



FAMILY HISTORY Federation

Supporting Family Historians since 1974

REALLY USEFUL Bulletin

No 29

January 2023

Welcome to the first edition of the *Really Useful Bulletin* in 2023!

Inside find...

A lead article this month to extend your research: *A Window on Heraldry*
plus news from local FHS and from the Federation

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A Window on Heraldry

Ann Ballard, LHG

Introduction

Heraldry is all around us, as part of individual and community history, and heraldic arms continue to be granted today to individuals from all walks of life, also to civic and corporate organisations, as well as ecclesiastical bodies and institutions.

Heraldry is displayed on church monuments, stained-glass windows, public buildings, pub signs, university prospectuses, school uniforms, old maps, headed paper, sportswear, postage stamps and even the coins of the realm. It is subject to varying levels of regulation in jurisdictions around the world.

What is Heraldry?

A generally accepted definition of Heraldry was stated by Anthony Wagner, Garter King of Arms (1961-1978), as *the systematic use of hereditary devices centred upon a shield*.

A coat of arms is granted specifically to an individual and their descendants - having the same surname alone does not give entitlement to a coat of arms.

Heraldry has a language of its own. In the same way that learning to speak another language can provide information, knowledge, and extend horizons, heraldry can be a really valuable tool for the family and local historian.

A Short History!

Heraldry traces its roots in Europe to the end of the twelfth century, and it has since spread worldwide. Used first in medieval tournaments, heraldic devices (designs) were used to identify the combatants in heavy armour. At the same time, because illiteracy was almost universal and forgery prevalent, laws were passed making the sealing of contracts and other agreements compulsory. The seal bore the same symbols as the arms carried into battle, and as estates passed from father to son, the heraldic devices by which the owner would be recognised also became hereditary in nature.

Heraldry and the role of the heralds, developed over the centuries, is now governed by the College of Arms, which is part of the royal household. The Officers of Arms have jurisdiction on behalf of the Sovereign in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. In Scotland the equivalent of the College of Arms is The Court of the Lord Lyon, headed by the Lord Lyon, King of Arms. These days the principal duties of the heralds are to record arms and pedigrees, grant new arms, take part in high ceremonial occasions, (such as the funeral of Queen Elizabeth II), and settle matters of precedence.

Modern heraldry is not only personal and familial, but also includes civic heraldry – the coats of arms and other heraldic symbols used by nations, cities, towns, and villages. Additionally, corporate heraldry can be found in coats of arms used by businesses.

*Entrance to the
College of Arms
in London.*



Numerous personal grants of arms are still made by the College of Arms each year.

Famous grantees in more recent memory include rock legends Sir Paul McCartney and Sir Elton John. However, you don't need to be either a member of the aristocracy or famous to apply for a grant of arms.

The qualifying criteria require you to be a subject of His Majesty, of good character and 'suitably eminent'. Lastly, you must have the financial means to pay the College of Arms the requisite fee!

The Value of Heraldry in Genealogical Research

A coat of arms may contain clues for genealogists and local historians alike, possibly providing a key to unlocking previously unsolved mysteries, and links to genealogical sources such as parish, manorial, and Alumni records, amongst many others. In particular, heraldic documentation including Grants of Arms, Heraldic Visitations, and Heraldic Rolls, may provide valuable details of a pedigree.

Where parish registers are missing, deciphering the heraldry might provide the missing connections. An heraldic shield may include a number of different designs, representing different individuals linked by marriage, contributing to family research in a very visual way. Heraldry is not solely limited to charting the lives of the well-heeled, as many 'armigers' – being those legitimately entitled to bear arms, came from humble beginnings and both parties to a marriage were not always armigerous.

An Achievement of Arms

The shield is the principal hereditary element of an Achievement of Arms. Some additional elements are only used specifically for entitled individuals or organisations.



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The Parts of an Achievement of Arms

The Shield: The most important feature of an Achievement of Arms is the shield, also known as an escutcheon, upon which is the heraldic design of the coat of arms. [It is a misconception to call a shield or escutcheon a 'crest' - see definition of a crest below].

The Helm (armoured helmet): Above the escutcheon is the armoured helmet or helm. The particular style has defined the rank of the bearer since the seventeenth century.

Crest: Mounted on the helm is the crest, which is also an hereditary element. The crest is secured by a wreath or torse (see next).

Wreath or Torse: Two pieces of coloured silk cloth twisted together, used to secure the crest.

