HIS NAME IS MY NAME TOO

A Y-DNA STUDY OF THE OWSTON SURNAME AND ITS VARIANTS

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Draft Version 6.2

5 February 2012

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Guild of One-Name Studies

www.one-name.org

The author is a member of the

International Society of Genetic Genealogy

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ABSTRACT

In 1990, three family researchers had the fortune of discovering each other nearly simultaneously and began sharing information that became the basis of this study. While nearly all discovered Owstons and Oustons could be traced to one of three families having their origins in the original East Riding of Yorkshire, there was no evidence proving that familial connections existed among the three groups. These families originated in Ganton, Sherburn, and Thornholme in the parish of Burton Agnes.

By utilizing Y-DNA testing at 43 markers, this study sought to discover if the three families could be linked genealogically, although traditional records signifying such did not exist. If connected, it would likely to have been prior to the adoption of English parish registers in 1538.

Although the study is ongoing, preliminary reports link members of all three families to a common ancestor in the past. Seven of the 10 original participants share common markers of the I1 haplogroup. Of the remaining three participants, two Thornholme subjects did not match anyone else. Since genealogical data has a confirmed paper trail to the earliest known ancestor of the Thornholme family, it has been determined that non-paternity events occurred in these two lines. In addition, one Sherburn family member did not match any other participant due to an adoption in his ancestral line.

Additional results are forthcoming and may assist in determining an Owston ancestral haplotype. At the present, the Owston modal haplotype or legacy Y-DNA appears to exist in the form of 43 identical markers that are shared among a participant in each of the three families. While an exact common ancestor cannot be plotted, it is assumed that the three individuals who have 100% matches are between twelfth and fourteenth cousins.

Currently, six additional individuals have been secured for testing and results should be available in the near future. Although related, one new participant is not likely to match as his Owston surnamed second great grandfather was illegitimate and took his mother's Owston surname. Four additional men will be sought to continue this study bringing the total to twenty individuals by summer 2012.

In conjunction with the Y-DNA study, an autosomal project also confirms a predominance of the I1 haplogroup among Owston males of the North American Line of the Sherburn family. Of the fifteen participants, a total of seven Owston surnamed males are members of this sister study – all but one carry the I1 haplogroup. Two of the autosomal participants also were tested in the Y-DNA study.

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Growing up as a typical American child who attended summer camp in the 1960s, I am reminded of a nonsensical ditty that we sang enthusiastically in the mess hall and around the campfire. The lyrics recalled a person who shared with those singing an unusual name:

John Jacob Jingleheimer Schmidt,
His name is my name, too.
Whenever we go out
The people always shout,
"There goes John Jacob Jingleheimer Schmidt!"
Na na na na na na na na.

It would truly have been something to have a name like "John Jacob Jingleheimer Schmidt" and to share it with someone you knew personally. Growing up with the surname Owston, however, I never had the opportunity to know anyone outside our immediate household with our unique surname. This low frequency surname is so different that the 2000 US Census ranked Owston as the 118,236th most popular name in the country. Even in all of its uniqueness, it happens to be tied at that spot with 717 other surnames that each had only 136 individuals bearing the name.

The Owston name is frequently confused, often misspelled, variously recorded, and habitually mispronounced (although not all of us with the name use the same pronunciation). I've even had people argue with me concerning its origin suggesting it was German or Dutch and could not have possibly been English. Others believed that it had to have been changed through some process of immigration into the United States. Such a name must be new or contrived.

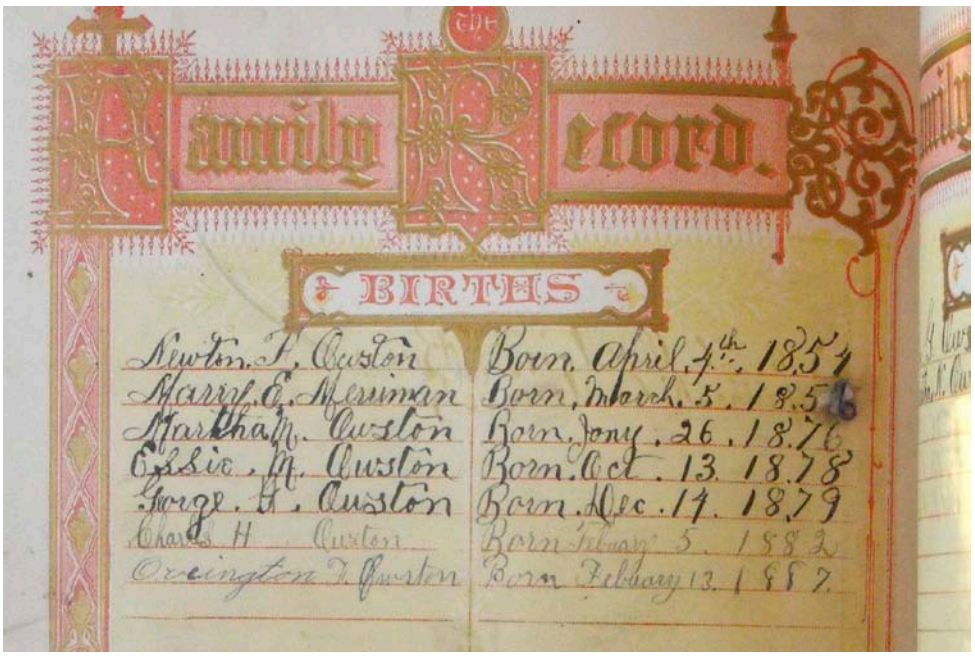
Plate 1.1 Graves of James Gant Owston and Clarence Wilson Owston

Photos taken by the author in 1978 at Uniondale Cemetery, Pittsburgh, PA & 2010 at Jefferson Memorial Park, Pleasant Hills, PA.

Because of the great mystery of the name and the lack of knowledge surrounding our origins, I began a quest in 1968 as part of an eighth grade project to construct a family tree. During my fledgling research, I called the other Owstons in the Greater Pittsburgh telephone directory. One, the widow of James Gant Owston (1887-1963), could not tell me much about her husband's family other than his father's name was also James. Another was Clarence Wilson Owston (1912-1984) who, like me, had experienced the loss of his father when he was a young boy. Both of us knew very little concerning our roots.

With little luck in finding additional information about the family, I soon forgot about this pursuit until ten years had passed. During December 1977, my great-grandparents' family bible surfaced after being out of the family for 50 years and was returned to its bloodline and specifically to me to be its caretaker. This was the impetus to begin my quest again.

Plate 1.2: Newton French Owston family bible



I once again contacted Clarence. He questioned whether I was the same boy that called him years earlier and I confessed that I was. He and his wife Eleanor invited me to their home and it was the first time I ever met anyone else with my surname; I was 22 at the time. He was able to give me much more information at this juncture and I began a pursuit of my patrilineal roots that have continued since.

Finally, the pieces were falling into place and I spent the greater part of 1978 immersing myself into family research. It was a glorious year and I was coming to grips with my ancestral origins. As social psychologist Erich Fromm (1955; p. 67) observed, our mental health is dependent upon the "satisfaction of those needs and passions which are specifically human, and which stem from the conditions of the human situation: the need for relatedness, transcendence,

rootedness, the need for a sense of identity, and the need for a frame of orientation and devotion."

Much of what Fromm theorized rings true for those who have a genealogical mission. There is a drive that fuels us to seek dimly lit archives, haunt cemeteries, purchase access to the latest databases, and even convince distant relatives to provide DNA samples all in an effort to find the next piece of evidence that might connect us to our ancestors.

The motivation for those of us with a genealogical passion may be different; however, the means to the end accomplishes the same. Perhaps Fromm was correct. By searching who we are, we gain that sense of self; we fulfill the need for relatedness; we transcend time and space and connect with our deep ancestry; and, we create that framework that orients us on who we are from what has been passed down through the generations via 23 pairs of chromosomes that are uniquely ours.

While various types of DNA will accomplish different genealogical purposes, slow mutating Y-DNA that is transmitted from father to son provides us the ability to connect with our agnate ancestry – to seek out the roots of our surname. While Y-DNA cannot answer all of our genealogical questions, it can provide us clues from where our surname lineage developed and identify those who share our unique patrilineal ancestry. The purpose of this study is to determine if a wide variety of members of the Clan Owston share a common ancestry.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

In 1990, three family researchers had the fortune of discovering each other nearly simultaneously and began sharing information that became the basis of this study. Timothy J. Owston of York, England had perused numerous documents, wills, registers, and other holdings that ultimately determined the family connections of many of the Owstons in Yorkshire.

Numerous hours were spent in archives ferreting out the histories of various Owstons across several centuries. Tim examined parish registers and transcribed wills written in an almost unintelligible script from the 16th and 17th centuries. His web site currently documents much of his Owston research.

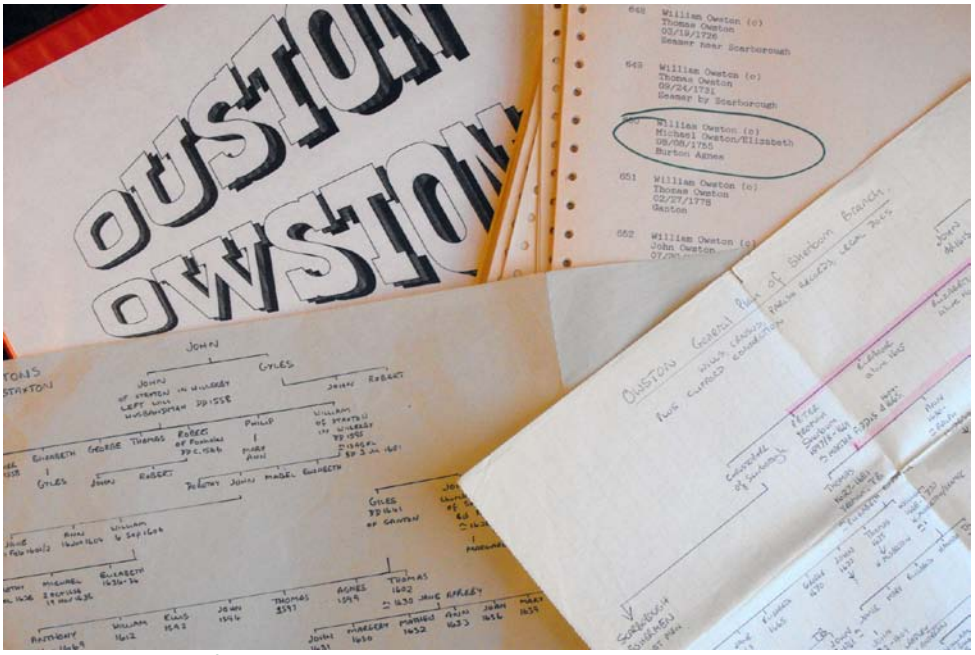
Simultaneously, Roger J. Ouston, then living in Hull, England, had begun documenting his own lineage and had discovered the connection to an Owston forebear. Over the years, he continued to catalog those who have borne the Owston and Ouston names and their descendents with other surnames into a comprehensive listing of nearly 20,000 individuals strong.

This massive undertaking was in addition to the large quantity of original documents he has amassed. He also conducted a vast amount of correspondence with those who shared relationships with the Oustons and Owstons. His contacts spanned three continents and five countries.

By 1989, I had recently traced my immigrant ancestor to Ganton in the East Riding of Yorkshire. I was at a standstill because there were two families in Ganton fathered each by a Thomas Owston with both having children with the same first names. Tim would later assist in sorting out this issue. Prior to connecting with Roger and Tim, I had cataloged many of the Owstons and Oustons in the International Genealogical Index from microfiche and had inputted this information into a computer database on my Commodore 64 computer.

The database included Owstons and Oustons from the counties of Yorkshire, Northumberland, Durham, and Lincoln in England. I was hoping to take my line back several generations through this exercise. In addition, I had also corresponded with a large number of Owstons in the US and Canada and had collected information on Alan Owston who had settled in Japan and William Owston of Western Australia. Despite this undertaking, only a handful of the North American Owstons could be satisfactorily connected to my family.

Plate 1.3: Combined early research of Roger Ouston, Jim Owston & Tim Owston, 1990s



Roger Ouston's 1993 Ouston/Owston Directory that included nearly 3500 names, Jim Owston's computer printout of 700 names from the IGI, and two hand drawn charts (one of the early Ganton families and one of the Sherburn family) by Tim Owston.

In addition to our own research and contributions, we would be remiss to mention the assistance and research that has been provided by dozens of others in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Finland, and the United States. Without the cooperation of these Owston descendants, our various research initiatives could not be accomplished.

As the three of us began to work individually and in tandem, it became apparent that the Owston/Ouston lineages began to converge into three distinct families that traced their origins to the original East Riding of Yorkshire, England. These families have their apparent beginnings in Ganton, Sherburn, and Thornholme, which is located in the Parish of Burton Agnes.

Map 1.1: Outline map of Yorkshire

While Sherburn and Ganton were within in the boundaries of the original East Riding of Yorkshire, these villages became part of the new county of North Yorkshire in 1974. Thornholme and the parish of Burton Agnes were placed within the newly formed county of Humberside in 1974. In 1996, Humberside was dissolved and the current home of Thornholme and its parent parish is the newer county of the East Riding of Yorkshire, which was named for its ancestral predecessor.

THE THREE OWSTON FAMILIES

The three principal Owston researchers have used a variety of terms to describe various groups of Owstons in relation to others; however, we have not been consistent in our terminology to describe these lineages. Much like biological science delineates living things as to kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species, and breed; this study has adopted a simple but consistent naming pattern. The terms utilized in our taxonomy include the following:

Clan – generic terminology for all Owston descendants regardless of lineage.
Family – one of the three major families identified by location of origin.
Branch – a subdivision based upon early key family patriarchs.
Sub-branch – a further delineation from intermediate ancestors.
Line – a lineage that continues to the present.
Segment – a further subdivision of a line.

Much like in the biological taxonomy where unnecessary levels may be omitted, the term sub-branch may be excluded when not necessary and when no intermediate ancestors exist

between a branch and a line. Additionally, the non-descript designations of group and grouping will be used when discussing several levels of a family within a single context.

In addition, only current lineages that contain living Owston named males are being tracked. Additional lineages containing only other named descendants are considered extinct by the terms of this study. Although individuals claiming Owston descent via a female antecedent are very much connected to the global Owston Clan, surname usage and the corresponding Y-DNA that are passed from father to son have become extinct. These lines, while important in a genealogical context, may not all be identified in this study as no Owston Y-DNA or surname is present among current survivors. Certain extinct lines will be referenced for contextual reasons.

Therefore, either the Owston/Ouston surname or a continuation of Owston Y-DNA must be present to be considered for this study. The study is consistent with Chris Pomery's definition of dual DNA/documentary approach: "A surname reconstruction project will combine three methods: oral history, genetic history, and documentary history. The overall aim of a dual documentary/DNA approach is to build a surname project that has a consistent set of DNA results that are explained by the documentary evidence" (Pomery, 2009, p. 94).

Drawing largely upon the research of Tim Owston and Roger Ouston, as well as my own, this dual perspective is possible. Using lineages that were constructed from documentation that included parish registers, wills, civil registrations, censuses, cemetery records, military documents, and testimonial evidence; 20 lineages of Owstons, two lines of Oustons, and one line of Owston-Doyles have been constructed. These 23 extant lines converge into three distinct Owston families and a clear delineation of each is listed below.

THE GANTON FAMILY

Located between Sherburn and Willerby, the parish of Ganton in North Yorkshire was once the home to two Thomas Owston families in the late 18th century. One of these was a branch of the Sherburn group who spawned that family's North American line. The other Thomas Owston lived in the parishes' hamlet of Potter Brompton and from whom all current Ganton Owstons descend.

The parish of Ganton diminished as residence for Owstons by 1803 when the village proper, along with Potter Brompton and Binnington, in the adjoining parish of Willerby, were under an enclosure act. The enclosure of the land forced migration out of the parish by many who depended upon farming the common land. This typically occurred throughout England where the landlord gained unity of possession of his lands.

According to Kain, Chapman, and Oliver (2011), "If an individual succeeded in acquiring the whole of the land and common rights in a manor, township or parish, then any communal rights or controls ceased to operate, since there was no one to exercise them" (p. 9). Without land to farm, the Owstons moved out of Ganton and settled in other nearby parishes. Even

though 15 Owston births occurred in the parish between 1760 and 1800, Baines' directory listed no one of the surname living in Ganton or Potter Brompton in 1823.

Plate 1.4: Ganton, North Yorkshire in the 1880s and the 1980s

Photos courtesy of Nora Owston

The current Ganton Owston family can be traced from Giles Owston who died in 1641. Two earlier extinct Owston groups from the Ganton sphere of influence also existed. One of these was descended from John Owston of Staxton in Willerby, who was living circa 1490; the other originated with Robert Owston of Ganton who was born circa 1560 (Owston, T.J., 2011a).

It is presumed that all three Ganton area groupings were connected as one family with John as patriarch; however, this relationship is unproven. Therefore, how these early Ganton Owstons may have been related remains a mystery. Since the progenitor of the existing Ganton family has the forename Giles – a name that is found twice in John Owston's (circa 1490) descent, it seems likely that there is a linkage. The name Giles is missing, however, from Robert Owston's known branch, as well as not being present in the Sherburn and Thornholme families (Owston, T.J., 2011a).

Figure 1.1: Abbreviated tree of the Ganton Family and its Potter Brompton Branch

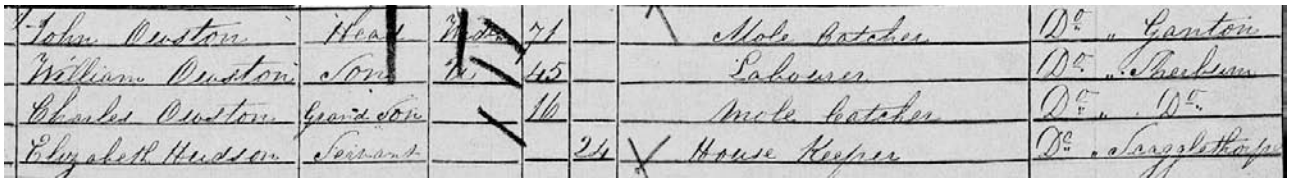
Descendants of the Ganton family represent the largest number of Owstons in North America – and specifically within the United States. While the Ganton family has the potential of being the oldest of the three families, all surviving Ganton Owstons, however, are descended from Thomas Owston (1753-1823) and Mary Vickerman (1753-1818). Because of this more recent common ancestor, the most distant relationship among the youngest Ganton family members is at the 7th cousin level.

Ganton Family: Potter Brompton Branch

Since older Ganton family groups are now extinct, the remaining lines are from the **Potter Brompton Branch** of the family. Those bearing the Owston name are descended from three of Thomas and Mary Vickerman Owston's nine children. These groups are represented by their sons John, Thomas, and Francis.

The John Owston Line: Descended from John Owston (1780-1862) and Charlotte Holtby (1784-1836), this line has one known and an estimated total of less than five living Owston males in the UK. In addition, a few individuals named Owston-Dale are descended from this line. The Owston-Dales do not have Owston Y-DNA due to non-paternity events.

Plate 1.5: 1851 Census for Sherburn: John Owston



John Owston	Head	Widr	71		Mole Catcher	Do Ganton
William Owston	Son	M	45		Labourer	Do Sherburn
Charles Owston	Grand Son		16		Mole Catcher	Do Do
Elizabeth Hudson	Servant			24	House Keeper	Do Sangobottoms

Thomas & Ann Owston Sub Branch: The majority of the Ganton family descendes from a sub branch that has been arbitrarily named for Thomas Owston (1782-1869) and his wife Ann Hunter (1783-1856). This sub branch has an estimated 45 male Owston descendents in the UK and the US and contains several extant and extinct lines that settled in the United States and Canada. Only three lines remain: The Delaware, Ohio line, the Bradford line, and the Snainton line.

Thomas and Ann Hunter produced 11 children – 10 of them being males. Two sons, William and John, moved to the United States; however, contact with their parents was apparently infrequent. When Thomas drafted his will, he stated "in case no tidings are heard of any of my said sons or grandchildren who are now in America or other parts of the Globe after the lapse of ten years as to their or any of them being dead or alive their share is to be divided amongst those who have been heard of." At the time of Thomas' death in 1869, he was unaware that his oldest son William had predeceased him by three years. John passed on June 5, 1870 – two months prior to the proving of his father's will (Ouston, R.J., 2003).

Plate 1.6: Gravestone for Thomas and Ann Hunter Owston in the churchyard at Sherburn

Stone in churchyard of St. Hilda's, Sherburn; Photo courtesy of Allison McGee.

Sacred to the memory of Ann Owston the beloved wife of Thomas Owston (1219) of Sherburn who died April 11th 1856 aged 73 years – A faithful friend, a mother dear, a loving partner resteth here till the last day when she shall rise to meet he Saviour in the skies. Also of the above Thomas Owston who died September 21st 1869 aged 86 years.

The Delaware, Ohio Line: This line's progenitor, William Owston (1803-1866) and the first of his three wives, Jane Spink (1802-1853), arrived in New York State in the early 1830s. It is possible that his family stayed a short while in Kirkland, Oneida County, New York where his younger brother John was living. By the mid 1830s, William and family moved to Delaware, Ohio where his talents as a stone mason were useful in the constructing many of the public buildings in the city.

This family produced three daughters and four sons; three of the couple's sons (Henry H. Owston, William Harrison Owston, and Charles Vickerman Owston) served during the American Civil War. This line constitutes the largest group of Owstons in North America. Most descendents from this line pronounce the "Ow" in Owston (oʊstʌn) to rhyme with "know," "glow," and "flow." It is estimated that 40 males of this line live in the United States.

Two current segments of the Delaware, Ohio line exist. The largest of these, the Hutchinson, Kansas segment, decesended from the ten sons of William Harrison Owston (1839-1929) and his first wife Melinda Catherine Wertz (1845-1905). The Columbus, Ohio segment is descended from William Owston and Jane Spink's oldest son, Thomas Hunter Owston (1833-1917) and his

spouse Sarah Catherine Hartman (1839-1921). The surving male Owstons from this segment have exogenous Owston Y-DNA, as this family is descended from Linus Creighton Owston, Jr. who was adopted. Linus C. Owston (1924-1988) was born in Columbus, Ohio as George W. Blackburn, Jr. In addition, one female of this segment uses the hyphenated Pacheco-Owston surname.

Plate 1.7: Gravestone of William Owston, Oak Grove Cemetery, Delaware, Ohio

Photo courtesy of Amy O'Neal

The three chain links of the International Order of Odd Fellows (Friendship, Love, and Truth). "WILLIAM OWSTON, DIED Sep. 15, 1866; AGED 63 Yrs. 3 Mo. & 16 D's. Our Father is gone to meet our Mother."

The Bradford Line descended from Anthony Owston (1805-1884) and Elizabeth Summerton (1799-1869). There are only four known male Owston descendants in this line living in the UK. There had been several male Bradford line Owstons in the US; however, all living Americans of this line currently descend from daughters and do not bear the Owston surname.

Notable among the Bradford Owstons is Dr. Alfred John Owston (1901-1961). In addition to his Membership in the Royal College of Surgeons (M.R.C.S.) and holding Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London (L.R.C.P.), John Owston (as he was known) held other distinctions. He graduated with a Master of Arts from Cambridge, was a Squadron Leader in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve during World War II, and was admitted as a Commander

of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem (CStJ) - a royal order of chivalry (Lundy, D., 2011; Ouston, R.J., 2003).

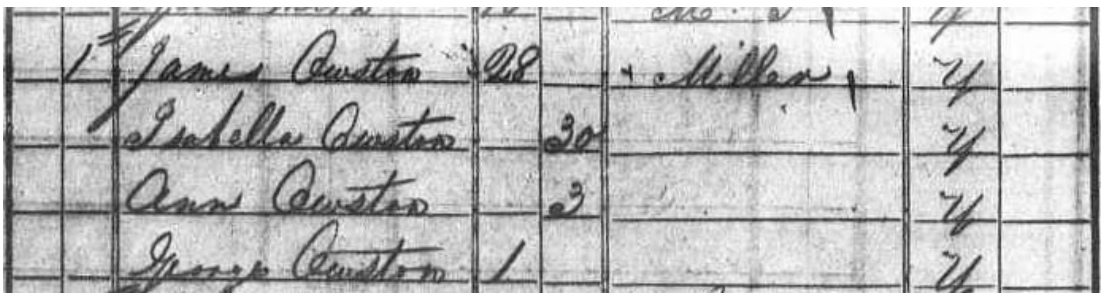
Plate 1.8: Gravestone for Anthony, Elizabeth, and George Anthony Owston

Stone in churchyard of St. Johns, Farsley, West Yorkshire; Photo courtesy of Charles Sale and Gravestonephotos.com; used by permission.

"In affectionate remembrance of Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Anthony Owston of Farsley, late of Wood Hall who died Dec[r] 17th 1869, aged 70 years. *She died in peace.* Also Anthony Owston, husband of the above, who died February 9th 1884. Aged 78 years. *'Bless the Lord O my soul and forget not all his benefits.' Psalm ciii:2. In loving memory of George Anthony, dearly loved grandson of the above, and youngest son of Anthony Owston who died October 18th 1890 in his 16th year. 'Thy will be done.'"*

The Snainton Line has only two known Owston males who are descended from James Owston (1813-1894) and Isabella Arlington (1810-1873). One lives in the UK and the other in Argentina. Several individuals of this line use the Owston-Duncalf double barrelled surname.

Plate 1.9: 1841 Census of Snainton: James Owston family



The Francis Owston Line is named for the youngest child of Thomas Owston and Mary Vickerman, Francis Owston (1793-1870). Although born in Ganton and married in Scarborough, Francis Owston lived the majority of his life in Rillington where he conducted business as a bricklayer. This line, descended from Francis and his wife and Mary Smith (1793-1854), has approximately 15 living male Owston family members in the UK and the US. One segment of this line descended from James Owston (1887-1944) who immigrated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. The remaining segment, descended from Charles William Owston (1896-1976) live in and around York.

Plate 1.10: Dr. Charles N. Owston & the grave of Francis Owston, Rillington, North Yorks

Photos courtesy of Charles and Judith Owston

"In memory of Francis Owston, died May 13, 1870 – aged 78 years. Mary, his wife, died Nov. 15th 1854. Aged 59 years. Mary, daughter of the above, died Nov 16th 1826, aged 6 years. Thomas, their son, died April 11th 1828, aged 6 years. Charles Smith, their son, died Dec 5th 1838, aged 1 month. Jane, their daughter, died Dec. 13th 1846, aged 19 years. Ann, their daughter, died Dec 6th, 1847, aged 16 years. And Ann his second wife Died Oct 4th 1869 aged 67 years."

See Appendix A for an expanded chart of the Ganton Owston family.

THE SHERBURN FAMILY

The Sherburn Owston Family (which includes individuals with the Ouston spelling) is descended from Peter Owston who died in 1568 and his wife Petronell who later married Anthony Berryman. The Sherburn family is the largest and the most diverse grouping of Owstons in the world.

Although the early Ganton family had the potential for producing more current lines with a greater number of males in the 16th and 17th centuries, it was the Sherburn family that ramified

and now contains 14 extant lines. This is in contrast to the current five Ganton and four Thornholme lines. Because of its diversity, the most distant relationships among Sherburn Owstons would be at the 11th cousin level.

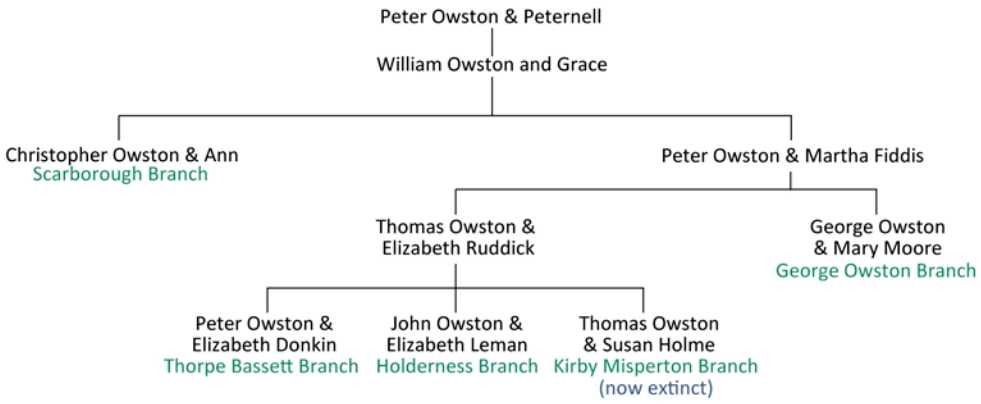
Plate 1.11: Two Sherburn 9th cousins: Richard Geeve Ouston and Charles Edward Owston, 1992

Photo courtesy of Charles E. Owston and was taken in England

Richard Ouston is from the Richard Ouston line of the Holderness Branch while Chuck Owston is of the North American Line of the George Owston Branch.

The living Owston males descended from Peter Owston are arranged into four distinct branches. One of these settled in Scarborough, a second in Thorpe Bassett, a third moved into the Holderness Wapentake, and the fourth remained in and around Sherburn and is named for its progenitor, George Owston. Now extinct, a fifth branch settled in Kirby Misperton and utilized the Ouston spelling like its Holderness Branch cousins. Sherburn Owstons are found today in England, Scotland, Wales, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States.

Figure 1.2: Abbreviated Sherburn tree showing its current and extinct branches



Sherburn Family: Scarborough Branch

The Scarborough Branch descends from Peter Owston's grandson Christopher (son of William) who was born circa 1590 and his wife Ann. While's Ann's exact identity is not currently known, she lived a long life of 104 years when she died in 1694. It is possible that she is one and the same as Anne Wilson who married Christofer Owston at Bossall, Yorkshire on 19 September 1621 – this has yet to be proven (International Genealogical Index, 2011).

All surviving Owstons of the Scarborough Branch can be traced through Christopher's great-great grandson John Owston (1724-1808) and his wife Ann Pennock (1724-1789). It is estimated that there are 35 males in this branch living in the UK and Australia.

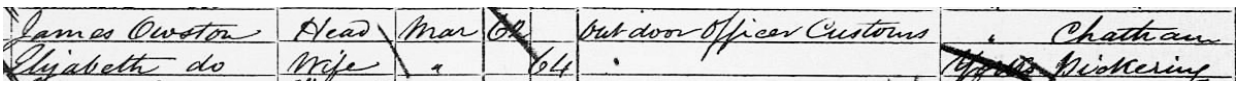
Figure 1.3: Abbreviated tree of the Scarborough branch of the Sherburn family

Three lines descend from John and Ann's son William Owston (1750-1831) and his wife Elizabeth Slater (1748-1828) and two lines from William Owston – each from a different wife.

The London Sub Branch contains two lineages from William and Elizabeth Slater Owston's third son James (1788-1861) and his wife Mary (1786-1845).

The Kent/London Line descends from William and Elizabeth's grandson James Owston (1817-1899). The ancestry of six current male Owston descendants are attributed to this line; however, they have not been satisfactorly proven as of yet. While these individuals are not certain of their own connection and satisfactory records are not extant for this group, Roger Ouston has deduced that these individuals are probably descended from the Kent/London line.

Plate 1.12: 1881 Gravesend, Kent census – James and Elizabeth Owston



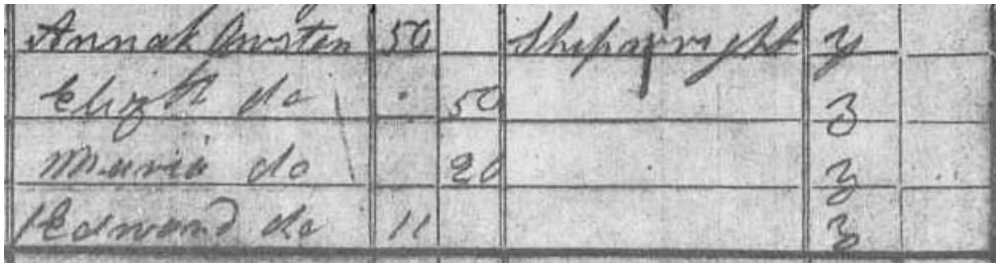
The Western Australia Line is comprised of the progeny of William and Elizabeth's grandson William Owston (1824-1903) who settled in Western Australia. William Owston, a ship's captain, was very successful in a number of business ventures in both Perth, Western Australia and in Darwin, Northern Territory. Owston Street in Mossman Park, Western Australia bears his name. Less than ten known Owston males descend from the Western Australia line.

Plate 1.13: William Owston of Western Australia

From the *History of Western Australia*

Teesside Line #1 is descended from William and Elizabeth Owston's fourth son Anwick Owston (1789-1871) and Elizabeth Baynes (1788-1867). It is believed that less than ten male Owstons descend from this line.

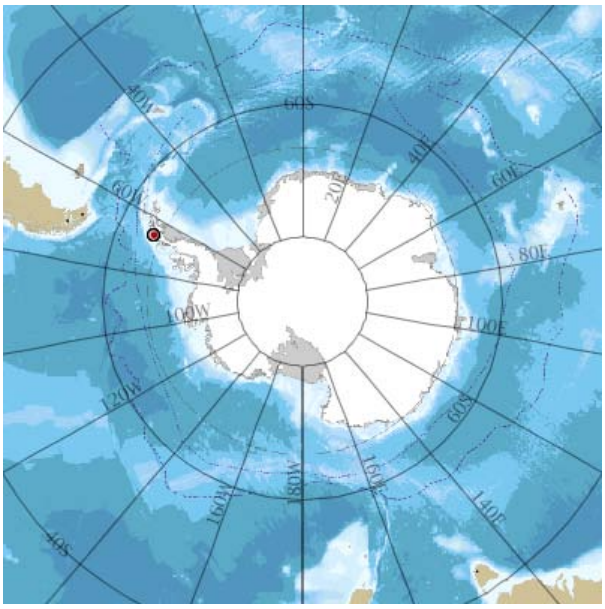
Plate 1.14: 1841 Census for Scarborough. Anwick Owston shown as Annak



Annak Owston	50		Shipowner	y	
Eliz[abeth] do		50		3	
Maria do		20		y	
Edmund do	11			y	

Probably the most educated Owston/Ouston came from the Teeside Line #1. Chemist and crystalographer Philip George Owston (1921-2001) held two doctorates: a Doctor of Philosphy (PhD) and a Doctor of Science (DSc). The Owston Islands, Antarctica, were named in honor of Dr. Owston because of his work with x-ray diffraction on ice.

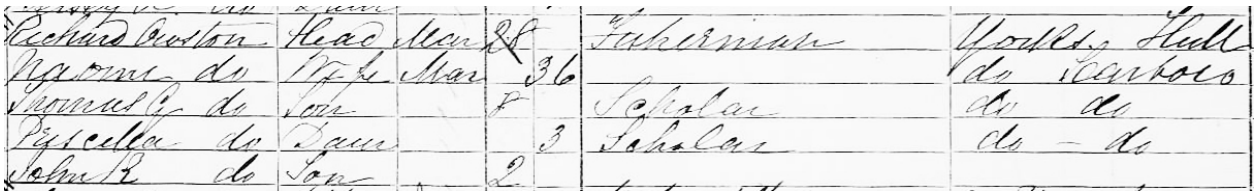
Map 1.2: Owston Islands (from the Australian Antarctic Data Centre, 1965)



Two additional lines trace to John and Ann through their son Thomas Owston (1752-1811). One is descended from his second wife Mary Cropton (????-1789) and the other is through his third wife Ann Glanister (1771-1809).

Teesside Line #2 traces from John Owston (1786-1821) and Jane Potter's son Richard Potter Owston (1810-1879) and his wife Mary Sedman (1803-????). Under ten Owston males are estimated to descend from this lineage.

Plate 1.15: 1881 Scarborough Census for John Richard Potter Owston



Listed as Richard Owston here, John Richard Potter Owston was the grandson of Richard Potter Owston and Mary Sedman.

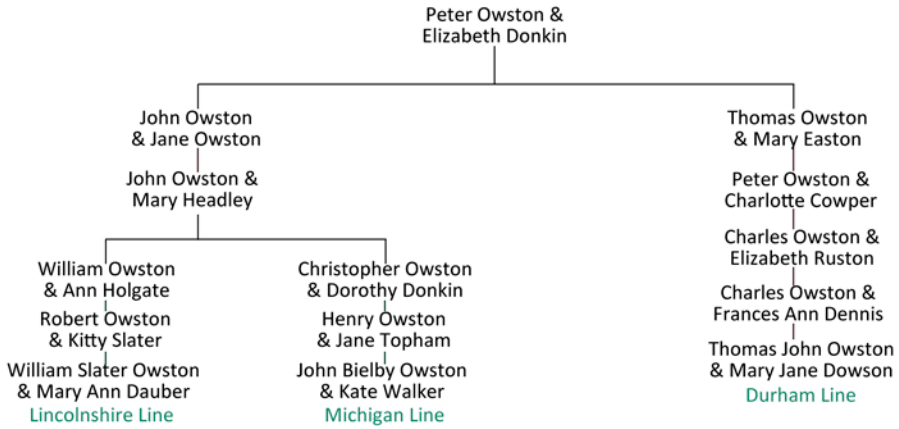
The Scarborough Mariner Line traces its lineage through Thomas Owston (1802-????) and Mary Wyrell (1803-1848). Males in the Tynemouth Segment of this lineage carry exogenous Owston Y-DNA due to two non-paternity events. The larger Haverfordwest Segment of this line make their home in Wales. One female in this segment uses the Owston-Morrell designation.

Plate 1.16: John Owston and John "Jack" Owston, Jr. – Coxswains of the Scarborough Lifeboat

John Owston (1843-1916), son of Thomas and Mary Owston, served for 40 years as Coxswain of the Scarborough Lifeboat. During his tenure, he assisted in saving 230 lives. He was presented the silver lifesaving medal from the Royal National Lifeboat Institution acknowledging his gallant service in Scarborough's lifeboat during the storm of October 18 & 29, 1880. Upon retirement, his son John Owston, Jr., who was better known as Jack, took over the helm as coxswain until retiring in 1938. During his tenure, 103 lives were spared. Both photos are from the author's collection.

Sherburn Family: Thorpe Bassett Branch

Figure 1.4: Abbreviated tree of the Thorpe Bassett branch of the Sherburn family



The Thorpe Bassett Branch is from Peter Owston's great-great-grandson Peter Owston (1661-1699) and Elizabeth Donkin (????-1741). Tim Owston (2011) refers to this branch of Owstons as the "gentleman farmers" – no doubt to the reference of the post-nominal "gentleman" that was frequently used in documents for members in this family.

This branch contains an estimated 15 or less Owston males living in the UK and the US. Current lines from this branch are centered in Lincolnshire, Durham, and Michigan, USA. The Thorpe Bassett Branch is the smallest of the Sherburn Family's four branches.

The Lincolnshire Line consists of at least one surviving male Owston who is descended from Peter and Elizabeth's great grandson William Owston (1765-1830) and Ann Holgate (1770-1852). Descendants from this line were often involved in professional careers.

Plate 1.17: 1851 Census of Glanford Brigg, Lincolnshire – Robert Owston family

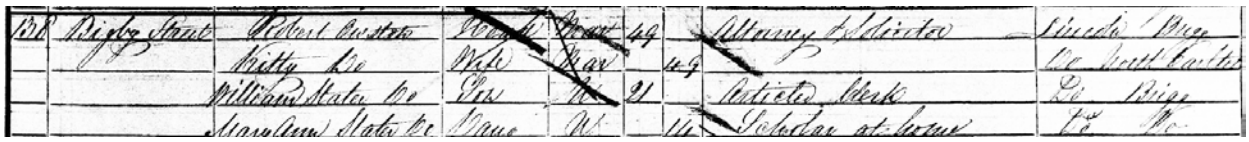


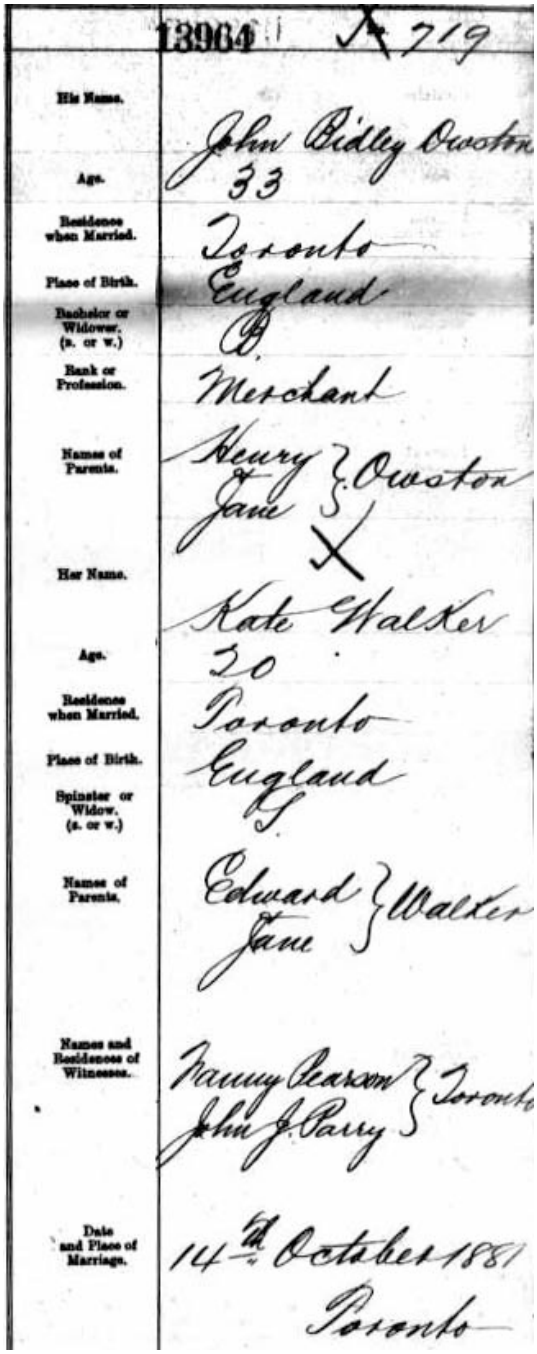
Plate 1.18: Grave of Christopher & Dorothy Donkin Owston's family

Photo taken at Thorpe Bassett, North Yorks courtesy of Charles N. and Judith Owston

According to Roger Ouston (2003), "The tombstone is the largest in the graveyard and made of the local sandstone. A rectangular structure about one yard high and wide and two long with an overhanging top slab, the sides are marked out into shieldlike spaces with the name and dates of each occupant shown. Unfortunately, the stone has weathered badly and the inscriptions are disappearing. The tomb is directly outside the south or main entrance to the church and this position indicates the importance of the family in the Parish at the time of Christopher's death."

