you registered your study. It's an excellent place to begin. Profile pages are one of the most useful, but often undervalued, resources the Guild provides.

Your profile page helps you when you start a one-name study in two ways:

1. The section headings can inspire you to find out important details about your study name
2. The page will give you an internet presence for your study right from the start.

What is a Profile Page?

Your profile page is a single page on the Guild website that you can use to display text and images telling people about your study, whatever stage it is at. A link to the page will be displayed in the search results when someone searches the internet for your study name and 'family history' or 'genealogy' etc. Because the page is on the Guild website, which is a large, useful website with a good reputation, your study profile will often come fairly high up in the search results, although this does vary from name to name.

You don't need any technical skills or knowledge of web pages to set up your profile page. If you can use a word processor, you'll be able to create your profile. In fact, you can write the text in your word processor and then copy and paste it into your profile page.

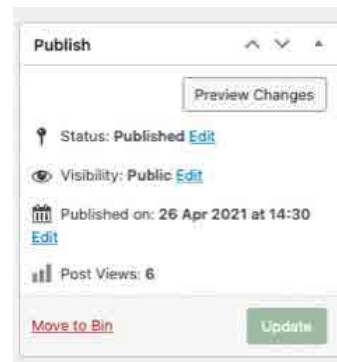
How to Set Up Your Profile Page

You access your profile page through the top menu of the Guild website. Log in to the website, then look under **Member#** and select **My details**. Next to your study details you'll see a link **Create profile page** (After you have created your page, this will change to allow you to edit the page).

Follow the link to create your profile. You'll be asked to accept some basic conditions, then your page will be created automatically, and you can start to edit it.

Entering Content onto your Page

There are two steps to getting your content online. First, you enter your text into however many of the sections you want to use. Once you have done that, you must publish the page in order to make it visible on the internet. You'll see a box on the right titled **Publish** and a button that will either say **Publish** (if you are publishing the page for the first time) or **Update**, if you are editing it.



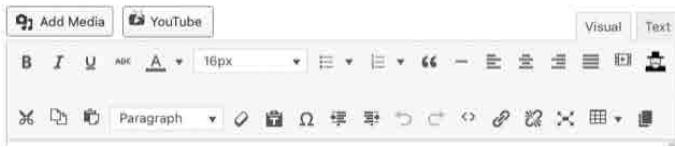
There are eight sections in the profile, plus a study image and a place to enter links. You can complete as many or as few of the sections as you want. If you leave any completely blank, they will not be shown in the published version. The sections are:

- About
- Variants
- Origin
- Historical Occurrences
- Frequency of Name
- Distribution
- Data
- DNA
- Links

For a new study, I suggest you complete the About section with some details about yourself and your interest in the name. You will probably want to list any Variants you will include in your research. Which other sections you complete is your choice. You can always come back to them later.

The sections give you a guide to the sort of information you may want to investigate at the start of your study. You can search for this information online and you'll also find suggestions for other sources in the *Researching Surnames* booklet you received as part of your New Members pack.

At the top of each section, under the title, you'll see a panel with various options to add and format the text. You can either type into the box below this or use copy and paste to add text from a word-processed document.



Many of the text formatting controls should look familiar to you if you use Word or Pages. You can also add images using the **Add Media** tab.

When you are happy with what you have entered, remember to click on **Publish** or **Update** to make your page available to the world.

For more information on creating your profile page see: <https://one-name.org/managing-your-one-name-study-profile-page/>

How Others will find your Profile Page

Most one-namers enjoy sharing their research. You can let people across the world know about your study via the internet, even if you are only at the early stages. You don't need to do anything yourself in order to get your profile page on the internet; it is part of the Guild website so will be there automatically once you have published it. You'll find it at:

<https://one-name.org/profile-pages/XXXXX> where XXXXX is the registered study name.

It will take a short time for your page to be indexed by the search engines but, before long, it will appear in the search results for people looking for family history or genealogy with your study name. I recently registered a second study. I put very limited information on the profile page, but it was indexed within 48 hours, although not for all the search terms I would want. As I add more content containing relevant words and phrases, it will appear in more searches.

To show you how they look, I searched for three random names that are registered with the Guild. This is how they appeared in the search results. In each case, the profile came up on the first page of the results, with two of them being right at the top of the page.



Later on in your study, you may want to have a website through the Members' Websites Program. It's still a good idea to keep your profile page updated as, often, your profile page will appear higher up the search results than your website and will bring you in additional visitors.

Tip 2: Choose good family history software.

You may previously have stored your family tree in Ancestry.com and worked on it there. This isn't the best approach for a one-name study. Most one-namers use dedicated genealogy software to store information and media and produce reports and charts. Three of the most popular are Family Historian, Legacy FamilyTree, and RootsMagic. They each have powerful features to help your research. Many family history programs offer trial versions so you can see which interface and tools you like best.

Suitable family history software will have features such as:

- Templates for sources and citations
- Facilities to compare and merge records
- Somewhere to store notes on a person as well as facts
- Being able to mark facts as suspect / rejected / private etc.
- Some facility to map or geocode places
- Color-coding for people or groups
- Tools to help you identify potential problems, such as women being very young or old when a child is born, individuals appearing on a census after their date of death etc.
- Enabling you to create and print a variety of charts, reports, and lists
- Storing and attaching images and other media to individuals and families
- Linking to key websites, e.g., FindMyPast, FamilySearch, Ancestry

There is a special type of computer file used to transfer genealogy data between programs. It is called a GEDCOM file. You should ensure your software can import and export GEDCOMs as you never know when you will need to share or transfer data.