Mantling or Lambrequin: From the wreath or torse, descends the mantling or lambrequin. This was originally a piece of cloth worn to protect the nape of the neck from the hot sun in the Holy Land.

Supporters: Supporters may be placed on each side of the shield. They are granted only to an armigerous peer of the realm, or a knight of one of the principal orders of chivalry, and corporate bodies. The image above is the coat of arms of the Tallow Chandlers Livery Company.

Bracket or Compartment: The supporters stand on a bracket or compartment, the latter often depicted as a grassy mound.

Motto: A motto is written on a scroll usually beneath the achievement, although sometimes above the crest. (The motto is part of the grant of armorial bearings in Scotland, but not in England, where it may be adopted, changed, or removed.)

The structure of the Shield /'Escutcheon'

The most important element of the Achievement of Arms is the shield or escutcheon, and the different parts are named to aid the description of designs that are placed upon it.

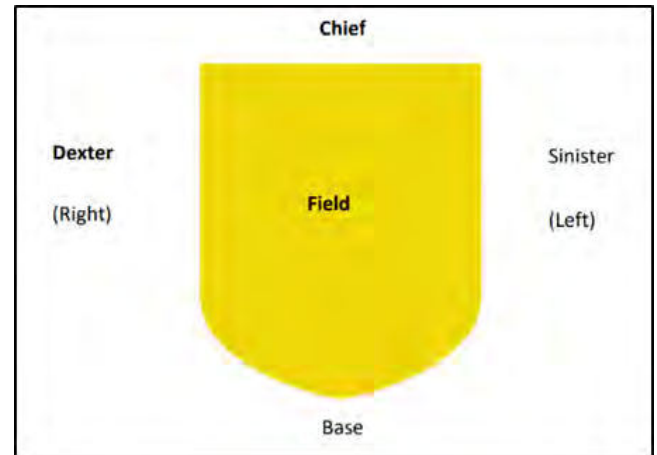


Figure 1 Parts of a shield

The surface or background of a shield is known as the '*field*'. The upper portion of the shield is called the chief and the lower portion the base. The left-hand side of the shield, from the point of view of an onlooker, is termed the dexter and the right is the sinister. (Although 'dexter' actually means 'right' and 'sinister' means 'left', these terms describe the escutcheon from the bearer's point of view, not the onlooker's.) The chief and the dexter are regarded as being positions of higher honour than the base and the sinister, and this is of significance when completing a blazon (the description) of a coat of arms.

The Language of Heraldry

As heralds worked to record details of the coats of arms borne by combatants in war and at tournaments in peacetime, a specific heraldic language and system of recording the details was developed to provide clear, accurate notation.

The language of heraldry has its own vocabulary, grammar and syntax. All of these elements are important when describing a complex coat of arms, and essential when identifying a coat of arms.

The specialised heraldic language used to describe coats of arms is known as **blazonry**. Many of the terms specific to English heraldry are of French origin, as Anglo-Norman French was the language of the Court during the twelfth to fourteenth centuries. There are important distinctions to note here:

- The Blazon: Description of a coat of arms specifying the essential, distinctive elements.
- To Blazon: To describe a coat of arms in such a manner that an accurate drawing may be made from the description.
- Blazonry: The art of describing coats of arms.



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Heraldic Design and Vocabulary

Within the scope of this article it is only possible to give a brief overview of the building blocks of heraldry, as it takes time and practice to learn all the varied details of heraldic design and vocabulary. However, decoding a coat of arms is a fascinating challenge, and anyone with a smattering of school French may soon grasp the basic terminology.

Tincture	Blazon	Trick	Hatching
Gold, Yellow	Or	O	
Silver, White	Argent	A	
Red	Gules	G	
Blue	Azure	Az	
Black	Sable	S	
Green	Vert	V	
Purple	Purple	P	

Figure 2 Heraldic Tinctures

The table at Figure 2 shows the different colours known as '*Tinctures*', which are described in the second column in heraldic language known as the '*Blazon*'. Next, the '*Trick*' is a form of shorthand used to note the tinctures; and '*Hatching*', is a means of denoting the colours of heraldic designs etched on a hard surface, such as metal or stone.

The tinctures shown are comprised of two metals (gold and silver), and five colours. In addition to the tinctures there are a number of *furs*. Principal amongst these is *Ermine*, represented by black ermine tails upon a white field. There are also other variants including: *Ermines* - white tails on a black field, *Erminoise* - black tails on a yellow field, and *Pean* - gold tails on a black field.