The Michigan Line has two confirmed male Owstons with ancestry from Peter and Elizabeth Owston's great-grandson Christopher (1781-1828) and his wife Dorothy Donkin (1783-1862). This line's initial North American progenitor was John Bielby Owston (1848-1903) who first settled in Canada before immigrating to Detroit, Michigan.

Plate 1.19: Marriage Record of John Bielby Owston and Kate Walker, Toronto – 1881

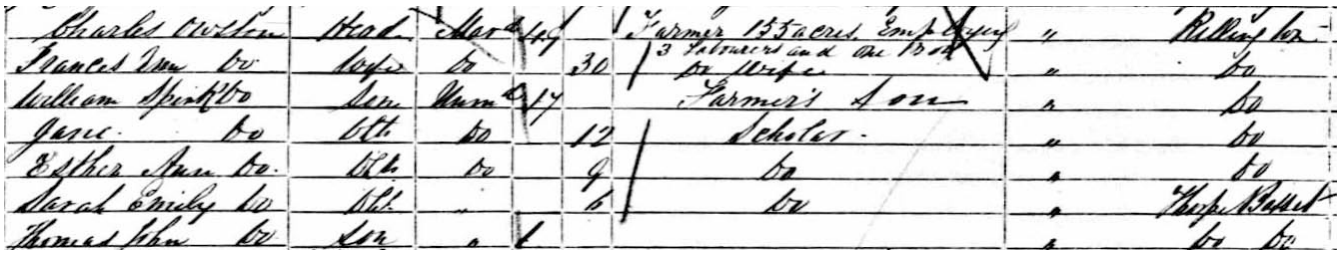


	13964 719
His Name.	John Bidley Owston
Age.	33
Residence when Married.	Toronto
Place of Birth.	England
Bachelor or Widower. (b. or w.)	B.
Rank or Profession.	Merchant
Names of Parents.	Henry & Jane } Owston
Her Name.	Kate Walker
Age.	20
Residence when Married.	Toronto
Place of Birth.	England
Spinster or Widow. (s. or w.)	S.
Names of Parents.	Edward & Jane } Walker
Names and Residence of Witnesses.	Fanny Pearson } Toronto John J. Parry }
Date and Place of Marriage.	14th October 1881 Toronto

Notice the misspelling of John's middle name as "Bidley."

The Durham Line traces itself from Peter and Elizabeth Owston's son Thomas (1696-1770) and his wife Mary Easton (????-1766). Seven males currently descend from this line.

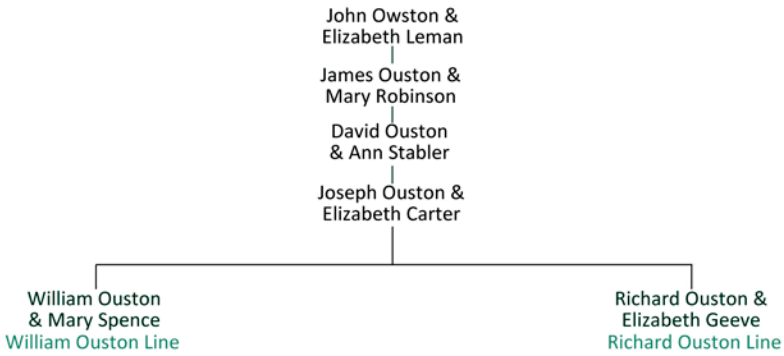
Plate 1.20: Charles Owston family in 1861 census of Thorpe Bassett



Sherburn Family: Holderness branch

The Holderness Branch traces its origin to Peter Owston's great-great-grandson John Owston (1672-1720) and his second wife Elizabeth Leman (????-1750). More specifically, this branch developed from John's son James who adopted the Ouston spelling.

Figure 1.5: Abbreviated tree of the Holderness branch of the Sherburn family



While the Ouston spelling was used by at least three different Sherburn descendant groups, James Ouston's progeny appears to be the only current branch with male Ouston descendants. This rather large group numbers at approximately 50 male Oustons and hails from the UK, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Since the Oustons have root in the Owston clan, they will often simply be included in the designation of Owston even though they have utilized the Ouston spelling since the early 18th century. This branch has two lines descended from great-grandchildren of James Ouston (1711-1785) and his wife Mary Robinson (1723-1802). The descendents of the Holderness Branch trace their lineage from brothers William and Richard Ouston.

Plate 1.21: Bottle from David Ouston – wine and spirits merchant in Hull

David Ouston (1824-c.1882) was the brother of William and Richard Ouston – the founders of the two extant lines of Oustons. The last male Ouston in David Ouston's line passed away in 1940. The bottle in the author's personal collection.

William Ouston (1807-1888) and Mary Spence (1807-1882). Descendants of this line live in the UK, Australia, and New Zealand. The hyphenated Dinan-Ouston name is found among several individuals in this line.

The largest representation of the William Ouston Line are found in the descendants of William Carter "Fred" Ouston (1834-1884) and his second wife (of whom he married twice), Ann Maria Curling (1854-1891). The five children of this family settled in Australia in 1887 and the oldest son, Bill, later went to New Zealand.

Plate 1.22: Edgar William "Bill" Ouston and Agnes Laurie Menzies on their Wedding Day in 1906

Bill served in the Boer War. Photo from Roger J. Ouston's "Ouston and Owston 2003 Directory"

Richard Ouston (1811-1895) and Elizabeth Geeve (1813-1887). This Ouston grouping resides in England, Scotland, and Canada. Most of the Oustons from this line are descended from Edward Geeve Ouston (1836-1907) and Fanny Jane Carter (1848-1933).

Descended from this line, Philip Anfield Ouston is the only known Ouston to be knighted. Because of his contributions to literature with *France in the Twentieth Century* and *The Imagination of Maurice Barres*, Francophile Ouston was inducted as a Chevalier of L'Ordre National de Merite. He was also one of the numerous descendants of Richard Ouston who have distinguished themselves as officers in the Royal Air Force.

Plate 1.23: France in the Twentieth Century by Philip Ouston and L'Ordre National de Merite

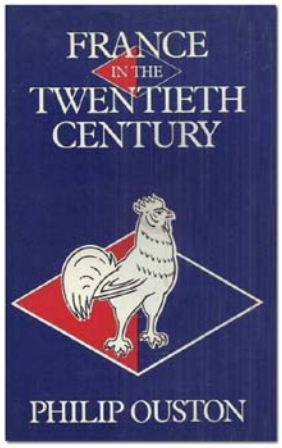


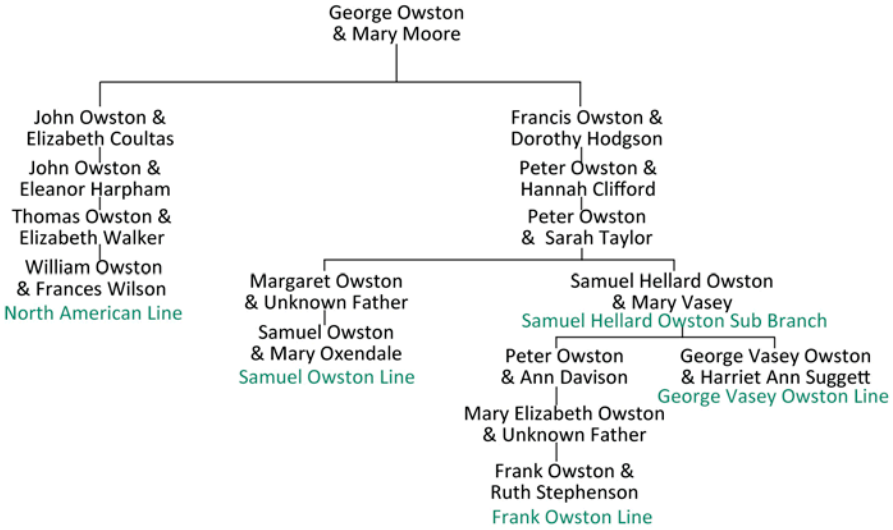
Plate 1.24: Silver Wedding Anniversary of Harry Carter Ouston and Mary Vincent Crowley, 1925

Photo from Roger J. Ouston's "Ouston and Owston 2003 Directory"

The couple is seated in the middle of the photo and next to Harry C. Owston is his mother Fanny Jane Carter Ouston. Their son, Desmond Crowley Ouston (1908-1984), is seated on the ground in front. Harry Carter Ouston's brothers include the following: Frank Middleton Ouston (1872-1943) and Arthur Ward Ouston (1879-1966) (both in the center of the back row) and Frederick Anfield Ouston (1883-1927) and Charles James Ouston (1878-1958) (on the far right of the back row).

Sherburn Family: George Owston Branch

Figure 1.6: Abbreviated tree of the George Owston branch of the Sherburn family



The George Owston Branch is named for its progenitor George Owston (1636-1676), the great grandson of Peter Owston. He was born in West Heslerton, East Riding, Yorkshire and lived the majority of his short life in nearby Sherburn. A yeoman farmer, George was the subject of a

vistitation of the Archdeacon of East Riding in 1670 for his predilection for the Quaker faith and for "for shuttinge the church [at Sherburn] doore upon the parishioners, taking away the key, and tying upp the bell-rope" (De la Pryme, A. & De la Pryme, C., 1870, p. 293). Despite these issues, he requested in his will that his "body [was] to be buryed in the Chancell of Sherburn." According to Tim Owston (2011), "it was a reflection of social status to be buried under the Church floor."

He and his wife, Mary Moore (????-1676) who only survived him for thirty days, produced eight children. Their oldest daughter, Grace, married Anthony Owston of the Ganton family; however, no Owstons survive from this couple. Four current Owston lines descend from George and Mary Owston, one from their son John and three through their son Francis.

The North American Line. This line has its genesis in George Owston's son John Owston (1665-1739) and his second wife Elizabeth Coultas (1666-1739). While two extinct lines had settled in Leicestershire, all existing Owston surnamed descendents from John's sub-branch share his great-grandson William Owston (1778-1857), a Royal Navy Master, as a common ancestor. There are 17 living male Owstons are from this line. This line lived in Ganton during the mid and late 18th century.

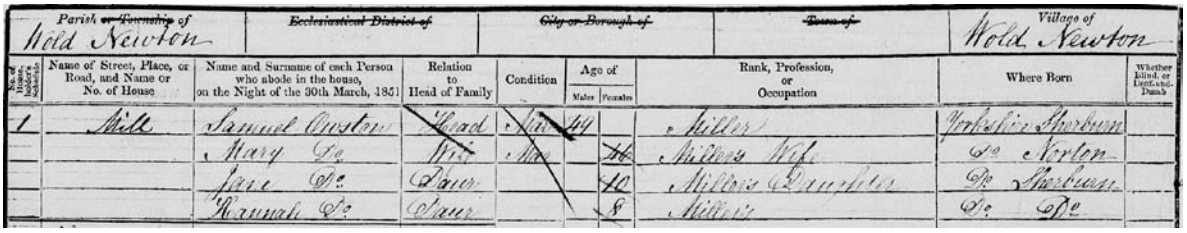
Plate 1.25: William Owston, Esq. – Master in the Royal Navy

William Owston was awarded a Naval General Service Medal for his participation at San Sebastian, Spain. Photo courtesy of the late Helen S. Owston Corkin who owned this portrait that was painted after 1847.

Although William Owston came to Canada and has a small number of descendants there, all his Owston surnamed progeny live within the US. In addition, members of this line have changed surnames from Owston to Ouston, Austin, Houston, and McKibben. This is the author's line.

The Samuel Owston Line descends through George Owston's son Francis Owston (1667-1733) and Dorothy Hodgson (????-1740). Specifically, members of this line share ancestry with Francis and Dorothy Owston's great-great granddaughter Margaret Owston (1770-1851) and her illegitimate son, Samuel Owston (1802-1872). Because of this non-paternity event, exogenous Owston Y-DNA has been transmitted. Only one known male descendant named Owston is known to exist from this line. The Owston surname was retained by a daughter and used as a second middle name for her two children.

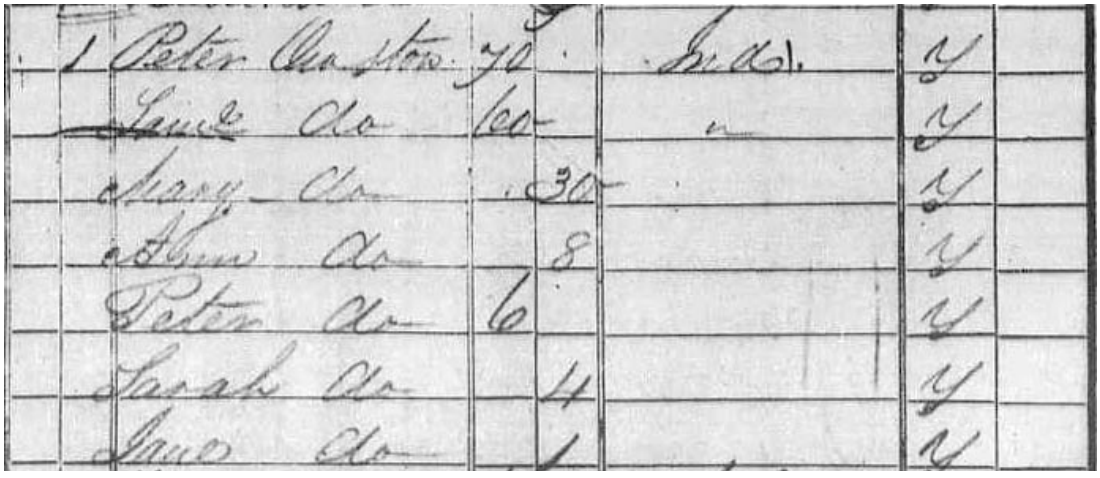
Plate 1.26: 1851 Census of Wold Newton: Samuel Owston, son of Margaret



No. of Houses Inhabited	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males	Age of Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf-and-Dumb
		Parish ~~or Township~~ of Wold Newton	~~Ecclesiastical District of~~	~~City or Borough of~~			~~Town of~~	Village of Wold Newton	
1	Mill	Samuel Owston	Head	Mar	44		Miller	Yorkshire Sherburn	
		Mary Do	Wife	Mar		46	Millers Wife	Do Norton	
		Jane Do	Daur			10	Millers Daughter	Do Sherburn	
		Hannah Do	Daur			8	Millers	Do Do	

The Samuel Hellard Owston Sub Branch also descends from Francis Owston (1667-1733) and Dorothy Hodgson (????-1740). All descendents from this line share Francis Owston's great-great-grandson Samuel Hellard Owston (1776-1846) and Mary Vasey (1810-1867) as a common ancestors. This large lineage can be further subdivided into two current lineages: Frank Owston Line and the George Vasey Owston Line.

Plate 1.27: 1841 Census at Sherburn; Samuel Hellard Owston with older brother Peter

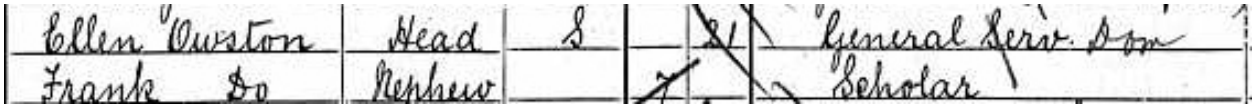


1	Peter Owston	70		Gr Col.	Y
	Jane Do	60		"	Y
	Mary Do		30		Y
	Ann Do		8		Y
	Peter Do	6			Y
	Sarah Do		4		Y
	Jane Do		1		Y

Descended from the illegitimate son Samuel Hellard Owston's granddaughter Mary Elizabeth Owston (1861-1901), **The Frank Owston Line** is one of the larger extant Owston groups. His mother later married widower George Barber in April 1889 and the couple produced one daughter, Louisa E. Barber (1893-????).

Because of the non-paternity event surrounding Frank Owston's (1883-1962) birth, members of this segment would have Y-DNA markers that are different from even their closest Owston relatives as their patrilineal line would follow that of their unknown male progenitor. Frank and his wife Ruth Stephenson (1885-1954) produced eight children – five of whom were sons that attained majority age. Descendants from the Frank Owston Line are found the UK and New Zealand.

Plate 1.28: 1891 Census at Thornton le Dale; Frank Owston with his aunt Ellen


Ellen Owston | Head | S | | General Serv. Dom
Frank Do | Nephew | | 7 | Scholar

The George Vasey Owston Line, named for Samuel Hellard Owston's second son, is another substantial line with approximately 25 Owston males. Although married thrice with each marriage producing children, George Vasey Owston's (1845-1925) current descendants with the Owston name are from his second marriage to Harriet Ann Suggett (1859-1896). Owston named descendants live in the United Kingdom and Australia.

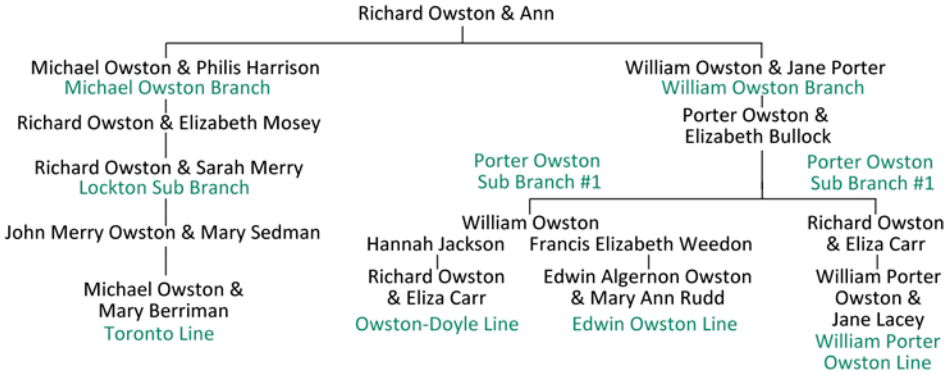
Plate 1.29: George Vasey Owston and family at Scarborough, 1920

Photo from Tim Owston's website. George Vasey Owston; his third wife, Evelyn Hardington; daughter Edith Owston; and stepson Jack Hardington

While the Scarborough Branch has produced more lines than any of the other Sherburn Family branches, the perpetuation of the surname appears to be weighted toward the Holderness and George Owston branches. The Thorpe Bassett Branch has the greatest danger of extinction in the next one hundred years. For a graphic representation of the Sherburn Family, see Appendix A.

THE THORNHOLME FAMILY

Figure 1.7: Abbreviated tree of the Thornholme family



The Thornholme Owston Family descends from Richard Owston who was living in 1700 and appears to be originally from the nearby parish of Carnaby. There are currently four extant lines of Owstons descended from Richard Owston (????-1739) and his second wife Ann (????-1759). These Owston descendents can be found in the UK, Canada, Australia, Finland and New Zealand.

Although the Thornholme group at one time constituted the largest number of Owstons in Canada, it is smallest of the three Owston families overall, and it only boasts an estimated 25 Owston males in total. By comparison, the Ganton family has an approximate number of 65 Owston males while the Sherburn family represents in the neighborhood of 175 Owston/Ouston males. Currently four Thornholme lines exist to the present: one from the **Michael Owston Branch** and three from the **William Owston Branch**.

Thornholme Family: Michael Owston Branch

Michael Owston Branch: According to our research, five extinct lines descend from Richard Owston's son Michael Owston (1714-1783) and his wife Philis Harrison (1715-1750); four of these setteled in North America while one remained in the UK. One of the North American lines, the **Harpham Line,** lost its last surviving Owston male during the beginning of this century. Clarence Lovel Owston (1908-2001), who was also the last remaining Thornholme Owston male in the US, died on January 16, 2001. The Lockton Sub Branch was closely related to the now extinct **Harpham Line.**

The Lockton Sub Branch traces from Michael Owston's grandson Richard Owston (1779-1863) and his wife Sarah Merry (1778-1865). Three of his sons, Michael (1807-1865), Richard (1810-1848) and Jonathan Owston (1811-1886) settled near Dansville, Steuben County, New York. While Michael's only son died at Andersonville Prison during the American Civil War, Jonathan's male descendants extended into the early twentieth century.

Another recently defunct line descends from Richard and Sarah Owston's youngest son Rev. Francis Owston (1819-1908). Indentified as the **Pirbright, Surrey Line**, its last male survivor, Francis Alan Owston, died in British Columbia on January 13, 1994. Frank and his siblings were half English and half Japanese. Their father, Alan Owston, was perhaps the most famous individual named Owston.

Being a naturalist and a mariner, Alan Owston's travels throughout the Pacific Rim afforded him the opportunity to document uncataloged animal species. Owston's palm civet, Owston's green tree frog, Owston's woodpecker, and others bear the Owston identification as these animals' common names. Numerous others, such as the goblin shark (*Mitsukurina owstoni*) and Guam rail (*Gallirallus owstoni*), bear the Latinized *owstoni* species name. Additionally, the family Owstoniidae and the genera of Owstonia, Owstoniinae, Owstonidae, and Owstoniidae are named in Alan Owston's honor. In addition, Ernest J. Harrison's character of Arnold Owston in his 1924 novel *Rasprava: Plot and counterplot in Soviet Russia* appears to have been partially based on Alan Owston. Both men lived in Yokohama during the same time.

Although the Owston name continues with Alan Owston's discoveries, the surname and Owston Y-DNA have departed from the **Pirbright, Surrey Line**. Owston has, however, persisted as a middle name through the descendents of his children Susie and Harriet who lived in the US.

Plate 1.30: Alan Owston family of Yokohama, Japan

Left to right: Kame (Edith) Mirahara Owston holding Alan Merry Owston, May Owston, Harriet Owston, Alan Owston with Francis Alan Owston, and Minnie Owston; Circa 1908. Photo courtesy of Ruth Craig

Two further **Lockton Sub Branch** lines descended from Richard and Sarah's oldest son John Merry Owston (1801-1875) and his wife Mary Sedman (1806-1893). Robert Merry Owston (1839-1931) was the progenitor of a UK branch of the family that lasted until 1960. The only extant line from the **Michael Owston Branch** and the **Lockton Sub Branch** descends from John Merry Owston's son Michael Owston who immigrated to Canada.

Plate 1.31: Gravestone for John Merry Owston and Mary Sedman Owston; St. Giles, Lockton

Used by permission of Beverly Harris

"John Merry Owston of Lockton who died August 1st, 1875 aged 73 years.
Also of Mary, widow of the above who died March 7th 1893 aged 86 years."

The Toronto Line. All representatives of the Toronto Line descend from Michael Owston (1845-1933) and Mary Berriman (1845-1918) and their large family of six sons who settled originally in Canada. Currently nine Owston males from this line live in Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia. At least one individual from this line uses the Reid-Owston surname.

Of Michael and Mary Owston's six sons, only three have Owston named descendants. Peter William Owston (1873-1933) has only female Owston named descendants while Owston males and females descend from Jonathan Merry Owston (1870-1935) and Henry Michael

Owston (1877-1955). Owston Y-DNA continues only via seven males descended from the younger brother, as Jonathan Merry Owston's progeny are products of adoptions.

Plate 1.32: Michael Owston family of Toronto, Ontario

The large family of Michael and Mary Berriman Owston circa 1900; photo courtesy of the late Charles H. Owston. Left to right standing: Henry Michael Owston (1877-1955); Isaac Robert Owston (1876-1948); Jonathan Merry Owston (1870-1935); John Merry Owston (1869-1923); Peter William Owston (1873-1933); and Frances Richard Owston (1872-1954). Seated: Mary Berriman Owston (1845-1918); Cory Mary Spronson Owston Bond (1883-1944); and Michael Owston (1845-1933).

Thornholme Family: William Owston Branch

William Owston Branch: Descended from William Owston (1718-1791) and Jane Porter (1724-1791), this branch left Thornholme prior to the branch founded by his older brother Michael. At first, William removed to nearby Bridlington and later lived until his death in Scarborough. Descendants of this branch later settled in Leeds, London, Scotland, and briefly in Montreal, Quebec.

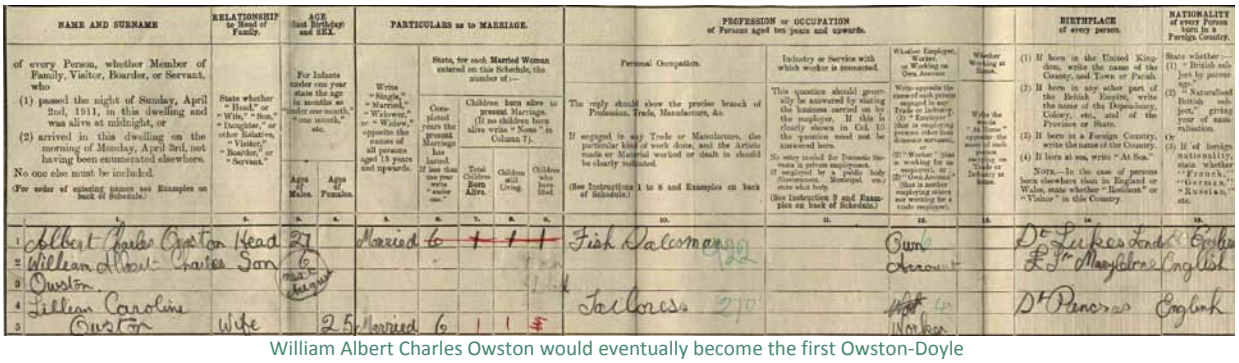
Current descendants live in the Australia, Canada, Finland, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. The **William Owston Branch** is further divided into subbranches through the descendents of William's son Porter Owston (1763-1820) and Elizabeth Bullock (1762-1853).

The Porter Owston #1 Sub Branch traces its ancestry via Porter Owston's oldest son William (1791-1848).

The Owston-Doyle Line is descended from William Owston (1791-1848) and his first wife Hannah Jackson (1781-1847), and specifically from their grandson Richard Owston (born 1853) and his wife Lilly Rebecca Hart (born 1864). Currently, six male members of this line live in New

Zealand under the Owston-Doyle surname. This family pronounces the "Ow" in Owston-Doyle (oʊstʌn-dɔɪl) as "glow," "know," and "throw."

Plate 1.33: 1911 St. Marylebone, London census: William Albert Charles Owston



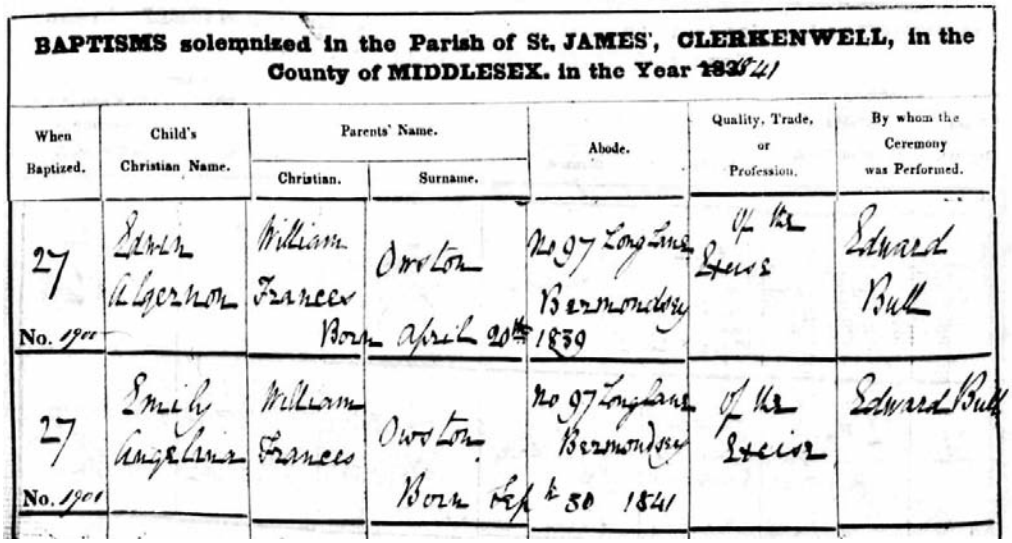
NAME AND SURNAME of every Person, whether Member of Family, Visitor, Boarder, or Servant, who (1) passed the night of Sunday, April 2nd, 1911, in this dwelling and was alive at midnight, or (2) arrived in this dwelling on the morning of Monday, April 3rd, not having been enumerated elsewhere. No one else must be included. (For order of entering names see Examples on back of Schedule.)	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family. State whether "Head," or "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or other Relative, "Visitor," "Boarder," or "Servant."	AGE last Birthday and SEX. For Infants under one year state the age in months as "under one month," "one month," etc. Ages of Males. Ages of Females.	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE. Write "Single," "Married," "Widowed," or "Widow," opposite the names of all persons aged 15 years and upwards.	State, for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule, the number of:— Completed years the present Marriage has lasted. If less than one year write "under one." Children born alive to present Marriage. (If no children born alive write "None" in Column 7). Total Children Born Alive. Children still Living. Children who have Died.	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of Persons aged ten years and upwards. Personal Occupation. The reply should show the precise branch of Profession, Trade, Manufacture, &c. If engaged in any Trade or Manufacture, the particular kind of work done, and the Article made or Material worked or dealt in should be clearly indicated. (See Instructions 1 to 8 and Examples on back of Schedule.)	Industry or Service with which worker is connected. This question should generally be answered by stating the business carried on by the employer. If this is clearly shown in Col. 10 the question need not be answered here. No entry should be made for Domestic Servants in private employment. If employed by a public body (Government, Municipal, etc.) state what body. (See Instruction 9 and Examples on back of Schedule.)	Whether Employer, Worker, or Working on Own Account. Write opposite the name of each person employed in any Trade or Industry: (1) "Employer" (that is employing persons other than domestic servants); or (2) "Worker" (that is working for an employer); or (3) "Own Account" (that is neither employing others nor working for a trade employer).	Whether Working at Home. Write the words "At Home" opposite the name of each person returned as working at Trade or Industry at home.	BIRTHPLACE of every person. (1) If born in the United Kingdom, write the name of the County, and Town or Parish. (2) If born in any other part of the British Empire, write the name of the Dependency, Colony, etc., and of the Province or State. (3) If born in a Foreign Country, write the name of the Country. (4) If born at sea, write "At Sea." NOTE.—In the case of persons born elsewhere than in England or Wales, state whether "Scotsman" or "Visitor" in this Country.	NATIONALITY of every Person born in a Foreign Country. State whether:— (1) "British subject by parentage," or (2) "Naturalised British subject," giving year of naturalisation. Or (3) If of foreign nationality, state whether "French," "German," "Russian," etc.
1	Albert Charles Owston	Head	27	Married	6	Fish Salesman		Own Account		D^t Lukes Lond^n	English
2	William Albert Charles Owston	Son	6 mos							D^t Marylebone	English
3											
4	Lillian Caroline Owston	Wife	25	Married	6	Tailoress		Worker		D^t Pancras	English
5											

William Albert Charles Owston would eventually become the first Owston-Doyle

The Edwin Owston Line is also descended William Owston (1791-1848) and his second wife Frances Elizabeth Weedon (c1814-1867). While William and Frances were not married during the time their three children were born, the children and their mother utilized the Owston surname. William and Frances married 78 days following the death of his first wife and he only lived for 19 days after they officially wed.

This line is specifically descended through William's son Edwin Algernon Owston (1839-1917) and Mary Ann Rudd (1839-1913). Only two known Owston males survive; one lives in the UK and one in Finland.

Plate 1.34: Baptismal Records of Edwin Algernon & Emily Angeline Owston



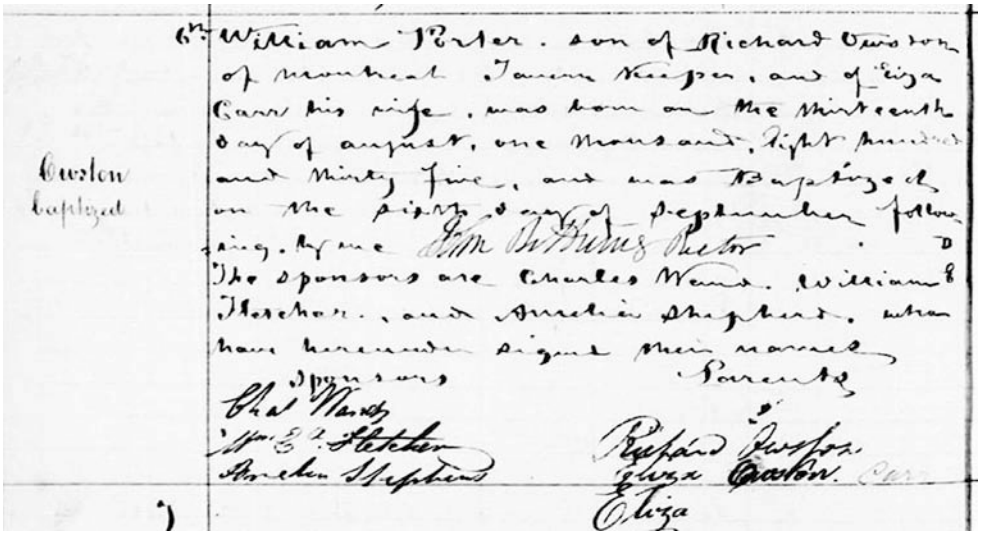
BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of St. JAMES', CLERKENWELL, in the County of MIDDLESEX. in the Year ~~1838~~ 41

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Name. Christian.	Parents' Name. Surname.	Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was Performed.
27 No. 1900	Edwin Algernon	William Frances	Owston Born April 20th	No 97 Long Lane Bermondsey	Of the Same	Edward Bull
27 No. 1901	Emily Angeline	William Frances	Owston Born Feb^y 20	No 97 Long Lane Bermondsey	Of the Same	Edward Bull

Porter Owston #2 Sub Branch: This sub branch can be traced from Porter Owston's fourth son Richard (1799-1838) and his second wife Eliza Carr (1812-1886). Richard traveled to Montreal, Quebec where his first wife, Frances Wilson Owston, died and was buried on July 19, 1834. Sixty-four days later, Richard and Elizabeth Carr wed. Richard Wilson Owston, Richard's only child through his first marriage, died in a tragic 1835 hotel fire. Richard and Elizabeth's only child, William Porter Owston, was born on August 19, 1935. Richard, who sustained serious injuries in the same fire that killed his son, died in 1838 shortly after the family's return to England.

The William Porter Owston Line This line is specifically descended through Richard Owston's and Eliza Carr's son William Porter Owston (1835-1900) and Jane Lacey (1853-????). Owston named descendents live in the UK, Canada, and Australia. This group numbers approximately nine Owston males. A Canadian segment of this family pronounces the "Ow" in Owston (oʊstʌn) as "glow," "know," and "throw"; however, the UK segment pronounces the surname as "how," "now," and "cow" (aʊstʌn). At least one deceased Canadian family member favored an "oo" (juːstʌn) pronunciation.

Plate 1.35: Baptismal record for William Porter Owston; Christ Church, Montreal



In addition, the William Porter Owston line and the Owston-Doyle line share a common ancestral mother. Eliza Carr, who was married to Richard Owston (1799-1838), later married her first husband's nephew who was also named Richard Owston (1819-1870). The oldest surviving generation of both lines are fifth cousins via Owston lineage and third cousins once removed through Eliza Carr. An autosomal study between these two lines may yield further information.

Appendix A charts the lineage of the Thornholme family.

OWSTON/OUSTON POPULATIONS

While some reside in other countries, the larger populations of Owstons and Oustons are found in five nations: The United Kingdom, The United States, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. While exact counts for every country are not available, estimations can be made. Using a variety of records, the geographic information scientists at Public Profiler have plotted surnames across the globe based on both density and distribution.

The density plots are based on the number of holders of a particular surname in a geographic location in relation to the total population of that region. Because these estimates are based regionally, the numbers skew higher when applied to the entire nation. The distribution method computes a census of the population; therefore, these counts represent a total number of individuals who bear the surname. These figures may be actual or estimated and provide a reasonable headcount.

POPULATION DENSITY: For example, the density of Owstons in the US has a frequency of 0.79 individuals per million. Comparing to the current population, Public Profiler's estimates are exceedingly generous, as it places the number of holders in the US as being 247. The 2000 US Census numbered 136 Owstons in the nation. It is highly unlikely, however, that the population of Owstons in the US increased 81% within a decade. In fact, trending from 1990 numbers indicates that the numbers are on a decline. Owston ranked as the 61,384th most popular surname in the US in 1990 and ranked much lower as the 118,236th most popular US surname in the 2000 census.

Table 1.1: Public Profiler's estimate of surname populations

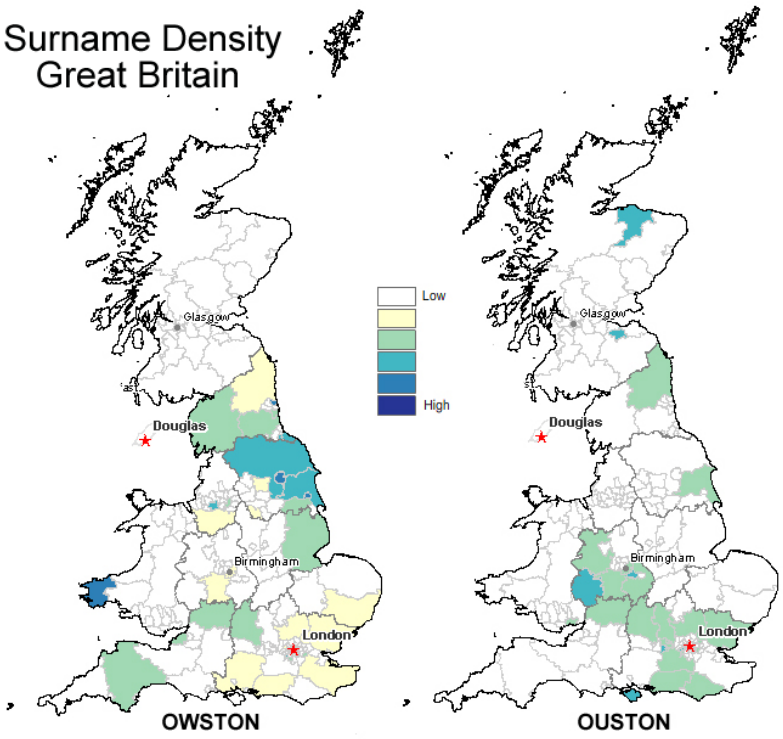
Country	Surname	Frequency per Million	Population	Estimated Population
United Kingdom	Owston	3.64	62,698,362	228
United Kingdom	Ouston	1.07	62,698,362	67
Canada	Owston	2.29	34,030,589	78
Canada	Ouston	1.83	34,030,589	62
United States	Owston	0.79	313,232,044	247
New Zealand	Owston	0.71	4,290,347	3
New Zealand	Ouston	3.53	4,290,347	15
New Zealand	Owston-Doyle	3.17	4,290,347	14

By comparison, the numbers for other countries also appear to be inflated. Even at the height of both surname variation populations, Canada has never had 78 Owstons or 62 Oustons. Unfortunately, the numbers of Owstons and Oustons in Australia are below Public Profiler's tracking threshold and therefore are not presently available. See Table 1.1 for Public Profiler's estimated comparisons. National population figures are from *The CIA World Factbook* (2011).

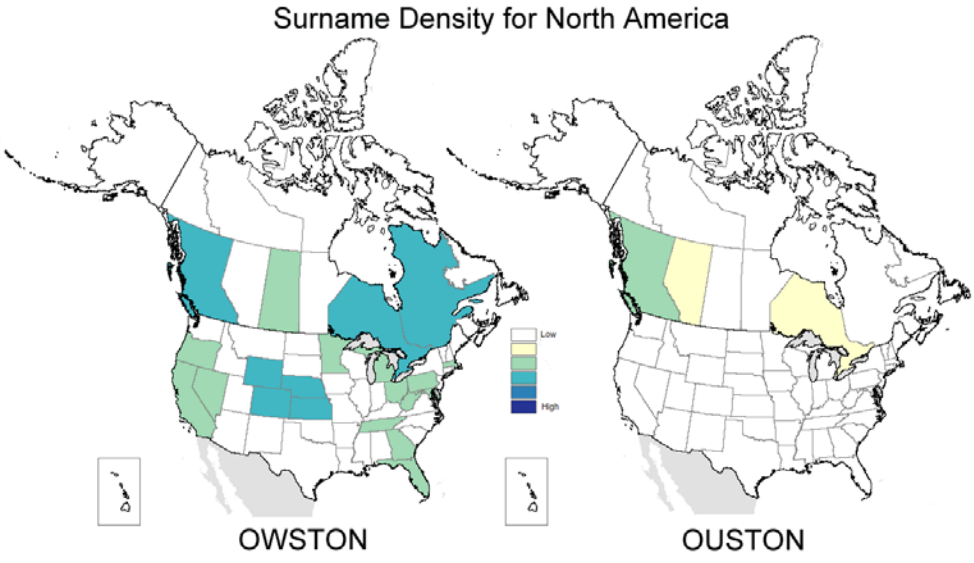
Maps 1.3 to 1.5 indicate the density of the Owston surname and its variants in those areas where data is available from Public Profiler. The darker the representations are the number by

proportion of the population of that particular region and not a greater number of instances *per se.*

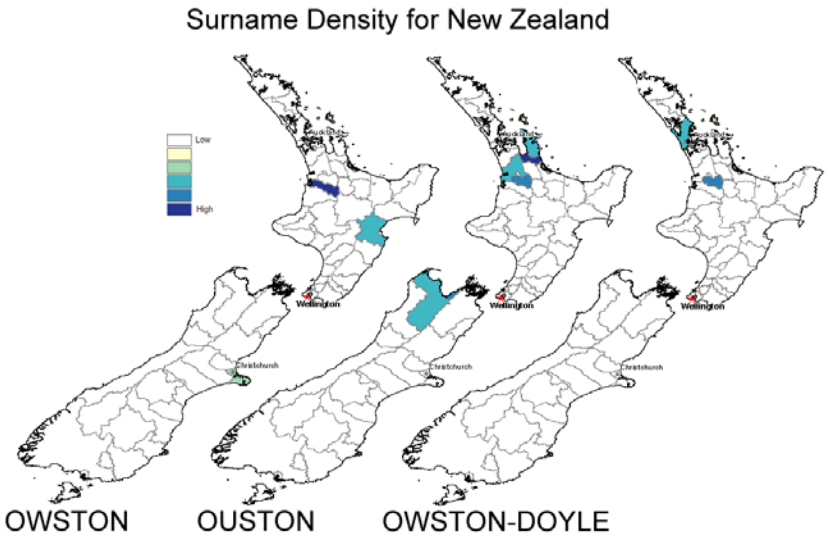
Map 1.3: Owston/Ouston Regional Surname Per Capita Density for Great Britain (1998)



Map 1.4: Owston/Ouston Regional Surname Per Capita Density for North America



Map 1.5: Owston/Ouston/Owston-Doyle Regional Surname Per Capita Density for New Zealand



One of the inherent problems with density populations is that larger populations of the surname may be equivalent in rating to those regions with smaller populations. For example the US Owston population of West Virginia is 4 while California may have as many as 50 to 60 Owston residents; however, they are equated on the same color scale as they represent equivalent percentages of the total state populations. In addition, Texan Owstons do not register on the map.