You can still upload whatever information you want to Ancestry or elsewhere, but you will have the master copy of the data on your own computer. This means you are not reliant on subscribing to any service, and you can control which parts of your research you make public or keep to yourself.



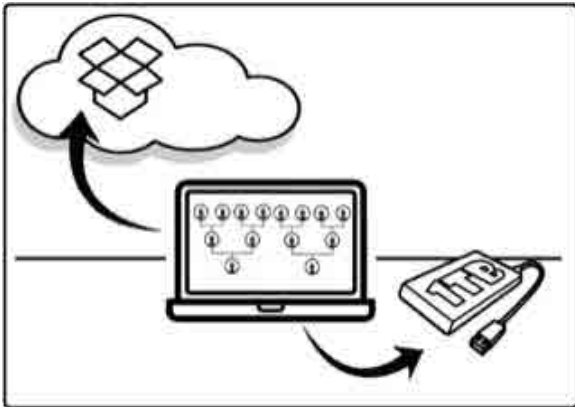
An example of a screen in family history software

Read more about what to look for in genealogy software at <https://one-name.org/wiki/guild-wiki/software-technology/family-tree-software/>

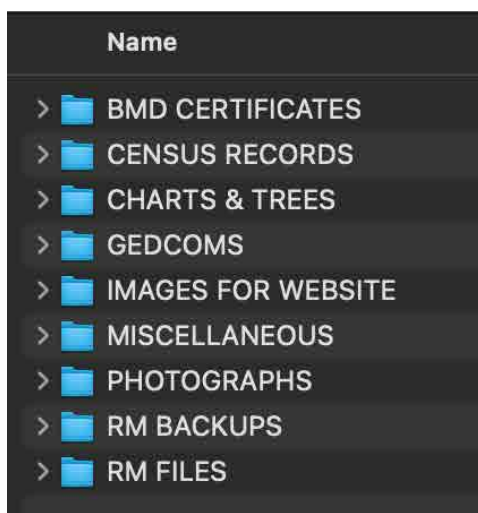
Tip 3: Have a backup policy

There are huge advantages to storing your research on your own computer, but the disadvantage is that you become responsible for taking care of it. You must ensure you don't lose your work if your computer is damaged or stolen. You need to set up a backup routine.

There are two options. Many people use a destination 'in the cloud' such as Dropbox, Google Drive, or iCloud. You simply save a copy of all your data there, so it can be restored should you ever need it. Alternatively, you can buy an external hard drive which you connect to your computer and save your backups there. For the best protection, backup both to the cloud and to a second hard drive.



Your genealogy software should prompt you to make a backup each time you close the program, but it will be up to you to remember to backup any other files you want to safeguard. The more organised you are in storing your research, the easier it will be to select what to backup. As an example, these are the folders for my ONS that I backup to the cloud and a Seagate disk. (RM stands for RootsMagic, my genealogy software) Officially, I do it once a week, but I confess that isn't always the case...



For more information about how to back up your data, see <https://one-name.org/wiki/guild-wiki/preserve/how-to-safeguard-and-preserve-your-study/>

I hope you found these tips useful. I'll write another article for the next JOONS. Let me know if there are particular issues that you'd like me to cover. If I don't know the answers

myself, I can ask others who are more experienced than me. You can contact me at tickle@one-name.org

ACRONYM CRACKER

Finally, here's a quick guide to some of those confusing initials you'll see members bandy about in emails and the forums:

BMD	Births, Marriages and Deaths
FB	Facebook
FHS	Family History Society
FMP	Findmypast
FTDNA	FamilyTree DNA
GEDCOM	Genealogical Data Communication - a specification for exchanging genealogical data between different genealogy software
GOONS	Guild of One-Name Studies
GRO	General Register Office of England & Wales
JOONS	Journal of One-Name Studies
MWP	Membersw Website Program
NPE	Non-Paternal Event / Not Parent Expected in DNA results
OCR	Optical Character Recognition - used by some transcription websites
ONS	One-Name Study
OPR	Online Parish Register
PR	Parish Register
RR	Regional Representative
SOG	Society of Genealogists
TMG	The Master Genealogist (genealogy software)
TNA	The National Archives, London
TNG	The Next Generation (genealogy software used on many MWP websites)
WDYTYA	Who Do You Think You Are
YDNA	DNA that is passed down the male line, as are surname

Spotted any others? If so, please let me know and I will add them to the list next time.

Melody is the Guild Production Manager and is studying two surnames: Tickle with variants Tickel, Tickell, Tickhill and Meginn with variants Maginn, McGinn and can be contacted at tickle@one-name.org. You can also view Melody's website here: <https://tickle.one-name.net>

The Guild Vision

The Guild will strengthen its position as the centre of excellence for surname studies by educating the public and worldwide genealogical community in one-name studies and empowering members to preserve their knowledge and share their expertise.