Heraldic Charges

The heraldic terminology for the numerous 'devices' or designs and shapes used (known as '*Charges*') that are found on coats of arms, although of endless variety, may be grouped in different ways. The charges are either geometric shapes (known as '*Ordinaries*' and '*Sub-ordinaries*'), or, any other object that might be placed on the shield, which may be either animate e.g. birds, lions, and mythical beasts, or inanimate, including amongst others, stars, trees, crosses and castles.

The best way to learn the heraldic terminology is to take a step-by-step approach.

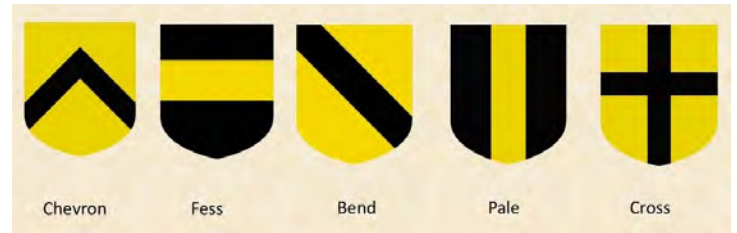


Figure 3: Examples of a few of the geometric shapes known as '*Ordinaries*' used in heraldic designs.

Over time designs developed and were extended, as the number of coats of arms being used also increased. It was important to ensure individuality and that the rule of 'One Man, One Coat' was followed. This led to more detailed designs including the use of plain or decorative lines, as well as divided and sometimes patterned fields. The shields below show some examples of the variety of different charges, with heraldic names of the charges shown in *italics*, that might be found:



Mullets (five pointed stars)



Crosses crosslet fitchy ('fitchy' indicates a pointed base)



Annulets (rings)

The next stage is to understand what might be termed as the '*rules of heraldic grammar*', in order to accurately '*blazon*' a complete coat of arms.

The first step is to build the blazon in the correct order. The principal charge, whether a geometric shape or any other object, occupies the most commanding position on the shield, normally the centre.



First, name the *Field*,
Or,

Next: the *principal charge*
.... a chevron Sable,



Next: *other charges* on the field
..... between three mullets Gules

The completed blazon reads: *Or, a chevron Sable, between three mullets Gules.*



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Heraldic Sources for Genealogical Research

Having acquired some knowledge of blazoning, it is possible to use the two-way bridge between heraldry and genealogy. For this purpose, one of the essential tools is the reference work, entitled Papworth's *Ordinary of British Armorial Bearings*, usually known as 'Papworth'. First published in 1874, this work effectively 'reverse engineered' an earlier publication, (Burke's *General Armory* often known as BGA), that the author described as a *Registry of all armorial bearings from the earliest to the present time, including the late grants by the College of Arms*.

The key difference between Papworth and BGA is that, while the latter comprises an alphabetical list by surname of the bearers of arms, Papworth provides an index of heraldic blazons arranged alphabetically. Using Papworth's ingenious system of organisation it is possible to identify a coat of arms. Both sources are available online.

To illustrate this, here is a simple case study of the coat of arms shown below.

Case Study

With the correct blazon, the researcher can identify or confirm the relevant family from a coat of arms. Here is an example of that process. So, first identify the blazon.



The field is **Argent**.

Here the principal charge is a **fess** – a band across the middle of the shield, as seen in the examples of geometric shapes above. The colour (tincture) is red or '**Gules**'. Thus, the blazon so far reads '**Argent, a fess Gules...**'

Next, the remaining charges on the shield, are identified as '**six crosses crosslet fitchy**'.

The blazon then becomes '**Argent, a fess between six crosses crosslet fitchy Gules**'...and that is the blazon solved! [Note in this instance as the tincture of the fess and the crosses are the same, the tincture is only recorded at the end, after the crosses are described.]

Having completed the blazon, the next step is to consult Papworth, where the following entry is found, matching the blazon:

"Argent, a fess between six crosses crosslet fitchy Gules.
CRAVEN, Earl of Craven. CRAVEN Brockhampton Park, co. Gloucester...."