The population of Owstons in Texas, which is in the neighborhood of 20, falls below Public Profiler's threshold of measurement. While such maps can provide a glimpse of population densities of a particular surname, actual representations appear either inflated or deflated based on the total regional population.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION: An actual population distribution can give a more precise look at a surname's total numbers. Unfortunately, not all population estimates agree. Current estimates of the number of Owstons and Oustons in the United Kingdom do not agree and a larger estimate may be questionable. Using data from the United Kingdom's Office of National Statistics [ONS] from 2002, *Surnames of England and Wales* (2011) indicates that the Owston surname was used by 229 individuals.

The ONS rates Owston as the 19,539th most popular surname among residents of England, Wales, and the Isle of Man. The variation of Ouston, with 54 instances, ranked as the 48,432nd most popular name in the same jurisdictions. While the number of Oustons appears to be correct, the number of Owstons may be a miscalculation.

According to *British Surnames and Surname Profiles* (2011), Owston fared much lower with 154 instances with a higher ranking as the 19,127th most popular name in the country. While there

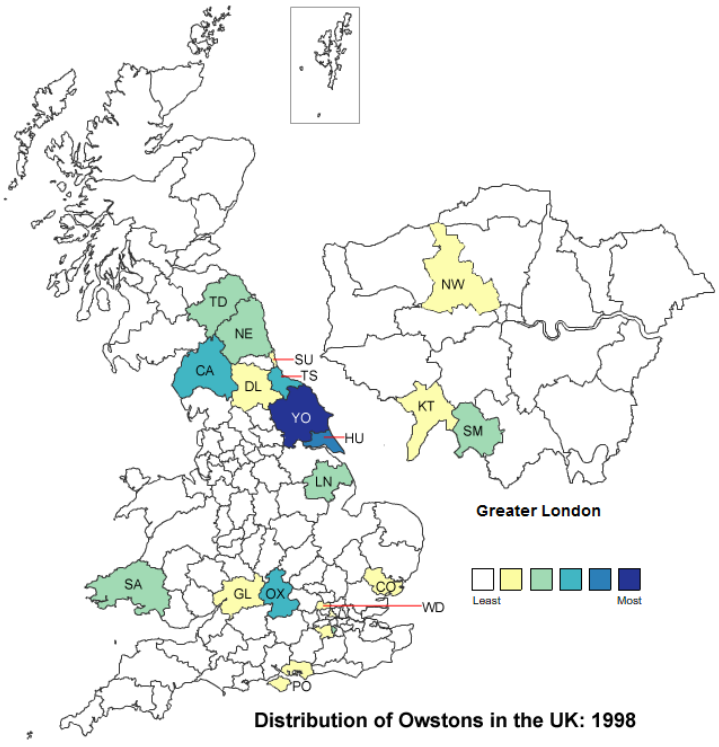
is a discrepancy of at least 75 individuals (not counting additional residents of Scotland), a check of listings on 192.com (2011) indicates that the lower number may be more accurate.

In addition, several problems exist with the Office of National Statistics database. Created in 1998, the ONS database skews high as it also contains births that occurred from 1998 through 2002; however, deaths during the same period were not eliminated from the count. From 1998-2002, the loss of surname usage (of Owston and Ouston) exceeded its gain by only two individuals. This amount is negligible or statistically flat.

According to the General Register Office [GRO], 24 Owston and Ouston births and two marriages of Ouston males occurred. The overall surname gain was 26 individuals. During the same period, there were 19 deaths and 9 Owston females married indicating a loss of 28 people with the surname – that is presuming that the female partner in all 11 Owston/Ouston marriages assumed her husband's surname ("Surnames of England and Wales," 2011; "Owston BMD Records," 2011).

The *Surnames of England and Wales* (2011) web site also indicates that the ONS database includes a number of duplicates, misspellings, and names of visitors to the UK that were represented in the final count. Due to problems encountered with the ONS database, this study will err on the side of caution and utilize the lower number of 154 incidences in the UK.

Map 1.6: Owston Surname Distribution for the United Kingdom



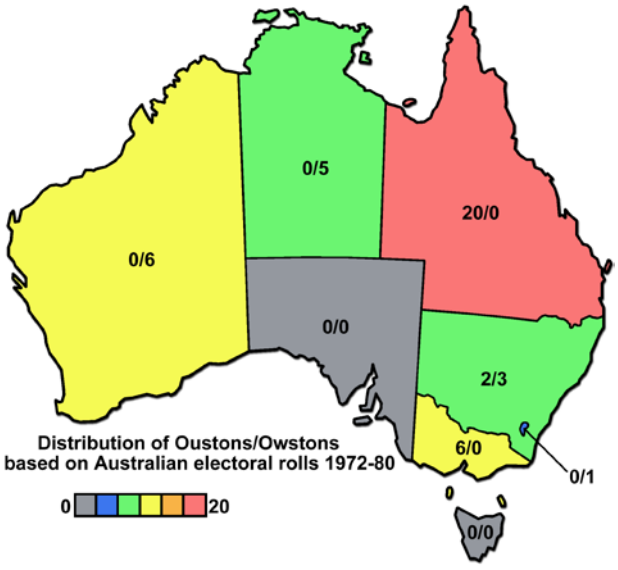
Public Profiler also plots surname counts via other records. For the United Kingdom, the Owston surname's numbers were generated with 1998 data from Royal Mail Group, LTD. Distribution is charted by postcode area. Being that there were less than 100 Oustons in the UK in 1998, a corresponding distribution map for the Ouston variation is not available. With regard to Owstons, the two largest areas YO (York) and HU (Hull) correspond to the historic ancestral homes of the various Owston lines.

The YO postal area includes the following locations: York, Norton, Malton, Scarborough, Bridlington, Pickering, Driffield, Whitby, and other smaller communities within Vale of Pickering such as Ganton and Sherburn. Additionally, Carnaby, Thornholme, and Burton Agnes are represented by the YO postal code.

HU contains Kingston upon Hull and locations within the southern portion of the current county of the East Riding of Yorkshire and the former Wapentake of the Holderness where the Ouston variation of the surname flourished.

With the advent of cell phone technology, households with land line telephones have diminished; therefore, it is difficult to ascertain the present number of Owstons and Oustons in Australia. Currently, 17 Ouston and seven Owston households have listed telephone numbers "Down Under." To gauge the number of Australians with both surname variations, a check of the electoral rolls for the years 1972 to 1980 provided an estimate of the adult population in the previous generation (Australian Electoral Rolls, 2011).

Map 1.7: Owston & Ouston surname distribution for the Australia

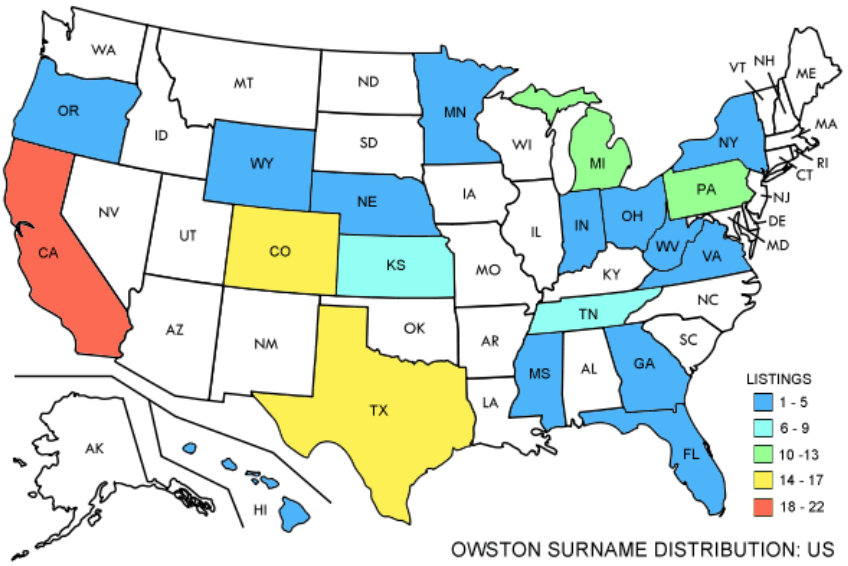


During that decade, 43 voting adults with the surname were living in the Commonwealth. Since then, Owstons and Oustons have moved into in South Australia and members of the Ouston family now live in Tasmania. While these figures for Australia are somewhat helpful, they are

imprecise as they are thirty to forty years old and only counted adults who had registered to vote. Unregistered individuals and children were not included in the counts.

The information for the distribution map for the United States was taken from Whitepages.com and contains data generated from public records and telephone listings. The US map shows obvious differences with the density map of North America. Because telephone listings were used in part to create this distribution, several individuals and households were not included in the total.

Map 1.8: Owston Surname Distribution for the United States



Unfortunately, exact numbers are not readily available for the Ouston surname in the UK and Australia, and for either spelling in Canada and New Zealand. While all male Owston-Doyles live in New Zealand, females reside in the UK and the US. It is believed that six males are named Owston-Doyle and perhaps upwards of five females (including spouses) bear this surname variation.

Currently, the Owston surname and its variants are found at least in the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Finland, New Zealand, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom where it is represented in the constituent countries of England, Wales, and Scotland. The Owston/Ouston name had also traveled to Bermuda, India, Ireland, Japan, Singapore, South Africa, Uruguay, and probably other locales. Finally, two small enclaves of Oustons reside in the Philippines and Indonesia; however, attempts to ascertain if either have a connection to the East Riding Oustons have been fruitless.

SOCIAL MEDIA: An additional gauge of the current number of individuals using Owston and its variant surnames is Facebook. A June 2011 analysis of 426 individuals on the popular social media site determined the family origins for over 71% of those listed.

The familial ties of the remaining 29% could not be determined as the subjects' friends and locations were not viewable or these individuals could not be connected to existing Owston and Ouston lines. Therefore, a reasonable guess regarding the origin of these individuals could not be ascertained at the present. Connections via Facebook would figure into the choice of subjects to participate in this study. Tables 1.2 through 1.6 illustrate this analysis of the Owston and Ouston names on Facebook.

Table 1.2: Family Distribution of the Owston and Ouston names via Facebook; June 2011

Family	Number	Percentage
Sherburn Family Total	**211**	**49.53%**
Scarborough Branch	38	8.92%
Thorpe Bassett Branch	10	2.34%
Holderness Branch	87	20.42%
George Owston Branch	76	17.84%
Ganton Family Total	**69**	**16.19%**
Thornholme Family Total	**24**	**5.63%**
Michael Owston Branch	10	2.34%
William Owston Branch	14	3.28%
Filipino/Indonesian Oustons	**6**	**1.40%**
Unknown	**116**	**27.23%**
Total	**426**	**100.00%**

Table 1.3: Ganton Family Lines via Facebook; June 2011

Line	Total Number	Males	Total Percentage
Delaware, Ohio Line	42	20	60.86%
Frances Owston Line	16	5	23.18%
John Owston Line	5	2	7.24%
Snainton Line	4	2	5.79%
Bradford Line	2	1	2.89%
Total	**69**	**30**	**100.00%**

Table 1.4: Thornholme Family Lines via Facebook; June 2011

Line	Total Number	Males	Percentage
Toronto Line	10	6	41.66%
Owston-Doyle Line	8	5	33.33%
Wm. Porter Owston Line	5	3	20.83%
Pirbright, Surrey Line*	1	0	4.16%
Edwin Owston Line	0	0	0.00%
Total	**24**	**14**	**100.00%**

*Owston used as a middle name from this extinct line

Table 1.5: Sherburn Family Lines via Facebook; June 2011

Line	Total Number	Males	Total Percentage
William Ouston Line	60	19	28.43%
Frank Owston Line	28	12	13.27%
Richard Ouston Line	27	14	12.79%
North American Line	26	11	12.32%
George Vasey Owston Line	20	11	9.47%
Scarborough Mariner Line	13	6	6.16%
Durham Line	8	5	3.79%
Teesside Line #2	8	3	3.79%
Western Australian Line	6	3	2.84%
Kent/London Line	6	3	2.84%
Teesside Line #1	5	1	2.36%
Margaret Owston Line	2	0	0.94%
Lincolnshire Line	1	0	0.47%
Michigan Line	1	1	0.47%
Total	**211**	**89**	**100.00%**

Table 1.6: Name Variation Distribution via Facebook; June 2011

Name Variation	Users
Owston as a surname/maiden name	268
Ouston as a surname/maiden name	131
Owston-Doyle	8
Ouston as a first name	8
Owston as a first name	2
Dinan-Ouston	2
Owston-Dale	1
Owston-Duncalf	1
Owston-Morrell	1
Pacheco-Owston	1
Reid-Owston	1
Owston as a middle name	1
Ouston as a middle name	1

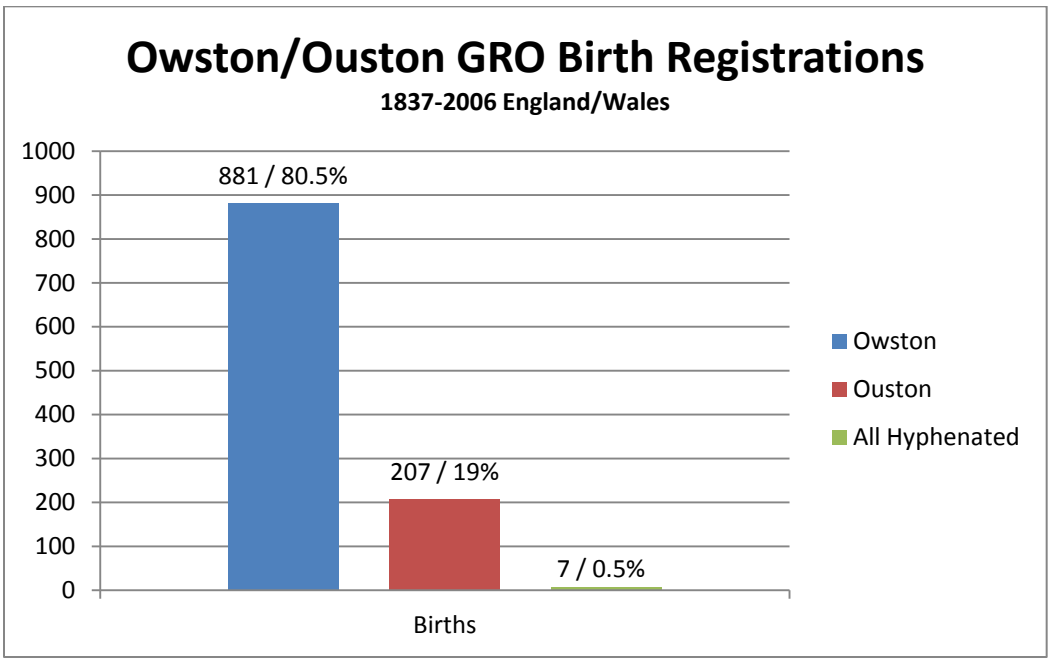
In analyzing the top five populated lines according to Facebook, four of the five have differences from the typical Owston lineage. The two Ouston lines, which rank first (60) and fourth (27), utilize the minority spelling. The second represented group, the Delaware, Ohio group (42) uses a minority surname pronunciation.

Because of a non-paternity event, the number three ranked Frank Owston line (28) has atypical Owston Y-DNA. Of the top five ranked lines, only the fifth ranked North America line (26) has all three characteristics – the majority spelling, majority pronunciation, and tested Owston Y-DNA. As time progresses, the landscape of what is typical among Owston families will probably change.

SURNAME VARIATION DISTRIBUTION: As I have discovered, many Oustons are unaware of their Owston roots. It begs the question then, "What is the ratio between Owstons, Oustons,

and hyphenated versions of the surname including the Owston-Doyle variation?" A historical analysis may be able shed light on the numbers. An analysis of the 1095 births that were registered in England and Wales from 1837 to 2006 shows that the seven occurrences of hyphenated Owston surnames were statistically negligible and Owstons outnumbered Oustons four to one.

Figure 1.8: Comparison of Owston/Ouston Birth Registrations for England and Wales



In recent decades, the ratio of Owstons to Oustons may have narrowed with a rather large contingency of Oustons living in the southern hemisphere. Oustons outnumber Owstons by a considerable margin in Australia and Oustons slightly exceed Owstons and Owston-Doyles in New Zealand. It appears that the population estimates for the UK and numbers of Facebook users indicate that the margin of Owstons to Oustons may have shrunk to between two and three Owstons to every Ouston.

DIMINISHING NUMBERS OF OWSTON MALES

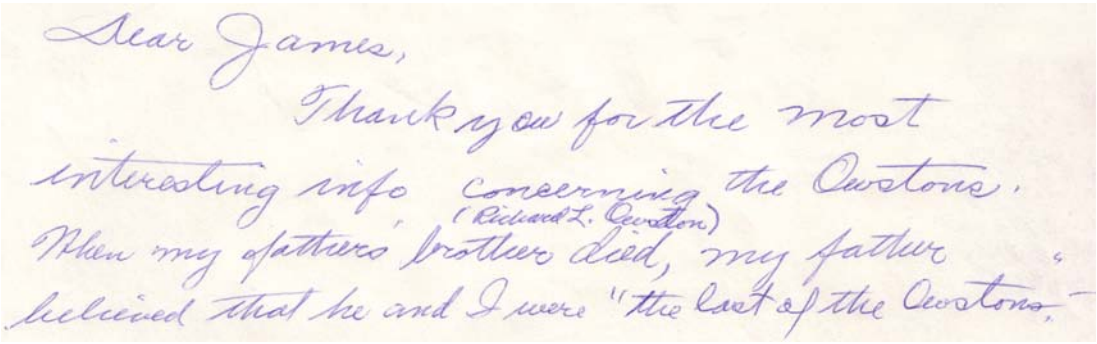
Furthermore, the number of Owston and Ouston males has steadily declined. While some may consider the discussion of male descendants in connection to the surname sexist in nature, it is a necessary evil in studies of Y-DNA. Since the Y chromosome is passed from father to son, it follows the strict paternal ancestry. In England, surnames began the process of becoming fixed following the Norman Conquest in 1066 and many families had adopted a standardized surname by 1400. Since the beginning of fixed surnames, the patrilineal and surname lineages became one and the same.

The only exception to when the surname is tied directly to Y-DNA is where adoption and non-paternity events have occurred. In these cases, Owston named men will have Y-DNA different from male ancestors in the surname lineage. Although females possess their father's surname, they do not possess the Y chromosome. Women can only participate in a Y-DNA analysis via a close male relative serving as a proxy. Therefore, a discussion of male antecedents and descendents is highly proper in light of the genetic norm since Y-DNA is being tested.

ATTRITION: In the past, many more Owston males existed and their lineages were broader than in 2011. Since the 19th century, the US boasted of at least four different Ganton lines, three Sherburn lines, and four Thornholme lines. In 2011, all US Owstons can be traced through two Ganton and two Sherburn lines. An additional Sherburn line is represented by one Owston who is not a permanent resident of the US.

Likewise, Canada once sported at least four Thornholme lines, one Ganton line, and four Sherburn lines. Presently, all Owstons in Canada are from two extant Thornholme lines and all Oustons from one Sherburn line. Owston is such an unusual name in North America that I have often heard several folks exclaim that they thought they were the last of clan. Plate 1.36 demonstrates this misconception, as reported by the late Clarence Lovel Owston; however, he was not far from the truth. Prior to his 2001 death, he was the last Thornholme Owston male in the United States and the final Owston in the now extinct Harpham line. Even in Britain, some are unaware of others with the surname, as one person remarked on the Owston/Ouston Facebook page, "I have just realised that there are more than twenty (Owstons)."

Plate 1.36: Excerpt from a letter from Clarence Lovel Owston; 29 August 1989


Dear James,

Thank you for the most interesting info concerning the Owstons. (Richard L. Owston)

When my father's brothers died, my father believed that he and I were "the last of the Owstons."

It is no wonder this idea has been so prevalent, as the population of Owstons and Oustons is on a downward spiral. During the last 100 years, the number of Owston and Ouston males has had an attrition rate between 10 to 15%. In counting the number of Owston and Ouston males in Roger Ouston's directory, 273 were definitely alive in 1911. Realizing that the directory does not have death dates for every entry, an arbitrary number of 27 was added to compensate for those who may have been alive in 1911. The calculated attrition rate was 12%. In looking at my own branch of the Owston family, the attrition rate is 14% with 21 in 1911 and 18 in 2011.

By comparing the 1911 censuses of England, Wales, and Scotland with various rolls and lists in 2011, the number of Owstons in the UK dropped from 246 (239 in England and Wales and 7 in

Scotland) to 154 – representing a 16% attrition rate over 100 years. While *British Surnames and Surname Profiles* did not include figures for the Ouston surname in the UK, as the number is below 100, an estimate can be calculated via other means.

In the 1911 census, 62 individuals utilized the Ouston spelling of the surname in England and Wales; no Oustons were living in Scotland in 1911. According to *192.com*, there are currently 59 Oustons in the UK. This computes to an attrition rate of 5% over the same 100 year period. By combining both spellings, the attrition rate of all Owstons and Oustons in the UK during the last 100 years was at 11%.

The loss can be attributed to a number of factors that include the following: males failing to produce issue, a lineage "daughtering out," and the emigration to other countries. Of the 23 indentified Owston lineages, six contain only one or two Owston surnamed males. Therefore, nearly one fourth of the Owston lineages are in danger of extinction within a generation.

At the beginning of twentieth century, a total of 44 distinct Owston/Ouston lineages were in existence. Therefore, forty-six percent of all of the Owston lineages existing in 1900 have faded into oblivion. The 21 lines that became extinct in the 20th century are enumerated in Table 1.7. Appendix A charts the relationship of extant and recently extinct lines.

Table 1.7: Recently extinct Owston/Ouston lines with details

Extinct Line	Family	Branch	Extinction Year	Country of Last Male
Harpham Line	Thornholme	Michael Owston	2001	United States
Pirbright, Surrey Line	Thornholme	Michael Owston	1994	Canada
Islington Line	Thornholme	William Owston	1987	United Kingdom
Kirby Misperton Line	Sherburn	Kirby Misperton	1979	United Kingdom
Old Toll Bar Line	Ganton	Potter Brompton	1964	Canada
Joseph Owston Line	Ganton	Potter Brompton	1961	United Kingdom
Pickering Line	Thornholme	Michael Owston	1960	United Kingdom
Robert Carter Ouston Line	Sherburn	Holderness	1959	United Kingdom
William Albert Owston Line	Thornholme	William Owston	1958	United Kingdom
Brompton Line	Ganton	Potter Brompton	1956	United Kingdom
Kirkland, NY Line	Ganton	Potter Brompton	Circa 1950	United States
Porter James Owston Line	Thornholme	William Owston	1949	United Kingdom
Horbling Line	Ganton	Potter Brompton	1949	United Kingdom
Well Close Mount Line	Sherburn	Thorpe Bassett	1947	United Kingdom
Dansville, NY Line	Thornholme	Michael Owston	Circa 1945	United States
William Spink Owston Line	Sherburn	Thorpe Bassett	1944	United Kingdom
David Ouston Line	Sherburn	Holderness	1940	United Kingdom
Keighley Line	Thornholme	William Owston	1934	United Kingdom
Victoria Line	Sherburn	Thorpe Bassett	1933	Australia
Leicester Line	Sherburn	George Owston	1926	United Kingdom
South Shields Line	Sherburn	Scarborough	1902	United Kingdom

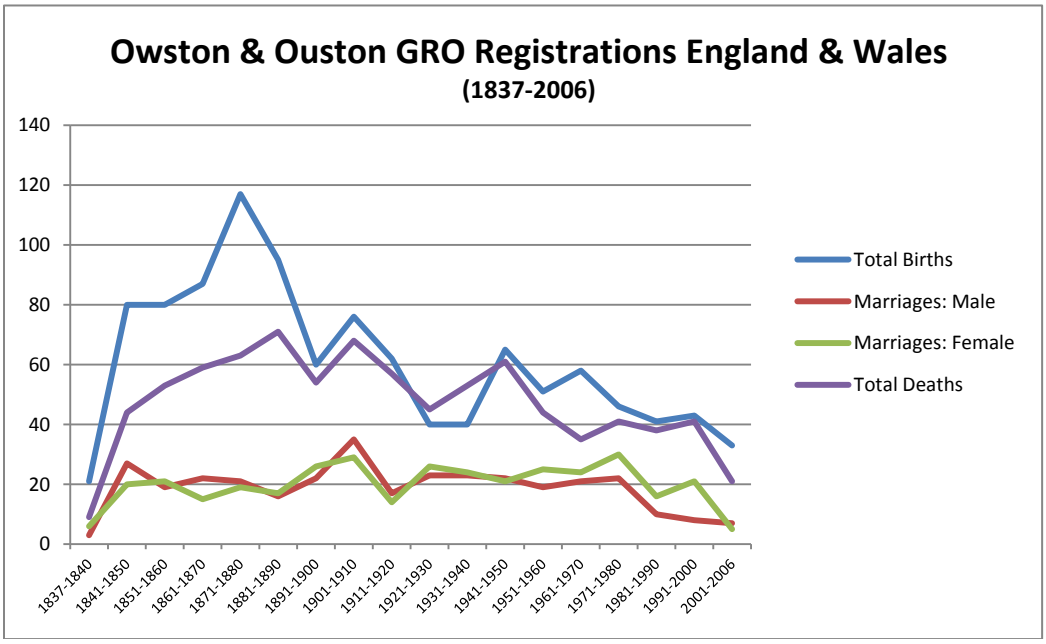
The General Register Office's published birth, marriage, and death records for England and Wales provide a snapshot of the trends among Owstons and Oustons from 1837 to 2006 (see Figure 1.9). Downward trends in death rates can be equated to people living longer as well as

the lower birth rates in the 1920s and 1930s. In addition to diminishing birth rates, marriage rates among Owstons/Oustons have declined. Marriages may be decreasing due to cohabitation as an option to a traditional marital commitment.

While the 1940s illustrates the post-war baby boom, it was also the decade of the greatest deaths of Owstons and Oustons in England and Wales. While the immediate thought that many of these were due to the war, only two in the GRO were battle casualties. The increase in deaths is probably the result of the end of life of large numbers of individuals who were born during the latter half of the previous century. The median age at death in the 1940s was 70.

The 1970s experienced a bump in the number of marriages which could be contributed to the baby boom generation's coming of age. Overall, Owston/Ouston births, marriages, and deaths have been on a downward trend since the mid 20th century. For analysis Owston/Ouston longevity in England and Wales, see Appendix B.

Figure 1.9: Birth, Marriages, and Deaths in England and Wales 1837-2006



Even my particular line of Owstons may suffer surname and/or Y-DNA extinction within a generation or two. There have been seven generations from our common immigrant ancestor William Owston (1778-1857). While descendants of all five of William's sons and one of his three daughters exist, the number of male Owstons that reached the age of majority peaked in the third generation, fell in the fourth, and rose slightly in the fifth generation where the number stabilized during the sixth generation.

In the seventh generation, however, only three known males carry William's Y-DNA and only one of those bears the Owston surname. There is still a possibility, however, that other patrilineally descended males will be born in generation seven. Currently all three seventh

generation patrilineal males descend from one of William Owston's five sons: James Wilson Owston.

Table 1.8: Attrition in patrilineal/surname males in the William Owston of North American line

	Total Patrilineal Line Males*	Produced Males	Produced No Issue	Males with Different Y-DNA**	Males with Different Surnames***	Average number of males fathered	Represented Progenitor				
							Thomas	William	James W.	Charles J.	John G.
Generation 1	5	5	0	0	0	5.00	1	1	1	1	1
Generation 2	7	6	0	1	1	1.40	1	2	1	1	2
Generation 3	15	7	4	1	2	2.14	1	3	4	2	5
Generation 4	7	6	0	1	0	0.47	0	0	2	1	4
Generation 5	10	5	2	1	1	1.43	0	0	3	2	5
Generation 6	9	2 known	4 confirmed	0	1	0.90	0	0	3	0	6
Generation 7	3 known	0 known	0 known	0	2	0.33	0	0	3	0	0

* This number does not include males who have died before attaining the age of 18 or stillbirths.
** One segment was descended from an adopted son whose great-grandson's haplogroup tested as I2b1 (now known as I2a2a).
*** One segment variously used Austin and Ouston. Another segment adopted the McKibben surname from a step-father.

Likewise, the Toronto Line has experienced a similar fate as the North American Line. While the number of males remained constant in the first three generations following immigration to Canada, the youngest generation only sports two Owston named males. Because one's father was adopted, only one male in generation five carries traditional Owston Y-DNA. See Table 1.9 for the Toronto line's data.

Table 1.9: Attrition in patrilineal/surname males in the Toronto line

	Total Patrilineal Line Males*	Produced Males	Produced No Issue	Males with Different Y-DNA**	Average number of males fathered	Represented Progenitor					
						John M.	Jonathan	Francis R.	Peter W.	Isaac R.	Henry M.
Generation 1	6	4	2	0	6.00	1	1	1	1	1	1
Generation 2	7	4	3	0	1.17	0	2	0	2	1	2
Generation 3	6	2	2	0	0.86	0	1	0	1	0	4
Generation 4	3	2	1	2	0.50	0	2	0	0	0	1
Generation 5	2	None Yet	None Yet	1	0.67	0	1	0	0	0	1

* This number does not include males who have died before attaining the age of 18 or stillbirths.
** Two males were adopted and one has a son.

Coupled with lower birth rates, the fate exemplified by both the North American and Toronto lines is doomed to repeat itself in a number of other Owston lines. This phenomenon of surname extinction was studied by Rev. Henry William Watson and Francis Galton in 1875. The Galton-Watson process mathematically determined that lineages that had an average of one son or less would surely experience surname extinction within a few generations. Those with an average number of sons greater than 1.00 would have a greater probability of survival.

With that in mind, the North American Line is likely to become extinct within the next century as the average numbers of males in generation 7 is 0.33. Considering that only one of the three represented males wears the Owston surname, the average number of males drastically drops to 0.13 when the McKibben surnamed males are removed. This low number is sobering because the North American Line is the fourth largest Owston/Ouston lineage. The dichotomy is explained by the line skewing older, daughtering out, and a number of males who have produced no issue.

Likewise, the Toronto Line fares slightly better with 0.67 males. The smaller Michigan Line of the Sherburn Family has an average of 0.50 males. Like the North American Line, both the Toronto and Michigan lines are below an acceptable average according to the Galton-Walton process. This exercise can be repeated with any number of lineages with disturbing results.

In addition, three lineages are in their final generation of Owston males. The Lincolnshire Line and the Samuel Owston Line of the Sherburn Family each have one remaining Owston male with no others forthcoming. While having two remaining males, the Edwin Owston Line of the Thornholme family is also its final surname generation.

Therefore, with the diminishing numbers of male Owstons and Oustons, the surname is on the cusp of extinction. Some of this has been observed via the large number of lines that have become extinct within the last 100 years. It is also illustrated by the Ganton family where all current descendants are from one couple who were producing children between 1778 and 1793, as all earlier Ganton lines have ceased to exist. With the technology available with Y-DNA testing, the time is ripe to determine whether the three families of Owstons and Oustons descend from a common source.

LINKING THE FAMILIES

In linking the three families in question, it is helpful to ascertain whether the Owston surname is unique to the former East Riding of Yorkshire or if it was independently applied to families elsewhere. The International Genealogical Index or IGI (2011) and other records provide examples of a number of similar surnames in use throughout Britain between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries. It does not appear that any of these other families are connected to the Owston Clan of the East Riding. In addition, there is no evidence that descendants of these other families exist to the present. See Appendix C for a list of pre-17th century instances of surnames similar to Owston and Ouston.

With similar surnames stretching from Devonshire to Scotland, there is a possibility that the Owston/Ouston surname could have been applied independently to the three families in question. Until now, conventional genealogical methods have been unsuccessful in determining if the Ganton, Sherburn, and Thornholme families are all part of a single Owston clan. Even an attempt to connect these three families may be an exercise in futility.

While circumstantial evidence suggested a connection between the Ganton and Sherburn families, there was no evidence to conclusively prove that a relationship existed between these two Owston groupings. The connection, which may have been social and not familial, was documented in the will of John Owston from November 1615 (Owston, T.J., 2011b).

John Owston, the son of the Sherburn family's patriarch, forgave a debt owed to him by Robert Owston of one the early Ganton families. While it was obvious that the two men knew each other, there was no evidence to presume that the men were related. With a lack of concrete evidence, any connection was speculative at best.

Twenty years ago, I speculated that the Ganton, Sherburn, and Thornholme families were related. Tim Owston, who had done extensive research on all three families, believed that the Thornholme and Ganton families were connected due to the presence of the forenames Michael and Richard in both; however, he remained skeptical at best concerning a connection between the Ganton and Sherburn lines.

According to Tim in regard to my theory, "Yes it is possible that the families do connect, but on the other hand why should they . . . apart from reasons of geography? There could have been other connections between them [John of Sherburn and Robert of Ganton], perhaps untraced female ones? Name patterns are not present" (Owston, T.J., 1991).

Unique first names can shed light on relationships between lineages. By counting entries in Roger Ouston's (2003) directory, a list of the top ten forenames was generated (see Table 1.10). While all three families shared these names to some extent, some unique patterns were noticed. The name Peter is almost exclusive to the early Sherburn family, while Christopher and the unusual moniker Anwick are characteristic of its Scarborough branch. Robert, Giles, and Anthony are generally Ganton family names.

Table 1.10: Top ten Owston/Ouston forenames with number of known instances

Forename	Known Instances
John	103
Mary	95
William	94
Elizabeth	73
Thomas	65
James	46
Jane	46
Charles	44
George	40
Ann	37

In time, Roger Ouston (1997) began studying the early Ganton families in relation to each other He noted number of similar naming conventions that one early Ganton line shared with that of the Thornholme family. Although the Thornholme family's progenitor Richard Owston's ancestry and personal history prior to 1700 are not currently known, Roger suggested in his white paper that the Thornholme family was probably offshoot of the Robert Owston of Ganton

family. Like Tim, Roger's conclusion was based on the same reasoning – that this family utilized Richard and Michael as forenames – the two most common male Christian names among the various Thornholme lines.

Although onomastic reasoning is often considered weak evidentiary material, it has increased in its genealogical value over the past few decades, as it may be the only data linking family members. In light of this, name evidence may be accepted when absolutely no other proof exists and there is a great likelihood of a relationship.

While both Tim and Roger theorized about the Ganton/Thornholme connection, it was impossible with the documentation at the present to prove this speculation. There is other evidence from the era surrounding Richard Owston's birth that may also increase the possibility that a connection existed to the Robert Owston of Ganton line.

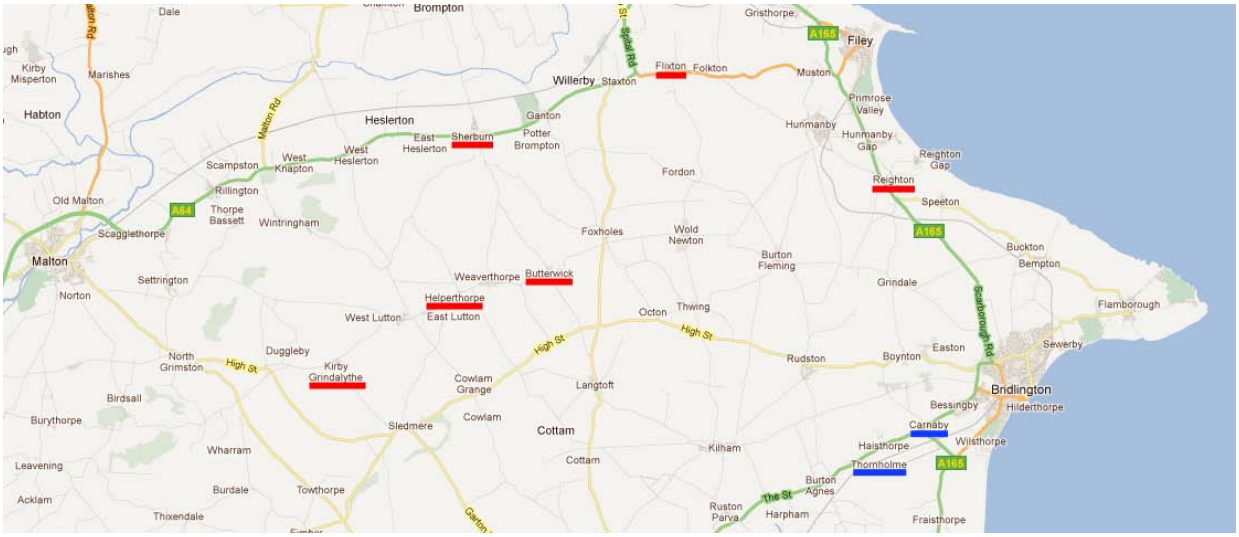
Conducted within the same era as Richard Owston's birth, the returns for the Hearth Tax may indicate a possible source for his parentage, as the heads of households are listed. Instituted in 1662, the Hearth Tax was intended to aid the financially ailing government of King Charles II. The tax was levied on the number of hearths in residences. A shilling for each hearth was to be paid on Lady Day (March 25) and on Michaelmas (September 29) of each year (Seaman, 2009).

Table 1.11: Owstons in the 1672 Hearth Tax returns for the East Riding

Name	Wapentake	Village/Parish	Distance from Carnaby	Distance from Thornholme
George Owston	Buckrose	Sherburn	15.7 mi / 25.3	14.9 mi / 24.0 km
Gyles Ouston	Dickering	Reighton	8.1 mi / 13.0 km	10.4 mi / 16.7 km
Matthew Ouston	Dickering	Flixton, Folkton	15.2 mi / 24.5	13.6 mi / 21.9 km
Matthew Ouston	Dickering	Boythorpe & Butterwick, Foxholes	11.6 mi / 18.7	10.8 mi / 17.4 km
Robert Owston	Buckrose	Helperthorpe	14.7 mi / 23.7	13.9 mi / 22.4 mi
Thomas Owston	Buckrose	Sherburn	15.7 mi / 25.3	14.9 mi / 24.0 km
Widow Ouston	Dickering	Flixton, Folkton	15.2 mi / 24.5	13.6 mi / 21.9 km
William Owston	Buckrose	Kirby Grindalythe	19.2 mi / 30.9	17.0 mi / 27.4 km

Table 1.11 lists the Owstons who appeared in the returns for the East Riding in 1672. Map 1.9 illustrates the relative distance of these locations from Thornholme and Carnaby. Reighton and Butterwick are the closest locations with an Owston family. It appears that with the exception of George Owston and Thomas Owston, the remaining names from Table 1.11 are members of the early Ganton families. In addition, a widow Owston was living in Selby, West Riding and Christopher Owston was a resident of Gilling East in the North Riding.

Map 1.9: East Riding Owston locations identified in the 1672 Heath Tax returns



Hearth Tax locations underlined in red; Thornholme and Carnaby underlined in blue; map from Google Maps.

With the Hearth Tax records and the similar forenames, Matthew Owston (1632-????) of Butterwick appears to be a likely candidate as Richard Owston's (????-1739) father. Matthew was the son of Richard Owston (1603-1670) and grandson of Robert Owston of Ganton. The names of a number of Richard Owston's (????-1739) children line up with the Matthew Owston's relatives. Since the surnames of Richard's two wives are presently unknown, it is impossible to determine whether either wife's family had an influence on these names. See Table 1.12 for a comparison Richard Owston's and Matthew Owston's families forenames.

Table 1.12: Onomastic similarities between Richard and Matthew Owston's families

Richard Owston's Children	Same Named Relatives of Matthew Owston
Mary Owston (1706-1706)	No known close relative
Richard Owston (1707-????)	Matthew's father Richard Owston (1603-1670)
Matthew Owston (1709-1709)	Matthew Owston (1632-????) himself
Michael Owston (1714-1783)	Matthew's uncle Michael Owston (1605-????)
Anne Owston (1715-????)	No known close relative
John Owston (1716-1725)	Matthew's uncle John Owston (1602-1672)
William Owston (1718-1791)	Matthew's uncle William Owston (1608-????)
Richard Owston (????-1721)	Matthew's father Richard Owston (1603-1670)
Elizabeth Owston (1727-????)	Matthew's sister Elizabeth Owston (1642-????) & mother Elizabeth Warton

Because there is a short distance betwixt the three towns of origin, it may be supposed that this alone might suggest a relationship. Since Owston is a locational name (meaning east farmstead), the geographical distance between these towns may be irrelevant, as it is possible that many families of different ancestral origins may have shared this cognomen simply by coming from a locale that once shared this same name.

SURNAME ORIGINS BASED ON EXISTING LOCATIONS

Owston and its variants Ouston and Oulston are used for several places in England – some are quite distant from the apparent origins of these three families. There are four towns and villages named Owston with locations in South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Leicestershire. These locations all produced individuals using the Owston or Ouston as a byname. Bynames, while not officially surnames, often became surnames after generations of usage.

Owston and nearby Little Owston (in Bentley with Arskey) are part of the Doncaster Rural District of South Yorkshire. Owston, in the former West Riding of Yorkshire, was listed in Domesday Survey as a manor named Austun.

Plate 1.37: Owston Park Lodge, Owston near Doncaster

Photo courtesy of Charles E. Owston

It was spelled as Ouston within a century and later adopted the Owston spelling. Owston and Little Owston near Doncaster are both pronounced with the "Ow" (oʊstʌn) sounding like "glow," "flow," and "grow." Several Owston families, including the very extensive Delaware, Ohio line of the USA and the Owston-Doyle line, use this pronunciation ("Domesday Book Online," 2011; Skaife, 1896).

Owston, South Yorks was the home of a Norman French family named variously de St. Pol, St. Paul, and San Paulo. The St. Pol family as well as the Hatfield and atte Styghil families all used the bynames of "de Ouston" and "de Owston." Upon leaving the village, John de St. Pol was variously named as John de Ouston and John de Owston (Fairbank, 1891; Owston, J.M, 2011).