Censuses, Obituaries & Cemeteries Identify American Families in ONS

by Marilyn M. Astle (6497)

My approach to a one-name study is that of reconstructing families, that is linking individuals to their ancestors. My Brinston ONS started with the Newfoundland ancestors of my husband and our son and has since grown to include families from other parts of Canada as well as Australia, Ireland and the USA. Variations are Brinstone and Brimston(e). I use the Legacy Family Tree program to house my primary database then upload monthly updates to a TNG website hosted by the Guild. The first file I uploaded to my TNG website in March 2018 consisted of only about 200 people. At the end of December 2020 my Legacy Family Tree database for the Brinston ONS included 1229 individuals and 472 families. The database on my TNG site had 1039 individuals and 441 families, as living people are not included there. Since my current focus is adding American families to my Brinston ONS I will describe the record sources and strategies I am finding helpful for this phase of the study. Three data sources where family groups can be found or at least inferred are census records, obituaries and cemeteries.

Censuses

Census records are one of the most familiar data sets for genealogy and one-name studies. The USA has conducted a decennial federal census since 1790. In using census data to find American families for my ONS I chose to start with the most recent enumeration available, that of 1940, and work backwards as we do in genealogical research. I deal with one state at a time unless of course other information I find takes a person or family into another state.

The state of Mississippi had only 3 households enumerated as Brinston in 1940 and none as my ONS name variations. I was able to trace one couple and their 8 children in earlier censuses and find death and burial information for most of the family. Another couple had an empty nest by 1940 but I found their daughters in earlier enumerations and located death records for all. The third couple and their son are still eluding me in other records. In the 1850 census for Newport, Kentucky I found two men named William Brimstone, both said to be born in Ireland, enumerated with their families. I have previously found the name Brimstone in Ireland and in Australia, where it morphed into Brinston.

Obituaries

Obituaries can be found in various locations including the websites of individual funeral homes as well as via sites like Ancestry <https://www.ancestry.com>, Findmypast <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/> and MyHeritage <https://www.myheritage.com> that accumulate data from numerous sources. A Google search on an individual's name often turns up an obituary, especially if the person died in this century. Obituaries vary greatly in the amount of detail they offer and each piece of information needs to be assessed for validity, with a death date, for example, more likely to be accurate than a birth date. Obituaries usually name survivors of the deceased person, often with their geographic locations.

Newspapers.com <https://www.newspapers.com> provides for searches in a growing number of newspapers, mostly in the USA. A search in the Ancestry subscription site includes hits for Newspapers.com but a separate subscription is required to view the articles. If you are signed into both websites, you can move directly from the item indexed on Ancestry to the image of the newspaper page on Newspapers.com. On Newspapers.com you can search specifically for obituaries or marriage notices and I did both searches for the name Brinston and variations.

Cemeteries

Burial information is available from a variety of sources, such as funeral home records, death registrations in some jurisdictions, and transcription projects of genealogical and family history societies. Find a Grave (FG) is a crowd-sourced database of cemetery information from potentially anywhere in the world. The FG website <https://www.findagrave.com/> says over 190 million memorials have been created there since 1995. The count was 70 million in 2012 when Adrienne Kiellor-Edwards wrote about FG as a resource for one-name studies.¹ Since 2013 FG has been a subsidiary of Ancestry®. FG is free to use.



I decided to use FG as another source to identify family groups in the various American states. A search on the FG site showed only 77 American memorials with the name Brinston including women with Brinston recorded as a maiden name. Searching on the 3 name variations in my study added 26 more memorials for Brimston and Brimstone together but none for Brinstone. This seemed like a smaller, more easily achieved project than the one using census data I had started, yet was still a systematic approach.

FG memorials vary widely in detail. Some just give a name and year of death while others have biographies and/or photographs of individuals, families or grave markers. There is provision to link individuals to their parents or other family members and to suggest additions to existing memorials as well as adding new ones. Usually no source citations are given. The site is thus a source of clues to follow up in other records.

¹ Kiellor-Edwards, Adrienne, Find a Grave, JoONS, 2012, Vol 11, Issue 1, p 14-16.

Given Name	Married Name	Born	Died	Cemetery	City	Notes
Anna			1937	Spring Grove	Cincinnati	Obituary: Anna Lorena née Pribble w/o Jesse & m/o Jessie & Edna
B.C.		1921	2003	Franklin Hills	Canal Winchester	
Erna		1928	1991	Franklin Hills	Canal Winchester	
Jessie	Huber	1900	1969	Vine Street	Cincinnati	w/o Harry
Lonnie			1977	Highland Park	Highland Hills	Born 1913 Alabama, army enlistment

Some Ohio Brinston Memorials on Find a Grave in December 2020

Choosing the state of Ohio as an example reveals 8 burials listed under the surname Brinston and 4 more for women with that maiden name. There are 8 Brimstons and 6 Brimstones, including several women with a different married name. The above table used for illustration, includes only some of the Brinstons.