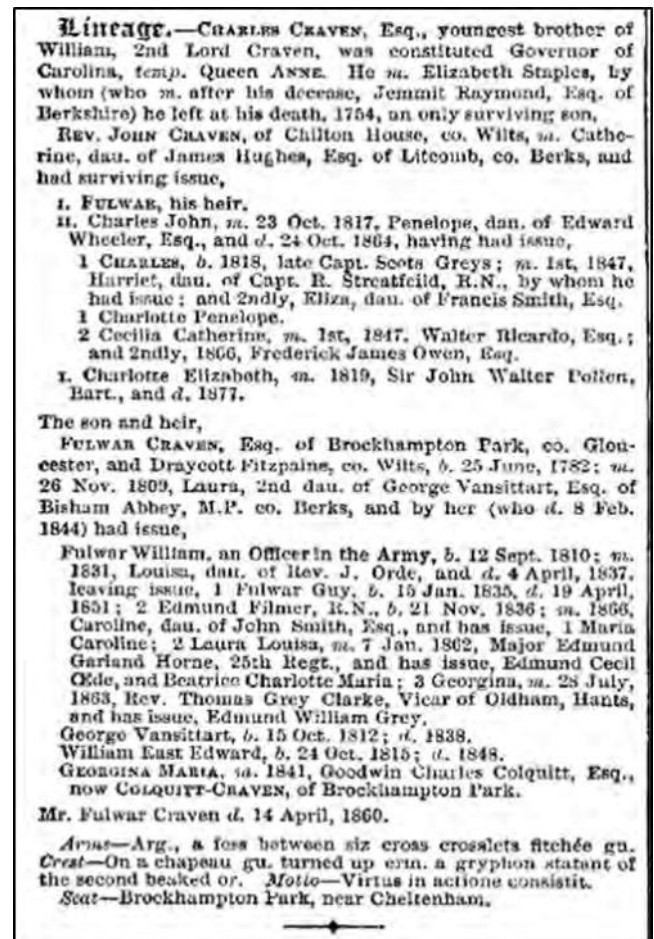
Now that the name has been identified as CRAVEN it is possible to cross-check in Burke's *General Armory* for any further details. A number of entries are shown for different branches of this ancient family, including:

"CRAVEN (Brockhampton Park, co. Gloucester) Ar. a fess between six crosses crosslet fitchy gu. *Crest:* On a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a griffin statant wings elevated erm. beaked and foremembered or. *Motto:* Virtus in actione consistit.

With the name CRAVEN confirmed, the next step is to refer one of the directories of published genealogies, of which George W. MARSHALL's *The Genealogist's Guide* (generally known just as 'Marshall'), is the best known and, often considered the most comprehensive, and available online. For the surname CRAVEN in Marshall, there are a number of sources listed. Only the most relevant to this research are included in this extract:

CRAVEN. Burke's Commoners, i. 180, (Burke's) **Landed Gentry, (of Brockhampton Park) 2,3,4,5,6,7,8. Burke's Extinct Baronetcies**, (et al).....

Two of the sources were particularly relevant. First, *Burke's Landed Gentry 7th edition 1886*, detailed the lineage of the Craven family of Brockhampton Park from the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries, with a detailed narrative pedigree, including the families at each generation and marriages of sons and daughters (see below).



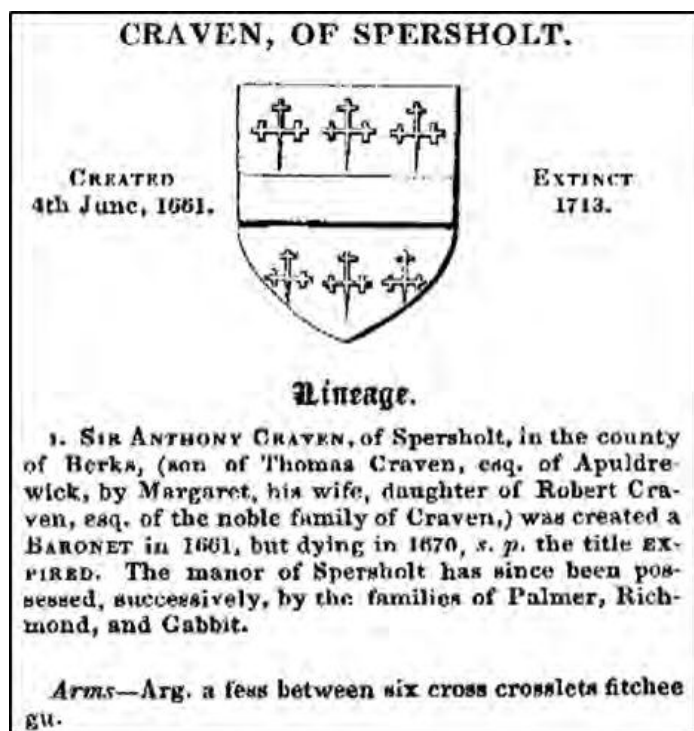
(Above) Extract from Burke's *Landed Gentry 7th edition 1886*



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Although the heraldic details are confirmed, no image of the heraldry is included.