According to *The Church of All Saints Owston: A Brief Guide - 1972,* John de Owston held important positions in medieval Britain and Ireland. From 1337 to 1340, he held the second most senior judicial position in England and Wales – the Master of the Rolls. During three times

in his life, he had possession of the Great Seal of England. From 1349 to his death in 1362, John de Owston was the Archbishop of Dublin during which time he served as the Chancellor of Ireland from 1350 to 1356. He was buried within Christ Church of Dublin. He is often referenced simply by his family name of St. Paul.

Plate 1.38: Signpost for Owston Ferry, Lincolnshire

Photo courtesy of the late Charles H. Owston

Plate 1.39: The gateway to St. Martin's Church, Owston Ferry, Lincolnshire

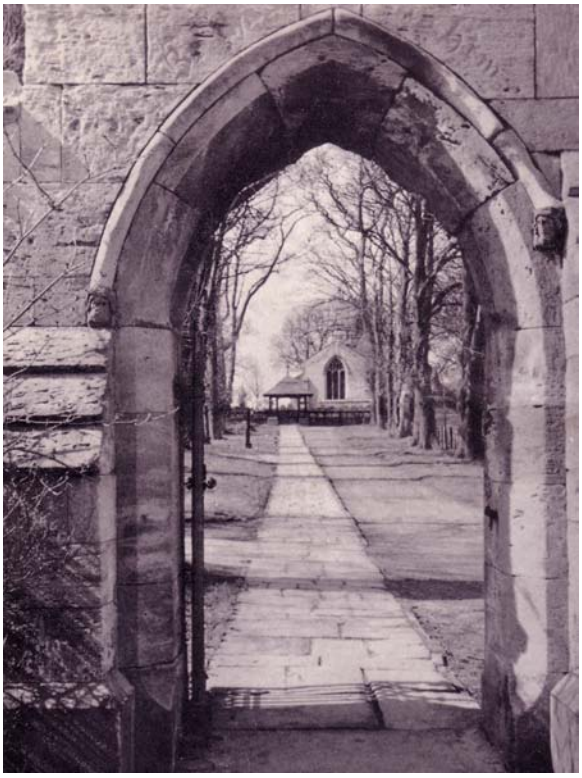


Photo courtesy of the late May Owston

Owston (now Owston Ferry) in Lincolnshire was rendered in the Domesday Book as Ostone, but utilized the Ouston spelling during the middle ages ("Domesday Book Online," 2011; Skaife, 1896). This locale pronounces itself like the majority of Owston/Ouston families with the "Ow" (aʊstʌn) rhyming with "how," "now," and "cow." Members of both extant Ouston lines pronounce their surname in this same manner.

Plate 1.40: Sign for Owston, Leicestershire

Photo courtesy of Charles E. Owston

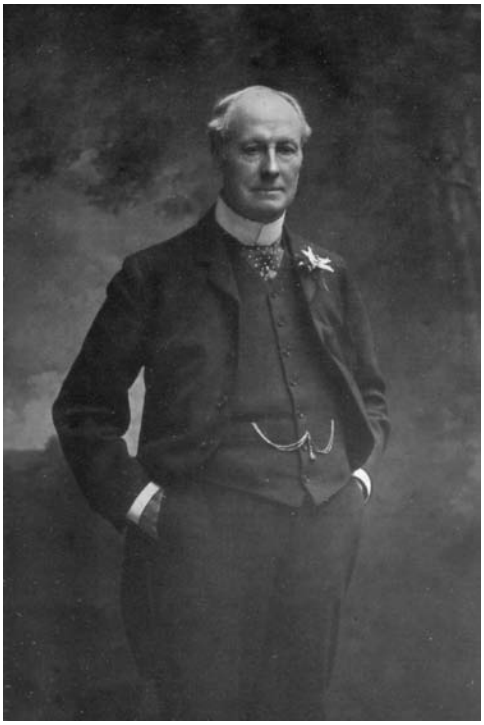
Owston in Leicestershire, the home of a medieval abbey, appeared in the Domesday Survey as Osulvestone. The pronunciation of this small village is unlike either of the previously mentioned locations and initial syllable is pronounced with an "oo" (juːstʌn) and sounds like "through," "blue," and "shoe." Owston Wood(s) is in the same vicinity ("Domesday Book Online," 2011; "Owston (pronounced Ooston)", 2011; Skaife, 1896).

It is likely that the two extinct Sherburn lines that settled in Leicestershire eventually adopted this pronunciation, as the law firm that Hiram Abiff Owston started, Owston & Co. Solicitors, utilized the local "oo" (juːstʌn) pronunciation of Owston. From the 1990s through 2005, the Owston surname remained as the firm was rebranded as Harvey Ingram Owston. The surname of the parent firm's founder has since been dropped from its identity.

This probable pronunciation no doubt extended to Hiram Abiff Owston's son. Originally commissioned as a lieutenant in the 3rd Dragoon Guards in 1900, Leycester Varley Owston (1883-1926) was attached to an armoured car division stationed in northeast Africa during World War I. Commissioned as a major, L.V. Owston received a subsequent appointment as an acting lieutenant colonel.

In addition, Major Owston was awarded one of Britain's highest military honors as a recipient of the Distinguished Service Order – Britain's second highest military award. He also was knighted as *Cavaliere dell'Ordine della Corona d'Italia* (Order of the Crown of Italy).

Plate 1.41: Hiram Abiff Owston – founder of Owston & Co. Solicitors



From *The master builder: A history of Hiram Abiff Owston*

For several decades, L.V. Owston was immortalized on maps of Western Egypt with an abandoned fuel depot at a crossroads identified as "Owston's Dump." Following the war, he served in India until he was forced to retire due to ill health in 1925. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel upon his resignation. L.V. Owston was the last of the Leicester Line of Owstons (Harold, 2005; "Memoranda," 1925; Ouston, R.J., 2003).

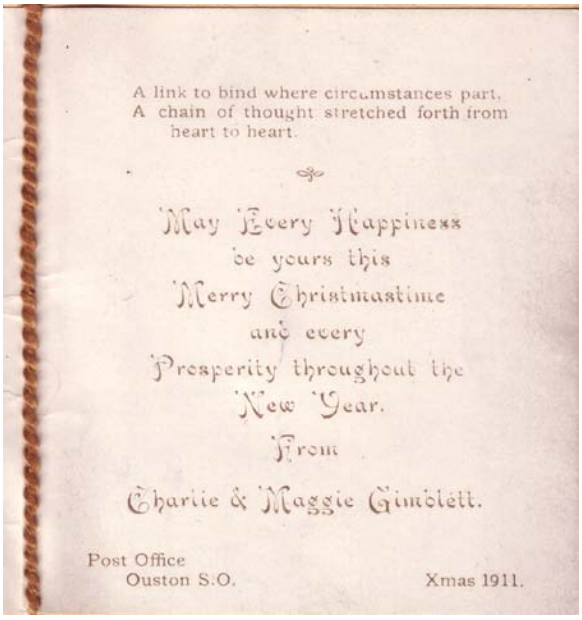
Plate 1.42: Satellite photo of the location of Owston's Dump from Tageo.com

Additionally L.V. Owston was probably the inspiration for the character of Major Henry Owston in E. Phillips Oppenheim's *The Treasure House of Martin Hews.* Oppenheim was a native of Leicestershire and Henry Owston's military exploits mirrored those of local hero Major (later Lt. Col.) L.V. Owston. The book was published three years after Owston's death.

The "oo" pronunciation appears to have also spread to a Canadian line as well. In the 1980s, I had contact with several now deceased members of the William Porter Owston line in Canada. One in particular pronounced the surname in a manner that was reminiscent of the "oo" sound. While I had not thought of it at the time, this may have been consistent with Canadian (and some New England US pronunciations) of certain "ou" words. The words "about," "house," and "mouse" appear to sound as "a-boot," "hoose," and "moose" to those who live further south in the United States. The "oo" sound is confounded by American accents. Canadians consider the "a-boot" sound as myth and that the accent called the Canadian Raising is actually pronounced with an "oa" sound ("a-boat," "hoase," and "moase") (Trawick-Smith, 2011).

In addition to locations with the Owston spelling, three villages of Ouston are found in the north of England. These villages are found near Chester le Street in Durham; in Whitfield parish, Northumberland; and in Stamfordham parish, Northumberland. Mills (1991) records the 13th century name of the Durham location as Vlkilstan – an Old Scandinavian derivation of the "boundary stone of a man called Ulfkell (n.p.)."

Plate 1.43: 1911 Christmas card from the Gimblett family of Ouston, Durham



Card sent to the author's stepfather's mother in 1911

One of the Northumberland Oustons consists of two smaller hamlets known as Black Ouston and White Ouston and is located in the parish of Whitfield near Ninebanks, Northumberland. The original name of Ouston Manor in Whitfield was recorded as Ulveston and Ulleston and was the property of Alexander Ouston in 1520. The manor appears to have passed out of the

hands of Hugh Ouston in 1621 (Hodgson, 1811). A hill known as Ouston Fell is located several miles south of Whitfield.

The other Northumberland Ouston is located in Stamfordham parish and is known primarily as the home to the former Royal Air Force Station Ouston (or RAF Ouston). Operational as a fighter squadron base from 1941 to 1966 when it transitioned to a civil airstrip, the airfield ceased operation as such when transferred to the British army and was rechristened as the Albemarle Barracks ("RAF Ouston," 2010).

Plate 1.44: Badge for Royal Air Force Station Ouston

Further south, the now defunct Ouston Grange was once located in Warwickshire. Ouston Grange was originally in the parish of Merevale but these lands are now part of the parish of Lea Marston ("Parishes: Merevale," 2011).

Finally, North Yorkshire is home to Oulston, a township in the parish of Coxwold, that was recorded in the *Domesday Book* as Ulueston. Mills (1991, n.p.) suggested that Ulueston originated as the "Farmstead of a man called Wolf (Old English) or Ulfr' (Old Scandinavian)." The hybrid locative of an Old Scandinavian name and the Old English "tun" may have been created when a Viking tribal leader's name replaced an earlier Saxon leader's identity. Culpepper (2005) cites Oulston as an example of such an amalgamation.

At times, Oulston was spelled as Owston. A map that appears on the cover of John Rushton's *The Ryedale Story: A Yorkshire Country Side Handbook* depicts the hamlet under the name of "Owston." Neither the origin or date of the map is identified within Rushton's (1986) work; however, the quarter session records from the 17th century also spell the location as Owston (Atkinson, 1885; Skaife, 1896).

In relation to Oulston, Bardsley (1901) claimed, "Ouston and Owston were inevitable variants of the surname and it will be seen that the N. and E. Rid. of Yorks have most of these variants" (p. 575). While Oulston is geographically closer to the families' ancestral villages, none of the existing Owstons and Oustons have any known familial connection to Oulston; however, the de Collevill family, who were lords over Coxwold, also held lands in East Heslerton and West Heslerton where Owstons later lived (Skaife, 1896).

While various records indicate that locations named Owston, Ouston, and Oulston produced the bynames of de Owston and de Ouston, there is no concrete evidence that these bynames translated into long termed fixed surnames in any of these locales. The only exception may have been with Owston in the West Riding where a surname was derived for at least a short period and primarily with those who had removed themselves from the parish. According to Redmonds *et al* (2011), "In some cases where different places have the same name, only one of these settlements gave rise to a surname" (p. 10).

If Owston is a toponym (a geographical surname) and these families have no connection to the existing towns bearing the same or similar identifications, there stands to reason that another locale may have once existed or had once borne the Owston name. This theory was proposed in a 1978 correspondence between Charles Roy Owston (1924-2002) and John A. Owston.

Plate 1.45: Roy & Peggy Owston from York, UK on holiday in Ireland, 1978

Photo courtesy of the late Charles Roy Owston

In his letter, Roy Owston speculated about a former town named Owston that once existed to the southeast of Norton and to the northeast of Sutton upon Derwent in the East Riding of Yorkshire; therefore, this constructs a geographical triangle of north town (Norton), south town (Sutton), and east town (Owston). In this illustration, a west town (Weston) was missing.

According to Roy Owston, "the Owston family . . . seems to have originated in a village of that name on the East Yorkshire Wolds, but the village became de-populated in the late 15th century as a result of the enclosure of the land into larger sheep-grazing areas, which was a common feature of the time." While the speculated village of Owston would be within the same sphere of influence as the three Owston families, nothing has been found to corroborate the claim that such a village ever existed.

Even closer to the region where the surname flourished is within the parish of Norton itself where a hamlet named Sutton still exists. An Owston triangulated with Norton and the hamlet of Sutton in the parish places a theoretical origin of the name in the Vale of Pickering and not in the Yorkshire Wolds as Roy had hypothesized.

While an East Riding village of that name does not appear in the records for either location, an Owston Farm is found in the West Riding near the city of York. Located in Oxton Township of Tadcaster Parish, this particular farm/estate is referenced under the names of Owston, Ouston, Wolston, and Wolsington. Its original name in the Domesday record was Ulistone. There is no apparent connection between this farm that was once owned by the Vavasour family and our Owstons (Wheater, 1888; Widdrington & Caine, 1897).

Notwithstanding, there remains another possible source for the name – a hamlet named Easton (Estone in the Domesday Book) lies within the parish of Bridlington. While the appellation is obviously different in spelling, Easton and Owston claim a similar etymology. While both names have the Old English *tun* for farmstead as the suffix, the prefixes used in both mean east; however, they come from different sources. Easton utilizes *æstan* from the Old English and Owston *austr* from the Old Norse (Mower, 1924; Smith, 1962).

While nothing hints at connection between Owston/Ouston families and Easton, the small community is only five miles distant from Thornholme and 15 miles from Ganton and Sherburn. In addition, Easton and Carnaby are only separated by 2.8 miles.

Edward Baines in his 1823 directory of the region lists a farmer named John Owston as one of the two named residents of the 21 individuals living in Easton. It is impossible to identify this John Owston to a certainty, as nine men of that name were presumed living at the time. The two most likely candidates, however, were from the Thornholme family.

Table 1.13: Distance between similarly named locations and Owston ancestral villages

Town / Village	Sherburn	Ganton	Thornholme
Owston, Leicestershire	146m / 235k	136m / 219k	130m / 209k
Owston, South Yorkshire	59m / 95k	61m / 98k	56m / 90k
Little Owston, South Yorkshire	60m / 97k	62m / 100k	57m / 92k
Owston Ferry, Lincoln	63m / 101k	68m / 109k	62m / 100k
Ouston, Durham	110m / 177k	112m / 180k	119m / 192k
Ouston, Stamfordham, Northumberland	111m / 179k	113m / 182k	137m / 220k
White Ouston, Whitfield, Northumberland	125m / 198k	127m / 204k	134m / 216k
Black Ouston, Whitfield, Northumberland	125m / 198k	127m / 204k	134m / 216k
Ouston Grange, Warwick	153m / 246k	143m / 230k	138m / 222k
Oulston, North Yorkshire	28m / 45k	30m / 48k	42m /68k
Owston Farm, Oxton, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire	40m/64k	42m/68k	43m/69k
Easton, East Riding of Yorkshire	15m / 24k	15m / 24k	5m / 8k

Distance calculated with "Google Maps," (2011).

Unfortunately, the relative lateness of an Owston living in this hamlet does not support the presumption that Easton is the source of the surname Owston. Even with the close distance between Easton and the originating parishes of the Owston families, the name's source could simply be that the progenitors of these families simply could have come from any number of easterly farmsteads and not necessarily the same one.

Even I have vacillated on the connection to Owston, South Yorkshire. Based on very circumstantial evidence that I have rediscovered in 2011, I theorized that the first known Owston in the Vale of Pickering may (or may not) have ties to village of Owston in the former West Riding. Although possible, this theory is weak and requires much speculation to identify John Oustyn of Wintringham as being identical to John de Ouston of Pickburn near Owston, West Riding. As a resident of Owston, John de Ouston was originally known as John atte Styghil and was the son of Roger atte Styghil.

The theory is partially based on both men named John having wives named Joan and that John de Ouston of Pickburn had several property transactions that included the Bygod family of Settrington – a parish bordering Wintringham. Additionally, there is a leap of faith that John Oustyn was the progenitor of the Owston clan in the East Riding of Yorkshire. This second half of the theory is based solely on his John Oustyn's residence being within 10 miles of where Owston families later flourished (Owston, J.M., 2011).

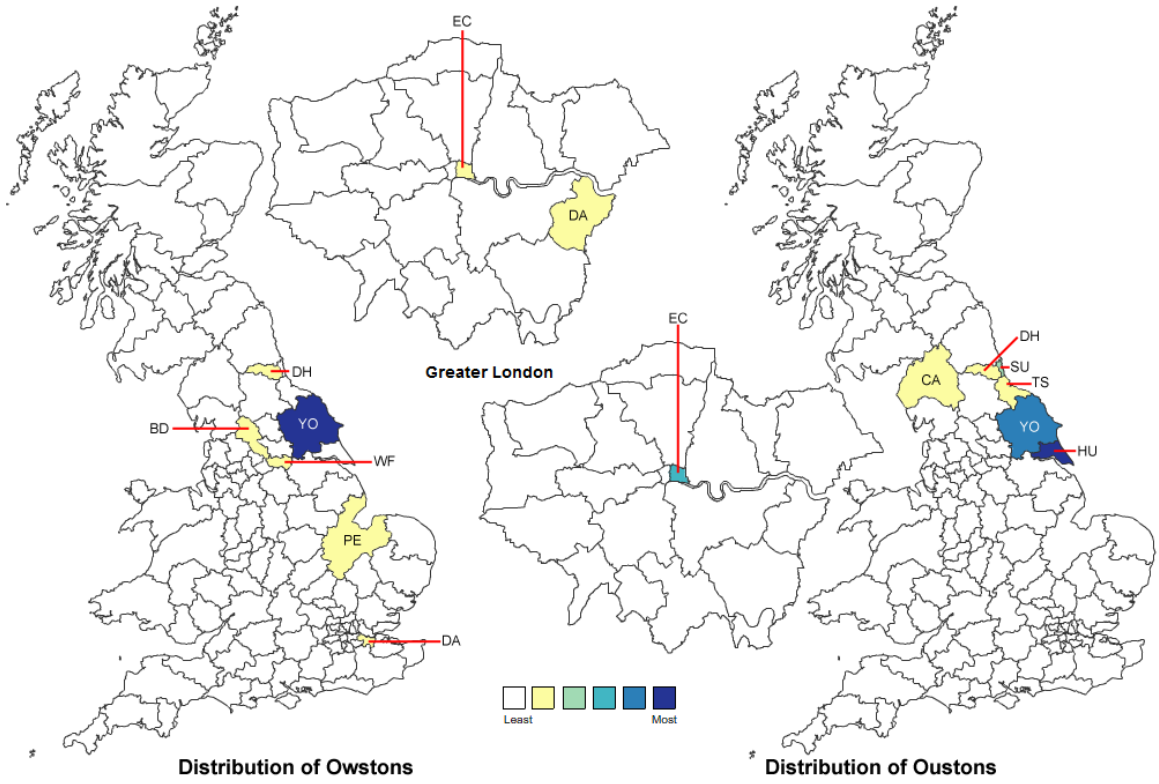
SURNAME ORIGINS BASED ON POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Although it is impossible to prove a connection, the first known usage of an Owston variant in the Vale of Pickering was John Oustyn of Place Newton in Wintringham parish. Oustyn, a wealthy and prominent man, drafted his will in December 1452, died the following spring, and was buried within the confines of the church at Wintringham. He named a cleric identified variously as William Oustyn and William Owstyn as his executor and recipient of a large amount of his estate. Although there is a suspected relationship between John and William Oustyn, it is not identified in the document. William Owstyn, a chaplain at Hazelwood Chapel, Tadcaster parish in the West Riding, died by 1484.

While John Oustyn may or may not be our patriarch or even related to our patriarch, it is clear from the records 100 years following his death that the number of Owston males in the Vale of Pickering had increased. How these families were connected is speculative at best, as the evidence is not present to draw any conclusion (Dennison & Richardson, 2008; Leadman, 1895; Oustane, 1558; Oustyn, 1452; Owston, 1520; Owston, 1568; and Owston, J.M., 2011).

In *Surnames, DNA, and Family History*, Redmonds, King, and Hey (2011) suggested that population centers, even in the 21st century, may provide clues to where a particular surname developed from a byname. As previously mentioned, Public Profiler charts the largest distribution of Owstons in the UK as occurring in the YO (York) and HU (Hull) postal code areas. While this may prove inconclusive with certain English surnames, it appears to agree with the origination of the Owston families.

Map 1.10: 1881 Surname distribution for Owstons and Oustons



Although migration due to the industrial revolution had occurred by 1881, Redmonds *et al* (2011) suggested by mapping of surnames from this particular census provides additional clues to a name's origin. By utilizing these projections, a stronger case on the origination of the Owston/Ouston name in the Vale of Pickering emerges. See Map 1.10 for the UK distributions of Owston and Ouston in 1881 by Public Profiler.

According to Map 1.10, the Owstons were concentrated in the North Riding and the northern portion of the East Riding. Oustons, however, were primarily located in the Holderness Wapentake of the East Riding and, in a lesser extent, within the current YO postal code area. During 1881, there were two groups of Oustons in the United Kingdom: one that settled in the Holderness from where all current Oustons originate and another group from Kirby Misperton in the North Riding. This latter group of Oustons is now extinct.

To be absolutely safe in an estimation of the surname's origin, older records must be consulted. Unfortunately, the poll tax records for 1377, 1379, and 13yM are woefully incomplete for the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire where later Owstons resided. Many of the parishes where Owstons lived in subsequent centuries are not among the extant records. In addition, the Dickering Wapentake, that included important locations such as Ganton, Willerby, Flixton, Burton Agnes, Reighton, and Bridlington, is completely missing (Fenwick, 2005).

Since the poll tax membranes are incomplete, later records must be consulted for clues to a geographical origin of our common name. Owston families are missing from the Lay Subsidy rolls of 1629 for the East Riding (Watson, C.J., 2003). Only one possible Owston is present in the 1636 Muster Roll for the East Riding. Christopher J. Watson's (2002) transcription lists Corporal Anthony Oxtaby in Ganton. This is probably a misinterpretation of an entry for Anthony Owston who was living in the parish at that time. The wills that were registered during the 15th through 17th centuries may provide some insights. Table 1.14 lists the early Owston wills from the region. Many of the represented parishes are now located within the Ryedale District of North Yorkshire. Only the wills in bold have been explored to date.

Table 1.14: Early Owston wills 15th through the 17th centuries

Year	Name	Hamlet	Parish	Wapentake	Riding
1452	**John Oustyn**	**Place Newton**	**Wintringham**	**Buckrose**	**East**
1518	Richard Owston	Thornton	Normanby	Ryedale	North
1520	**John Owston**		**Willerby**	**Dickering**	**East**
1545	John Owston		Helmsley	Ryedale	North
1558	**John Owstane**	**Staxton**	**Willerby**	**Dickering**	**East**
1568	**Peter Owston**		**Sherburn**	**Buckrose**	**East**
1586	John Owston, Laborer		Bubwith	Harthill	East
1595	William Owston	Newton upon Derwent	Wilberfoss	Harthill	East
1598	George Owstons		Buttercrambe	Bulmer	North
1600	John Owston		Danby in Cleveland	Langbargh	North
1601	Isabelle Owston		Willerby	Dickering	East
1602	Christopher Owston		Skidby	Harthill	East
1602	**William Owston**	**East Heslerton**	**West Heslerton**	**Buckrose**	**East**
1615	**John Owston**	**East Heslerton**	**West Heslerton**	**Buckrose**	**East**
1641	**Giles Owston**	**Potter Brompton**	**Ganton**	**Dickering**	**East**
1643	John Ouston		St. Saviour's	Ainsty	York
1643	Ann Owston, a widow		St. Saviour's	Ainsty	York
1658	Thomas Owston		Allerston	Pickering Lythe	North
1669	**Peter Owston**		**Sherburn**	**Buckrose**	**East**
1669	**Anthony Owston**	**Potter Brompton**	**Ganton**	**Dickering**	**East**
1675	**George Owston**		**Sherburn**	**Buckrose**	**East**
1681	**Thomas Owston**		**Thorpe Bassett**	**Buckrose**	**East**
1699	**Peter Owston**		**Thorpe Bassett**	**Buckrose**	**East**

By the time of the Hearth Tax (as previously referenced) in 1672, a number of Owston families had moved south from the Vale of Pickering into the Northern Yorkshire Wolds. Although a short distance from their origination point, these families had migrated out of the parishes of their birth. By the mid to late 18th century, more Owston/Ouston migrations had occurred. An analysis of the Owston and Ouston christenings from 1740 to 1780 shows that further movement had already begun.

Table 1.15 indicates a number of interesting patterns. The largest growth area was in Scarborough with 56 christenings. Although other lines had moved into the location, the greatest increase was among the Scarborough branch of the Sherburn family. Likewise the Thornholme family's sphere of influence in Burton Agnes (24) and Bridlington (14) experienced a bump in population. The Leicestershire numbers are the result of two Sherburn family members (George Owston, 1729-????, and his nephew Welborn Owston, 1766-1828) who moved south. The genesis of other Owston/Ouston population centers is also indicated.

Table 1.15: Owston/Ouston christenings 1740-1780

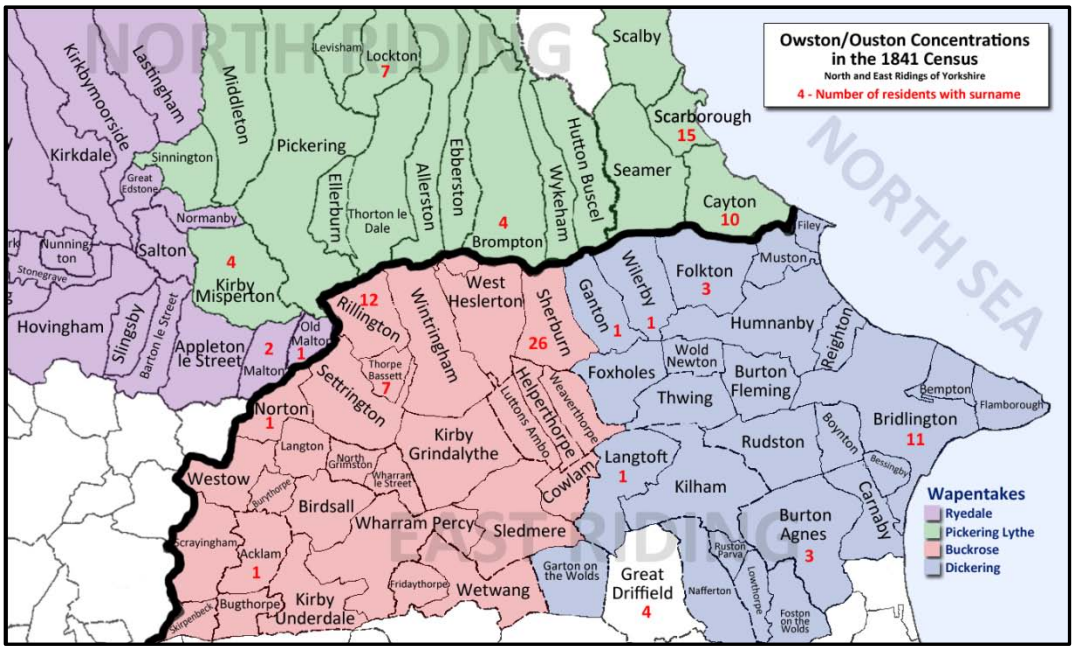
County/Riding	Wapentake	Parish	Christenings
East Riding	Dickering	Burton Agnes	24
		Ganton	17
		Bridlington	14
		Langtoft	2
	Buckrose	Sherburn	22
		Thorpe Bassett	8
		Rillington	1
		Swine	5
	Holderness	Aldbrough	2
		Sigglesthorne	2
		Sproately	1
		Withernsea	1
	Harthill	Beverly	1
North Riding	Pickering Lythe	Scarborough	56
		Kirby Misperton	6
		Whitby	4
		Seamer	1
	Ryedale	Malton	1
	Bulmer	Brafferton	1
Other Locations	Leicestershire		9
	Durham		8
	Lincoln		4
	Northumberland		4
	Lancashire		2
	Scotland		2
	Ireland		1
	Middlesex		1

Redmonds *et al* (2011) suggest that an analysis of a surname prior to the increase of rail mobility would provide a better resolution of a surname's origin. For this reason, England's 1841 census can provide additional details. In 1841, 205 Owstons and Oustons were enumerated in England's first census.

While numbers increased in the Harthill and Holderness wapentakes of the East Riding, half of those listed in the census remained in the East Riding's Buckrose and Dickering wapentakes and the North Riding wapentake of Pickering Lythe. Map 1.11 shows these wapentakes with the number of Owston/Ouston residents in 1841. Forty percent of the Owstons/Oustons enumerated in the 1841 census remained in or near the Vale of Pickering.

It is obvious that the Owston/Ouston surname either originated or ramified in the Vale of Pickering along the borders of the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire. While the surname may have been brought into the region by John Oustyn or someone else, there is also the possibility that a locale once named Owston/Ouston may have existed. As Redmonds *et al* (2011) suggested, "In some cases, the place-name has changed over time, but the surname preserved the original pronunciation" (p. 13). If this is the case, Roy Owston's theory may be correct.

Map 1.11: 1841 England Census Owston/Ouston population centers



A third assumption is that the name is a contraction and/or adaptation of another name or locative designation. Redmonds *et al* (2011) reference a name that was variously recorded as Wolstenholme, Wolsnam, and Wolstman and that metamorphosed in to the spellings of Oulsnam, Oulsman, and Ousman. As previously mentioned, Ouston/Owston Farm in Tadcaster was previously known as Ulistone, Wolston, and Wolsington (Wheater, 1888; Widdrington & Caine, 1897).

UNFOUNDED ASSUMPTIONS

Lastly, since there has been a surge in the interest of family history, several companies provide consumers with ornamental copies of "their" family crests. While the right to wear heraldic arms is bestowed upon an individual and his male heirs, thousands are duped into purchasing depictions of arms for someone with the same or a similar surname without any legal right to the arms (Chapman, n.d).

If one were to search for Owston and/or Ouston arms in these commercial databases, it is likely that escutcheons for the families of Ouston of Scotland and Owstin (also identified as von Owstin) of Pomerania would be exhibited (see Plate 1.46). Having not contacted the Court of the Lord Lyon in Scotland, the original holder of the Scottish arms for Ouston is not known by this researcher. Its absence from the ScotlandsPeople (2012) database of arms indicates that the Ouston crest is older than 1672.

While a similar name once existed in Scotland, there is no known connection to the Oustons and Owstons from the original East Riding of Yorkshire. Likewise, there is no known connection to the Owstin/von Owstin family from the Duchy of Pomerania within the Kingdom of Prussia.

While being similar, the likelihood of a genealogical connection to this German family is without precedence (Burke, 1884; Siebmacher, 1885).

Plate 1.46: Arms of Ouston and Owstin

Likewise, the low frequency surname of Oyston, although similar in construction and possibly in etymology, is not related to the Owstons and Oustons of the East Riding. John Oyston (2008) theorized that this surname may have been an extension of an early Ouston family that took its name from Ouston parish in Durham. This is certainly possible, as Ouston was used in Durham as a surname prior to the emergence of the Oyston name.

To date, only one known bearer of the Oyston surname has tested his Y-DNA. This unidentified Australian resident only matched 11 out of 43 markers with the Owstons and Oustons in this study. While one DNA test is not conclusive evidence, the early geographic origins of Oyston in Durham may add further weight against a common source for the two names.

Additionally, there is no indication that the surname is historically connected to similar names such as Owst, Houston, Austin, or Easton. Even though certain associations may be eliminated, the specific origin of the Owston surname and its variants remains a mystery and may continue as such.

HYPOTHESIS

While finding the source of how the surname was originally applied to three different families (Ganton, Sherburn, and Thornholme) may be a red herring, determining if these families have a common source is not. While traditional genealogical records lessen as one extends back in time, they are virtually nonexistent for commoners in the 15th and early 16th centuries – which, if there is a connection, it would seem likely that it occurred during the time before the establishment of English parish records in 1538.

According to Dr. Turi King's (2008) research on surnames, "between two men who share the same surname there is a 24% chance of sharing a common ancestor through that name but that this increases to nearly 50% if the surname they have is rare." The numbers corroborate that Owston is rare, the Ouston variation is even rarer, and the Owston-Doyle version is extremely rare. Its low frequency supports the idea that all Owstons have a common source; however, suppositions alone are not conclusive.

While nothing solidly forges a connection between any or all of the three Owston families with the exception of a shared unique name and a close proximity of origin, the purpose of this study is to determine if a relationship exists or does not exist among all three Owston families. In other words, are all Owstons (and Oustons) from a common source?

> H_1 Based on a shared unique surname, geographic proximity, and a genetic connection, all three Owston and Ouston families share a common origin; therefore, a unique Y-DNA haplotype can be determined for an ancestral Owston progenitor.
>
> H_0 All three Owston and Ouston families do not share a common family origin; therefore, the families' adoption of the Owston and Ouston surnames is coincidental and not relationship based.

METHOD

BACKGROUND

To decide this matter, it was determined that Y-DNA, as it follows the patrilineal lineage, be tested. Susan Meates (2006) suggested, among other reasons, that Y-DNA testing can be beneficial in surname studies to "validate research," "bridge gaps in paper records," "discover information which may solve research problems," and "confirm suspected events, such as illegitimacy and adoption." In addition, Y-DNA mutates very slowly. If there are close matches of Y-DNA STRs (short tandem repeats) among the three families, then a relationship exists. If not, then the families are not patrilineally related.

Short Tandem Repeats or STRs are arranged in a sequence that replicates a distinct number of times. For example, the marker DYS 446 has the sequence of thymine (T) and cytosine (C) arranged as TCTCT. This sequence repeats between 10 and 18 times. If the repeating sequence was 13, it appears as TCTCTTCTCTTCTCTTCTCTTCTCTTCTCTTCTCTTCTCTTCTCTTCTCT TCTCTTCTCT. A mutation might occur when an additional sequence was added (14) or a sequence was subtracted (12).

In "Understanding Matches" (2011), FTDNA compares the replication of Y-DNA to a series of duplications on a copy machine. "You can have a copy machine doing 1,000 copies without a problem, and then, the 1,001 copy may have an 'o' that looks more like an 'e.' And when we use this copy to make additional ones, all the new ones will now have an 'e' instead of an 'o.'"

Since the mutation rate on many of the markers is slow, those sharing a majority of the same markers can claim relationship within the genealogical timeframe of 500 years. If more mutations are present, the claim of a more recent common ancestor lessens.

Not all Y-DNA studies, however, are successful in determining common origins. Greeff, Greeff, Harris, Rinken, and Welgemoed (2010) set out to prove that all members of the global Greeff clan were all descended from a proto Greeff ancestor from Germany. Unfortunately, the results of 45 Y-DNA tests indicated that nine distinct Greeff families were represented in the study.

Another example of a similar surname/proximity study was conducted by Megan Smolenyak Smolenyak of four Smolenyak families from the small Slovakian town of Osturňa. These four families had lived within relative close proximity for centuries. Smolenyak was hoping to find genetic commonality among these four groups who had no documented connection to each other going back as far as the 17th century.

At some point, all of the houses in the village had been numbered and the four Smolenyak families for centuries lived only steps from other Smolenyak families, as these houses were identified as 88, 95, 103, and 135. Although all lived within an extremely close proximity and shared the same surname, Y-DNA testing indicated that none of the Smolenyak groups had a common male ancestor.

Although progenitors of the three Owston families were not from the same village as were the subjects in the Smolenyak study, proximity remained a factor, as it was not unusual to find Owstons of two and even three different families living near each other during subsequent generations. In this study, the parishes of interest were still rather geographically close.

NON-PATERNITY EVENTS: Another issue that was noted by Smolenyak and Greeff *et al* was the possibility that a particular Y-DNA haplotype enters into another surname via adoption, the use of step-parent's surnames, and non-paternity events such as illegitimacy and infidelity. This has occurred in both directions in the Owston clan.

The greatest example among Owstons is an illegitimacy that occurred in 1883. Although related via an ancestral mother to the Sherburn family, the Y-DNA of approximately 35 Owston males does not match others within the same line. There are numerous other examples where an illegitimate son took his mother's Owston surname.

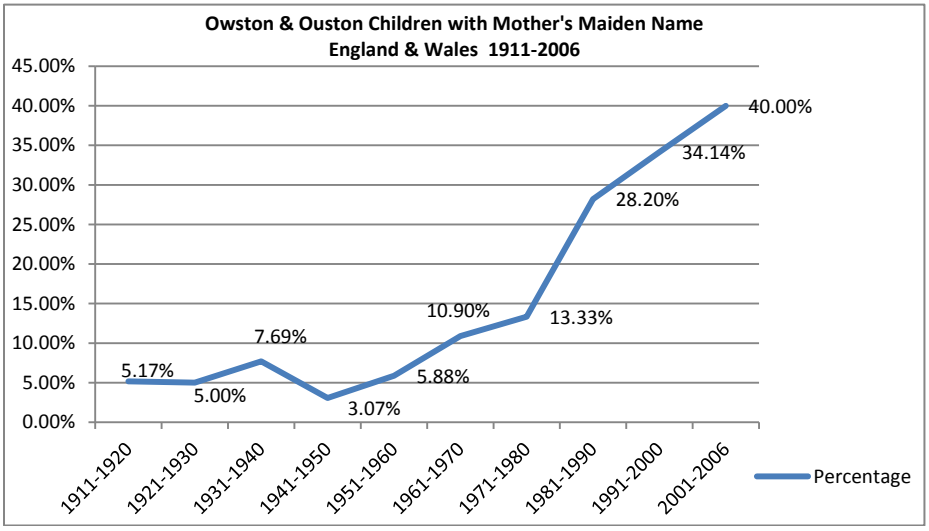
While the Owston surname is proliferated, Owston Y-DNA is not. In at least one instance, a series of two generations of unmarried partners carried the Owston name to male descendants far removed from their great-grandfather's and great-great grandfather's Y-DNA. Over the last five decades, the social stigma of being an unwed mother has nearly vanished. In some cases, the mother's name is solely used, while in others, new hyphenated versions were created with the combination of the unmarried parents' surnames.

Additionally, in every country where a majority of Owstons and Oustons reside, illegitimacy rates have risen over the past thirty years. According to recent data for these nations (2006-2008), New Zealand has the highest rate at 47% and is followed by the United Kingdom – 44%, the United States – 40%, and Australia – 33%. Canada has the lowest illegitimacy rates for the five nations at 30% (Ventura, 2009).

Since England and Wales have public birth records, it is possible to analyze the rate of illegitimacy among Owstons and Oustons for the past 100 years. Beginning in the third quarter of 1911, the General Register Office's published birth indices began listing the mother's maiden name.

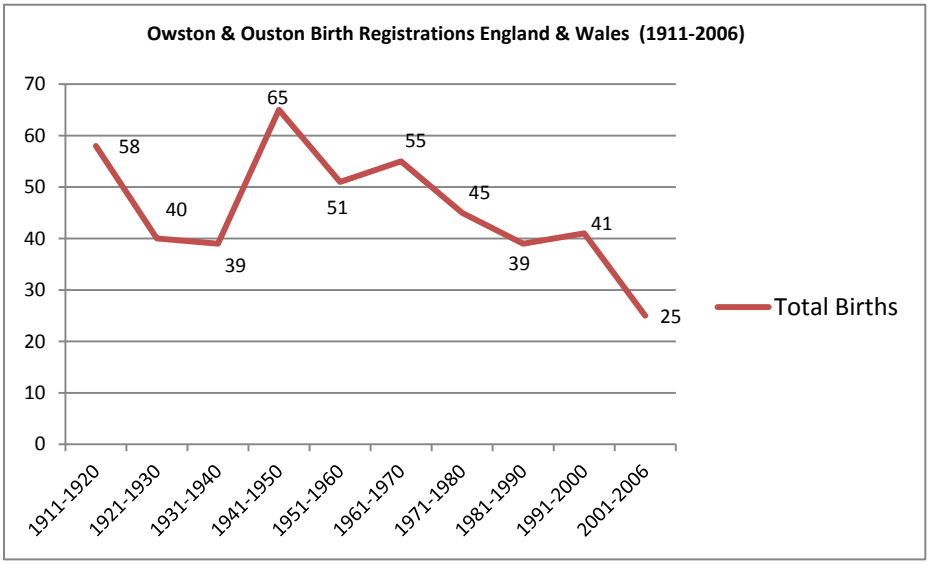
A total of 477 Owston and Ouston births were registered between 1911 and 2006. Of these, 13 were duplicate registrations and six did not have the mother's name listed at either Ancestry.com or FindMyPast.co.uk. Out of the remaining 458 Owston/Ouston registrations, 60 reported the mother's maiden name as either Owston or Ouston. Twenty-seven of these registrations were for females and 33 for males.

Figure 1.10: English & Welsh Owston/Ouston children with mother's birth name by percentage



The percentage of children sharing their mother's surname of Owston or Ouston has been steadily rising while the number of Owston/Ouston births has been declining. Even during the 1940s baby boom, only two out of 65 births were reported as having their mother's maiden name. From 2001 to 2006, ten out of 25 individuals with the surname were born to Owston or Ouston women. Figures 1.10 and 1.11 illustrate the rates of illegitimacy among Owston and Ouston surnamed women and the corresponding number of Owston/Ouston births. With the rise in illegitimacy, we should, therefore, expect more Owstons not paternally linked to Owston Y-DNA in the future.

Figure 1.11: English & Welsh Owston/Ouston birth registrations 1911-2006



Between 1960 and 2006, 113 Owston and Ouston male births were registered with the GRO. By analyzing the births in relation to an individual's lineage, the percentage of Owston males who do not share Owston Y-DNA is staggering. At a minimum, 50% percent of all Owston and Ouston males in England and Wales do not carry Y-DNA that originated with an original Owston male progenitor.