Anna Brinston who died in 1937 had no birth date recorded on FG but could she be related to Jessie Brinston Huber also buried in Cincinnati? Census records for 1930 and 1940 showed a single Jessie Brinston living with her parents Jesse and Anna. An obituary for Anna Lorena Brinston on the site Newspapers.com gave her maiden name and stated she was the wife of Jesse and mother of Anna and Edna. The 1910 census showed that Edna was actually Anna's niece, daughter of Anna's sister also enumerated at that time in the same household. Newspapers.com includes an item from the Cincinnati Enquirer listing applications for marriage licenses including one for Jessie Brinston and Harry Huber in 1947.

When I started working on the Ohio memorials, B.C. Brinston was already in my database as he was one of 8 children in a Mississippi family previously added to the study based on census data. However, I had no wife or children recorded for him. Erna, buried in the same cemetery, seemed like a possible spouse, which was confirmed when I found an obituary for their daughter on the website Legacy.com <https://www.legacy.com/>.

Lonnie Brinston is found in the 1920 census as a 6 year old boy with his mother, Annie Hopkins, whose age is given as 24. She is said to be unable to read and write, single, born in Mississippi like her parents and working as a washerwoman. Lonnie and Annie are found together again in 1940 where she is described as widowed and a maid in a private house and he is doing yard work. Lonnie enlisted in the American Army in 1941 and served 4 years. Exact birth and death dates and his mother's name are provided in documents related to his service. All these records identify them as Black. As yet, I have not been able to link them to other family members.

With reference to the two William Brimstones from the 1850 census for Kentucky, a comparison with other data shows that one of them has been attached to the wrong spouse on FG, something I shall attempt to have corrected.

Continuing the Work

In addition to these three data sources that tend to cluster people into family groups, all other available records can be used to add detail to each person's profile, substantiate information and link relatives to each other. In the USA, in addition to the usual birth, marriage and death records, the Social Security Death Index, Social Security Applications

and Claims Index, draft cards for both World Wars and city directories are especially helpful.

As a Canadian adding Americans to my ONS I continue to learn more about the geography of the USA such as which states are contiguous - a map is always a friend to genealogists and one-namers. After working my way through the FG entries I will return to my examination of various census enumerations for each state to look for more families. I will also check if there are names from obituaries that I have not previously found in census and/or cemetery records.

There are challenges in identifying American individuals and families for the ONS, one being the variation in the amount of online information available for different states. For example, the state of Mississippi does not appear to have any marriage records online which is an obstacle to family reconstruction. Surnames, as we know, can shift in spelling and pronunciation over time and through various records. Many of the American Brinston families are identified in census records as Black and, given the historic disadvantages experienced by this population group, their records may not be as complete or accurate as those of others in the same time period. For example, I have had difficulty following some members of this group from one census to another. In census records before the middle of the twentieth century many Black people in southern states are identified as illiterate which likely compounds the recording and transcribing errors we are accustomed to finding. I hope that genealogists from the Black community will join the study, bringing their knowledge of family and local history, and to this end I plan to seek relevant contacts.

Marilyn is studying the surname Brinston and variations Brinstone, Brimston and Brimstone. She also participates in projects and activities of several other registered one-name studies and is a member of the Alberta Genealogical Society. Marilyn can be contacted at marilyn.astle@one-name.org and you can view her website here: <https://brinston.one-name.net>



Charles Downes Brinston (1884-1968) & wife Mary Ellen Dinn aka Nellie (Abt 1880-1914) with their first child Sylvester, born 1908 in Boston. Thanks to the Brinston family of Witless Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador

A completed single surname study?

by David Smallwood (2361)

My grandmother, Emily Sherris, was born in Middlesbrough in 1878. The story in the family was that anyone you met called Sherris would be related to each other and that the family came from the Isles of Scilly. A likely yarn you might think, but it was to prove to be true.

The 1861 Census for Monkwearmouth records John Sherris, born in 1804 in the Isles of Scilly. He was a Seaman living at 38 Society Lane with his wife Mary and four of his children. In 1851 he is missing, but Mary is there as a Mariner's wife. In 1841, he is a Mariner living at Dundas Street. John married Mary on 13 December 1830 at St Michael Monkwearmouth and they went on to have 10 children. There was a trade route from Falmouth to London and from London up the north east coast, even as far as Scotland.



Emily Sherris

We know that as Mariner John kept in touch with his family on Scilly, because in 1871 he sailed to Australia on the *Anne Laity Banfield* as mate to Captain George Foster Sherris, who was baptised in 1828 on the principal island of the Scillies, St Mary. The Duchy of Cornwall archives holds George Sherris's correspondence with the Duchy (1874-1877) recording his wish to build a house on St Mary's to retire to; "a ship's captain born in Scilly who wishes to settle in his native place, having made his money. The house room at Scilly is at present very limited". The Duchy also have the plans for his house, which still stands today as an antique shop.

John Sherris, son of John (above) worked as Foreman at Harkness Shipyard. Harkness operated a shipyard at North Shore, Sunderland between 1847 and 1857, then moved south to establish a yard at Middlesbrough, building ships there between 1863 and 1922. This explains why the family moved from Sunderland to Middlesbrough. Every GRO record link for the area links to this branch of the family.

On the Isles of Scilly the family were intimately involved with the sea. They were ship owners and Master Mariners, sailing their trading vessels across the world. John Sherris (1848-1871) died on a voyage back to Scilly from New York - this is recorded on his tombstone. William Sherris (Born 1850 Scilly) drowned on a voyage from Liverpool to New York in 1872.