Secondly, Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies* provides details of a branch of the ancient family, CRAVEN of Spersholt, aka Sparsholt (Berkshire), who was created a Baronet in 1661, however, the title expired on the death of Sir Anthony CRAVEN. The entry gives interesting details of the manor of Spersholt held since the CRAVEN family, by the families of Palmer, Richmond and Cabbit.



Above: Extract from Burke's *The Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, Ireland and Scotland*. 2nd Edition. 1844

There are a number of other sources that would contribute to extending the research and CRAVEN pedigree further.



Local research in Berkshire located the CRAVEN coat of arms outside the *Craven Arms* at Enborne! Although the tinctures of the crosses are not that clear, and may not be accurately depicted, it is nonetheless another research opportunity, and a possible clue to research the history of the location and inhabitants from the past.

Identification and Alliances

Important elements of heraldic identification are the genealogical clues to marriage, shown through the system of '**marshalling of arms**'. There are a number of variables to consider, however, this can generally be described as the arrangement of coats of arms representing individuals and marriage. The arms may be impaled or quartered, and both systems include the coat of arms from the female line as well as male ancestors. If there are a number of quarterings this is the equivalent of a visual family tree. Researching the quarterings may identify the marriage alliances of ancestors and their spouses. The examples below show fictitious heraldic arms.

Example of an impaled coat of arms, representing the marital arms of a male armiger whose wife was also from an armigerous family. The wife had brothers who continued the heraldic line through their male heirs.



Blazon: Or, a bend Sable, impaling Azure, a fess Argent

[The arms of the male line are shown on the dexter side of the shield, and the female line on the sinister side]

Example of a quartered coat of arms, representing *inherited* arms, depicting the marriage of a male ancestor to an heraldic heiress.



Blazon: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, a bend Sable; 2nd and 3rd Azure, a fess Argent.

[The male arms are shown in the 1st and 4th quarters, top left and bottom right. The female line is shown in 2nd and 3rd quarters, top right and bottom left].

Conclusion

Within the scope of this article it has only been possible to give a brief introduction to the vast subject of heraldry. Hopefully you may find heraldry in your local churches, and numerous other locations, that provide clues to widen family and local history research. There are also many local and regional heraldry societies, as well as the national organisation *The Heraldry Society* – see their website: www.theheraldrysociety.com



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Want to know more?

IHGS – The School of Family History offers a comprehensive programme of online **Heraldry Tutorials**, led by tutors Ann Ballard and Chris Broom, covering the key aspects of the study of heraldry. These also complement the more detailed distance-learning Heraldry Course (revised and updated), which leads to qualifications in association with the Heraldry Society. For further details visit <https://www.ihgs.ac.uk/courses-heraldry> or contact, in the first instance, enquiries@ihgs.ac.uk.

Useful heraldic sources

In addition to the sources described in this article, all of which are available online (see www.archive.org), there are other useful publications. Although the language and terminology of heraldry can be complex at times, glossaries such as John Brooke-Little's *An Heraldic Alphabet* (published by Robson Books in 1973, revised 1975) and *A Glossary of Terms used in Heraldry* by Henry Gough and James Parker (published 1894, republished by Gale Research in 1966) are very useful. The latter is available online, at www.heraldsnet.org/saitou/parker/index.htm.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Chris Broom for contributions to this article.



Ann Ballard L.H.G.
Professional Genealogist,
IHGS Tutor for the Heraldry
and Higher Certificate courses

About the author

My passion for family history started in the 1970s, when family papers and photos from the early nineteenth century were passed to me following the death of my grandfather. I have worked on genealogical research over many years, and graduated from IHGS having gained the Higher Certificate, the Diploma in Genealogy, and the Licentiate ship. I have also successfully completed The Heraldry Society Elementary and Intermediate examinations in Heraldry. During my main career in the NHS until the mid 1990s, I obtained qualifications in nursing and management, and also in adult education. I have now been a tutor with IHGS on the Higher Certificate and Heraldry courses for over ten years. My particular interest (if not an obsession!) is Heraldry.