Figure 1.12: Male Owstons/Oustons born in England and Wales

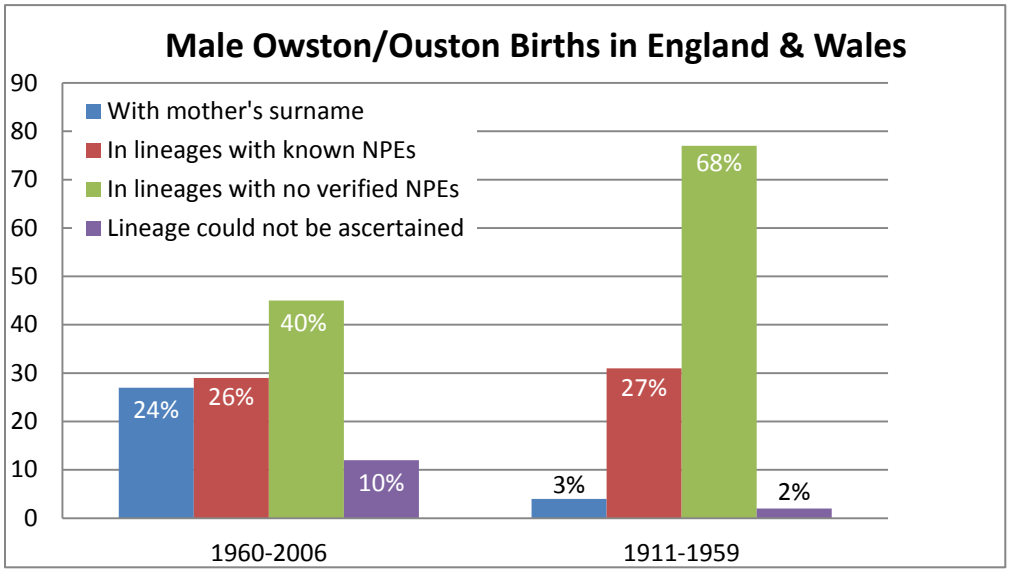


Figure 1.12 illustrates the numbers of males that were registered with their mother's Owston or Ouston surname (24%) and the number of births to lineages with known non-paternity events (26%). It is possible that the NPE number is higher, as 12 individuals' ancestries could not be ascertained and it is probable that some of the 46 males who descend from lines without a

verified non-paternity event could actually have an NPE in their backgrounds. Y-DNA testing could only confirm if this were the case. With this in mind, the majority of Owston men may not share typical Owston Y-DNA.

This is an increase from previous generation, as the majority (68%) of the 114 Owston males born in England and Wales between 1911 and 1959 belonged to lineages with no known NPEs. The rise in males with non-Owston Y-DNA in recent years can be attributed to a rise in illegitimate births from 3% to 24%. The confirmed number of lineages where NPEs existed has remained flat over the two periods.

Although there is no easy way to track children fathered by Owston/Ouston men, Owston Y-DNA will travel to other surnames where an Owston father passes his Y-DNA to his non Owston named children. There are several examples of a child retaining his mother's surname even after his parents married. One example comes from the Thornholme family.

During the year before John Merry Owston (1801-1875) and Mary Sedman (1806-1893) wed, they produced a son named John Owston Sedman (1826-1909). While John Owston Sedman retained his mother's surname, he would have had his father's Y-DNA like his Owston surnamed brothers.

OTHER SURNAME ANOMALIES: There are additional reasons where a surname does not travel through the typical patrilineal route. Two sisters, Dorothy (1889-????) and Marjorie Booth (1895-????), borrowed their maternal grandmother's maiden name of Owston and merged it with their own surname to create the nom de plume of Owston-Booth as both were professional authors. Additionally, Canadian author Frances Euphemia Smith (1849-1926) borrowed her mother's maiden name for her professional unhyphenated name of Frances M. Owston Smith (Willard & Livermore, 1893).

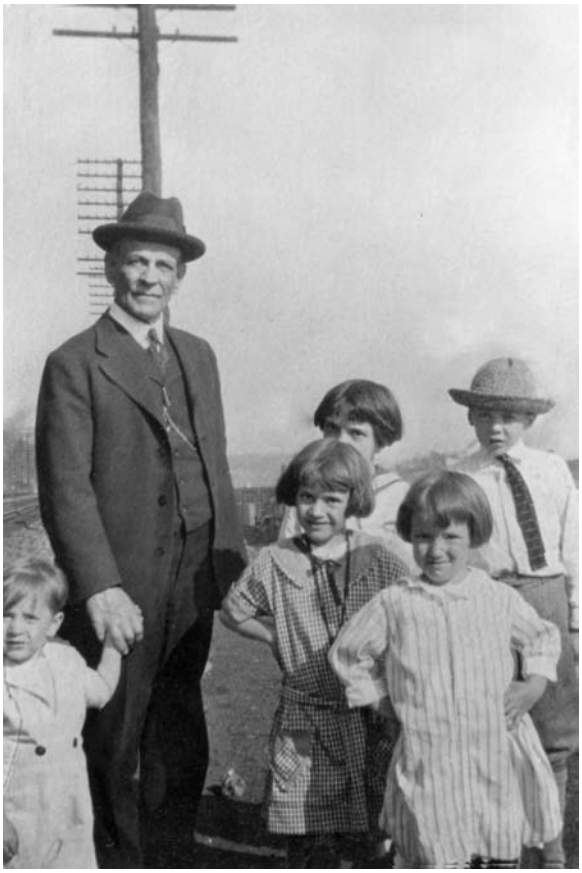
Plate 1.47: Canadian author Frances Euphemia Smith aka Frances M. Owston Smith

Photo from *A Woman of the Century*

Likewise, a descendant of one of the Owston families that settled in Leicester, England, Welborn Owston Smith, utilized his middle name (his mother's maiden name) as an unhyphenated version of his surname. Owston Smith, a Cambridge graduate, spent a number of years India. He first traveled to the subcontinent as a volunteer Methodist missionary with his salary commissioned by his own family. He later accepted professorships at several Indian universities before returning to the UK. Later in life, Owston Smith was better known as a numismatic expert. His widow later hyphenated the surname as Owston-Smith (Lago, 2001; "*Owston/Ouston GRO death records 1911*-2006," 2011).

In the North American line of the Sherburn family, two males adopted their stepfather's surname. James Meyers became James Humpheys Owston (1860-1928) after his stepfather John Gillon Owston. In the 1920s, Thomas Burton Owston (1917-1992) assumed his stepfather John Harley McKibben's surname. Interesting enough, while neither name change occurred officially, the adopted surnames passed unaltered to subsequent generations.

Plate 1.48: With his grandchildren, James Humphreys Owston who was born as James Meyers



James Humphreys Owston with the children of Manie Owston Sargent.
Photo courtesy of the late Nancy Ann Sargent Birnie.

In addition, there are Owstons who have changed surnames. While Owston Y-DNA would still exist, it would be further extended as part of a new family name. In the early part of the 20th century, George Arthur Owston (1846-1932) and his sons Charles Ugeen Owston (1872-1955)

and Wilfred Gerald Owston (1889-1969) of the North American line changed their surname from Owston to Austin.

Later, Wilfred changed his name from Austin to Ouston; however, his two daughters remained as Austin until they married. Since Charles had no children to survive infancy and Wilfred had only daughters, Owston Y-DNA was not transferred beyond their own generation. Incidentally, George Arthur Owston/Austin's niece Fanny Winnifred Beatrice Owston (1881-1962) changed her name to Winnifred Margaret Houston shortly after moving to Toronto.

Plate 1.49: A trio of name changes in one family

George Arthur Owston/Austin | Charles Ugeen Owston/Austin | Wilfred Gerald Owston/Austin/Ouston & Geraldine Austin
Photos (a & b) courtesy of the late Mabel Austin Lisson and (c) Thomas R. Wagner

In the Delaware, Ohio line of the Ganton family, Jerry Owston (1947-2009) changed his surname to his mother's maiden name of Quiring. In addition, his birth name was relegated to the status of a middle name and thus he became Jerry Owston Quiring. His two sons bear the Quiring surname as well as Owston Y-DNA. For personal reasons, Robert Owston changed his name to John-Paul Fielding. This Sherburn family member has both a son named Owston and one named Fielding. Even in my former profession as a broadcaster, I dropped the Owston surname in favor of my middle name for use on the air; however, I retained my birth name as my legal identity.

Likewise, the Owston surname has continued in new variations. The hyphenated Owston-Doyle surname entered the Owston family circa 1920 without obvious precedent to Owston family researchers; however, it was believed that William Albert Charles Owston obtained documents of an Irish seaman named Doyle and added the surname to his own. One theory is that he did this in order to "avoid going to war" (Owston-Doyle, 1995).

Although not passed on to offspring, a wife and mother may keep her Owston surname unchanged or in tandem with her husband's surname. In at least in one case, a mother's

maiden name was added to her son's Owston surname as a new identity; Terry Owen Owston is variously known as Clint Stockill-Owston. Numerous other hyphenated variations exist; however, those utilizing these revised Owston surnames are few in number. Of those, the Owston-Doyle variation has remained the most popular of the dozen or so hyphenated surnames in the Owston/Ouston onomatological lexicon.

Finally, official adoption is a route where Y-DNA travels to other surnames and other Y-DNA can enter a family. Rick Ouston, a British Columbian journalist who was born as Paul Anthony Griffin, is one of several individuals who were adopted into Owston and Ouston families and carries the Y-DNA of his birth father (Schwartz, 1994).

Plate 1.50: Rick Ouston, his adopted sisters Lorraine & Sharon and his birth sister Cherisse

News clipping photo from *The Gazette* (6 November 1994) courtesy of the Late Charles H. Owston.

Rick further related a story of how the Ouston name was adopted by a person with no familial connections – adopted or otherwise. While Rick's grandfather, Robert Schipper Ouston, was serving in World War I, a Native American soldier was so impressed by the elder Ouston that he changed his name simply to the mononym of Ouston upon his return to Canada (Owston, J.M., 1989).

SUBJECT SELECTION

Since this is a Y-DNA surname project, we've concentrated on lineages where there is a documented current use of the Owston surname or its variants and where no known non-paternity events or adoptions have occurred. To facilitate this study, it was necessary to secure a minimum of six subjects for initial testing. Two subjects were to be selected from each Owston family with an attention to detail that none of the samples were to be related closer than that of fifth cousins unless results warranted further testing.

This is consistent with Chris Pomery's (2010) "Dual Approach" to a surname project. According to Pomery, "The basic premise of the methodology is that by documenting the trees of a surname one can transform the value of each Y-chromosome DNA result so that it is associated not just with the living individual who donated the saliva sample but to a specific historical ancestor within a documented tree. By testing a minimum of two male descendants within the same tree one can identify the Y-chromosome DNA signature of their common ancestor."

The choice of the original six subjects was conducted via convenience sampling; however, a replacement of one of the original subjects was necessary and will be addressed below. The study's originator was one subject. A correspondent of the study's originator was selected to be a second subject and the remaining original four subjects were chosen via connections made through the Facebook social media site. Since testing began, ten additional participants joined the project; therefore, the total number of subjects has grown to sixteen.

The subjects were identified by family group and a number, such as the following:

Ganton01	Sherburn02	Sherburn06	Thornholme01
Ganton02	Sherburn03	Sherburn07	Thornholme02
Ganton03	Sherburn04	Sherburn08	Thornholme03
Sherburn01	Sherburn05	Sherburn09	Thronholme04

With the exception of the participants themselves, the specific identities and personal information regarding these individuals is being kept private. Initially, two participants of each family group with wide distribution of relationships were sought. This has since grown to eight from the Sherburn family, four from the Thornholme family, and three from the Ganton family. Appendix D identifies the specific relationships among participants within their own family group.

It was decided that if any discrepancies in markers from a particular family occurred then further testing from that family to triangulate results would be required (Irvine, 2010). With regard to the Ganton and Sherburn families, additional triangulation was not absolutely necessary; however, other lines from these families continue to be tested. A second North American line descendent joined the project at FTDNA and his data were included under the moniker of Sherburn04.

The additional testing of the Thornholme family was warranted by the results (as discussed below) and all extant lines of this family are represented in this study. The current fifteen subjects represent three surname variations, two pronunciations, three continents, six countries of residence, and a birth range that spans five decades.

The median age for Owston male participants in both the Y-DNA and autosomal projects is 65. Educational levels of the participants run the gamut from high school diplomas to earned doctorates. One-fourth of the total participants (including the five autosomal participants) have terminal degrees that include two PhDs, one EdD, one DMin, and one DVM.

STUDY PENETRATION

The current number of only fifteen Y-DNA participants may be questionable as whether the study was large enough to draw reasonable conclusions. Irvine (2010) suggested that penetration can be determined by the following formula:

$$\frac{\textit{number of completed tests for the surname study} \times 100}{\textit{World population of the surname today.}}$$

With sixteen participants and an estimated number of 500 persons with all variations of the Owston surname (including spouses), the study's penetration is 3.2%. While this is a very small number, it is larger than the 12 studies that Irvine analyzed. If one were to add the Owston autosomal study numbers to the list, the five additional Owston male samples from this sister study bring the penetration to 4.2%, which is a very respectable number.

The autosomal participants who tested as having the I1 haplogroup are anticipated to match Sherburn01 exactly or at least within one mutation; these individuals include his two brothers, a nephew, a second cousin, and a fourth cousin. A third cousin, who tested with a different haplogroup (I2b1 – now identified as I2a2a), was deemed as having a quasi-documented adoption in his ancestry; he is also in the Y-DNA study as Sherburn04. For a graphic representation of the Owston autosomal study and the amount of DNA shared among participants, see Appendices E and F.

Penetration among the surviving lines of Owstons and Oustons can be determined by specific families and for the entire representative population. This can be demonstrated by the numbers in Table 1.16. By virtue of the autosomal study, the North American line of the Sherburn family is over represented. The seven females and one non-Owston male member of the autosomal project are not counted as having associated results to the Y-DNA project.

Table 1.16: Penetration by family (including autosomal participants)

Family	Subjects	Total Branches	Branches Represented	Total Lines	Lines Represented	Family Penetration
Ganton	3	1	1	5	2	40.0%
Sherburn	14	4	4	14	8	57.1%
Thornholme	4	2	2	4	4	100.0%
Total	20	9	9	23	13	60.8%

POPULATION DRIFT

Irvine (2010) also recognized two additional variables: population drift and project drift. Population drift is the percentage of New World vs. Old World instances of the surname. This is illustrated by the following formula:

$$\frac{\textit{New World population of the surname} \times 100}{\textit{World population of the surname today}}$$

It is estimated that 284 Owstons, Oustons, and Owston-Doyles live outside of Europe; therefore, the population drift is 56.8%, which is low by most studies' standards. A look at the population estimates for Great Britain signifies that most individuals bearing the name still live in Europe (214 in the UK and two in Finland). Even the country with the largest New World population of Owstons, the United States, only has approximately 136 individuals of the surname.

SAMPLING BIAS

Irvine (2010) identified another phenomenon called "project drift," which is the bias toward New World participants vs. Old World participants. This is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\textit{Number of New World Participants} \times 100}{\textit{Total Participants}}$$

With five US participants, two Canadians, one Australian, and one from New Zealand, the project drift is rated at 62.5%. If we add the five male Owston autosomal participants, the project drift increases to 71.4%. Project bias is then determined by dividing the project drift by the population drift.

$$\frac{\textit{Project Drift}}{\textit{Population Drift}}$$

For the Y-DNA participants, the project bias is rated at 1.10 in favor of the New World participants. If the autosomal numbers are added, the bias toward New World participants increases to 1.26. Ideally, as Irvine (2010) noted, the bias should be as close to 1.0 as possible.

Some bias was intentional, as I was attempting to sample people from as many jurisdictions as possible. As previously noted, convenience sampling occurred with the selection of participants. All Owston male autosomal participants, who are limited to the North American line, were by necessity from the United States – as none live elsewhere.

As this project will continue, more Old World participants will be sought. It is also hopeful that Argentina and Wales, where members of untested lines currently live, can be penetrated. While Scotland is an unrepresented country, all Ouston residents are related to a current participant at the second cousin, once removed level or closer. The current plan is to test four additional Y-DNA subjects and two additional autosomal subjects that carry Owston Y-DNA by mid 2012.

MARKER RESOLUTION

While a twelve marker test may have been sufficient to determine the relationship of the three families, it was not practical in the long term study of the Owston clan. Therefore, a 43 marker

test was chosen because of its increased resolution and its competitive price. While the test is marketed as a 46 marker test, three markers are atypical and 46 marker tests rarely produce more than 43 markers in total.

The Owston One-Name Study supplied most of the kits in the Y-DNA and the autosomal studies. Although a voluntary Y-DNA project had been initiated and advertised, no one participated; therefore, a fully funded study was necessary to proceed as in many cases DNA testing was viewed as an unnecessary luxury.

GeneTree was utilized as the testing vehicle; however, subsequent volunteer participants would be welcome to participate at any level. Various companies supply tests in the following resolutions: 12, 25, 37, 46, 67, and 111 markers. One of the subjects, Sherburn01, had already completed an FTNDA 111 marker test in addition to 43 marker tests from GeneTree and Ancestry.com. Additionally, his I1 haplogroup was confirmed by SNP testing via FTDNA and 23andMe.

Another participant, Sherburn04 tested as part of the National Genographic project in 2009 and joined this project through FTDNA in October 2011. He had also been tested as part of the autosomal project and both confirmed that his haplogroup was I2b1 (now I2a2a). This Y-DNA test was only at 12 markers. Because his results were from a different haplogroup than the majority of Owstons, an increased marker test was not necessary for a greater comparison as his placement in the global Owston clan was already known.

Questions about the use of GeneTree's product over FTDNA's 37 marker test have been raised by other genetic genealogists. These concerns were based on John Barrett Robb's (2010) analysis of the sensitivity of the 43 marker tests in comparison with FTDNA's 37 marker test. According to Robb, the FTDNA test has "a 57% better chance of detecting marker variances between haplotypes" and is "more likely to produce one or more mutations per generation" than GeneTree's test.

The 43 marker test does not include five markers found in the 37 marker test; four of these five missing markers (DYS576, DYS570, CDYa and CDYb) are fast mutating markers and can determine subtle differences in more recent generations. Of the 11 additional markers the 43 marker test does not have in common with FTDNA's 37 markers, one (DYS446) is also fast mutating marker. According to Irvine (2010), "The significance of fast moving markers and of rare marker values is deprecated by some project administrators but of interest to others, who believe these tools can occasionally be useful for identifying subclusters or individual participants who may be genealogically related."

Since the original purpose was to determine if the three Owston families were descended from a singular source, the sensitivity of the markers was not as important as the number of markers used in the test. Although the results will be analyzed later, eight mutations were observed with the 43 marker test. Two of these mutations came from the additional markers not found in FTDNA's 37 marker test. Coupled with sale prices that placed the cost of GeneTree's 43

marker test at half the price of FTDNA's 37 marker test, it was deemed a better value and appropriate for the purpose of this study.

Since this study began, FTDNA has offered the ability to move data to their service for greater resolution possibilities. The moving of the data to FTDNA and testing for additional markers, although not absolutely necessary, is being considered for some the current participants. A test of 111 markers, especially for those who have 100% matches at 43 markers, may shed greater light on the similarities and differences among the Owston clan members.

PROBLEMS/ISSUES

PERSISTENCE FAILURE: After the study commenced, one of the original Thornholme subjects dropped out of the project and failed to return his sample. After researching a number of possible replacements, contact was initiated via the postal system. Follow-ups were conducted via email and by telephone and another individual agreed to participate in this venture. To guarantee this Y-DNA project's success, a minimum number of six participants—two from each family—was necessary.

In the move to expand the number of participants, four additional kits were ordered: two in May 2011 and two in July 2011. Two participants from the Sherburn family and two from the Thornholme family agreed to be subjects. While three of these participants returned their samples, the original third Sherburn family member failed to do so and disregarded follow-up emails regarding the status of the unreturned kit. The study took a slight financial loss and experienced a delay in research time with both kits. The persistence rate with returned kits is 81.8%.

PARTICIPATION ABSTINENCE: In the meantime, two additional Sherburn line members who were contacted desired not to participate in the study. Several others that included four additional Sherburn and one Ganton family member failed to respond to the request to test.

While it is an individual's prerogative to not participate, Owstons and Oustons who responded negatively had spared the study a loss of time and resources – unlike what had occurred with the two individuals who had agreed, were sent a testing kit, and failed to persist.

HAPLOGROUP DEVIATION: A third issue arose when three of the subjects had results that differed significantly from all other participants in the study. These differences even occurred among their closest tested relatives. This will be discussed further in the results section.

Although not belonging to this study, another Owston has been tested via Family Tree DNA. This subject's results do not match Sherburn01's or Sherburn04's markers. In October 2011, this individual was invited to participate in the study through the help of a member of the Guild for One-Name Studies. To date, the invitation has remained unanswered.

Since there are a finite number of Owston males, it was assumed that this individual was from a line related to one of the three families; however, this specific lineage had experienced a non-paternity event. As previously mentioned, there are several known NPE occurrences in families with the Owston surname.

RESULTS

HAPLOGROUP I1

Although data from only ten participants have been returned, some observations may be made. The Y-DNA haplogroup for seven of the current participants has been variously identified as I1, I1*, and I-M253. Many variations of I1 exist; however, all share the same twenty-one mutations on the Y chromosome that distinguish I1 from its parent I haplogroup. Typically, only the M253 mutation is necessary to confirm the I1 haplogroup. M253 is located on the rs9341296 SNP of the Y chromosome. For a listing of all 21 mutations that contribute to the I1 haplogroup, see Appendix G. At this writing, new SNPs have been discovered that may delineate the I1 haplogroup even further.

The ancestral genotype for those not sharing the M253 mutation is C (cytosine) while those with the M253 mutation have T (thymine). It is estimated that 10% of all males in Europe are I1 with the greatest concentration found in Scandinavia. In England, the originating country of the Owston surname, I1 has a 14% penetration factor among Y-DNA tested males. Estimated to be between 4,000 to 5,000 years old, I1 can be found in greater numbers in following locales ("Distribution of European Y-chromosome DNA," 2010; "yDNA Haplogroup I," 2011):

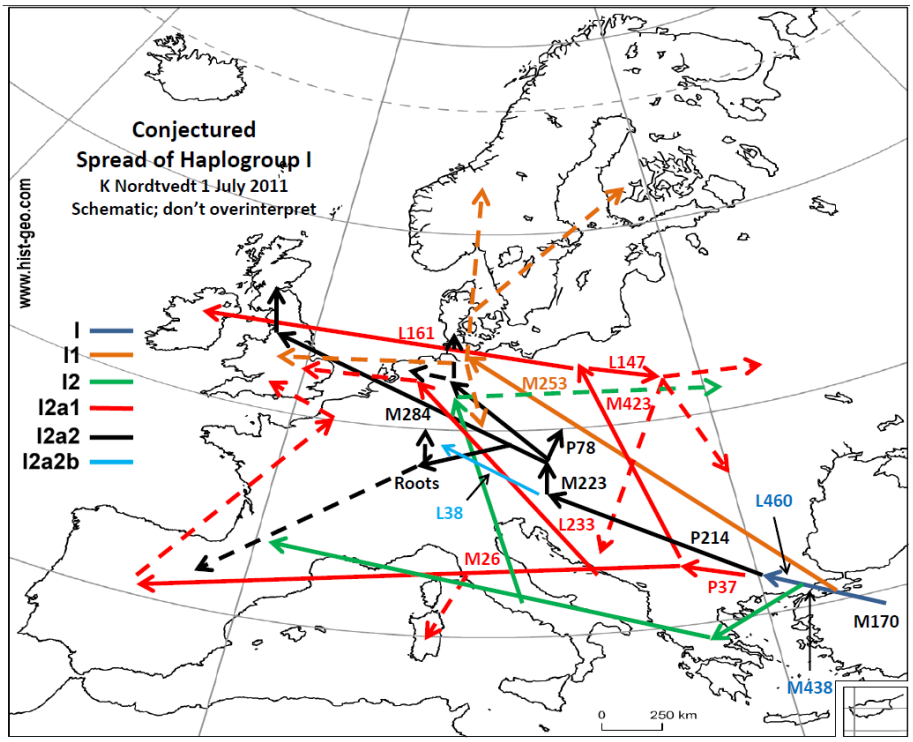
Sweden – 42%,
Norway – 36%,
Iceland – 33%,
Denmark – 30.5%,
Finland – 28%,
The Netherlands –18.5%
Germany – 16%, and
Estonia – 15%.

The seven I1 Owston participants also appeared to fall within the realm of the AS6 [formerly identified as Anglo-Saxon 6] modal haplotype, as designated by genetic genealogist Dr. Kenneth Nordtvedt. Cullen's (2008) haplotype predictor identified Sherburn01's 67 marker Y-DNA results as being 43% similar to the Anglo-Saxon 6 Modal Haplotype. This was the highest similarity among Nordtvedt's categories by Cullen's prediction tool. AS6 appears to have its origins in Northern Germany or Denmark. Thus, it fits historically with Yorkshire being located within the Danelaw (Matthiesen, [b]).

In analyzing the Owston I1 haplotype, Nordtvedt (2011a), however, considered that these ancestral markers predate the AS6 and its related AS5 subclade. Nordtvedt calls this group the "Greater Complex." One difference between AS6 and the "Greater Complex" is that AS6

typically carries 14 repeats at DYS464a marker, while the "Greater Complex" has 12 repeats. According to Nordtvedt (2011a), "The complex seems unusually spread out west to east in the north German plain, from [the] Low Countries to Slavic lands. Germany is the hotspot, and Denmark is decently represented." He estimated the most recent common ancestor for the "Greater Complex" as living 2,700 years ago.

Map 1.12: Ken Nordtvedt's conjectured spread of haplogroup I and its subclades



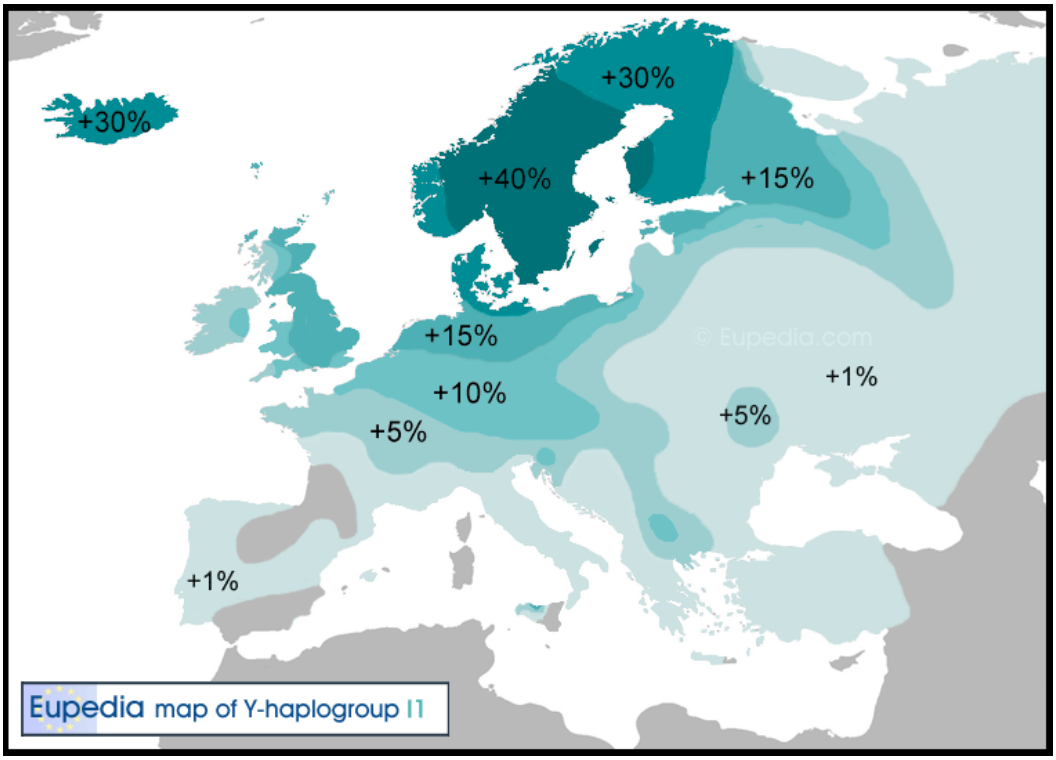
According to Nordtvedt's (2011b) plot (see Map 1.12), haplogroup I emerged from Anatolia. Between 4,000 and 5,000 years ago, the M253 mutation that defines the I1 haplogroup (in brown) occurred. The ancestor of I1 or I-M253 is believed to have settled in the area of what is Schleswig-Holstein. Further migrations of his descendants traversed up the Rhine River valley, across the North Sea into the British Isles, and further north into Scandinavia.

Due to the surname's apparent origins in the East Riding of Yorkshire and corresponding to Nordtvedt's "Greater Complex," the likely ancestors of Owston forebears appear on the surface as being Viking in origin; however, possible Saxon or Norman ancestry cannot be completely eliminated. Redmonds, King, and Hey (2011) cautions, ". . . a problem arises, when we try to identify Anglo-Saxon, Danish Viking, and Norman ancestry, because these historical groups were separated by just a few generations in the same part of Europe. It is frequently not possible to say definitely where a man's Y-chromosomal cultural ancestry originates" (p. 199).

Based on a sample of 1,200 individuals, Terry D. Robb (2010) has also determined a series of STR clusters which he identified as "clans" of I1. The Owston families resemble Clan AAA which

Robb identifies as the oldest and most dominant I1 STR clan in Europe. This is consistent with Nordtvedt's designation of "Greater Complex" For a comparison of 71 out of 111 markers to the I-253 "Greater Complex" and 67 out of 111 markers to I1 Clan AAA, see Appendix H.

Map 1.13: Map of Haplogroup I1 density in Europe



To further indicate the pervasive nature of the I1 haplogroup among Owstons, six out of seven Owston males participating in an autosomal DNS study among fourth and fifth cousins also confirmed the I1 haplogroup designation. The assignment of the I1 haplogroup was obtained via SNP analysis of the participants' Y chromosome (23andMe, 2011).

A seventh participant tested as having the I2b1 (now designated as I2a2a) haplotype. Suspicions of an undocumented adoption of the subject's great grandfather were confirmed by a different haplogroup assignment. In addition, the presence of zero matching segments to any of the other 14 Owston family participants (and especially to four 3rd cousins) on the 22 autosomes further confirmed this conclusion. There is a 90% chance that third cousins will match via autosomal DNA ("FAQ: Test results: Family Finder," 2011; Owston, J.M., 2010).

The participant identified as Sherburn01 is also the originator of and a participant in the autosomal research project; however, since SNPs and not STRs are measured for 23andMe's Y-DNA results, the data for the remaining five participants cannot be compared beyond a simple assessment of haplogroup assignment. While SNP analysis is necessary for an accurate

haplogroup assignment, it is not able to determine the degree of relatedness. Although STRs can approximate haplogroup assignment, their real value is the ability to predict relatedness.

Although anecdotal in reference to a Y-DNA study of this nature, the additional I1 results further typify the presence of the haplogroup in the Owston clan. This autosomal study is confined to descendants of William Owston (1778-1857) of the North American line of the Sherburn family.

While autosomal DNA may persist to 11 generations or more, it is not consistently effective in proving relatedness beyond the fourth and fifth levels of consanguinity. Additionally, autosomal testing is not limited to gender; therefore, this other project has participants of both sexes with further testing being expected during 2012.

HAPLOGROUP R1b1a2a1a1b3

While the majority of Owstons in this study fell within the I1 haplogroup, Thornholme02 did not. With the assignment of the R1b1a2a1a1b3 haplogroup by GeneTree, Thornholme02 was radically different from the other seven participants. These differences are illustrated in Table 1.17.

The ancestral haplogroup for R1b1a2a1a1b3 is R1b, which is the most common Y-DNA haplogroup in Europe and is found in Italic, Celtic, and Germanic populations. This accounts for its widespread distribution among numerous nationalities today.

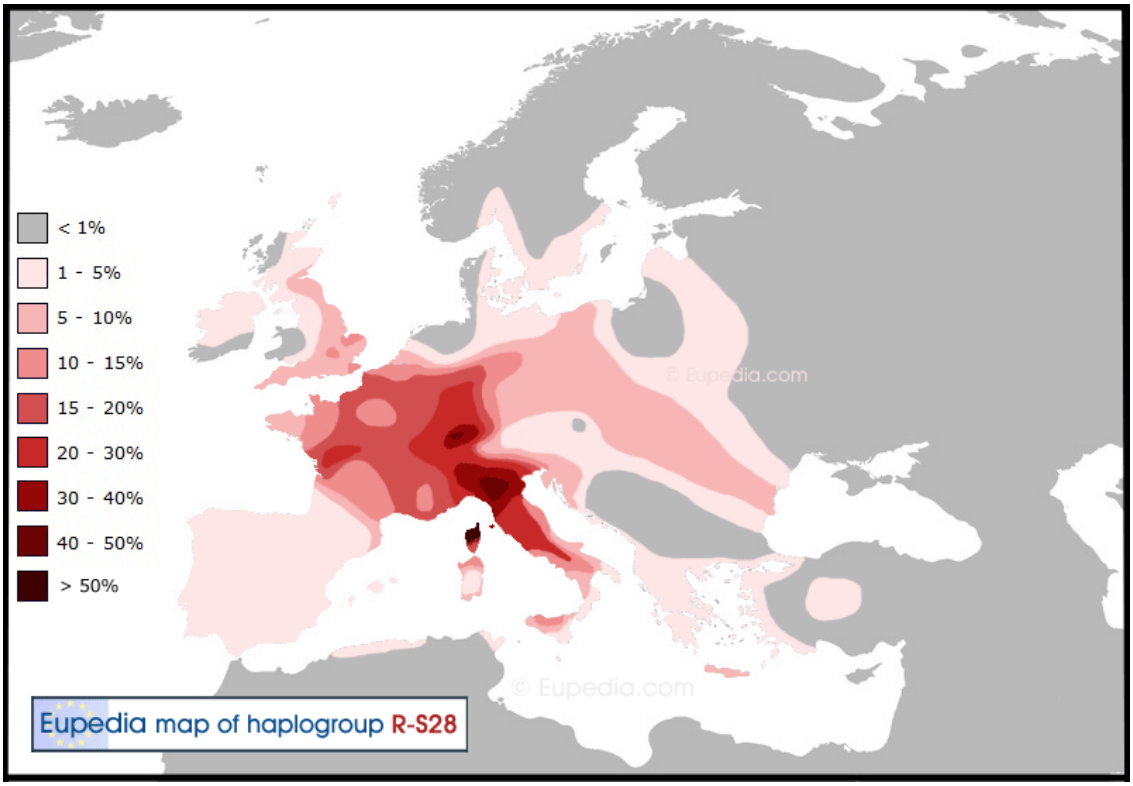
Table 1.17: Thornholme02's results compared to others in the study

Participant	Matching Markers	Percent Similar
Sherburn01	5 out of 43	13.95%
Sherburn02	6 out of 43	16.28%
Sherburn03	6 out of 43	18.60%
Ganton01	5 out of 43	13.95%
Ganton02	5 out of 43	13.95%
Thornholme01	7 out of 43	18.60%
Thornholme03	12 out of 43	27.91%
Thornholme04	5 out of 43	13.95%

Formerly known as R1b1b2a1a2d, the subgroup variously known as R-S28, R-U152 and R1b1a2a1a1b3 has its greatest concentrations in Northern Italy and the Alpine region. From there, it spread to Celtic and Germanic populations; therefore, this particular European haplogroup appears to have spread to Britain in several waves by Celts, Romans, and Anglo-Saxons.

Current frequencies of R1b1a2a1a1b3 in England range from 2% to 15% with the greatest concentrations found along the coastline of the former kingdoms of East Anglia, Kent, and Essex ("Distribution of European Y-chromosome DNA," 2010; Ethnoancestry, 2010; Manco, 2010; "U-152 Frequency," 2011).

Map 1.14: Map of Haplogroup R1b1a2a1a1b3 density in Europe



Various R1b haplogroups represent 50% or more of the male population in the following countries ("Distribution of European Y-chromosome DNA," 2010):

- Wales – 82%,
- Ireland – 79%,
- Scotland – 72.5%,
- Spain – 69%,
- England – 67%,
- France – 61%,
- Belgium – 60%,
- Portugal – 58%, and
- The Netherlands – 53.5%.

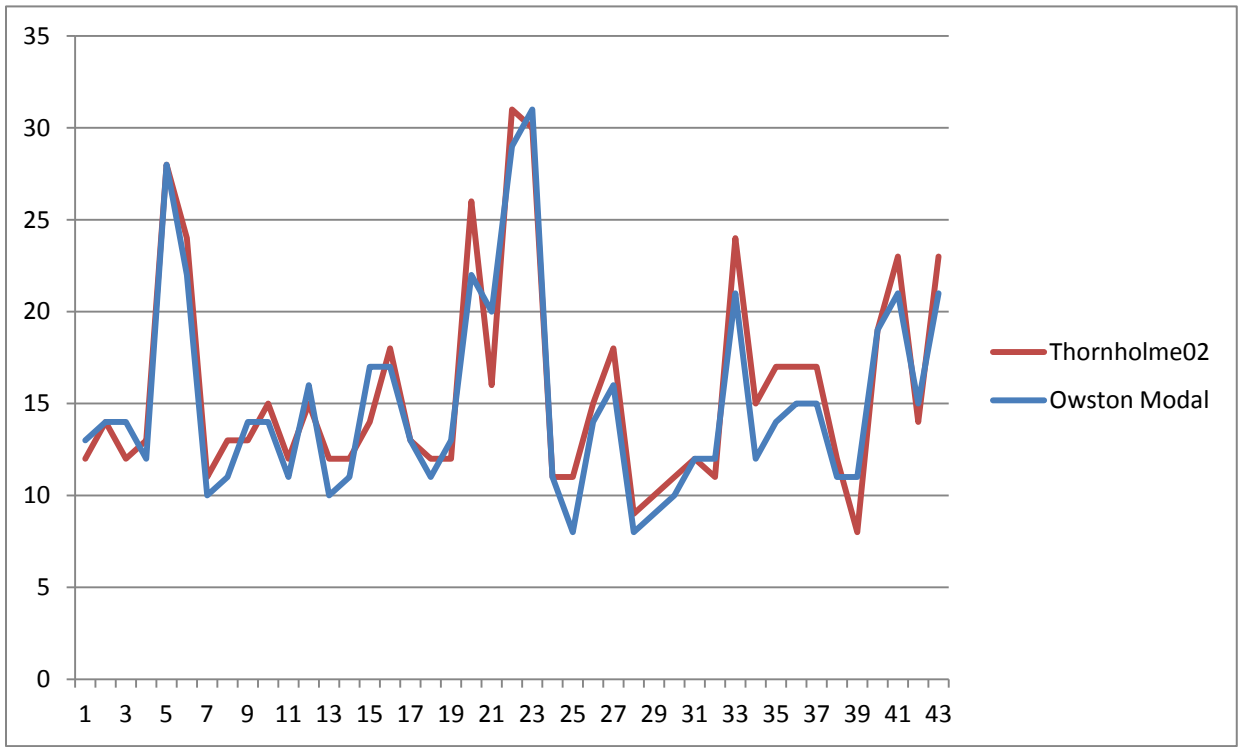
R1b is also found in large percentages among the following constituent populations:

- Basque – 86%,
- Breton – 80%,
- Galician – 63%, and
- Northern Italian – 55%.

The R1b1a 2a1a1b3 haplogroup is characterized by the U152 mutation on the rs1236440 SNP. The mutation manifests itself by the presence adenine (A) instead of the typical nucleobase of guanine (G). In addition, Thornholme02's specific haplotype may be very rare, as neither GeneTree nor Ysearch have any tested individuals that match enough markers to warrant a connection within the last thousand years.

As will be discussed in greater detail later, Sherburn01's, Ganton01's, and Thornholme04's identical haplotypes are currently being considered as the Owston modal haplotype or what may be considered as "legacy Y-DNA." Therefore, these three identical results are being used as the baseline for relationships in this study. Figure 1.13 shows the vast differences between the Owston modal haplotype and the Y-DNA markers of Thornholme02. This participant only has six out of 43 markers consistent with the Owston modal Y-DNA.

Figure 1.13: Marker comparison between Thornholme02 and Owston modal haplotype



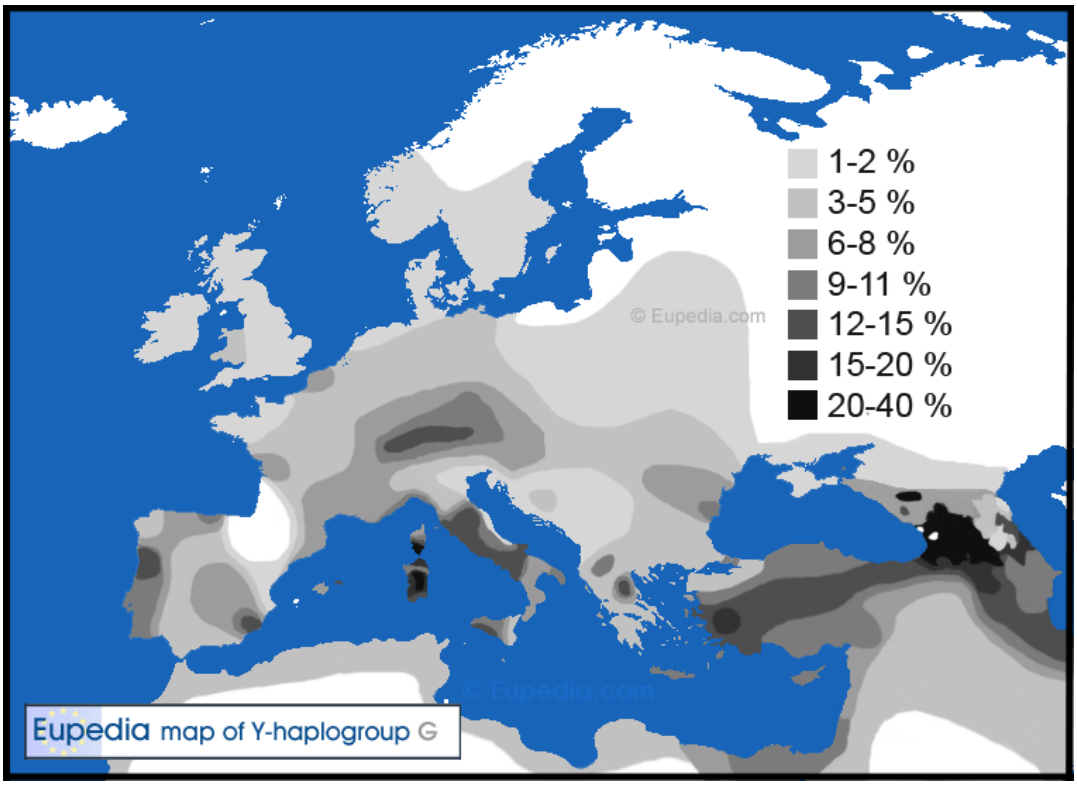
HAPLOGROUP G2a

While Thornholme02 tested with haplogroup R1b1a2a1a1b3, Thornholme03 also tested outside of the I1 haplogroup that has been returned for the majority of tested Owston males. GeneTree has predicted Thornholme03 with the G2a haplogroup, which introduces a third haplogroup to the Thornholme family.