Captain Robert Sherris (1845-1915) sailed to New Zealand from Scilly in 1874 and as a result of wrecking his vessel, *The Weathersfield*, which led to a Court of Enquiry, the official charts between North and South Island were redrawn. There are extensive newspaper articles and Court Papers in

Cornwall Record Office regarding this.

Eliza Ann Sherris (1826-1849), wife of Shipowner and Master Edwin Sherris died in Lisbon of cholera (British Newspaper Archive). Edwin's son William, by his second wife, and Edwin both died of yellow fever in Pernambuco, Brazil in 1873.

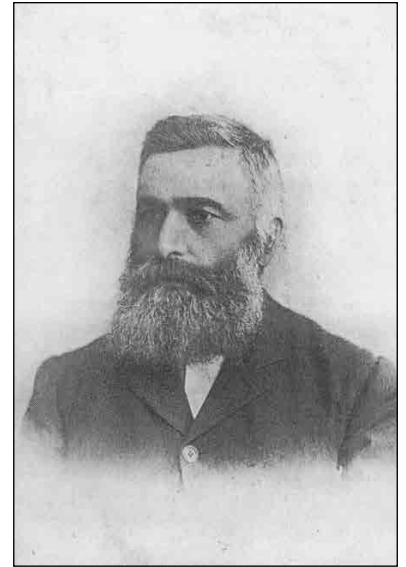
The British Newspaper Archive, which includes Lloyds List, has hundreds of records of vessels captained by a Sherris. Captain Bernard Sherris's vessel '*Superior*' landed at Belfast from Tenerife in 1838 and sold her cargo of "particular choice old Tenerife wine, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks". His '*Matchless*', bringing coal from Newcastle in 1846, collided with another vessel off Beachy Head. Edwin Sherris's schooner '*Surpass*' sailed from Falmouth to Algoa Bay, South Africa in 1846. And from 1867-68, Edwin's '*Eliza Sherris*' sailed from Falmouth to Cardiff, Antwerp, Toronto, Greece and Germany. George Foster Sherris's '*Ann Lady Banfield*', an iron clipper ship, was built for him in Glasgow in 1865 for the East India trade. It immediately sailed to Chile and New Zealand.

The Sherris's were involved in the political life of the Isles of Scilly. In 1783, Foster Sherris was one of the 12 men on the Council of Scilly. Court Papers held in the Isles of Scilly Museum give vivid details of the petty crime of the 18th century, with Sherris's giving evidence in cases of drunken assault, sheep stealing, damage to property, bastardy cases and non-payment of bills. In 1765, John Sherris, the island Constable, was fined 7s 6d for being absent from a Council meeting. It had to be cancelled as he had the papers.

The parish records for the Isles of Scilly are lost prior to 1726. The first recorded baptism is that of Mary Sherris in 1728, to John and Elizabeth. An article in *The Scillonian Magazine*, Spring 1973 pp71-72 offers John's birth as 1683, but gives no source. This magazine has been published twice a year since 1925 and the Isles of Scilly Museum holds an index to people mentioned, except for more recent years. I spent hours at Devon Family History Centre, the Isles of Scilly Museum and the British Library reading every entry and scan reading the remaining issues for further biographies. I spent 4 days on St Mary's to go through all the museum's records.

Additionally, I have transcribed every early Sherris Will.

Every church record and GRO entry for the Isles of Scilly and Cornwall fit to make one family.



Captain Robert Sherris



Second from the right, back row. Winner of the 1994 World Gig Championships held on the Isles of Scilly. Kevin Sherris was Cox.

Sadly, the name is likely die out on Scilly in the next 30 years, as the children of Sherris families living there today have all left the Isles and live elsewhere.

There are other branches of the family in the UK, in Scotland, Portsmouth (Royal Navy Petty Officer), Hull (Sailor), Kent (Sailor). In Falmouth, retired sea Captain Richard Sherris served for many years at Harbour Master and his life story is well documented in Falmouth Museum's papers and newspaper articles. They all tie together.

Emigration

Edwin Sherris (1853-1880) sailed to Canada with his family in 1881 and founded a Sherris dynasty over there. This has been well researched and published by Douglas Alexander Sherris (1934-) in his illustrated biographical family history "*From sea to thee*".

David Sherris, son of John Sherris from Middlesbrough, entered Holy Orders and had emigrated to Australia by 1909. All the Sherris's in Australia are descended from him, including the prominent Michael Sherris (Professor of Actuarial Studies).

Joseph Sherris from Scilly (1848-1921) married Susana Hicks from Scilly immediately after their wedding emigrated to New Zealand on honeymoon. Joseph served as a Government Inspector of Railway Bridges. His descendants today live in Christchurch.

Thomas Sherris from Middlesbrough (1890-1973) emigrated to New York in 1948 and his descendants include John Charles Sherris (author of *Sherris's Medical Microbiology*) and his son Dr. Peter McArthur Sherris.

American research posed a particular problem because of Faux Sherris's. The name occurs in many American Ancestry records, often a mistranscription. Largely they come from eastern European immigration in the early 1900s where their homeland surnames sounded a bit like Sherris, such as Shanis, Shavis, Shavin, Shavis, Shawes, Shearis, Sheaves, Sheeis. I have created Faux Sherris Trees for all of these. Included in them is Dr. David Sherris, the Facial Plastic Surgeon and Author.