Manorial Documents

Completion of the Manorial Documents Register (MDR) was recently announced by The National Archives (TNA). This source covers England and Wales but there are gaps where the records of manors have disappeared. These documents are so historically important that, since the 1920s, to move them outside the country requires permission of the Master of the Rolls.

Soon after TNA announced that the MDR was complete, a find was made...in Scotland.

A son had travelled from Lithuania to clear his deceased father's home in Hawick. The father had been something of a collector of all things interesting but left no details of what his collection included. Fortunately the son realised that a particular bundle looked as though it should be kept. He took it to Hawick Heritage Hub where they immediately knew it was not a document relating to property in Scotland. Help was sought.

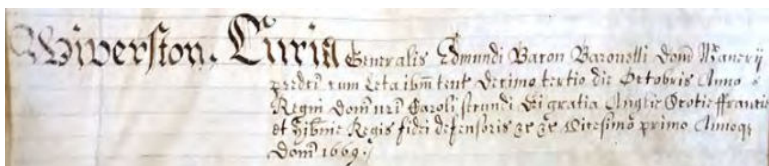


Illustration from TNA blog (see right)

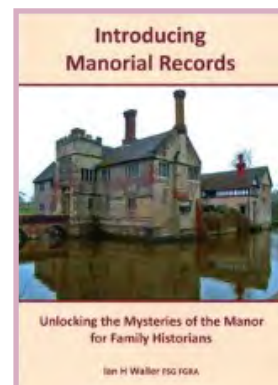
The bundle was eventually identified as a manorial roll for Wyverstone (aka Wiverston) manor in far-away Suffolk. The roll is made up of eighteen sheets of vellum stitched together. It covers the late 1660s.

The roll is being transferred to the Suffolk Record Office.

Full story at: <https://blog.nationalarchives.gov.uk/17th-century-manorial-records-an-unexpected-find/>

It just shows that "missing" records do occasionally reappear. We hope that anyone finding interesting-looking items will take them to their nearest archive for evaluation and identification.

Family History Books has a most readable book *Introducing Manorial Records: Unlocking the Mysteries of the Manor for Family Historians*. You can find out more, and order at: www.familyhistorybooksonline.com/introducing-manorial-records-unlocking-the-mysteries-of-the-manor-for-family-historians-by-ian-waller-279





Family History Societies



**Diss Family History
Group**

Website: www.tharston-past.info/DFHG/index.html

Diss Family History Group—new event!

History Fair

11th March 2023

Roydon Village Hall,

High Road, Diss, IP22 5RB

From 10am until 4pm

Entry and car parking is FREE!

All exhibits have some connection with history or are traditional crafts that have been carried on for many years. Organisations taking part include Suffolk FHS, Norfolk FHS, Mid-Norfolk FHS, Royal British Legion, Norfolk Freemasons and others. Representing the young folk will be the Brownies, Guides and Army Cadets. Traditional craftsmen will have many items for sale including pottery, leatherwork.....rock work and much more .

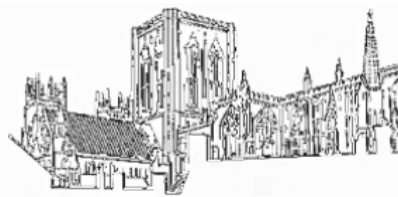
There will be a special event for children where, in our mock-up Victorian nursery, they can be photographed dressed in appropriate clothing if they wish. Traditional “old fashioned” sweets will also be available for purchase from *Will's Tuck Box*.

A good range of refreshments will be available throughout the day in a comfortable seating area and home-made cakes can be purchased to take home.

We are also planning a surprise event to take place during the day.

Don't let the only thing missing be YOU!

Please see our [website](http://www.tharston-past.info/DFHG/index.html) for further details.



**City of York and
District Family
History Society**

The Raylor Centre, James Street, off Lawrence Street, YORK YO10 3DW

Website: www.yorkfamilyhistory.org.uk

Email: yorkfamilyhistory@btopenworld.com

Facebook: www.facebook.com/YorkFHS/

Twitter: [@YorkFHS](https://twitter.com/YorkFHS)

We've been supporting individuals and families with their search for their ancestors wherever they are from, since 1975. We celebrated our Silver Jubilee in 2000.

And it's not just for York inhabitants – our searches are worldwide.

How do we do it?