The G haplogroup and its subclades can be found in the following regions at 10% of the population or greater.

Georgia – 31%,
Azerbaijan – 18%,
Sardinia – 15%,
Turkey – 11%,
Armenia – 11%,
Cantabria (Spain) – 10.5%,
Iran – 10%,

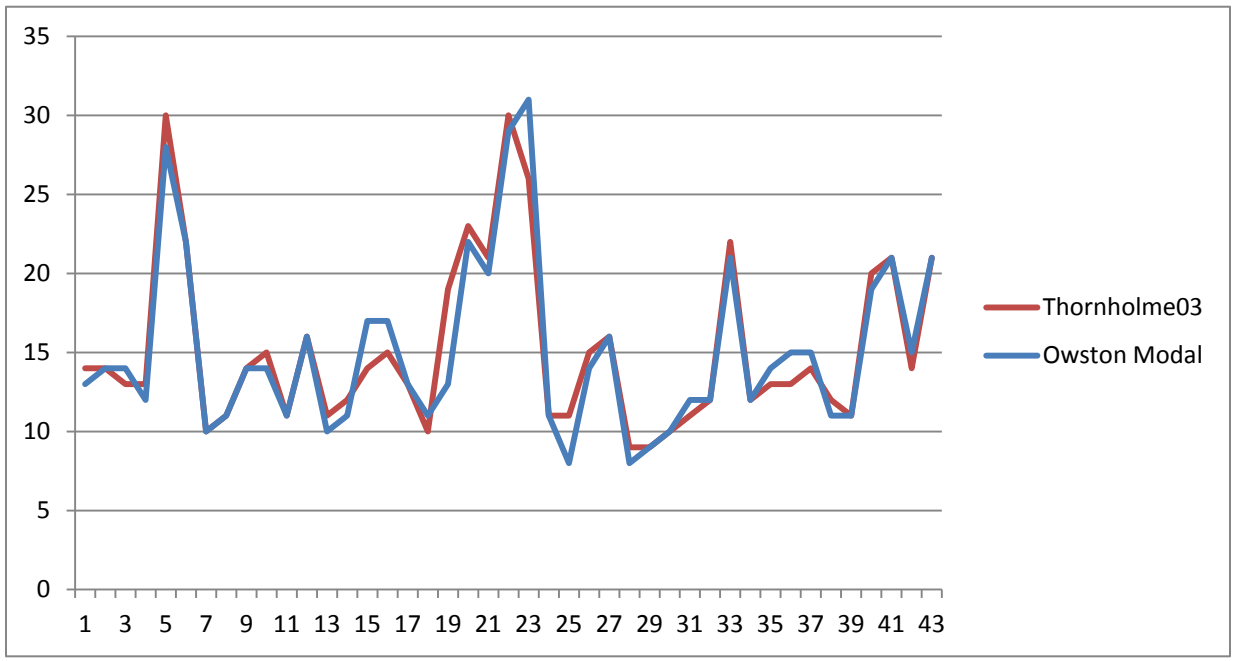
Map 1.15: Map of Haplogroup G density in Europe and the Near East



G2a is determined by three key SNP mutations: M201 on the rs2032636 SNP that separated the G haplogroup from its parent haplogroup F, P287 on rs4116820 that defines G2, and the third, P15, which occurs on the i4000158 SNP and specifically defines the G2a haplogroup. Because of this mutation, G2a is sometimes identified as G-P15. Other mutations that simultaneously define G2a with P15 are U5, L149.1 and L31 or S149 (ISOGG, 2011).

While G2a can be found throughout Europe in small numbers, it is typically defined as a Caucasian grouping. According to Matthiesen (a), "G2a is not well understood, but is believed to have originated in Central Asia, then to have spread to the Middle East. From there, it became widespread in Europe during the Neolithic [period]. The G2a subclade is occasionally found among Scandinavians."

Figure 1.14: Marker comparison between Thornholme03 and Owston modal haplotype



Although haplogroup G is found in the greatest numbers in regions surrounding the Caucus Mountains, smaller concentrations are distributed along the Mediterranean Sea and in Southern Europe. These areas include Crete, Cyprus, the Grecian Islands of the Aegean Sea, Italy, and Austria. In England, all subclades of haplogroup G total only 1.5% of the population.

G2a is much older than either I1 or R1b1a2a1a1b3 and is estimated that those who share this haplogroup share a common male ancestor from 15 thousand years ago ("G-P15," 2011). In addition to being an older haplogroup, Thornholme03's STR comparisons to other Owstons are less with those from his same family line than those who are more distantly related.

Table 1.18: Thornholme03's results compared to others in the study

Participant	Matching Markers	Percent Similar
Ganton01	17 out of 43	39.53%
Ganton02	17 out of 43	39.53%
Sherburn01	17 out of 43	39.53%
Sherburn02	17 out of 43	39.53%
Sherburn03	16 out of 43	37.21%
Thornholme01	16 out of 43	37.21%
Thornholme02	12 out of 43	27.91%
Thornholme04	17 out of 43	39.53%

If fact, many closer relatives match less than those at greater distance. In an opposite fashion, Thornholme02 (see Tables 1.17 and 1.18) has closer matches to most of those who via a paper genealogy are more closely related. In neither case do these matches indicate a common agnate ancestor to anyone else in the study within tens of thousands of years. In addition,

there are no close matches to Thornholme03's markers within the databases of GeneTree and Ysearch.

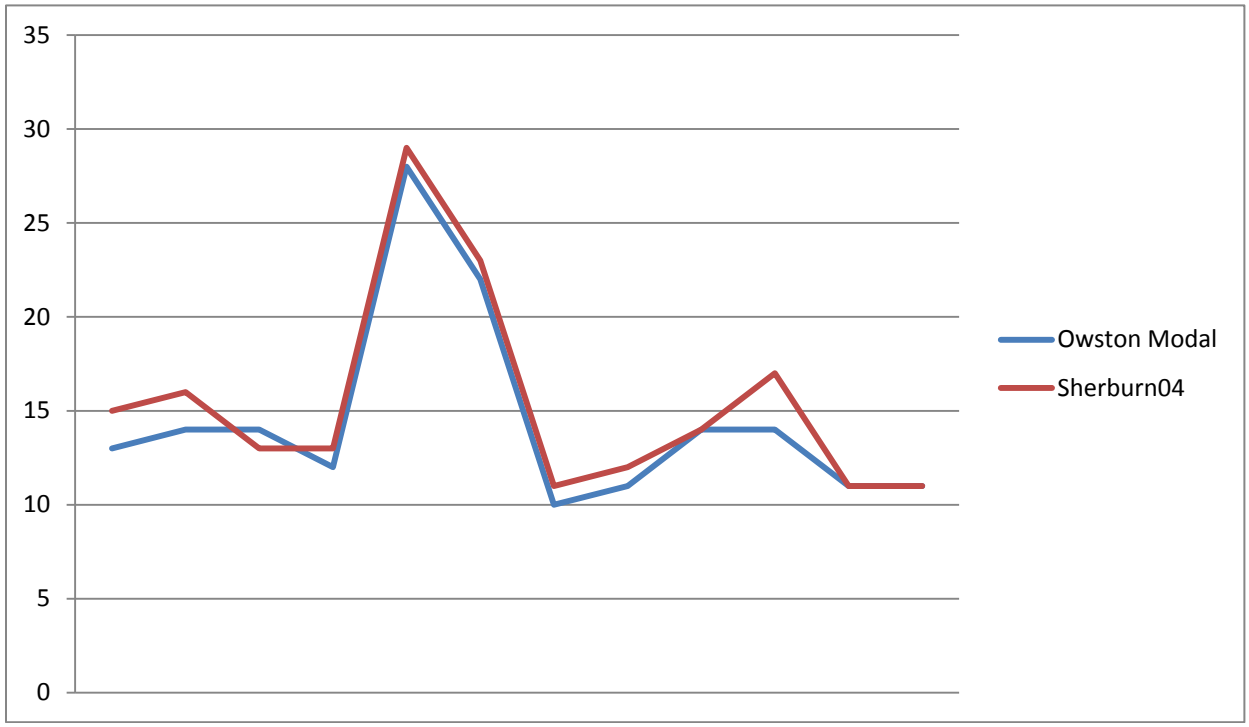
While Thornholme03's results are more similar to the Owston modal Y-DNA of Sherburn01, Ganton01, and Thronholme04 than that of Thornholme02, the differences, as Figure 1.14 illustrates, are still too numerous to claim a match within the genealogical timeframe of 500 years. Thornholme03 only matches 17 markers to the Owston modal Y-DNA and this indicates, at best, a presumed connection tens of thousands of years in the past.

HAPLOGROUP I2a2a

During fall 2011, an individual who was tested with the National Genographic project in 2009 joined the Owston/Ouston project at FTDNA and was designated as Sherburn04. This same individual had also participated in the Owston Autosomal project in 2010 as North American04.

Although having only tested at 12 STR markers via FTDNA, it was enough to identify that Sherburn04's haplogroup of I2b1 was different from the majority of Owstons who tested as I1. This same haplogroup was confirmed by SNP data at 23andMe. In addition, he did not match the 14 other autosomal participants.

Figure 1.15: 12 Marker comparison between Sherburn04 and Owston modal haplotype

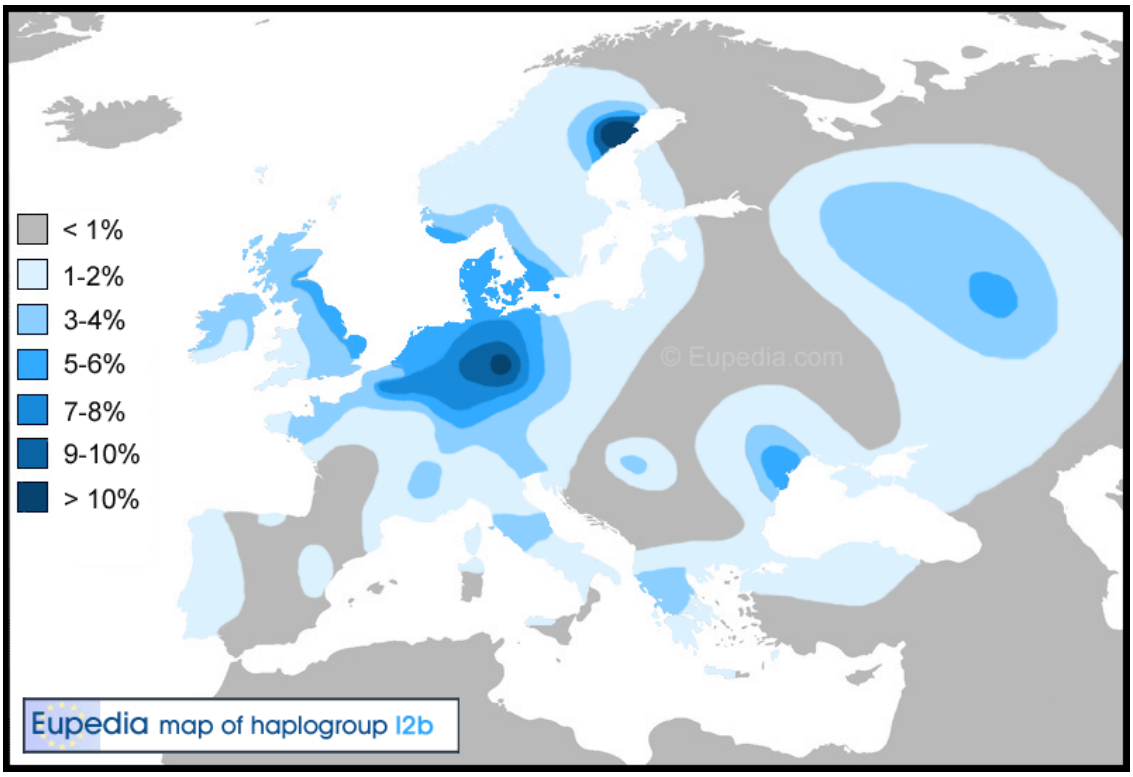


Although the both results listed I2b1 as the assigned haplogroup, the International Society of Genetic Genealogy renamed the I2b1 haplogroup as I2a2a on October 24, 2011. It will take time before all documentation replaces the I2b1 designation with I2a2a.

Sherburn04's different haplogroup was determined to be caused by his great-grandfather, James Humphreys Owston (1860-1928), being unofficially adopted by his mother's husband John Gillon Owston (1826-1901). James H. Owston was accepted as Sherburn01's great-grandfather's (Newton French Owston; 1854-1928) half-brother who was born illegitimate but was later legitimized with the marriage of his parents; however, an anomaly in the 1870 census questioned his paternity.

During this census, he was identified as James Meyers; however, subsequent census records identified him as James Owston. His only surviving Owston male descendant agreed to be tested in the autosomal project during 2010. The results from 23andMe would determine whether his ancestor was John Gillon Owston's son, another relative's child, or the issue of a non-related father. The haplogroup differences determined that this segment of the North American line of the Sherburn family was descended from another male – who was probably surnamed Meyers (Owston, J.M., 2010).

Map 1.16: Map of Haplogroup I2b (now I2a2) density in Europe



Although the I2a2a haplogroup mirrors many of the migration patterns of I1 and carries the same root haplogroup, it is of Germanic origin and this agrees well with the Meyers surname of this Owston's ancestor (National Genographic Project, 2010). The I2a2a haplogroup is typically defined by the M223 mutation at the 20176695 location on the Y chromosome. Although other mutations contribute to the haplogroup, M223 is considered the primary defining mutation and

therefore I2a2a is also abbreviated as I-M223. Other differences with I1 are seven mutations at I2a2, one mutation at I2a, and two mutations for I2.

The I2a2 (parent of I2a2a) is found in Europe at 5% of the population or higher in the following locations:

Northern Germany – 7%,
Western Germany – 6.5%,
The Netherlands – 6%,
Eastern Germany – 5%,
Central Italy – 5%,

RAMIFICATIONS OF DIFFERENT HAPOLOTYPE RESULTS

Although Sherburn04's different haplogroup can be easily explained, questions remain concerning Thornholme02 and Thornholme03. While a genealogical paper trail exists among all Thornholme family members, the different resultant haplogroups indicate that the two Thornholme participants are not related via Y-DNA to each other or to the other participants. This does not necessarily indicate a total non-relationship linearly from the same ancestors. It does, however, signify that an undocumented non-paternity event (NPE) occurred in Thornholme02's and Thornholme03's patrilineal ancestries.

While NPEs are generally thought to represent infidelity upon the part of an ancestral mother, this is not the only route for the introduction of different Y-DNA into a surname lineage. Other possibilities include the following:

a) an adoption;

b) an illegitimate son who took his mother's surname;

c) an illegitimate son of a daughter who was raised as her brother;

d) a son who was from his mother's former relationship, but raised as the son of her new husband with his surname; and

e) the son of other relatives (such as a deceased sister) raised in a particular family as one of the couple's children.

While most of the above has been documented in various Owston lineages, it would be impossible to determine the exact reason R1b1a2a1a1b3 and G2a Y-DNA was introduced into families that appear to be typically I1. Had a paper trail not linked Thornholme01 and Thornholme04 to I1 Owston families, the results would have suggested that Thornholme02 and Thronholme03 were all from completely different and unrelated families; however, a traceable paper genealogical relationship exists among all four participants.

A similar situation occurred among in a study conducted by John A. Creer (2010). In his study of Manx families of the Creer surname, a documented paper trail linked the families; however, differing haplogroups among two participants indicated that a non-paternity event had occurred. Via triangulation, Creer was able to narrow the earliest date that the NPE transpired.

Since the members of Thornholme02's and Thornholme03's lines are at the second cousin level or closer, it may not be possible to narrow down the specific generation when the NPE may have occurred. Since Thornholme04's ancestry is without incident, it is possible, however, to identify the earliest possible point of occurrence.

The NPE in the William Porter Owston line transpired downstream from Porter Owston (1763-1820) and may have been as early as his son Richard Owston's birth (1799-1838). In regard to the Edwin Owston line, the NPE was downstream from William Owston (1791-1848) and may have been as early as with the birth of his son Edwin Algernon Owston (1839-1917). These events could have arisen at any time since. While the occurrence of NPEs in a genealogical line are not exempt due to geographical regions, both Thronholme02's and Thornholme03's families had lived in cosmopolitan London in the 19th century.

In both lines, there were situations where ancestral fathers (William Porter Owston in Thornholme02's lineage and William Owston in Thornholme03's lineage) were producing children to women other than their wife who were living and with whom the husbands were cohabiting. Additionally, William Porter Owston was the nephew of William Owston. In both scenarios, the second women were considerably younger than the wives (20 years and 24 years respectively).

It is certainly possible that some of the children were not actually fathered by the men registered as the father. The second women and their children in these two scenarios were listed under Owston surname in the census records – although neither was legally married to the father when children were born. For a listing of the children in both double families, see Tables 1.19 and 1.20.

Table 1.19: The Wives and Children of William Owston (1791-1848)

Husband/Father	William Owston (1791-1848)	
Wife/Mother	**Hannah Jackson (1791-1847)**	**Frances Elizabeth Weedon (1811-1867)**
Children	Richard Owston (1819-1870)	William Albert Owston (1836-1919)
	Ann Owston (1824-????)	Edwin Algernon Owston (1839-1917)
		Emily Angeline Owston (1843-1929)

Table 1.20: The Wives and Children of William Porter Owston (1835-1900)

Husband/Father	William Porter Owston (1835-1900)		
Wife/Mother	**Mary Ann Flack (1829-1885)**	**Jane Lacey (1853-????)**	**Hannah Bray (1840-1894)**
Children	No Children	Eliza Jemima Owston (1873-????)	No Children
		Annie Jane Owston (1874-????)	
		William George Owston (1878-1960)	
		Henry Porter Owston (1880-1962)	
		Sarah Caroline Owston (1883-1883)	
		William John Owston (1885-1885)	

In the case of William Owston, he married the mother of his second family 78 days following the death of his first wife. The marriage lasted 19 days before he died. A descendant from his first wife was tested in this study (Thornholme04) and his Y-DNA matched the majority of Owstons.

While Jane Lacey utilized the name Owston in the 1881 census and the children were registered under the Owston surname, no record of a marriage occurred – even after William Porter Owston's legitimate wife died in 1885. He later married Hannah Mary Bray (1840-1894) in 1887. Neither marriage to Mary Ann Flack or Hannah Mary Bray produced issue.

Jane Lacey Owston married Charles Wade in 1889 and is listed as a widow on the marriage document. When William Porter and Jane Owston's eldest child Eliza married in 1896, the record indicated that her father, William Owston, was deceased and was a builder by occupation. William Porter Owston worked in an inn and would not die until 1900 – indicating that the family was probably estranged from him – perhaps either due to his marriage or that his children were unaware of his actual status in life

An additional theory of the relationship between William Porter Owston and Jane Lacey may be based on a religious commitment he made in 1855. On June 25 of that year, William Porter Owston was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. There remains the question of whether a polygamous relationship, sanctioned by the church and not by law, had occurred in regard to Jane Lacey Owston.

AUTOSOMAL AND Y-SNP TESTING

In addition to the Y-DNA test, fifteen Owston relatives from the North American Line of the Sherburn family have participated in an autosomal test. This separate project which preceded the Owston Y-DNA project was instituted to answer three genealogical problems encountered in this specific line. The results confirmed the suspected relationships of two individuals to the main line as well as confirmed a suspected adoption that occurred along the patrilineal line three generations in the past.

Seven Owston males were among the participants. Two Y-DNA participants, Sherburn01 and Sherburn04, were of this number and were tested as I1 and I2b1 (now I2a2) respectively. The remaining five Owston males all shared the I1 haplogroup – although those who tested on the V3 chip were identified as I1*, as the newer chip did not test for all mutations downstream from I1.

Sherburn01, who initially tested on the previous V2 chip as I1, was retested on the V3 chip and identified as I1*. Unfortunately, the autosomal results with additional Y-SNP testing cannot be compared to the Y-STR tests in this study. The results are, however, an indication of the pervasive nature of the I1 haplogroup among Owstons. For further information on the autosomal results, see Appendices E and F.

SPECIFIC RESULTS FOR I1 PARTICIPANTS

While seven (or twelve including the autosomal participants) individuals sharing the same I1 haplogroup alone does not guarantee a relationship within the genealogical time frame, preliminary results from one Ganton, one Sherburn, and one Thornholme member indicate that these three test subjects share a common patrilineal ancestor.

There were no differences in the 43 markers for these three men even though the nearest possible relative was at a distance of over 500 years in the past. According to Family Tree DNA, an "exact match means your relatedness is extremely close. Few people achieve this close level of a match." A 100% match is consistent with results found between close relatives such as fathers and sons and brothers ("FAQ: Test results: Y-DNA," 2011).

Since three subjects have the same Y-DNA haplotype that has remained constant over a long genealogical distance, it is assumed that their markers are consistent as the the Owston modal Y-DNA haplotype. Until other results disagree with this assumption, all other results will be measured against these three individuals.

PARTICIPANT SIMILARITIES: As for other results, a second Ganton participant differs from the Ganton01, Sherburn01, and Thornholme04 participants by two markers. One of these occurs on the slower mutating DYS461 marker and the other on the faster mutating DYS385a. The DYS385a is a loss of a repeat with 12 while all other participants had 13 repeats. Likewise, DYS461 had 13 repeats while all other participants reported 12.

Figure 1.16: Marker comparison between Ganton02 and Owston modal haplotype

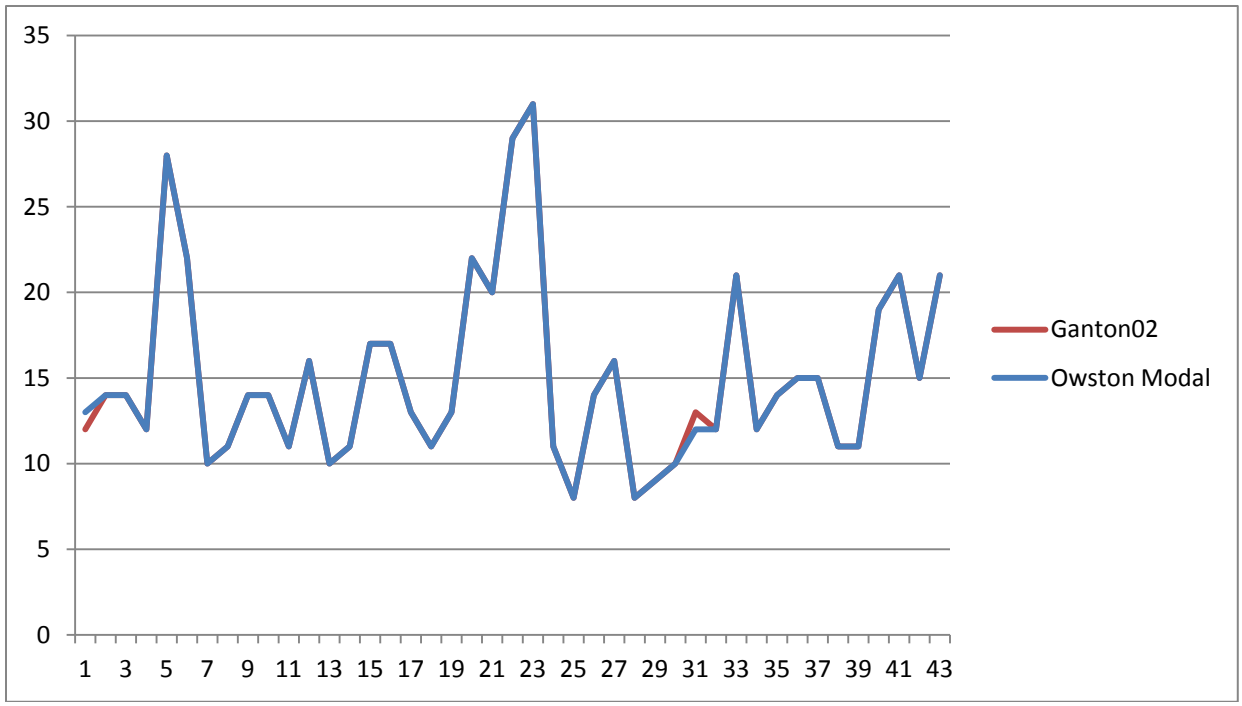


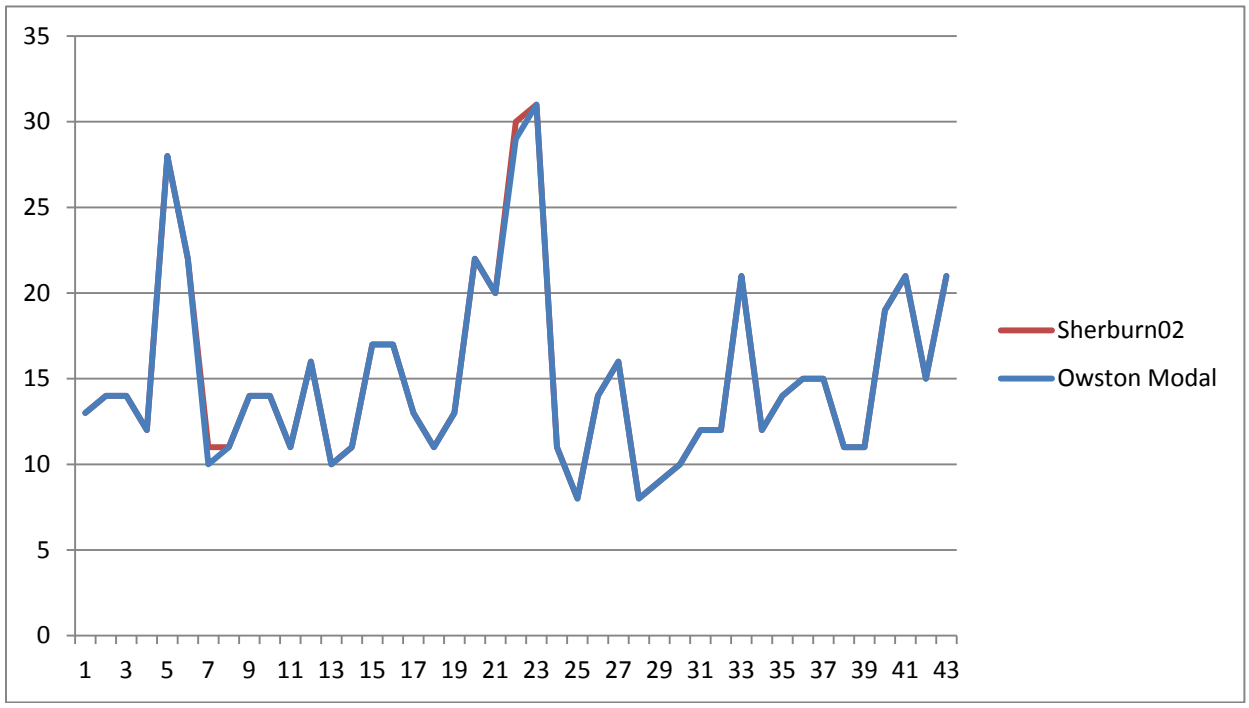
Figure 1.16 identifies the two marker differences between the Owston modal Y-DNA and Ganton02. The other 41 markers are synonymous and are indicated by the solid blue line without any additional deviation in red.

Ganton02's closest relative in the study is Ganton01. As fifth cousins, the two share common fourth great-grandparents. The relationship of these two men and their descent from Thomas Owston (1753-1823) can be documented via traditional genealogical methods.

With undocumented relationships, the predicted distance between Ganton01 and Ganton02 might be ascertained at 11 generations (according to GeneTree); however, there is only a six generation difference. Ganton02 shares 95.35% of his Y-DNA with Ganton01 (as well as with Sherburn01 and Thornholme04). The mutations on Ganton02's two markers apparently occurred downstream from Ganton01's and Ganton02's common male ancestor Thomas Owston.

When these mutations transpired may never be known, as occasionally two mutations may occur during the same meiosis. While the advent of two mutations occurring simultaneously is rare, it can happen. Decker, Klein, Redman, Reid, and Butler (2008) witnessed 22 single mutations and two double mutations out of a group of 389 father/son pairs. In their study, the phenomenon occurred in 0.51% of the samples.

Figure 1.17: Marker comparison between Sherburn02 and Owston modal haplotype



A second Sherburn family member also differed from Sherburn01's, Ganton01's and Thornholme04's modal haplotype by two markers. Although experiencing different mutations

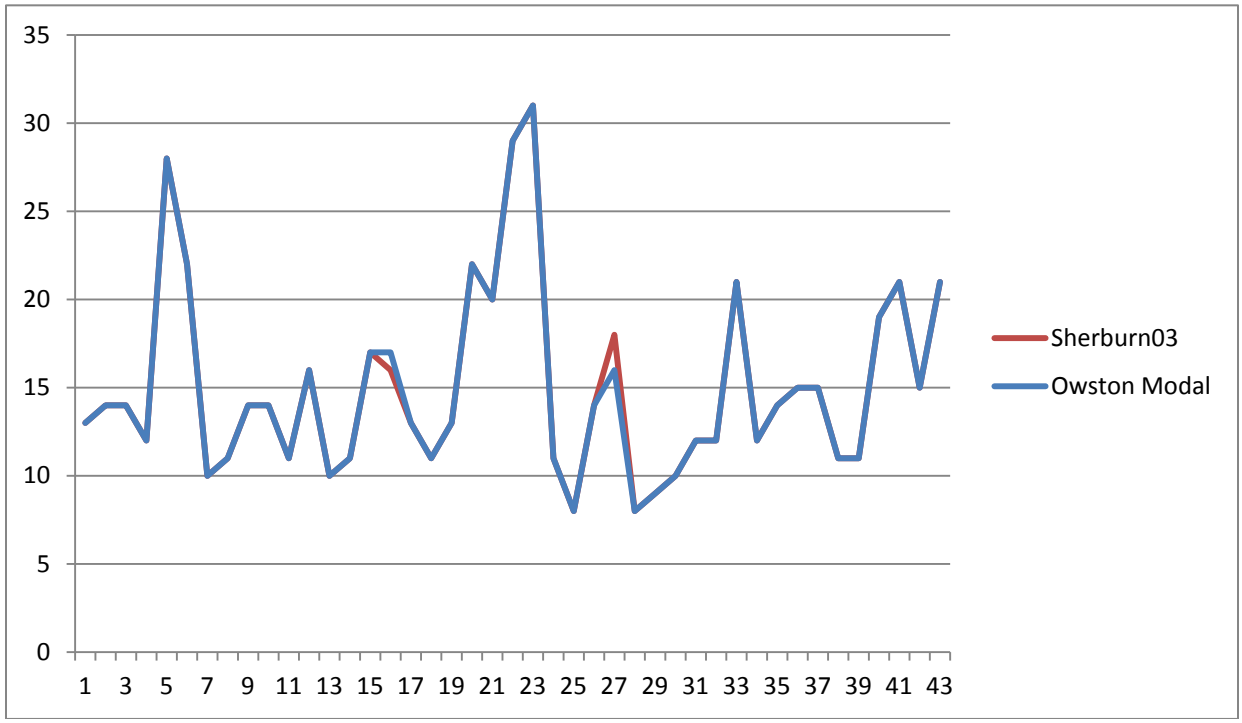
than Ganton02, a 95.35% DNA share and GeneTree's predicted eleven generational TMRCA (time to most recent common ancestor) equate to Ganton02's results.

The mutations reported for Sherburn02 are on the slow mutating DYS391 and DYS449 markers. Sherburn02's results are different from all other participants with 11 as opposed to 10 on DYS391 and 30 instead of 29 on DYS449. An 11 generational difference between Sherburn01 and Sherburn02 is consistent with traditional genealogical methods. The two relatives are 9th cousins with 10 generations to a common ancestor.

As with Ganton02, Figure 1.17 shows a two marker discrepancy from those of Sherburn01, Ganton01, Thornholme04. Only slight deviations on two markers are indicated in the red lines not overlaid by blue representing the Owston modal Y-DNA haplotype.

A third Sherburn family member also has a two marker difference from the assumed modal Y-DNA haplotype from Sherburn01, Ganton01, and Thornholme04. The differences include a loss of a repeat from 17 to 16 on the slow mutating DYS442 marker. In addition, there is a two step difference on fast mutating DYS448 marker from 16 to 18. GeneTree fixes Sherburn03 as being 95.35% similar to Sherburn01 and Ganton02.

Figure 1.18: Marker comparison between Sherburn03 and Owston modal haplotype



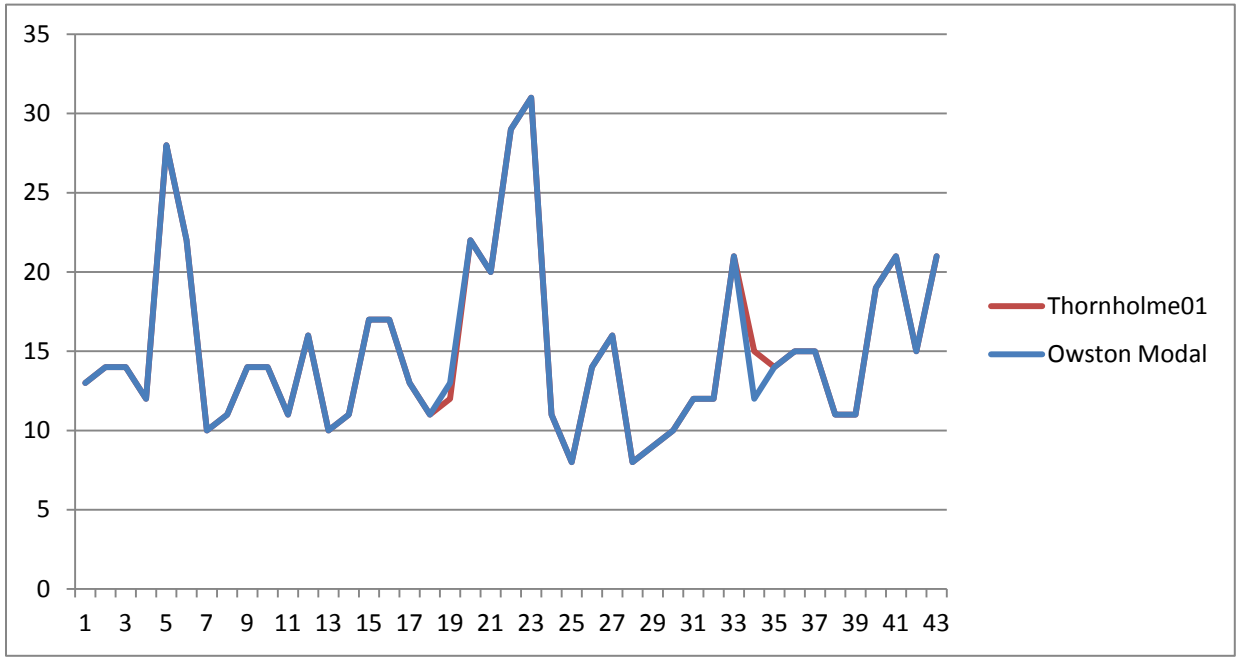
With the two mutations on one marker, Ysearch estimates that the genetic difference is 3. Sherburn01 and Sherburn03 are eighth cousins once removed with 9 generations to the common ancestor from Sherburn03 and ten generations to the TMRCA from Sherburn01.

While comparing Figures 1.17 and 1.18, one can observe that the differences between Sherburn02 and Sherburn03, who have a slightly closer relationship (7th cousins, once removed), are greater than that of Sherburn01 to Sherburn02 (9th cousins) and Sherburn01 to Sherburn03 (eighth cousins, once removed). This will be discussed in greater detail in regards to genetic distance later in this section; however, it does show the random nature of genetic mutations.

In addition, the initial Thornholme family member's results can be compared to other participants. There are some differences with two markers between the Thornholme subject and the assumed Owston modal Y-DNA. One mutation occurs on the slower mutating DYS446 marker – the Thornholme participant has 12 repeats, while all other I1 participants have 13.

The additional mutation occurred on the DYS464 marker. This rapidly changing multi-copy marker yields four results that are reported in ascending values. For all the other I1 Owston clan members, the DYS464 results were reported as 12-14-15-15. In regard to Thornholme01, this marker yielded the results as 14-15-15-15.

Figure 1.19: Marker comparison between Thornholme01 and Owston modal haplotype



While from all appearances two of these results are different, it is more likely that the Thornholme01 results should be recorded as 15-14-15-15 – which shows a differentiation between one of the copies (12 vs. 15) rather than two (12 vs. 14 and 14 vs. 15).

Additionally, the value variation on DYS464 may be the result of a RecLOH (Recombinational Loss of Heterozygosity) event where one segment has written over another (Krahn, 2009). The DYS464 marker is susceptible to RecLOH events.

Being that this mutation has occurred on the DYS464 marker, many consider that, despite the three numeric differences, the genetic distance should be considered as one for this particular marker. GeneTree estimates that the total distance between Thornholme01 and Sherburn01/Ganton01/Thornholme04 as three; however, Ysearch computes the distance as being two steps. If calculated by using one difference for each of the two markers, the genetic distance can be computed as two. Figure 1.19 shows the two marker differences for Thornholme01 from the Owston modal Y-DNA. For a comparison of all results, see Appendix I.

In addition, GeneTree's conservative analysis calculates that Thornholme01 is 93.02% similar to Sherburn01, Ganton02, and Thornholme04. Because of five marker differences between Thornholme01 and Ganton02 and between Thornholme01 and Sherburn02, the DNA similarities of both pairs are calculated as being 88.37% similar.

GENETIC DISTANCE: In regard to the distance to the common ancestor, any calculations are estimates based on what is known from previous studies. With this in mind, the genetic genealogy community is divided on how to count genetic distance between subjects, and as illustrated earlier, even companies that specialize in genetic genealogy count the distance between subjects differently.

Currently, two models of computing genetic distance exist. The infinite-alleles model counts each mutational change as being unique and counts the number of mutations as the total distance between two subjects. A second method is the stepwise model that assumes unseen mutations are present in the lineages and these may have reverted back with additional mutations. To compensate, differences of numbers below the constant are considered negative and those above are positive. Both positive and negative numbers are added for the genetic distance computation (Walsh, 2002).

Table 1.21: Infinite-Alleles and Stepwise computations –Owston modal Y-DNA as constant

	DYS385a	DYS391	DYS442	DYS446	DYS449	DYS458	DYS461	DYS464a	Infinite-Alleles	Stepwise
Sherburn02	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
Sherburn03	0	0	-1	0	0	2	0	0	3	1
Ganton02	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
Thornholme01	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	3	4	2

Genetic genealogist Bob May (2011) analyzed the data collected so far and computed the distance for both the infinite-alleles and stepwise models. May, an administrator for the I2* Haplogroup Project and a member of the International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG), calculated genetic distance based only on the six markers where changes were reported. Since then, I have added additional markers where differences occurred.

The infinite-alleles results are consistent with most of the results reported by GeneTree; however, the stepwise model is more aligned with the predictions by Ysearch. With two of subjects, the two models calculated the distance as being the same. With the Thornholme01 subject, the computations are different with the infinite-alleles model predicting a distance of four; however, the stepwise model places Thornholme01 closer with only a distance of two. This places the TMRCA as being closer than 16 generations.

Using Sherburn02 as a constant, the differences between this subject and Sherburn03, Ganton02, and Thornholme01 with the stepwise model is considerably smaller than the prediction determined by the infinite-alleles model. See Table 1.22.

Table 1.22: Infinite-Alleles and Stepwise computations – Sherburn02 as constant

	DYS385a	DYS391	DYS442	DYS446	DYS449	DYS458	DYS461	DYS464a	Infinite-Alleles	Stepwise
Sherburn03	0	-1	-1	0	-1	2	0	0	5	-1
Ganton02	1	-1	0	0	-1	0	1	0	4	0
Thornholme01	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	3	5	1

Likewise, with Ganton02 as the constant, the infinite-alleles model produces a genetic distance of much greater scope than that of the stepwise model. Ganton02 appears to have a distance of 30 generations with Sherburn03 and 36 generations with Thornholme01 with the infinite-alleles model. The stepwise, however, shortens the distances to the most recent common ancestor to approximately six and 11 generations respectively.

Table 1.23: Infinite-Alleles and Stepwise computations – Ganton02 as constant

	DYS385a	DYS391	DYS442	DYS446	DYS449	DYS458	DYS461	DYS464a	Infinite-Alleles	Stepwise
Sherburn03	1	0	-1	0	0	2	-1	0	5	1
Thornholme01	1	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	3	6	2

Finally, the greatest distance occurs between Sherburn03 and Thornholme01; however, using the stepwise model – the genetic distance is calculated as two. In all examples, the TMRCA is placed as being much closer. As with the previous comparison, this places the common Owston ancestor at a distance of between 11 and 16 generations as opposed to 28 to 40 generations as predicted by GeneTree for two of the combinations.

Table 1.24: Infinite-Alleles and Stepwise computations – Sherburn03 as constant

	DYS385a	DYS391	DYS442	DYS446	DYS449	DYS458	DYS461	DYS464a	Infinite-Alleles	Stepwise
Thornholme01	0	0	-1	1	0	2	-1	-3	8	-2

As previously discussed, Thornholme04's results, which match Ganton01's and Sherburn01's results at 100%, reinforces that all three families share a common ancestor.

GENERATIONAL COMPUTATION: While the standard application of a generational timeframe for DNA analysis has been 25 years, this may be unrealistic in terms of Owston families, which skews older. In calculating the average generational distance of the participants, the ranges run the gamut from 30.00 years to 40.4 years with the average being 33.9 years.

By using the mean generational age and a range of 11 to 16 generations, it places the time to the most recent common ancestor as being between 373 to 542 years in the past or roughly between 1469 and 1638. Taking into account what is known and not known about these families this date range is well within tolerance. Table 1.25 illustrates the mean generational length for the current participants.

Table 1.25: Average generational length for participants

Participant	Average Generation Length in years
Ganton01	31.75
Ganton02	33.71
Ganton03	32.00
Sherburn01	35.70
Sherburn02	33.90
Sherburn03	32.90
Sherburn04	33.90
Sherburn05	34.90
Sherburn06	32.36
Sherburn07	33.30
Sherburn08	38.10
Sherburn09	35.88
Thornholme01	32.71
Thornholme02	40.40
Thornholme03	32.43
Thornholme04	30.00

NON-OWSTON MATCHES: In addition to matches to Owston family members, several matches found on Ancestry, GeneTree, SMGF, Ysearch and FTDNA occurred with individuals outside of the sphere of influence of the former East Riding of Yorkshire and with surnames that are not connected to any variation of the Owston surname.