Origin of the Surname

The recently published Oxford Dictionary of Family names in Britain and Ireland seeks to link the Sherriff's of Scotland

with my Sherris's and I take issue with this. Sherris in Scotland may have been a variant of Sherriff, but there is not a shred of genealogical evidence for it and I have researched every Sherris record I could find anywhere to substantiate my single family tree. The origin of the surname in England lies elsewhere and I have offered the editor my thoughts on this matter.

According to G. J. Hines, Director of the Sherry Institute of Spain, the first written record of the town now known as Jerez de la Frontera in Spain, the home of Sherry, was on the 'Mapae Aribica Idrisi' drawn by an Arab cartographer El Idrisi in 1154, a copy of which is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. At that time Jerez was under the domination of the Arabs and the name written in Arab characters is best translated 'seris' pronounced 'sherish'.

The current Castilian name came by way of the Arabic name *Sherish* (or Scherish which is an ancient Arabic word, and was a Muslim name as far back as 711AD). It is this Arabic word which has become corrupted in English to 'sherry'.

There were trading links between Jerez and England as far back as the 13th century. The Isles of Scilly was a natural stopping of place on this trade route, especially in case of bad weather. In 1587, Sir Francis Drake brought 2,900 casks of wine back to England from Jerez.

Falstaff in Henry IV refers to a 'good sherris sack' to describe the wine of Jerez. The Oxford English Dictionary shows Sherry as having been evolved from Sherris. Herein, I believe, lies the true original of the name.

I continue to interrogate every new Ancestry and Findmypast database and occasionally search again on Google. Every new scrap of information continues to fit into my single tree, comprising 1942 people of whom 682 were born a Sherris.

One gentleman, born to a lady whose maiden name was Sherris, has changed his name to Sherris following her divorce. There are also three Sherris's who are the children of the second wife of a Sherris by her first husband, and who have also change their names to Sherris. That took some sorting out!.

Publishing and Archiving

My papers are filed in the Isles of Scilly Museum, where Roger Banfield runs a weekly family history clinic. The data, on CD, is filed there and at Middlesbrough Archives, The Guild of One-Name Studies, The Society of Genealogists and the Duchy of Cornwall Archives. Updated CDs will be filed every couple of years.

A complete study! Well, perhaps as good as it gets.

David is studying the surname Sherris and can be contacted at david.smallwood@one-name.org.

Journal Report - Preserving your Study

by Alison Boulton (7289)

This online seminar was held in response to a number of Guild forum discussions about preserving one-name studies. The panel of four, Stephen Daglish, Peter Copsey, Paul Featherstone and Marie Byatt, covered different aspects of preservation and offered ideas about the approaches available through the Guild and elsewhere.

Stephen kicked off by reminding us that preservation is the last of the Seven Pillars of Wisdom, and therefore something all Guild members should be thinking about. It states that:

Most Guild members put in an enormous amount of time and energy on their one-name studies. It is essential that this investment is protected and preserved - i.e. that it is both protected against day-to-day dangers, and preserved for the future.

You should seek to preserve and archive your work during your lifetime and make arrangements for its preservation after you die.

When you check, as I did, and discover that over half of UK adults don't make a will, I wonder how many Guild members have given a thought to this?

One of the challenges is that over the 40 years of the Guild's existence, members have used a wide range of methods of storing data, some updating these as new methods become available, while others stick with their original, largely paper-based systems. But everyone needs to make plans to safeguard their work, digitising it if necessary and backing it up regularly. The Seven Pillars of Wisdom, which is being updated, has lots of information and ideas.

The LOCKSS - **Lots of copies keep stuff safe** - project, based at Stanford University, is aimed at libraries and archives, but has lots of useful information on its website. And genealogist Amy Johnson Crow suggests the following:

- **Organise:** can others make sense of it?
- **Write and record:** stories, conclusions and data
- **Share:** with others, consider publishing
- **Next generation:** who will pick up the baton?
- **Donate:** deposit your study with a relevant individual or organisation

Paul then outlined the options that are available for those who wish to produce and maintain a member's website. The **Members Website Program** started in 2014 when a two year pilot was established, allowing participants to explore the use of HTML, WordPress or The Next Generation (TNG) sites. Following a successful pilot, it was rolled out to all members in 2016, providing them with the option to use a site hosted by the Guild with support to develop a new website or migrate an existing one.

It offers a safe haven for all aspects of a one-name study, which can be updated as long as someone remains a member. It can then remain on the Guild site in perpetuity once someone dies.

The three site types have different benefits. HTML is most useful if you want to use genealogy software programs that create webpages. WordPress sites are most useful if you want to tell stories; there is plenty of help available online and developments in WordPress are readily integrated. TNG is the easiest type of site, enabling users to create and edit their website by uploading a GEDCOM file; it requires a one off licence fee which can be purchased through the Guild.

The Guild website has links to all the members' websites established to date, so these are well worth exploring to identify the type of site most suitable for your needs. Once done, you can apply to set up your own by clicking on 'Apply Members Websites' under the tab showing your member number.