- ◆ We arrange monthly talks on all kinds of genealogy and local history themes.
- ◆ We have a small group of genealogy experts on site through the week to advise and break down those brick walls.
- ◆ We issue a publication three times a year with advice, stories from contributors and up-to-date family history news.
- ◆ We hold a range of archives relating to York and Yorkshire and access is totally free including family history websites like Find My Past and Ancestry.
- ◆ Representatives from York FHS attend a range of other society talks including local history societies to share news, finds and the latest publications.

We have a worldwide membership and offer guidance over the phone, by email and face-to-face help at our society office in James Street, York.

We welcome visitors and can usually accommodate around six researchers at a time.

Details of forthcoming monthly talks are available on our website. Meetings are held first Wednesday of every month except January. The talks are held at the Friends Meeting House in New Earswick, York. Main contacts: Pam Elliott, Steve Barrett or John Neale.

Steve Barrett



Family History Societies



Weston-super-Mare and District Family History Society

Weston-super-Mare and District FHS will be holding an

**Open Day
20th May 2023**

**Our Lady of Lourdes Church Hall,
Baytree Rd., Weston-super-Mare BS22 8HQ
From 10am-4pm**

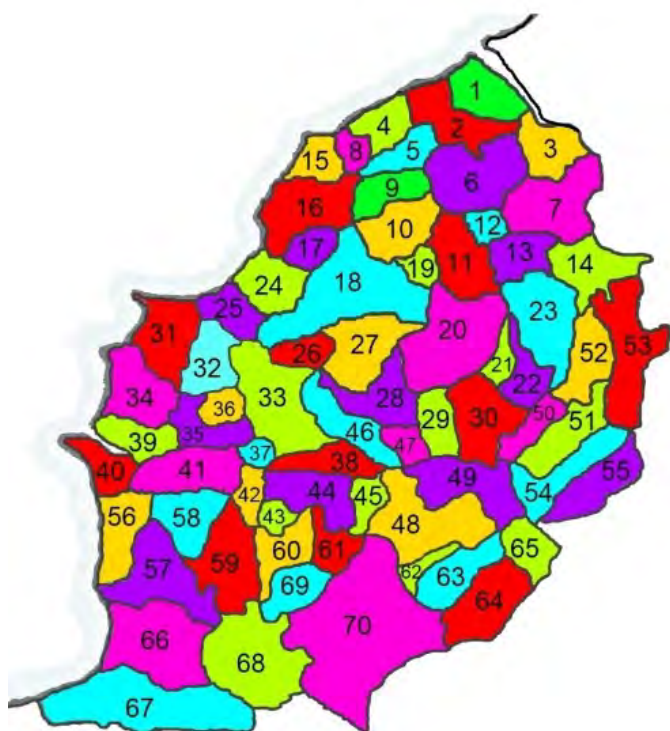
**Free entry
Light refreshments available**

Local and family history societies will be attending

Further information available from Brian Airey,
secretary via website <http://wsmfhs.org.uk/>

Please note this is a change of date due to the King's coronation.

The area covered by the society. There is a key to the
parishes on the society's website.



CALLING ALL *BULLETIN* READERS!

**If you have not already done so, you really
should join a family history society - they
exist for your benefit and mutual support.**

As you are interested in family history you should join
a family history society where you will be made
welcome. People who join a society can meet with like
-minded enthusiasts thus able to offer mutual support
and assistance.

An exchange of ideas and information helps you to
advance your research and gain a greater
understanding and knowledge about research
techniques and how your ancestors lived. You might
even demolish that proverbial brick wall!

At least one of the many diverse societies will likely be
of interest to you irrespective of the origins of your
ancestors. Annual membership fees usually range
between £10 - £20.

The Federation's website has a section about joining a
local family history society

www.familyhistoryfederation.com/join-fhs

Also on the Federation site are links to member
societies and groups making your search for the
society nearest to you, or in the area of your
forebears, or one with a specialism (e.g. Romany and
Traveller FHS) oh so simple!

www.familyhistoryfederation.com/societies-az



***Supporting family historians
since 1974***

The Really Useful Bulletin welcomes contributions from all Federation member organisations.

It is opportunity to promote *your* society to the extensive Bulletin readership.



Really Useful Bulletin

News from the Federation

FHF Out and About

The first outing of 2023 will be at Sandown Park Racecourse for Crafting Live on **28th and 29th January**. FHF is on stand E04. If you are in the area, why not visit the show and call at our stand to say hello? Show tickets are £5. Full details: www.craftinglive.co.uk



FHF will again be at **SEC, Glasgow** for the Creative Craft Show from **2nd to 4th March**. Please note this show is not running on Sunday.