Table 1.26: Closest non-Owston Y-DNA matches to Sherburn01/Ganton01/Thornholme04

Surname	Source	Match	Total	Genetic Distance	TMRCA		Origins
Reimer	FTDNA	63	67	4	16		Pomerania
Phillipe/Phillipy	Ancestry/GeneTree	41	43	2	10		Unknown
Gokesen	Ancestry	41	43	3	10		Unknown
Goodwin	Ancestry/GeneTree	41	43	3	10		Ireland
Simeroth	GeneTree/SMGF	41	43	?	11		Saxony
Noppen	FTDNA	35	37	?	15		Unknown
Cain	FTDNA/Ysearch	35	37	?	15		Ireland
Bosen	GeneTree/SMGF	40	43	?	16		Denmark
Bueckert	GeneTree/SMGF	40	43	?	17		Prussia
Schoenfeld	GeneTree	40	43	?	17		Saxony
Vallender	GeneTree	40	43	?	17		Gloucestershire
Bruno	Ysearch	40	43	3	?		Quebec
Neilsen	Ysearch	34	37	3	?		Denmark
Turner	Ysearch	34	37	3	?		Unknown

While four genetic matches did not specify national or regional origins, the remainder represented the following countries and regions: England (1), Ireland (2), Denmark (2), Saxony (2), Quebec (1), Pomerania (1), and Prussia (1). The only surname with a genetic match to England is Vallender and hails from Gloucestershire, which is on the opposite side of Britain from Yorkshire. While these two to four marker differences do not appear be connected to our family genealogically, several explanations to their close genetic relationships may be suggested. See Table 1.26 for specific details of these matches.

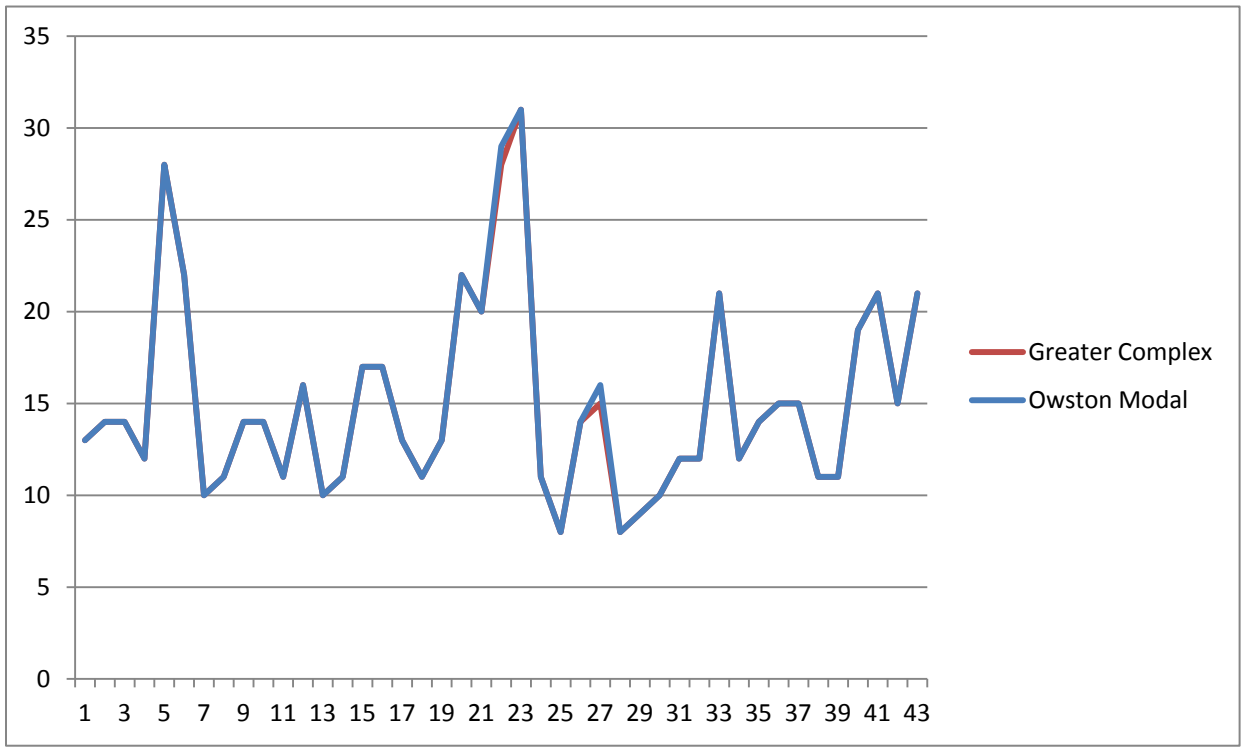
While an Owston could have fathered a child elsewhere as many were mariners, this is not the most likely explanation for a genetic connection. FTDNA's "Understanding Matches" (2011) states, "it is reasonable that many people alive today in Europe will match with other Europeans from BEFORE the time that our ancestors began the adoption of surnames, and when you match someone who has a different surname your first thought should be that the 'connection' is distant rather then *[sic]* recent." As mentioned elsewhere, Owston I1 Y-DNA falls under the umbrella of I1 "Greater Complex" modal haplotype – which is old in the schema of the I1 haplogroup.

The Owston modal Y-DNA haplotype is within two marker difference from the I1 "Greater Complex" and three marker differences from the AS6 modal haplotype. Therefore, it is likely that these matches would also correspond with our most recent common ancestor that would extend back, as Nordtvedt (2011a) estimates, 2,700 years.

Therefore, it is safe to assume those who closely match Owston I1 Y-DNA and whose ancestry does not correspond to the East Riding of Yorkshire are probably descended from the same

ancestral father of the I1 "Greater Complex" haplotype. Figure 1.20 indicates the similarities between the Owston modal Y-DNA and the "greater complex" modal Y-DNA haplotype.

Figure 1.20: Marker comparison between the Greater Complex and Owston modal haplotypes



CONFIDENCE OF RESULTS: With the possibility of other surnames matching Owston Y-DNA, can we be confident that the Ganton, Sherburn, and Thornholme families are related? According to "Understanding Matches" (2011), FTDNA reports the following: "When you compare a 12 marker result to another 12 marker result of someone with the SAME surname, and the results match 12/12, there is a 99% probability that you two are related . . . If the match is 11/12, there's still a high probability that you are related IF the 11/12 match is within the same surname."

Table 1.27: Y-DNA comparisons for I1 tested subjects at FTDNA's panel one 12 markers

MARKER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sherburn01	13	14	14	12	28	22	10	11	14	14	11	11
Sherburn02	13	14	14	12	28	22	11	11	14	14	11	11
Sherburn03	13	14	14	12	28	22	10	11	14	14	11	11
Ganton01	13	14	14	12	28	22	10	11	14	14	11	11
Ganton02	12	14	14	12	28	22	10	11	14	14	11	11
Thornholme01	13	14	14	12	28	22	10	11	14	14	11	11
Thornholme04	13	14	14	12	28	22	10	11	14	14	11	11

According to Table 1.27, all seven of the I1 Owston/Ouston participants match at least 11 of the 12 basic Y-DNA markers. Five of these (Sherburn01, Sherburn03, Ganton01, Thornholme01, andThornholme04) are perfect 12/12 matches – indicating relationship along the surname line.

While two of the participants (Sherburn02 and Ganton02) have an 11/12 marker similarity, this does not negate the relationship as in both cases there is a genealogical paper trail to others within their own families. According to "Understanding Matches" (2011),

> If two 12 marker results match for two participants with the same surname, and the genealogy research shows a common ancestor . . . the DNA test has validated the research and proven that the two descendents are related. In this example, you have two items of evidence to support that the individuals tested are related…a documented paper trail and the DNA results. In addition, the research provided a precise time frame for the common ancestor.

Since genealogical records connect Sherburn02 to Sherburn01 and Sherburn03, there is no discrepancy even though there is a recorded difference in one marker. Likewise, Ganton02, whose mismatch occurs on the fast mutating DYS385a marker, can be genealogically connected to Ganton01. Even without Y-DNA, the historical evidence confirms the relationship; however, the addition of Y-DNA data further corroborates these two relationships. With only two marker differences at 43 markers in total, the Y-DNA evidence supports a strong conclusion of a relationship.

While these evidentiary materials support the known relationship among Owstons, what about where no genealogical connection exists? This is the case of connecting the Ganton, Sherburn, and Thornholme families and the very reason why this study has been designed. According to the baseline of FTDNA's conclusion that a 12/12 marker match among those with the same surname, it must be concluded that all three families share a single male source.

Again FTNDA's "Understanding Matches," reiterates the commonality among these families even though a solid genealogical connection is missing:

> Without the genealogy research, and where 2 participants with the same surname match on the 12 marker test, then the scientific answer to the degree of relatedness is that 50% of the time the common ancestor would have occurred within 7 generations, or within approximately 150 years. The range of generations for the common ancestor extends to 76.9 generations, or almost 2000 years for those cases where there is not a surname in common. Therefore the importance of a surname link is paramount to provide a comfortable conclusion of relatedness. Most of the time random matches with people with different surnames do not stand the test for extended DNA testing.

Since genealogical research cannot place the relationship within seven generations, the connection is further distant, but still viable within the last half-millennia. Due to the limited documentation that is available, I have speculated that the Ganton and Sherburn connection

occurred between 13 to 15 generations of the participants suggesting a relationship of 12th, 13th, or 14th cousins among current descendents of these families.

The Thornholme family is much more difficult to predict as the lack of records in this line prior to 1700. Not knowing where the connection had occurred, it could be closer to the Ganton line as Tim Owston suggested in 1991 and Roger J. Ouston concurred in 1997. Time will tell as more evidence is procured. We feel confident in the results thus far. See Appendix J for a cluster map of Owston observed haplogroups.

CONCLUSION

Based on the similarities of the Y-DNA of seven subjects representing three different Owston families, the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore it is safe to conclude that these Owston families share a common patrilineal origin and share the same surname source. Currently, Thornholme02's and Thornholme03's results are being treated as undocumented anomalies.

Although Thornholme02's and Thornholme03's Y-DNA are not matching the others, there is a documented genealogical linkage among all Thornholme lines. While a non-paternity event seems likely, this does not diminish a relationship to other Owstons. This is much like 35 male members of the Frank Owston Line of the Sherburn family who do not patrilineally match other Owstons.

While this includes their closest relatives from the same line, they are still genetically related to the Owston clan; albeit, it is just not through Y-DNA; autosomal testing would confirm this relationship. In the case of Sherburn04, testing confirmed an apparent unofficial adoption into the Owston family which was suspected.

Among the Owston families, the R1b1a2a1a1b3, G2a, and I2a2a haplogroups have a minority representation. While their inclusion in three of the lines raises questions, it does not hinder this study from concluding a shared ancestry among the distinct Owston families.

Since documentation is scant for the estimated time of our most recent common male ancestor, we will probably never know his specific identity. The testing of a number of other subjects may offer further clues to our shared ancestry.

Presently, the shared haplotype of Ganton01, Sherburn01, and Thornholme04 appears to be the most likely candidate as being the ancestral Owston modal haplotype. Although the three families have distinct ancestries, they also have individuals that match one another at 100%. While it is unusual with the number of generations that have elapsed to have exact matches at the 43 marker level, the evidence is irrefutable.

While an ancestral haplotype can be established, the identity of the Proto-Owston ancestor may forever remain a mystery. Even with the discrepancies of Thornholme02's, Thornholme03's, and Sherburn04's results, we can be confident that the Owstons of East Yorkshire are from one and the same family.

EPILOGUE

At the beginning of this report, I mused about sharing a name with another person. After completing the third draft of this report, I discovered a distant cousin who shared all three of my names. A lad in Britain has an almost identical name – that is with the exception of one letter difference in the spelling of our common middle name.

Add to this another distant cousin who not only shares my first and last name, but other aspects of our identity. Although five years my senior, we share the same birth month. We also have wives who are named the same and both of our families have daughters with the same name. In each case, our wives and daughters have a one letter spelling difference in their forenames. Since we both live in the US, it is amazing that we have not been confused.

In addition to the above who shares the same birth month, two other James Owstons in the US also share this same birth month. Sometimes the truth is stranger than fiction.

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*Actual names omitted for privacy reasons.

APPENDIX A: OWSTON FAMILY CHARTS

UNDERSTANDING THE CHARTS

The following charts represent all three of the Owston families that exist to the present and are named after the geographic locations associated with that family. They are termed the Ganton, Sherburn, and Thornholme families. These families are then subdivided by key patriarchs into branches. The Ganton family has only one surviving branch, the Thornholme family has two, while the Sherburn family has four. Since the Sherburn family is rather large, each branch has its own chart.

Among the families are lines. These are Owston descendants that share a common ancestor born in the late 18th to mid 19th century and have at least one male Owston living today. When necessary, the lines were further subdivided into segments. Segments are often too recent to be considered lines; however, many times they have similar characteristics found in the 23 indentified lines. Often, geography plays into determining if a segment exists.

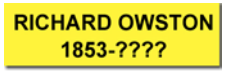
Extinct Lines and Segments: While some living descendents may balk at the "extinct" terminology, it is merely the loss of a male bearing the surname. There is one anomaly where familial changes have eliminated the Owston surname; however, the segment remains "active." Although the surname has disappeared, two male descendants with Owston Y-DNA exist remain. Extinct lines and segments are included only if the line/segment had at least one surnamed male living in the twentieth century.

Keys:

Large Box Colors: These indicate people on the chart and the following color schema are delineated below:

Gray boxes with red text indicate conjectured ancestors.

Dark boxes with white text indicate extinct lines or segments.



Shaded boxes with black text are active lines and segments.

Flags: The various flags indicate locations where Owston/Ouston males are currently living. The countries represented include the following: Argentina, Australia, Canada, England, Finland, New Zealand, Scotland, The United States of America, and Wales.

Small Box Colors: These represent those individuals who have participated in Y-DNA testing. The designations are the various haplogroups such as, I1, I2a2a, G2a, and R1b1a2a1a1b3 and are represented in white text.

Red boxes indicate those tested with an STR Y-DNA test (8 subjects).

Blue boxes indicated those tested with an SNP Y-DNA test (5 subjects).

Purple boxes indicate those who have tested with both STR and SNP Y-DNA tests (2 subjects).

Black boxes indicate those whose test results have not been returned as of yet. (5 subjects).

Arrangement: The charts are arranged in the following order:

Ganton Family Chart

Sherburn Family – Scarborough Branch Chart

Sherburn Family – Thorpe Bassett Branch Chart

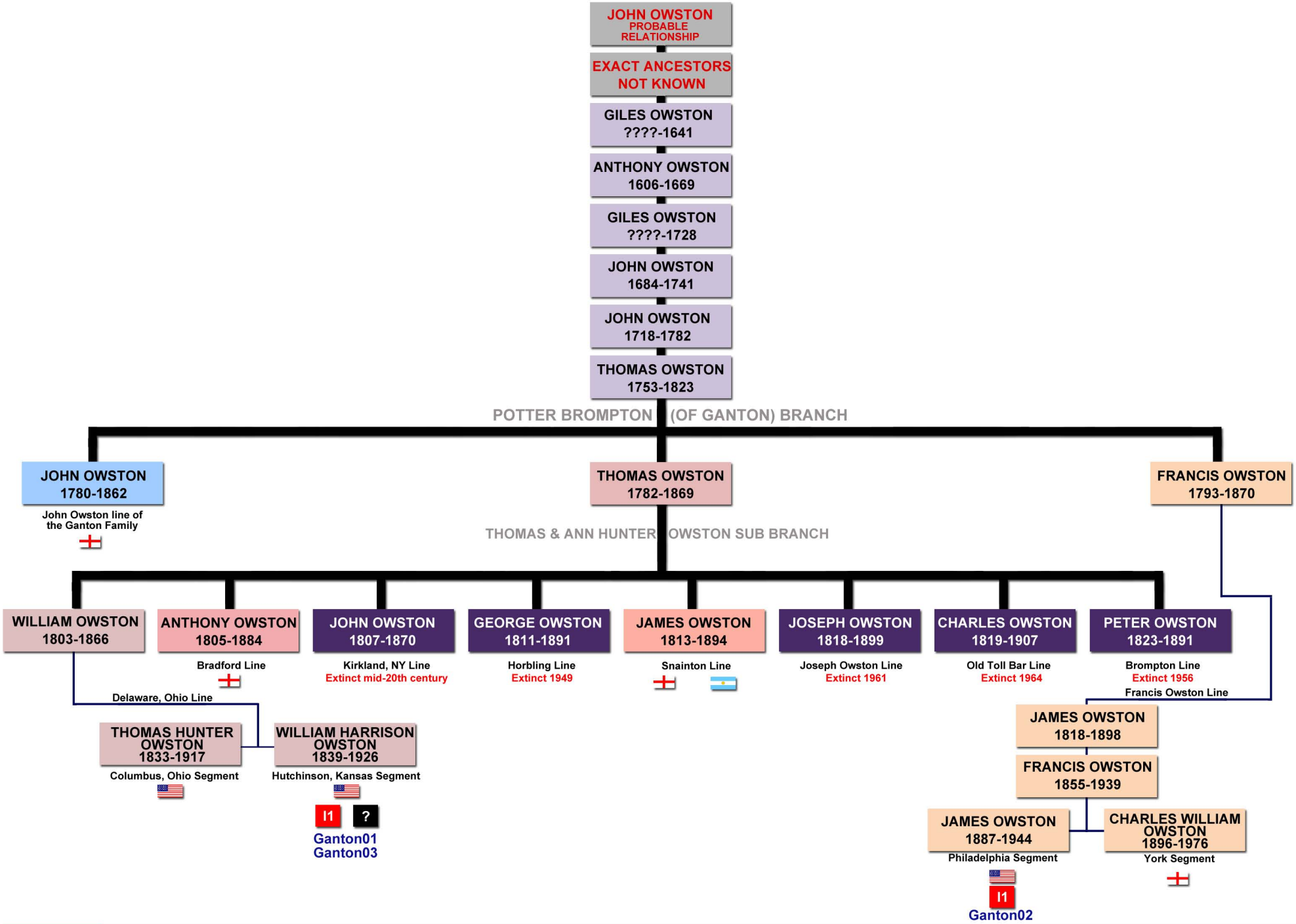
Sherburn Family – Holderness Branch Chart

Sherburn Family – George Owston Branch Chart

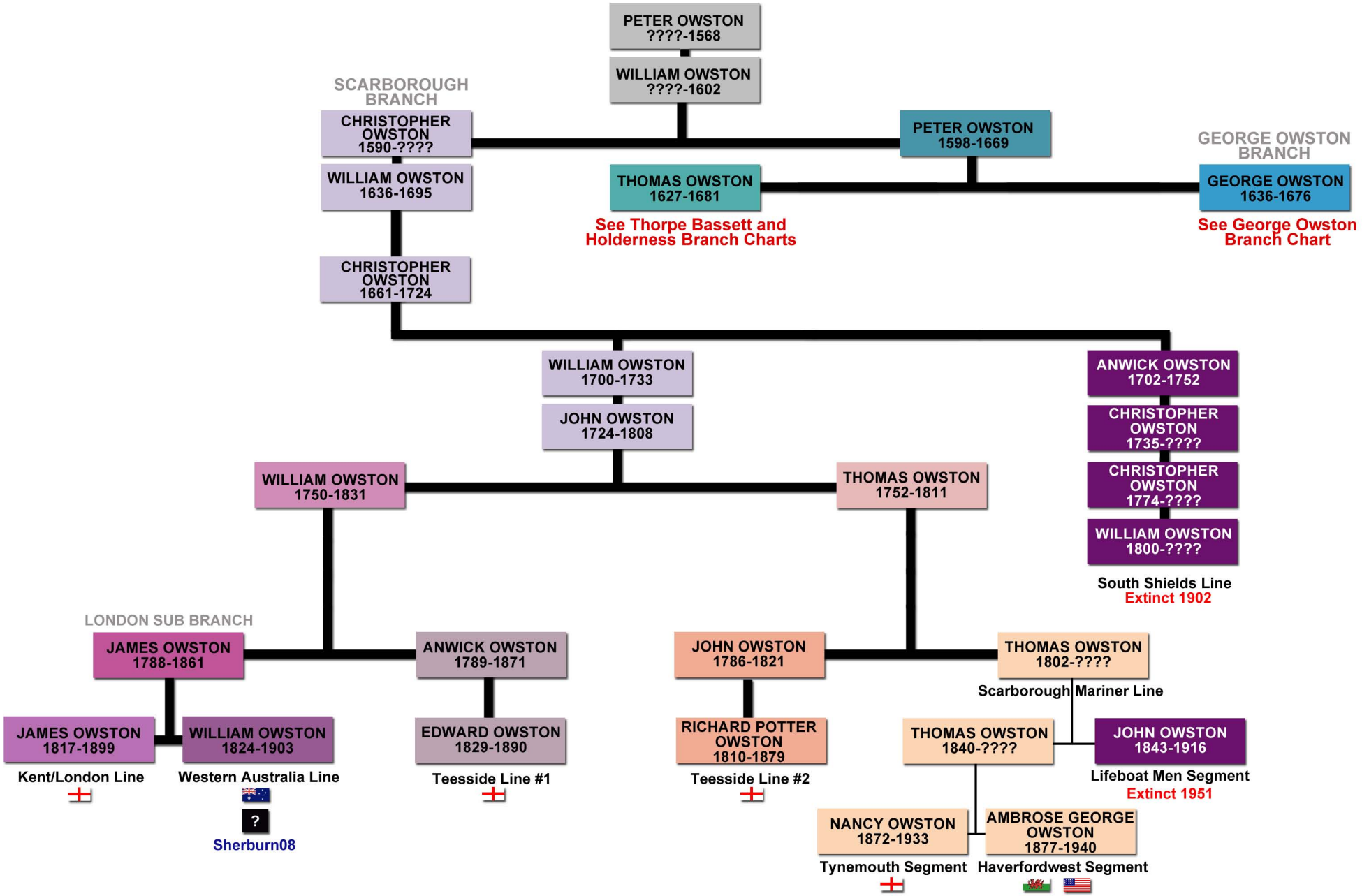
Thornholme Family – Michael Owston Branch

Thornholme Family – William Owston Branch

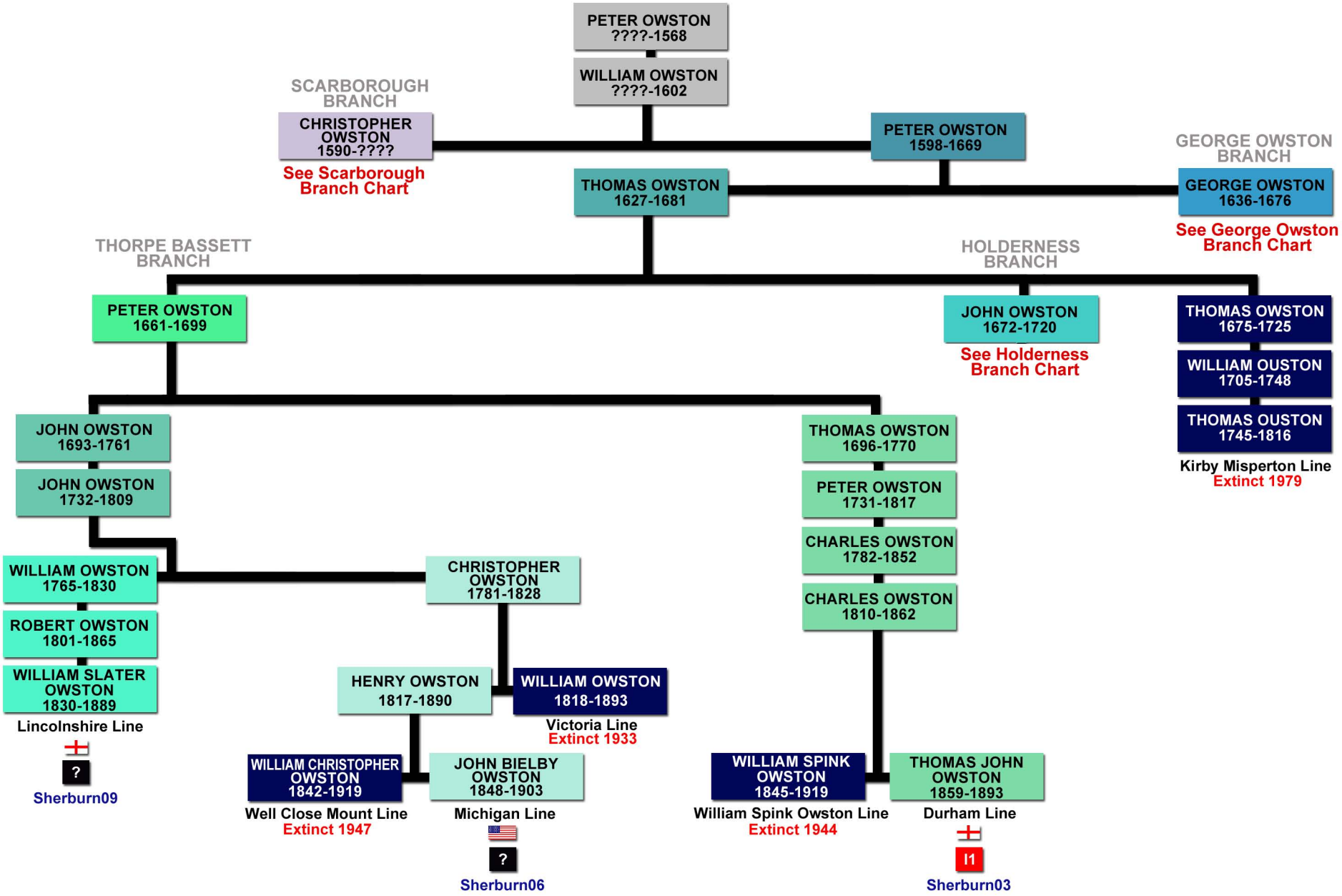
GANTON OWSTON FAMILY



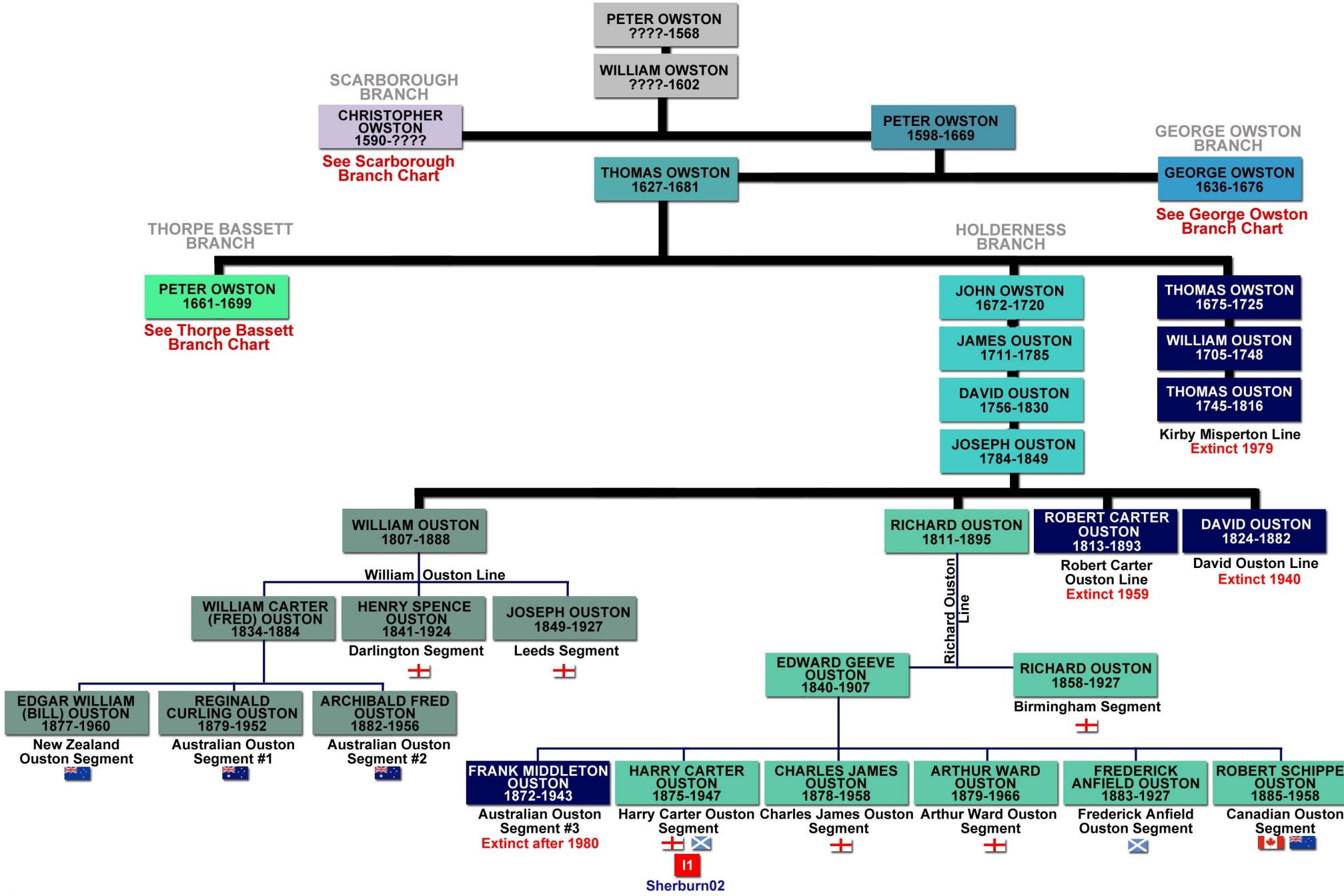
SHERBURN FAMILY PART ONE: SCARBOROUGH BRANCH



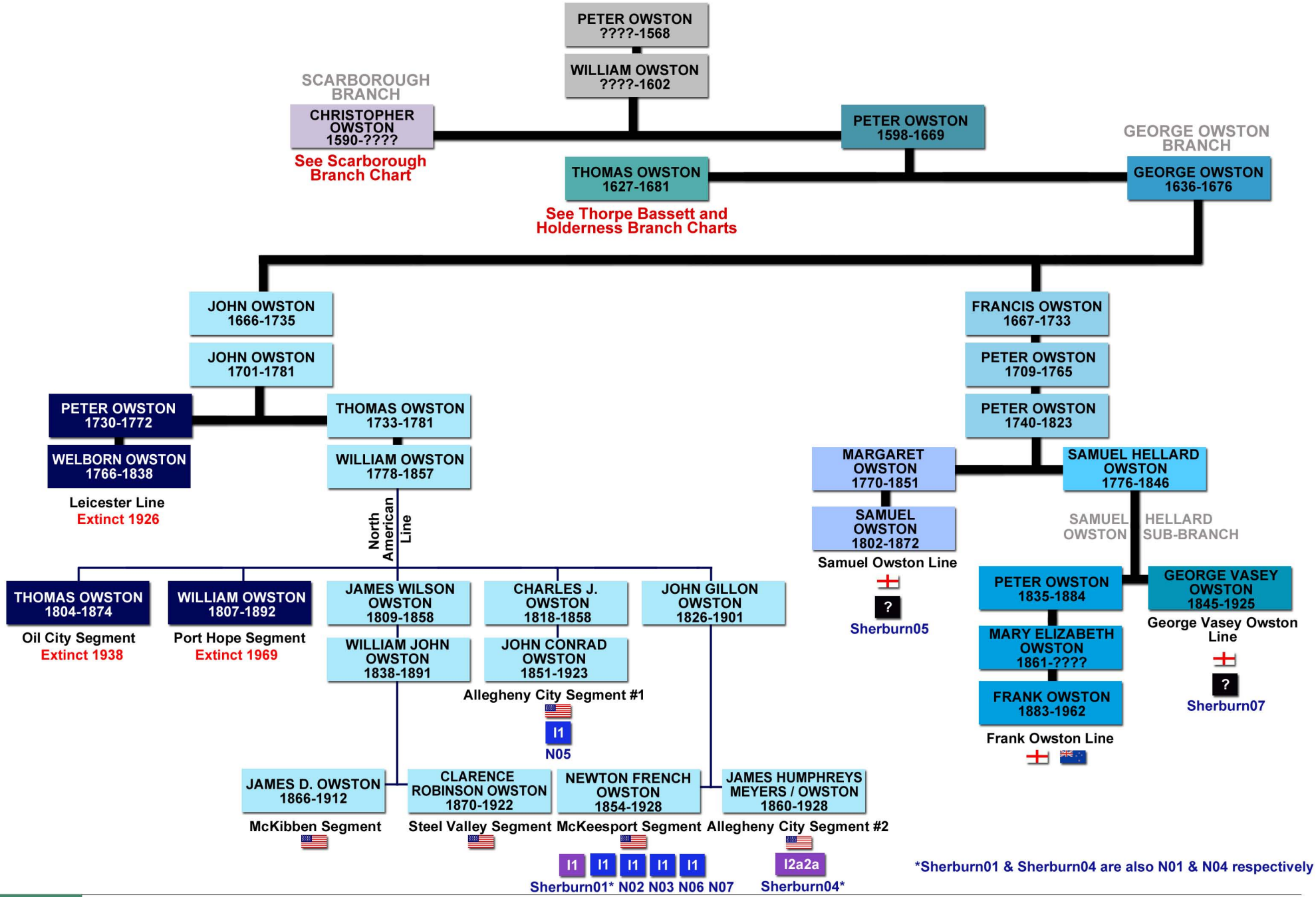
SHERBURN FAMILY PART TWO: THORPE BASSETT BRANCH



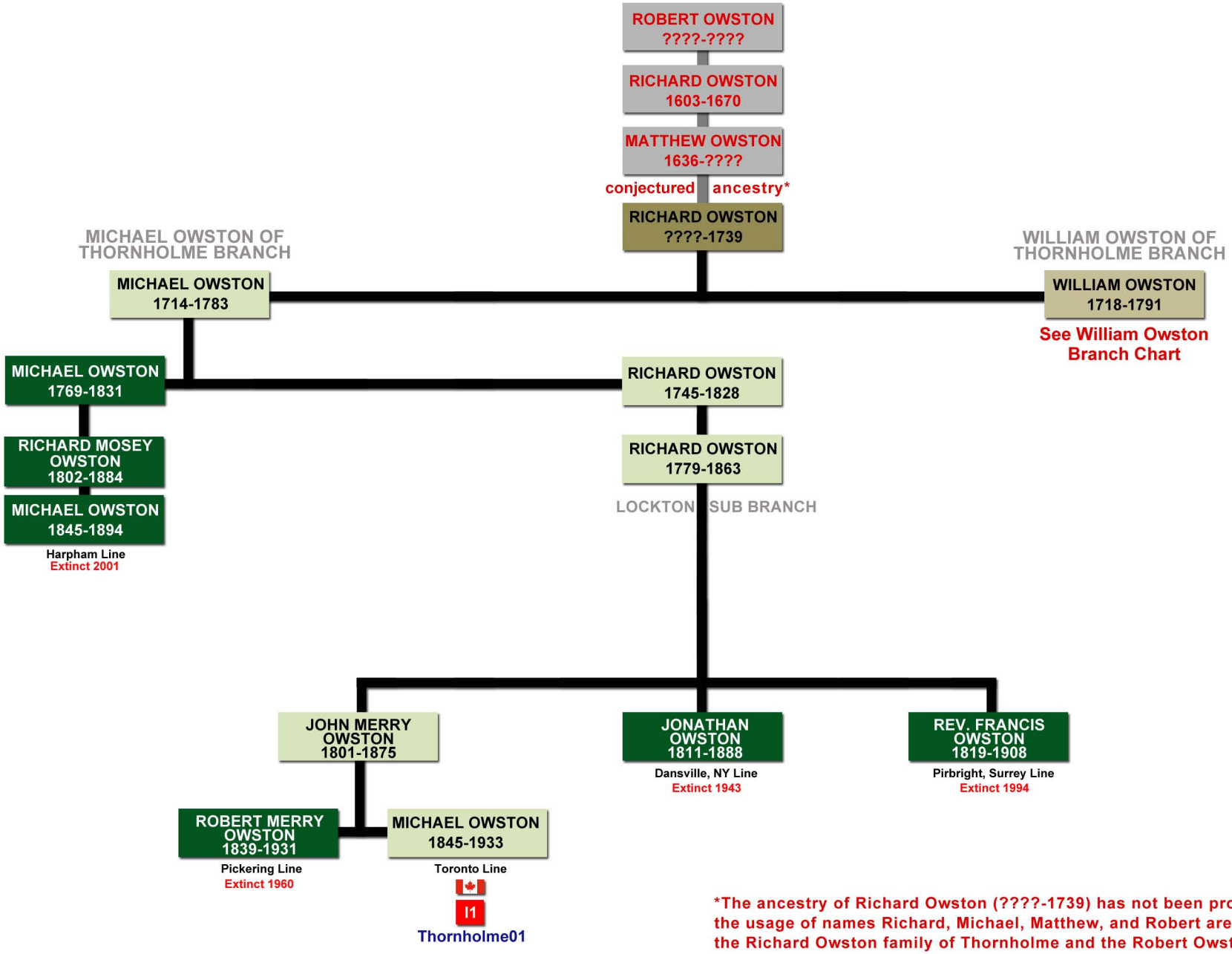
SHERBURN FAMILY PART THREE: HOLDERNESS BRANCH



SHERBURN FAMILY PART FOUR: GEORGE OWSTON BRANCH

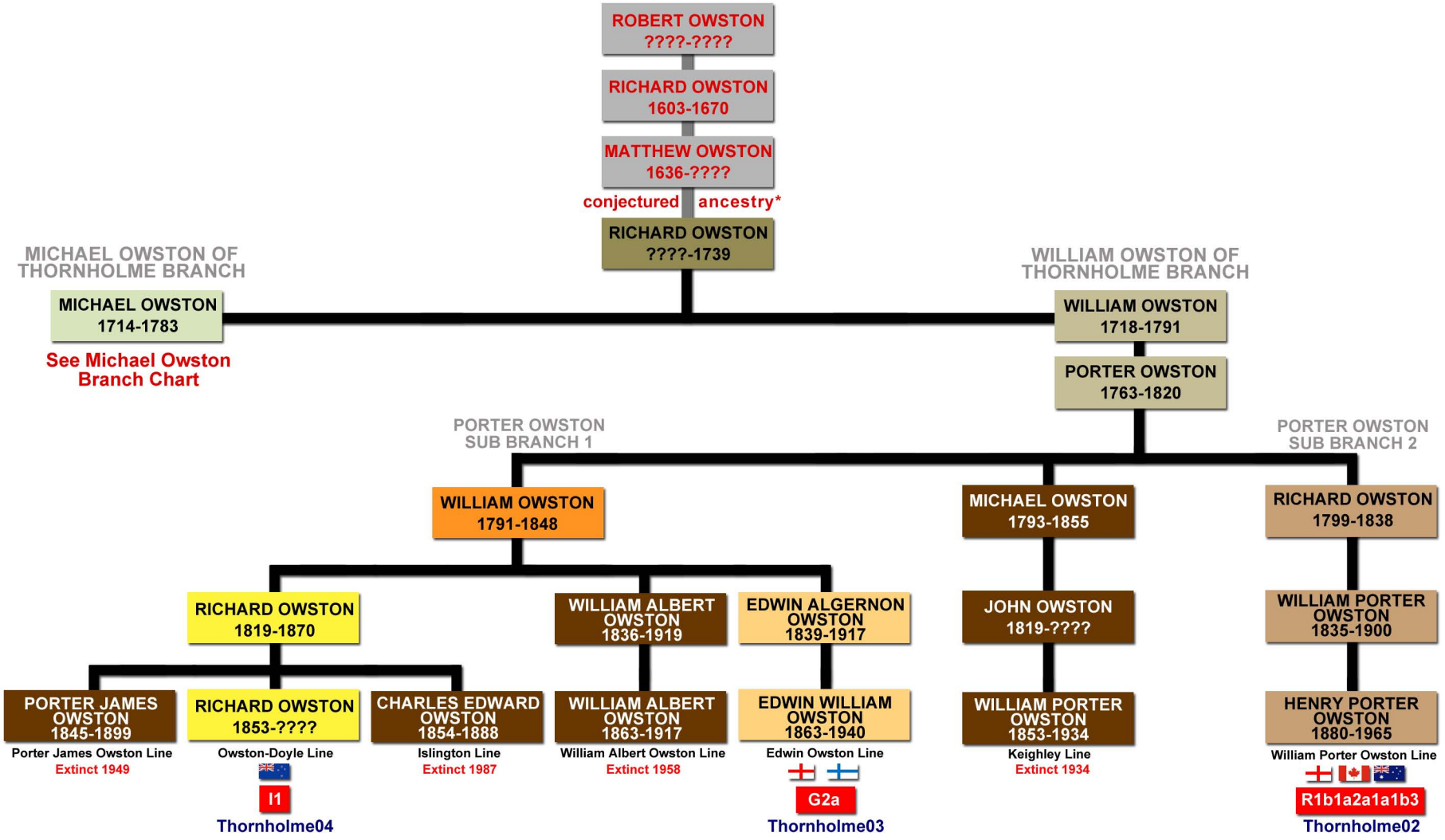


THORNHOLME FAMILY PART ONE: MICHAEL OWSTON BRANCH



*The ancestry of Richard Owston (????-1739) has not been proven; however, the usage of names Richard, Michael, Matthew, and Robert are found in both the Richard Owston family of Thornholme and the Robert Owston family of Ganton.