Peter is the Guild's librarian and archivist, and he outlined the services that can help members preserve their studies. He reminded us that preservation and publication of study data is part of the Guild's constitution and a duty that must be upheld by the trustees.

The **Guild Library** holds almost anything 'one-name' (so your family tree would not be eligible) in digital form, offering a good repository to keep your study safe, share it with others and act as a back up, which you can update whenever you wish. Try to ensure it is in a format that will stand the test of time. There is an upload facility on the Guild website, or use dropbox or post a copy on memory stick or CD to Peter. The only condition is that once you no longer own the study, the material can be passed to anyone else who registers the name. However, you can remove your own study from the library at any time.

The library is available online, where Guild members can view, search and extract material. Other information such as data on living persons or copyrighted material is held in the offline library on a hard drive, regularly backed up onto two other hard drives and held securely.

Paper studies are also accepted, initially being stored prior to digitisation by a company employed by the Guild. Paper copies will then be shredded, although original documents will be retained. Donations towards the cost of digitisation are welcome but not mandatory. The library also has a number of 'one-name' paper books, although more recent books held are in digital form.

Marie joined us from Wisconsin to talk about the provision offered through **Family Search** in her role as the **Guild's FS liaison officer**. FS has a commitment to preserving genealogical material and making it available to anyone, and will migrate it to new platforms as required. Both books and GEDCOMS can be preserved. Books are a good way to preserve images

and charts; they can be paper although digital versions are preferred.

GEDCOMS are the easiest option for anyone using a software package, and the Guild has an agreement with FS to allow members to preserve their study in this way. Anyone wishing to do this must have a FS account, then contact Marie to be placed on the approved list. They will then be able to upload their tree, ensuring that no living people are included. Again, this offers a route to safeguarding the study as the FS version can always be retrieved.

Paul then gave a short presentation on preservation formats, which have changed massively over time. Books are probably the format which has lasted the longest, but they remain quite difficult to preserve. Index cards can be comprehensive but are not necessarily clear to others, and take a lot of work to digitise. Floppy discs had a relatively short life, but archival standards DVDs should keep well, although the jury is still out on how long other format CDs and DVDs will last. Current storage options include hard drives, pen drives and cloud storage, but anything small and portable is subject to loss or theft.

This is why the Guild offers, such as the library and websites, and the Family Search option, are the most reliable, and furthermore are free to members.

Finally, Stephen raised a few questions for consideration. Is the cost of digitisation sustainable and a good use of Guild funds? Should the Guild establish a separate fund to cover these costs, based on member donations? Should the Guild actively promote the idea of bequests and legacies through wills? Do please let the Guild know your views.

Many thanks to our speakers, who gave plenty of food for thought for anyone who has not yet considered how to approach the Seventh Pillar of Wisdom! The seminar recording is available for members to view on the Seminar Events page of the Guild website, and includes further information and examples of the methods shown.

Alison is studying the surname Bissmire with variants Bismere, Bismire, Bissmere and can be contacted at alison.boulton@one-name.org.

Seminar Programme 2021 / 2022

Saturday 24 July 2021

 #GuildEarly

‘English Pre-Census Records’

A series of recordings from previous seminars and conferences will be released on this date for people to view at their leisure. They will be available to members of the public until Saturday 7 August 2021, and thereafter for members only.

Saturday 23 October 2021

 #GuildMilitary

‘Those Who Served’

Venue: Stock Village Hall, Common Road, Stock, Ingatestone, Essex CM4 9NF

Nearly every generation has known war. Whatever their reasons, whether pressganged, patriotic or penniless, many of our ancestors served and their stories from Napoleonic times to the two World Wars can be revealed in the records.

January/February 2022

 #GuildSoftware

‘Software Programs for a One-Name Study’

Online Zoom presentations weekly over 5 Wednesdays

After an introduction session covering a range of programs, three seminars will deal in more detail with Legacy, Roots Magic and Family Historian. The fifth and final week will be a plenary Q&A session.

Saturday 14 May 2022

 #GuildDNA

‘DNA Seminar’

Venue: Beauchamp College, Oadby, Leicester, LE2 5TP

This popular seminar will once again feature general sessions and break-out groups to cater for those with different levels of knowledge on the subject.



GUILD MEMBERS!



YOUR GUILD NEEDS
YOU

EVENTS MANAGER & PUBLICITY MANAGER

We are looking for enthusiastic individuals to fill two key roles in our marketing team. These volunteers will play an important part in helping the Guild to flourish.

Both positions carry some responsibility and require you to have good communication skills and handle a budget. You don't need to be a long-standing member to apply. You'll work as part of a team with other postholders who can help you as you start out.

To find out if either of these posts would be right for you, please contact Cheryl Hunnisett, Volunteers Co-ordinator at volunteers@one-name.org. She will be able to tell you more ..

EVENTS MANAGER

We need an energetic individual to build the Guild's presence at Family History Fairs and similar events in the UK and overseas.

As physical events resume, we want to renew & refresh our efforts to bring the Guild to a wider audience.

- based in the UK
- able to drive & willing to travel
- good organisational skills
- friendly helpful personality
- can involve and support others

You'll be involved in selecting and booking events and would be expected to attend some of those in the UK each year. Events are generally arranged and run with help from local members.