FHF will also be at the **NEC, Birmingham 16th to 19th March**.

The **Bottle Top Family Tree workshop** with FHF Chairman Steve Manning is available to book at both events: www.creativecraftshow.co.uk/workshops/ See you there!



There is a ticket offer for Glasgow: for a 40% reduction quote code **SPRING40**.

www.creativecraftshow.co.uk/glasgow-march-2023/

Family History Books



New initiative—digital books

Many family historians will say they prefer reading “paper” but with escalating costs of printed book production, FHBO feels that digital publishing offers great opportunities for making useful material readily available and affordable for family historians of all levels of experience.

In the coming months, selected titles from the “[legacy titles](#)” collection at Family History Books Online (FHBO) are to be digitised and made available as digital downloads through the [FHBO shop](#).

Can you help us to develop the coverage?

Do you have any “turn to” books, particularly those published by the Federation (such as Gibson Guides), that are not in the legacy titles section of the FHBO website? We invite you to tell us about the book (title, author, publisher) so that we can explore if the item can be reproduced in a digital format. Let’s work together for the benefit of the wider family history community.

We look forward to hearing from [you!](#)

Contact: sales@familyhistoryfederation.com



RootsTech 2023 takes place in the Salt Palace Convention Centre, Salt Lake City
2nd—4th March

Tickets for the live event are \$98 US

Don’t worry if you are not in the US in early March—you can still participate online, and free!

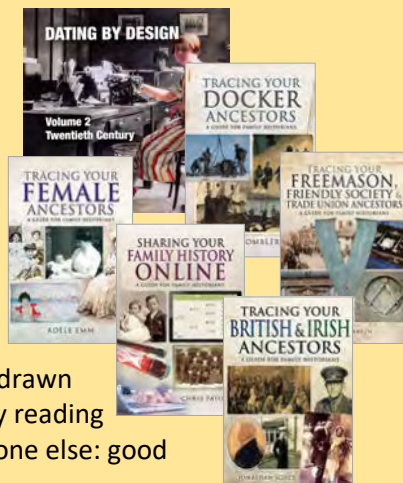
Full details: www.familysearch.org/rootstech/home where you will also find links to lectures on a raft of topics to help with your research techniques and understanding.

What was in Santa’s Sack?

In the December *Bulletin*, Santa had some goodies in his sack. A large number of readers applied. The following have been contacted and arrangements made for them to receive their book.

Phil, Hertfordshire
Liz, Staffordshire
Christine, Staffordshire
Paul, Devon
Ruth, Wales
Maggie, Suffolk

We thank everyone who took part and hope those drawn from the “cyber hat” enjoy reading their new book. For everyone else: good luck next time!





Really Useful Back Page

Family History Research Aids from the Experts



Parish Chest, a service from the Family History Federation, has over sixty family history societies and some twenty-plus traders, at a one-stop online shop, offering a wide range of family history materials in some sixteen categories including:

- Parish register transcriptions and more from local FHS
- Memorial inscriptions information from gravestones across the country, compiled by local FHS
- Nonconformists: Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, Quakers and many more nonconformist lists
- Wills and Probate Indexes of wills and administrations
- Folders, printing facilities, giftware
- ..and more!

Societies and suppliers regularly add new lines, so visit to see what is there to help you add to your family tree.

www.parishchest.com

Societies and others interested in joining Parish Chest should initially contact:

admin@familyhistoryfederation.com



FAMILY HISTORY BOOKS

www.familyhistorybooksonline.com

Family History Books has books from many publishers on all aspects of family history research. Family History Books is also a publisher of relevant titles relating to research. Family History Books is owned by the Family History Federation in order to provide a service to the genealogical community. *See Federation News.*

Family History Books has an online shop. In addition, the bookshop can be found at major live family history events around the country enabling you to view the latest titles—the stall is always very popular!



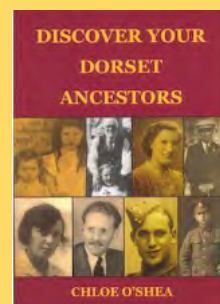
The latest title is ***Dating by Design—Twentieth Century***. This is Volume 2 for dating photographs.

Another popular recent publication is

Discover Your Dorset Ancestors by Chloe O'Shea which was favourably reviewed by *Who Do You Think You Are?* magazine.

Please explore the range,
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The REALLY USEFUL Family History Show 17-18 November 2023

Please view www.fhf-reallyuseful.com for details



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