THORNHOLME FAMILY PART TWO: WILLIAM OWSTON BRANCH



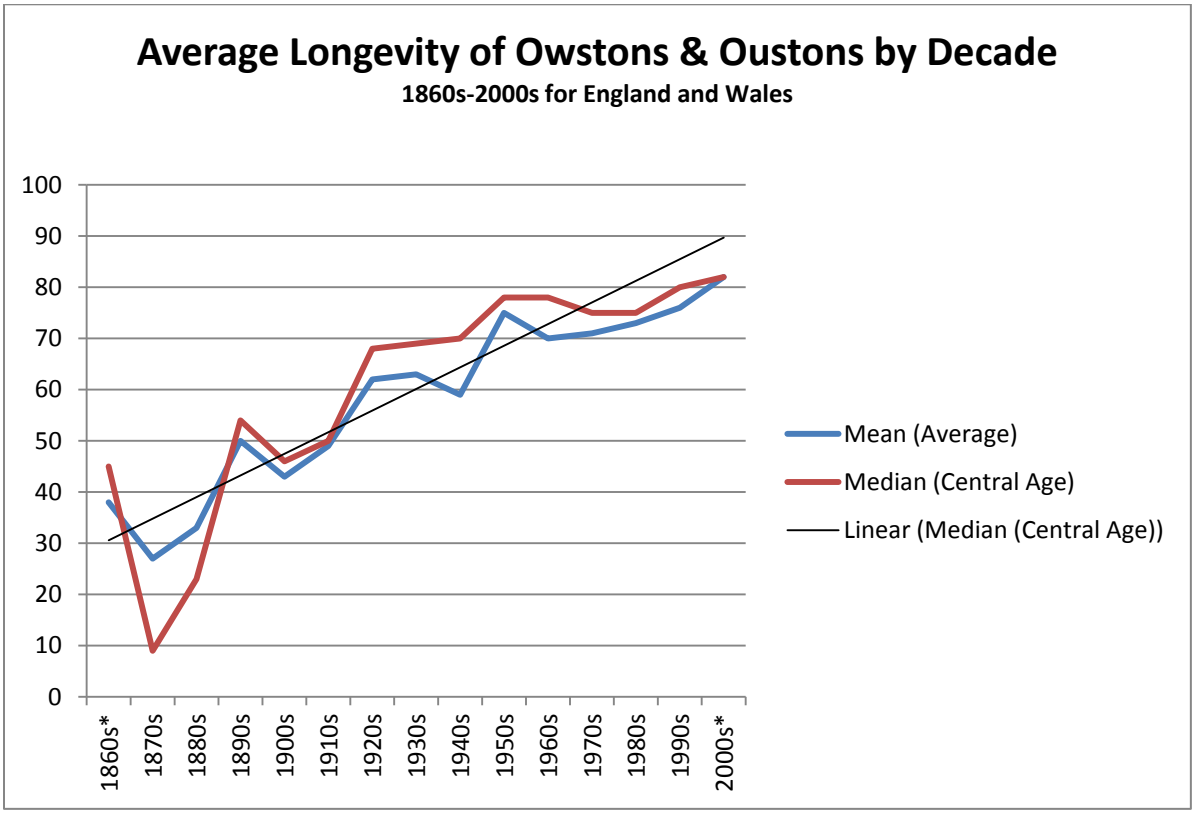
*The ancestry of Richard Owston (????-1739) has not been proven; however, the usage of names Richard, Michael, Matthew, and Robert are found in both the Richard Owston family of Thornholme and the Robert Owston family of Ganton.

APPENDIX B: OWSTON/OUSTON LONGEVITY

In 1837, the General Register Office of England and Wales began requiring the civil registration of births, marriages, and deaths. During 1866, the GRO began listing the subject's age at death. The following documentation addresses the longevity of individuals registered with Owston, Ouston, and Owston hyphenated surnames. These listings include everyone with the surnames including spouses. The statistical information is probably representative of most western nations where medical treatment was readily available.

The following chart illustrates the mean (statistical average) and the median (central) ages at death by decades. Decades commence from the year beginning in 1 and end with the year ending in 0. Therefore, the 1940s are counted from 1941-1950 and not 1940 to 1949. Note, the 1860s and 2000s are partial decades that count only from 1866 to1870 and 2001 to 2006 respectively.

Figure 1.21: Longevity of Owstons/Oustons by Decade: England & Wales 1866-2006



Several observations can be made with the above chart. First, the average age at death has greatly increased since the 1870s. Where the mean age at death in the 1870s was 38 years of age, it increased to 82 years in the 2000s.

Table 1.28: GRO death registration data for Owstons & Oustons

Decade	Mean Age	Median Age	Total Deaths	Ages 0 - 10	Percentage of Deaths 0 – 10 Years
1860s*	38	45	29	11	12.80%
1870s	27	9	63	31	36.00%
1880s	33	23	73	26	27.08%
1890s	50	54	54	11	11.34%
1900s	43	46	67	17	18.68%
1910s	49	50	56	18	19.78%
1920s	62	68	44	2	4.54%
1930s	63	69	53	2	2.19%
1940s	59	70	61	7	7.95%
1950s	75	78	44	0	0.00%
1960s	70	78	35	3	3.15%
1970s	71	75	41	1	1.11%
1980s	73	75	37	1	1.06%
1990s	76	80	41	1	1.04%
2000s*	82	82	19	0	0.00%

*partial decades; 1866 to 1870 and 2001 to 2006

Table 1.28 indicates that not only were Owstons and Oustons living longer as decades progressed, but childhood mortality ceased being a major contributor to the number of deaths. By the 1920s, childhood mortality rates among Owstons and Oustons dropped to below 5% of the total. The harshest decade for childhood deaths was the 1870s where the median age of death was 9 years of age. Twenty-three of the 31 childhood deaths occurred with children under the age of two.

The 1880s, while somewhat better, still had a high percentage of childhood deaths. In analyzing those events, 24 out of the 26 occurred with children under two years of age. While advances in medicine have not completely eradicated infant mortality, the numbers have significantly decreased among Owstons and Oustons over the years.

APPENDIX C: PARTIAL LIST OF PRE 17TH CENTURY SURNAMES AND BYNAMES SIMILAR TO OWSTON

Year	Location	Name	Event / Source	Occupation
12th Century	Owston, West Riding	Humphrey de Owston AKA de Villeio	Witness	
13th Century	Owston, Lincoln	Henry de Ouston	Deed	
13th Century	Owston, West Riding	Vnfrid de Ouston	Wintess of Church Charter	
13th Century		Roger le Clerk de Ouston	Feet of Fines	
1207	Yorkshire	Adam de Ouston	Patent Rolls	
1254		Ralph de Ouston	Calendar of Patent Rolls	
1254		Hugh de Ouston	Calendar of Patent Rolls	
1285	Owston, West Riding	Roger le Clerk de Ouston	Calendar of Close Rolls	
1339	Owston, West Riding	John de Ouston	Calendar of Close Rolls	
1342	Owston, West Riding	Thomas de Owston	Chaplain	
1344	Owston, West Riding	John de Owston	Cantorist	
1344	Severn Stoke, Worcester	Thomas de Ouston	Calender of Close Rolls	Pastor
1347	Darrington, West Riding	Henry de Ouston	Patent Rolls	Presentation to the vicarage
1347	North Barsham, Norfolk	Roger de Ouston	Property	
1348	Hemmyngburgh	John de Ouston	Patent Rolls	Chaplain
1348	Owston, West Riding	Adam de Ouston	Grant	
1349	Chedworth, Gloucestershire	Hugh de Ouston	Patent Rolls	Chaplain
1349	Sidmouth, Devon	Henry de Ouston	Patent Rolls	Vicar until 1402
1365	York	Thomas Owstyne	Freeman of York	Tailor
1376	Barony of Preston, Scotland	John Owstyne	Tenant of the Earl of Douglas	
1377	Howden, East Riding	Alicia Oustyn	Poll Tax	Laborer
1377	Naburn, East Riding	Matheus Oustyn	Poll Tax	
1381	All Saints (Pavement), York	Johanne Oustyn	Poll Tax	Tailor
1381	Eastburn, East Riding	Willelmus Oustynson	Poll Tax	
1381	Naburn, East Riding	Matilda Owstyn	Poll Tax	
1396	Himbleton, Worcester	William Owston	Procurators of the Chruch	
1396	York	Johannes de Ouston	Freeman of York	Wright
1401	Pickburn, West Riding	John de Ouston	Deed	
1452	Unknown	William Oustyn	Mentioned in Will	Chaplain
1452	Winteringham, East Riding	John Oustyn	Will	
1472	Nottinghamshire	Robert Ouston	Bishop's Action	
1484	Tadcaster, West Riding	William Owstyn	Death	Chaplain
1498	York	Cuthbertus Ouston	Freeman of York	Glover
1509	Wattsfield, Norwich	John Owston/Owstyn	Parson	Parson
1518	Normanby (Thornton), North Riding	Richard Owston	Will	
1519	Easington (2 possibilities)	Robert Owrton	Will	
1519	Whitfield, Northumberland	Alexander Ouston	Feoffment	
1520	Willerby, East Riding	John Owston	Will	
1520	Willerby, East Riding	John Owston	Mentioned in Will of John Owston	
1520	Willerby, East Riding	William Owston	Witness of Will of John Owston	
1525	York	Willelmus Oweston	Freeman of York	Baker
1545	Helmsley, North Riding	John Owston	Will	Tanner
1558	Staxton in Willerby, East Riding	John Owstane	Will	Husbandman
1558	Staxton in Willerby, East Riding	Gyles Owstan	Mentioned in will of John Owstane	
1558	Staxton in Willerby, East Riding	John and Robert Owstan	Mentioned in will of John Owstane	
1558	Stillington, North Riding	Robert Owstan	Entry in Will	Vicar
1561	Cholsey, Berkshire	Richard Owston	Marriage	
1562	St. Mary, Woodbridge, Suffolk	John Ouston	Marriage	

APPENDIX C: PARTIAL LIST OF PRE 17TH CENTURY SURNAMES AND BYNAMES SIMILAR TO OWSTON

Year	Location	Name	Event / Source	Occupation
1563	St. Mary, Woodbridge, Suffolk	Henrye Owstone	Christening	
1564	Chiliham, Kent	Mary Owstn	Christening	
1567	Hackness, North Riding	Margrett Owston	Marriage	
1567	Sherburn, East Riding	Peter Owston	Will	Husbandman
1567	St. Mary, Woodbridge, Suffolk	John Owston	Christening	
1582	Londesborough, East Riding	Jesabell Ouston	Christening	
1582	St. Peter Mancroft, Norfolk	William Owston	Marriage	
1583	Hutton Buscel, North Riding	Thomas Ouston	Christening	
1585	Londesborough, East Riding	Margaret Ouston	Christening	
1586	Bubwith, East Riding	John Owston	Will	Laborer
1587	Danby in Cleveland, North Riding	Jana Owston	Christening	
1587	Londesborough, East Riding	Agnes Ouston	Christening	
1588	Anstruther Wester ,Fife, Scotland	Begges Oustoun	Marriage	
1589	Londesborough, East Riding	Marmaduke Ouston	Christening	
1592	Ganton, East Riding	Ellis Owston	Birth	
1594	Londesborough, East Riding	Jane Owston	Christening	
1595	Coxold, North Riding	Georgious Oustonne	Christening	
1595	Londesborough, East Riding	Bryan Ouston	Marriage	
1595	Melton-Mowbry, Leicester	Wills. Owstyn	Christening	
1595	Newton on Derwent, Wilberfoss	William Owston	Will	
1595	St. Botolph without Adgate, London	John Owston	Christening	
1597	Great Burstead, Essex	John Owsten	Christening	
1598	Buttercrambe in Bulmer, North Riding	George Owstons	Will	
1598	Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland	Marioun Oustiane	Marriage	
1598	Londesborough, East Riding	William Ouston	Christening	
1598	Mavis Enderby, Lincolnshire	Jhon [sic] Ousten	Marriage	
1598	West Heslerton, East Riding	Peter Oweston	Christening	
1599	Mavis Enderby, Lincolnshire	Al[i]ce Owsten	Burial	
1599	West Heslerton, East Riding	Barbery Oweston	Christening	
1600	Aisthorpe, Lincolnshire	Elizabeth Oustin	Christening	
1600	Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland	Isobell Oustiane	Christening	
1600	Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland	Isobell Owstiane	Christening	
1600	Londesborough, East Riding	Dionise Owston	Christening	
1600	Mavis Enderby, Lincolnshire	Jhon [sic] Ousten	Marriage	

APPENDIX D: RELATIONSHIPS AMONG PARTICIPANTS

Family Member A	Family Member B	Genealogical Relationship
Ganton01	Ganton02	5th Cousins
Ganton01	Ganton03	2nd Cousins, Once Removed
Ganton02	Ganton03	5th Cousins, Once Removed
Sherburn01	Sherburn02	9th Cousins
Sherburn01	Sherburn03	8th Cousins, Once Removed
Sherburn01	Sherburn04	Half 3rd Cousins
Sherburn01	Sherburn05	8th Cousins, Once Removed
Sherburn01	Sherburn06	9th Cousins
Sherburn01	Sherburn07	8th Cousins, Once Removed
Sherburn01	Sherburn08	10th Cousins, Twice Removed
Sherburn01	Sherburn09	9th Cousins
Sherburn02	Sherburn03	7th Cousins, Once Removed
Sherburn02	Sherburn04	9th cousins
Sherburn02	Sherburn05	8th Cousins, Once Removed
Sherburn02	Sherburn06	8th Cousins
Sherburn02	Sherburn07	8th Cousins, Once Removed
Sherburn02	Sherburn08	10th Cousins, Twice Removed
Sherburn02	Sherburn09	8th Cousins
Sherburn03	Sherburn04	8th Cousins, Once Removed
Sherburn03	Sherburn05	8th Cousins
Sherburn03	Sherburn06	6th Cousins, Once Removed
Sherburn03	Sherburn07	8th Cousins
Sherburn03	Sherburn08	9th Cousins, Thrice Removed
Sherburn03	Sherburn09	6th Cousins, Once Removed
Sherburn04	Sherburn05	8th Cousins, Once Removed
Sherburn04	Sherburn06	9th Cousins
Sherburn04	Sherburn07	8th Cousins, Once Removed
Sherburn04	Sherburn08	10th Cousins, Twice Removed
Sherburn04	Sherburn09	9th Cousins
Sherburn05	Sherburn06	9th Cousins
Sherburn05	Sherburn07	5th Cousins
Sherburn05	Sherburn08	10th Cousins, Twice Removed
Sherburn05	Sherburn09	9th Cousins
Sherburn06	Sherburn07	9th Cousins
Sherburn06	Sherburn08	10th Cousins, Twice Removed
Sherburn06	Sherburn09	5th Cousins
Sherburn07	Sherburn08	10th Cousins, Twice Removed
Sherburn07	Sherburn09	9th Cousins
Sherburn08	Sherburn09	10th Cousins, Twice Removed
Thornholme01	Thornholme02	7th Cousins, Once Removed
Thornholme01	Thornholme03	7th Cousins, Once Removed
Thornholme01	Thornholme04	8th Cousins
Thornholme02	Thornholme03	5th Cousins
Thornholme02	Thornholme04	5th Cousins, Once Removed (via Owston Line)
Thornholme02	Thornholme04	4th Cousins (via Carr lineage)
Thornholme03	Thornholme04	4th Half-Cousins, Once Removed

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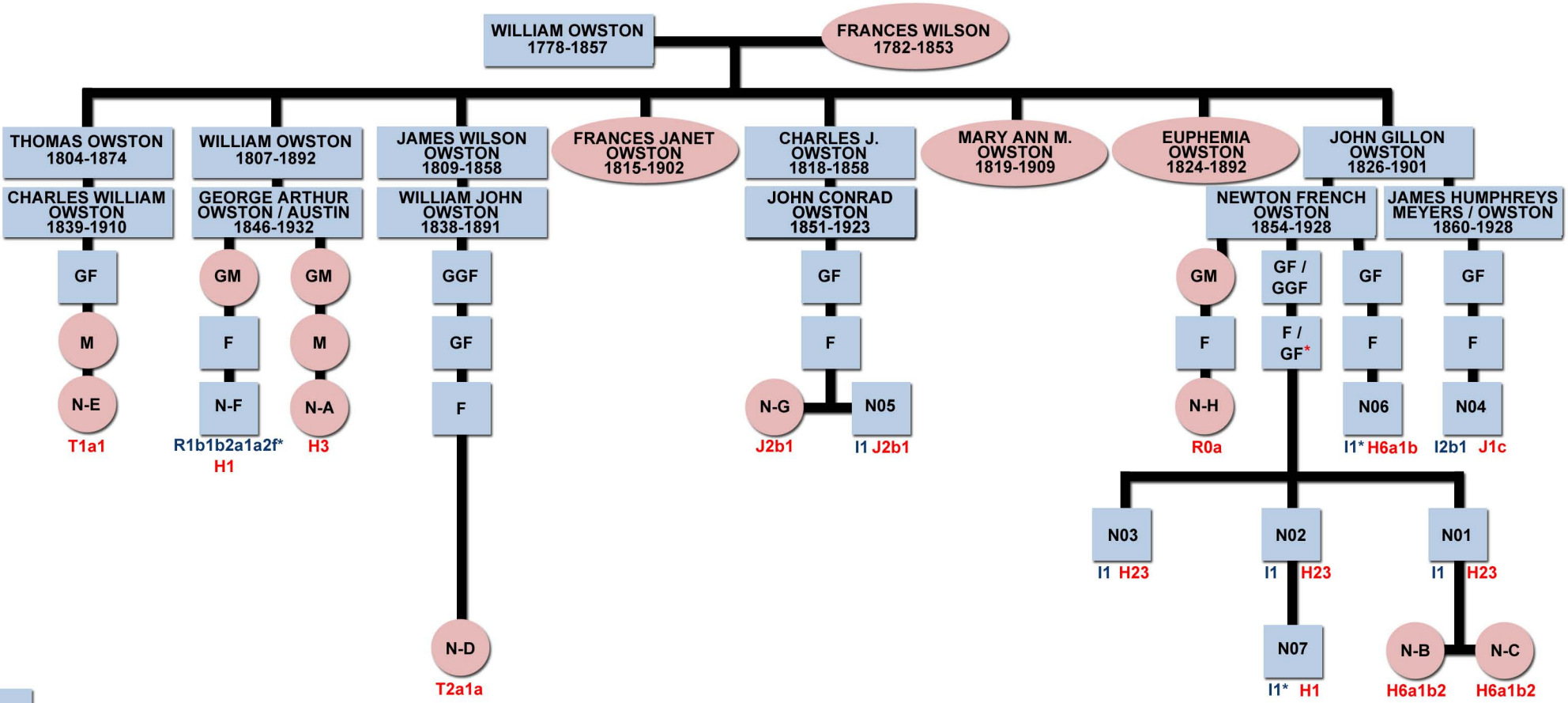
APPENDIX E: OWSTON AUTOSOMAL DNA PROJECT
among members of the North American line of the Sherburn Family



N01 = Owston surnamed males (with number and no hyphen)
N-A = Females and non-Owston surnamed males (with letter and hyphen)
Y-DNA Haplogroup
mtDNA Haplogroup

F = Father
GF = Grandfather
GGF = Great Grandfather
GGM = Great Grandmother
GM = Grandmother
M = Mother

*inferred mtDNA haplogroup is H1e2 (from testing of nephew)

APPENDIX F: GENETIC MATCHES IN THE OWSTON AUTOSOMAL DNA PROJECT

Matches below 5cM are not tracked and hence not listed here

Relationship	Comparison	Percent DNA Shared	Shared Segments	Total Length in cMs	Shared DNA			
					Chromosomes 1 to 22	X	Y*	mtDNA
Parental: Father/Daughter	N01 and N-B	50.00%	24	3748	All	Yes	No	No
Parental: Father/Daughter	N01 and N-C	50.00%	25	3747	All	Yes	No	No
Parental: Father/Son**	N02 and N07	47.30%	23	3546	All	No	Yes	No
Sibling: Brothers	N02 and N03	50.80%	47	2786	All	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sibling: Brothers	N01 and N03	49.60%	51	2728	All	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sibling: Sisters	N-B and N-C	48.70%	44	2783	All	Yes	No	Yes
Sibling: Brother/Sister	N05 and N-F	48.40%	47	2751	All	Yes	No	Yes
Sibling: Brothers	N01 and N02	41.00%	67	2392	All	Yes	Yes	Yes
Avuncular: Uncle/Niece	N03 and N-B	25.30%	52	1896	All	Yes	No	No
Avuncular: Uncle/Niece	N03 and N-C	25.30%	44	1899	All	Yes	No	No
Avuncular: Uncle/Niece	N02 and N-C	20.20%	56	1517	All	Yes	No	No
Avuncular: Uncle/Niece	N02 and N-B	20.10%	44	1505	All but 6, 10, & 20	Yes	No	No
Avuncular: Uncle/Nephew	N03 and N07	19.10%	39	1435	All	No	Yes	No
Avuncular: Uncle/Nephew	N01 and N07	14.90%	42	1120	All but 6	No	Yes	No
1st Cousins	N07 and N-C	9.13%	30	684	1-3, 5-11, 13-19, & 22	No	No	No
1st Cousins	N07 and N-B	7.38%	24	553	1-3, 5, 7, 8, 11-13, 15-19, & 22	No	No	No
2nd Cousins	N03 and N06	5.22%	11	391	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 16, 18, & 20	No	Yes	No
2nd Cousins	N01 and N06	4.45%	10	333	4, 7-10, 16-18, & 22	No	Yes	No
2nd Cousins	N03 and N-H	3.59%	15	269	1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 15, 17, & 20	No	No	No
2nd Cousins	N02 and N-H	3.57%	15	267	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 17, & 20	No	No	No
2nd Cousins	N06 and N-H	3.27%	13	245	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 16, 18 , & 22	No	No	No
2nd Cousins	N02 and N06	2.90%	9	217	3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 16, 17, 20, & 22	No	Yes	No
2nd Cousins	N01 and N-H	1.85%	8	139	2, 3, 4, 8, 11, & 12	No	No	No
2nd Cousins, Once Removed	N06 and N-B	2.47%	4	185	4, 9, 10, & 18	No	No	No
2nd Cousins, Once Removed	N06 and N-C	2.14%	6	160	4, 7, 9, 16, & 22	No	No	No
2nd Cousins, Once Removed	N07 and N-H	1.82%	8	137	1, 3, 6, 11, 12, 15, & 17	No	No	No
2nd Cousins, Once Removed	N06 and N07	1.51%	5	113	3, 6, 9, 16, & 22	No	Yes	No
2nd Cousins, Once Removed	N-C and N-H	0.83%	4	62	2, 3, 4, & 12	No	No	No
2nd Cousins, Once Removed	N-B and N-H	0.30%	2	23	8 & 11	No	No	No

*Females do not have a Y Chromosome; therefore, some "No" answers are actually "Not Applicable."

** 23andMe underrepresents the matches of fathers and sons because the X chromosme matches the mother and the Y chromosome is not counted.

Relationship	Comparison	Percent DNA Shared	Shared Segments	Length in cMs	Shared DNA			
					Chromosomes 1 to 22	X	Y	mtDNA
4th Cousins	N-A and N-H	0.77%	3	58	8, 12, & 13	No	No	No
4th Cousins	N01 and N-A	0.56%	4	42	8, 11, & 12	No	No	No
4th Cousins	N02 and N-A	0.50%	3	37	11 & 12	No	No	No
4th Cousins	N-G and N-H	0.35%	2	26	4 & 8	No	No	No
4th Cousins	N05 and N-A	0.33%	2	25	7 & 12	No	No	No
4th Cousins	N-E and N-H	0.30%	1	22	8	No	No	No
4th Cousins	N06 and N-E	0.23%	1	17	20	No	No	No
4th Cousins	N05 and N-E	0.21%	1	16	12	No	No	No
4th Cousins	N-E and N-G	0.18%	1	14	8	No	No	No
4th Cousins	N03 and N-A	0.16%	1	12	7	No	No	No
4th Cousins	N02 and N-G	0.15%	1	11	2	No	No	No
4th Cousins	N02 and N05	0.12%	1	9	2	No	Yes	No
4th Cousins	N06 and N-G	0.09%	1	7	7	No	No	No
4th Cousins	N03 and N05	0.08%	1	6	7	No	Yes	No
4th Cousins	N05 and N-H	0.08%	1	6	12	No	No	No
4th Cousins	N01 and N-G	0.07%	1	5	11	No	No	No
4th Cousins	N-A and N-G	0.07%	1	5	3	No	No	No
4th Cousins, Once Removed	N-D and N-H	0.46%	2	35	4 & 18	No	No	No
4th Cousins, Once Removed	N-A and N-B	0.18%	2	14	8 & 11	No	No	No
4th Cousins, Once Removed	N-D and N-E	0.18%	1	14	17	No	No	No
4th Cousins, Once Removed	N-A and N-C	0.17%	1	13	12	No	No	No

Comparison	Matches	Notes
N04 & Everyone Else	None	As suspected, an undocumented adoption occurred with great-grandfather.
N-F & Everyone Else	None	Apparent non-paternity event occurred in this lineage.

Participant	Generations to Owston Male	Lineage from William Owston (1778-1857) and Frances Wilson (1782-1853)
N01/Sherburn01	0	Through John Gillon Owston's son Newton French Owston
N02	0	Through John Gillon Owston's son Newton French Owston
N03	0	Through John Gillon Owston's son Newton French Owston
N04/Shurburn04	0	Through John Gillon Owston's son James Humphreys Owston
N05	0	Through Charles J. Owston's son John Conrad Owston
N06	0	Through John Gillon Owston's son Newton French Owston
N07	0	Through John Gillon Owston's son Newton French Owston
N-A	3	Through William Owston, Jr.'s son George Arthur Owston/Austin
N-B	1	Through John Gillon Owston's son Newton French Owston
N-C	1	Through John Gillon Owston's son Newton French Owston
N-D	1	Through James Wilson Owston's son William John Owston
N-E	2	Through Thomas Owston's son Charles William Owston
N-F	3	Through William Owston, Jr.'s son George Arthur Owston/Austin
N-G	1	Through Charles J. Owston's son John Conrad Owston
N-H	3	Through John Gillon Owston's son Newton French Owston

APPENDIX G: SNP VALUES FROM OWSTON AUTOSOMAL DNA PROJECT

Mutation	Defining Haplogroup	Ancestral Value	Mutational Value	SNP	LOCATION	Participants, 23andMe Chip, & Predicted Haplogroup						
						N01/S01 V2/V3 I1/I1*	N02 V2 I1	N03 V2 I1	N04/S04 V2 I2b1	N05 V3 I1	N06 V3 I1*	N07 V3 I1*
HAPLOGROUP I												
L41	I	G	A	rs17249889	17557996	No Call	No Call	No Call	A	No Call	???	???
L578	I					???	???	???	???	???	???	???
M170	I	A	C	rs2032597	13357186	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
M258	I	T	C	rs9341301	13532758	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
P19.1	I	T	G		22076149	???	???	???	???	???	???	???
P19.2	I	T	G		22076609	???	???	???	???	???	???	???
P19.3	I	T	G		22456064	???	???	???	???	???	???	???
P19.4	I	T	G		22720987	???	???	???	???	???	???	???
P19.5	I	T	G		22976505	???	???	???	???	???	???	???
P38	I	C		i4000186	12994387	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
P212	I	T	A	i4000163	3605070	A	A	A	A	A	???	???
Page123	I	G	A		13407777	???	???	???	???	???	???	???
U179	I	G	A	rs2319818	14864102	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
HAPLOGROUP I1												
L75	I1	T	A		17557999	???	???	???	???	???	???	???
L80	I1	A	G	rs35960273	13150724	G	G	G	A	G	G	G
L81	I1	A	C	rs3906451	20923114	C	C	C	A	C	C	C
L118	I1	A	C	rs17307007	14009504	C	C	C	A	C	C	C
L121/S62	I1	A	G	rs17222167	14886592	G	G	G	A	G	G	G
L123	I1	C	T	rs17307315	15202651	T	T	T	C	T	T	T
L124/S64	I1	T	C	rs17307586	16276156	C	C	C	T	C	C	C
L125/S65	I1	T	C	rs17249791	17269063	C	C	C	T	C	C	C
L157	I1	T	A	rs17222657	17072101	A	A	A	T	A	???	???
L186	I1	A	Deletion		16586687	???	???	???	???	???	???	???
L187	I1	A	T		16586691	???	???	???	???	???	???	???
M253	I1	C	T	rs9341296	13532101	T	T	T	C	T	T	T
M307.2/P203.2	I1	G	A	rs13447354	21160339	A	A	A	G	A	A	A
M450/S109	I1	G	A	rs17316597	7608915	A	A	A	G	A	A	No Call
P30	I1	A	G	i4000178	13006761	A	A	A	G	A	A	A
P40	I1	C	T	i4000189	12994402	T	???	???	???	???	???	???
S63	I1	A	G	rs17307252	14987914	G	G	G	A	G	???	???
S66	I1	T	C	rs871626	21323766	C	C	C	T	C	C	C
S107	I1	T	G	rs17250310	6737619	G	G	G	T	G	G	G
S108	I1	G	A	rs17316192	6741479	G	G	G	T	G	G	G
S109	I1	G	A	rs17316597	7608915	A	A	A	G	A	A	No Call
S110	I1	T	G	rs17316639	7712844	G	G	G	T	G	G	G
S111	I1	G	A	rs17316702	8168722	A	A	A	G	A	A	A

Mutation	Defining Haplogroup	Ancestral Value	Mutational Value	SNP	LOCATION	Participants, 23andMe Chip, & Predicted Haplogroup						
						N01/S01	N02	N03	N04/S04	N05	N06	N07
						V2/V3 I1/I1*	V2 I1	V2 I1	V2 I2b1	V3 I1	V3 I1*	V3 I1*
HAPLOGROUPS & CLADES DOWNSTREAM FROM I1												
L64	I1 Super German Clade	C	T	rs17221531	10594932	No Call	C	No Call	C	No Call	???	???
M21	I1a	A	T	rs3912	20191727	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
M227	I1b	C	G	rs9341274	14100840	C	???	???	???	???	C	C
M507/P259	I1c	T	G	i4000166	14100868	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
L22/S142	I1d	A	C	rs34626372	8636009	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
P109	I1d1	C	T	i4000146	13935399	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
L211	I1e	T	C		13529017	???	???	???	???	???	???	???
L338	I1f	C	T		17601992	???	???	???	???	???	???	???
HAPLOGROUP I2												
L68	I2	C	T	rs35547782	17209544	C	C	C	T	C	C	C
M438/P215/S31	I2	A	G	rs17307294	15148198	A	A	A	G	A	A	A
POSSIBLY I or PRIVATE												
DF29	?	A	G		3626279	???	???	???	???	???	???	???
L573	?	T	C	rs14529674		???	???	???	???	???	???	???
L574	?			rs15228088		???	???	???	???	???	???	???
L575	?			rs17884686		???	???	???	???	???	???	???
L592	?	T	G		20133576	???	???	???	???	???	???	???
Z58	?				10457423	???	???	???	???	???	???	???
Z63	?				12911494	???	???	???	???	???	???	???
Z131	?				5905252	???	???	???	???	???	???	???

APPENDIX H:

COMPARISON BETWEEN OWSTON SHERBURN01 HAPLOTYPE AND THE I1 "GREATER COMPLEX" MODAL HAPLOTYPE AT 73 MARKERS AND I1 CLAN AAA STR CLUSTER AT 67 MARKERS

Sherburn01's markers from FTDNA (1 -67) and GeneTree (Advanced Markers). I-M253 Anglo-Saxon 6 Haplotype determined by Dr. Kenneth Nordtvedt. Data from *Y-DNA Haplogroup I — Modal Haplotypes for Nordtvedt's Clusters, with Markers in FTDNA Order.* I1 Clan AAA STR Cluster determined by Terry D. Robb's *Y-Haplogroup I1 STR Clusters.*

Owston Sherburn01's haplotype was predicted as being consistent with I-M253 Anglo-Saxon 6 at 43% by Cullen's World Haplogroup & Haplo-I Subclade Predictor. Genetic distance of 4 at 33 markers, 6 at 62 markers, and 6 at 71 markers.

Note: results for DYS441, DYS442, DYS461, GATA-A4, and GATA-A10 were converted to match FTDNA's nomenclature.

PANEL ONE 1 - 12

DYS#	393	390	19*	391	385a	385b	426	388	439	389-1	392	389-2
Sherburn01	14	22	14	10	13	14	11	14	11	12	11	28
I1 Gtr. Compl.	14	22	14	10	13	14	11	14	11	12	11	28
I1 Clan AAA	13	22	14	10	13	14	11	14	11	12	11	28

PANEL TWO 13 - 25

DYS#	458	459a	459b	455	454	447	437	448	449	464a	464b	464c	464d
Sherburn01	16	8	9	8	11	22	16	20	29	12	14	15	15
I1 Gtr. Compl.	15	8	9	8	11	22	16	20	28	12	14	15	15
I1 Clan AAA	15	8	9	8	11	23	16	20	28	12	14	15	15

PANEL THREE 26 - 37

DYS#	460	GATA H4	YCA II a	YCA II b	456	607	576	570	CDY a	CDY b	442	438
Sherburn01	10	10	19	21	14	14	16	19	36	37	12	10
I1 Gtr. Compl.	10	10	19	21	14	13					12	10
I1 Clan AAA	10	10	19	21	14	14	16	19	35	37	12	10

PANEL FOUR 38 - 67

DYS#	531	578	395S1a	395S1b	590	537	641	472	406S1	511	425	413a	413b	557	594	436	490	450	534	444	481	520	446	617	568	487	572	640	492	565
Sherburn01	11	8	15	15	8	11	10	8	9	9	12	22	25	14	10	12	12	8	16	13	26	20	13	13	11	12	11	11	12	11
I1 Gtr. Compl.	11	8	15	15	8	11	10	8	9	9	12	22	25	15	10	12	12	8		13	25	20	13	13	11	12	11	11	12	11
I1 Clan AAA	11	8	15	15	8	11	10	8	9	9	12	22	25	15	10	12	12	8	16	13	25	20	13	13	11	12	11	11	12	11

PANEL FIVE 68 - 111

DYS#	710	485	632	495	540	714	716	717	505	556	549	589	522	494	533	636	575	638	462	452	445	GATA-A10	463	441	GGAAT-1B07	525	712	593	650	532	715	504	513	561	552	726	635	587	643	497	510	434	461	435
Sherburn01	28	12	8	16	11	24	27	19	11	12	13	12	11	9	11	11	10	12	12	31	11	13	21	16	11	10	22	15	19	11	24	17	13	15	25	12	21	18	11	15	18	9	12	11
I1 Gtr. Compl.											13								12	31	11	13	21	16	11												21			15			12	

APPENDIX I: OWSTON Y-DNA RESULTS

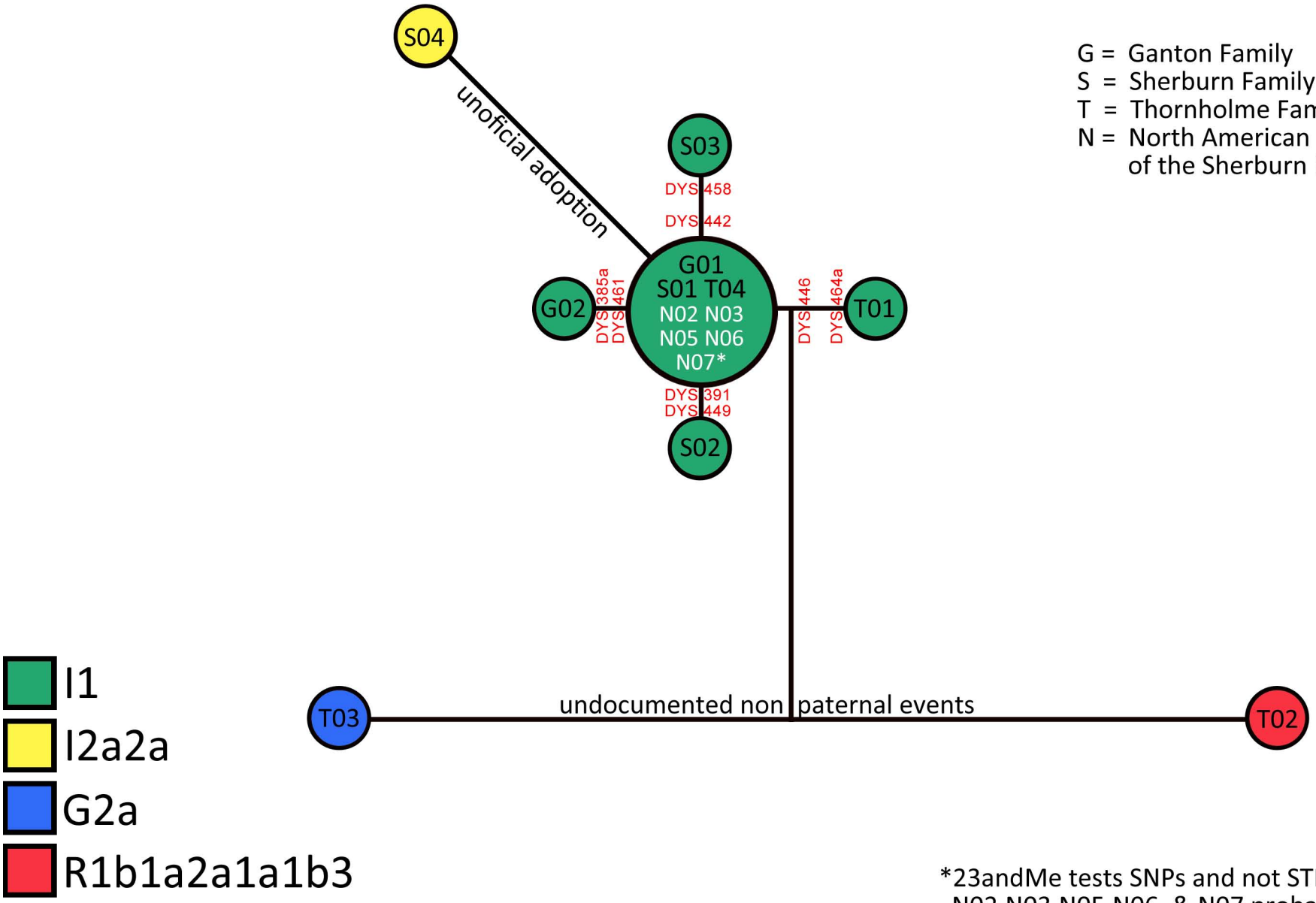
Marker differences from the Owston Modal Haplotype are in varying shades of red for numbers below and blue for numbers above. The darker the color the greater the distance.

Genetic distance is calculated for the I1 haplogroups with both the Infinite Alleles and Stepwise methods. For other haplogroups, the Infinate Alleles method is only used.

		DYS385a	DYS385b	DYS388	DYS389I	DYS389II	DYS390	DYS391	DYS392	DYS393	DYS394/19a	DYS426	DYS437	DYS438	DYS439	DYS441	DYS442	DYS444	DYS445	DYS446	DYS447	DYS448	DYS449	DYS452	DYS454	DYS455	DYS456	DYS458	DYS459a	DYS459b	DYS460	DYS461	DYS462	DYS463	DYS464a	DYS464b	DYS464c	DYS464d	GATA H4.1	GGAAT1B07	YCAIIa	YCAIIb	YGATAA10	YGATAC4	Infinate Alleles	Stepwise
	Owston Modal Haplotype	13	14	14	12	28	22	10	11	14	14	11	16	10	11	17	17	13	11	13	22	20	29	31	11	8	14	16	8	9	10	12	12	21	12	14	15	15	11	11	19	21	15	21		
Sherburn	Sherburn01	13	14	14	12	28	22	10	11	14	14	11	16	10	11	17	17	13	11	13	22	20	29	31	11	8	14	16	8	9	10	12	12	21	12	14	15	15	11	11	19	21	15	21	0	0
Sherburn	Sherburn02	13	14	14	12	28	22	**11**	11	14	14	11	16	10	11	17	17	13	11	13	22	20	**30**	31	11	8	14	16	8	9	10	12	12	21	12	14	15	15	11	11	19	21	15	21	2	2
Sherburn	Sherburn03	13	14	14	12	28	22	10	11	14	14	11	16	10	11	17	**16**	13	11	13	22	20	29	31	11	8	14	**18**	8	9	10	12	12	21	12	14	15	15	11	11	19	21	15	21	3	1
Sherburn	Sherburn04	**15**	**16**	**13**	**13**	**29**	**23**	**11**	**12**	14	**17**	11			11	Only 12 Markers Tested. Genetic Distance computed via 12 markers only.																																13	
Sherburn	Sherburn05	New Participant: Results Undetermined																																												
Sherburn	Sherburn06	New Participant: Results Undetermined																																												
Sherburn	Sherburn07	New Participant: Results Undetermined																																												
Sherburn	Sherburn08	New Participant: Results Undetermined																																												
Sherburn	Sherburn09	New Participant: Results Undetermined																																												
Ganton	Ganton01	13	14	14	12	28	22	10	11	14	14	11	16	10	11	17	17	13	11	13	22	20	29	31	11	8	14	16	8	9	10	12	12	21	12	14	15	15	11	11	19	21	15	21	0	0
Ganton	Ganton02	**12**	14	14	12	28	22	10	11	14	14	11	16	10	11	17	17	13	11	13	22	20	29	31	11	8	14	16	8	9	10	**13**	12	21	12	14	15	15	11	11	19	21	15	21	2	0
Ganton	Ganton03	New Participant: Results Undetermined																																												
Thornholme	Thornholme01	13	14	14	12	28	22	10	11	14	14	11	16	10	11	17	17	13	11	**12**	22	20	29	31	11	8	14	16	8	9	10	12	12	21	**15**	14	15	15	11	11	19	21	15	21	4	2
Thornholme	Thornholme02	**12**	14	**12**	**13**	28	**24**	**11**	**13**	**13**	**15**	**12**	**15**	**12**	**12**	**14**	**18**	13	**12**	**12**	**26**	**16**	**31**	**30**	11	**11**	**15**	**18**	**9**	**10**	**11**	12	**11**	**24**	**15**	**17**	**17**	**17**	**12**	**8**	19	**23**	**14**	**23**	65	
Thornholme	Thornholme03	**14**	14	**13**	**13**	**30**	22	10	11	14	**15**	11	16	**11**	**12**	**14**	**15**	13	**10**	**19**	**23**	**21**	**30**	**26**	11	**11**	**15**	16	**9**	9	10	**11**	12	**22**	12	**13**	**13**	**14**	**12**	11	**20**	21	**14**	21	22	
Thornholme	Thornholme04	13	14	14	12	28	22	10	11	14	14	11	16	10	11	17	17	13	11	13	22	20	29	31	11	8	14	16	8	9	10	12	12	21	12	14	15	15	11	11	19	21	15	21	0	0

*Fast mutating markers in Red. DYS464a through DYS464d should be considered as one marker for mutation purposes.

APPENDIX J: OBSERVED OWSTON Y-DNA HAPLOGROUP CLUSTER MAP



G = Ganton Family
S = Sherburn Family
T = Thornholme Family
N = North American Line of the Sherburn Family

*23andMe tests SNPs and not STRs N02,N03,N05,N06, & N07 probably match S01 aka N01.