If you enjoy events of this kind and like speaking to people who are interested in one-name studies, please get in touch with Cheryl to find out more.

PUBLICITY MANAGER

We're looking for an enthusiastic and able communicator to help implement the Guild's marketing plan and promote what we do, both online and offline.

- based anywhere in the world
- good written English skills
- internet-savvy
- publicity experience a big plus
- able to work in a team
- keen to promote what we do

You'll be part of a lively team and will have an important role in deciding and arranging advertising, press releases and other publicity materials.

This is an opportunity for a creative individual to make a real difference to how the Guild is promoted in future.

If you could help, please speak to Cheryl to get more details.

***** JOIN OUR VOLUNTEERS *****

Mayflower International Genealogical Conference

Online Via Zoom 28 August 2021

Vol 14 Issue 3 • July-September 2021

NEW 2021 CONFERENCE DATE

SPIRIT OF
1620—2020
Mayflower
400

Devon Family History Society

Mayflower
International
Genealogical
Conference

Online via Zoom
28th August 2021

Contact
Conference@devonfhs.org.uk

Logos: Family History Awards, THE BOX, POP+, Old Plymouth Society, Plymouth City Council, Family History Federation, WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE?, VITAL SPARKS, PLYMOUTH CULTURE, American Ancestors.

Join us in 2021 to commemorate the sailing of the Mayflower from Plymouth in September 1620. Our Online Day Conference will be held 28 August 2021.

Times of presentations will be advised when joining details are emailed in August. These will be spread across the day, with breaks between each presentation. Some will be in the early evening.

Swords and Spindles
Coffers, Cysters, Comfrey and Coifs: Life Beyond the Mayflower
A lively, dramatic presentation from the historical interpreters, Swords and Spindles. Find out what life would have been for those who stayed behind after the Mayflower set sail.

Jim Boulden, TV journalist
American Blue Bloods:
Why our families were desperate to find Mayflower Kin
From the time of the mid-Victorians, families like mine wanted to be linked to the Founding Fathers and beyond. Thankfully, my family assumed we were descended from Myles Standish. Only we weren't.

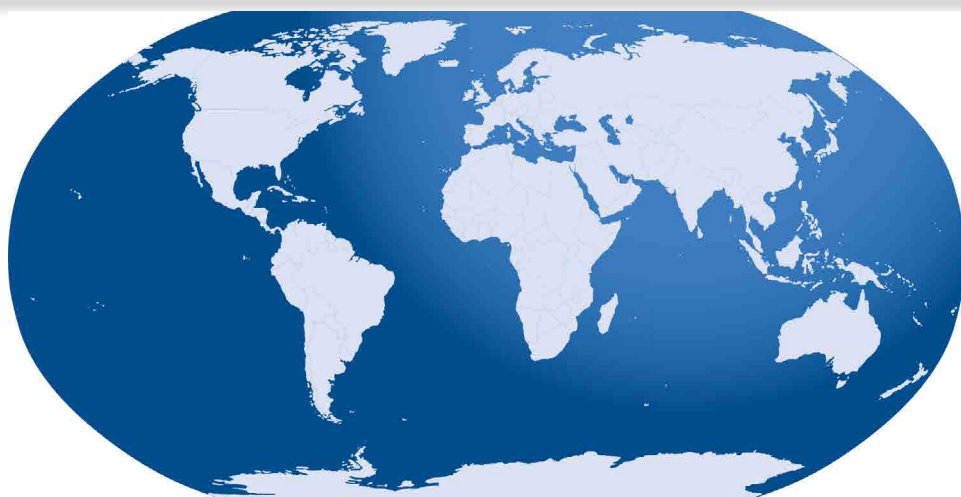
Debbie Kennett, genealogist and author
The genetic genealogy revolution:
How DNA testing is transforming family history research
DNA testing is a powerful tool for the family historian. Not only can it help to break through brick walls but it can also produce surprises. Find out how the different tests work and hear about some of the fascinating stories uncovered with the help of DNA.

Jo Loosemore, curator of Mayflower 400: Legend and Legacy
The making of Mayflower exhibitions for The Box, Plymouth
With objects, images and ideas from museums, libraries and archives across the UK, US and The Netherlands. Find out how local, national and international partnerships have changed perceptions of the ship, its passengers and an Atlantic journey made 400 years ago.

Cor de Graaf MA, Deputy Director Leiden Heritage
On the move
In the 16th and 17th centuries large groups of people were moving to other countries for different reasons. People from Flanders and Walloons moved to Norwich, people from England went to Leiden and groups of people went from Leiden to the New World.

Dr Nick Barratt - Director, Learner and Discovery Services, The Open University
When Harry met Dotty: in search of the Fullers
The ultimate brick wall - the chance discovery in 2018 of a birth record in Belgium, culminated in the revelation that our family was descended from the Mayflower Fuller family. Or were they?
This paper delves into the life and secrets of Harry Victor Fuller, a chemistry professor from Minneapolis, whose ancestors sailed to America from Plymouth in 1620.

Phil Revell - writer & journalist
Shropshire's Mayflower Children
Born in Shropshire, seized from their mother, dispatched across the Atlantic - the story of Katherine More and the Mayflower Children.



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