



FAMILY HISTORY Federation

Supporting Family Historians since 1974

REALLY USEFUL Bulletin

No 22

June 2022

Welcome to this edition of the *Really Useful Bulletin*

Inside:

We mourn the passing of the Federation's founder chairman—Iain Swinnerton

Lead article this month is Wayne Shephard's *The Great Storm of 1703*

plus news from local FHS and from the Federation



The 2022 online

FHF REALLY USEFUL Family History Show

Friday 11th and Saturday 12th November

ACCESS ALL AREAS

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Full price £12 from 1st July

Dozens of quality presentations

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Ticket holders have:

Access for booking workshops

Watch website for workshop booking details

Extended access to presentations

On 12th November opportunity to ask questions plus access to all stalls

Free access to FHS stalls Friday evening

www.fhf-reallyuseful.com/full-ticket-for-november-2022-show



What will you discover?

The show is entirely online!



Really Useful Bulletin

Loss of a stalwart supporter

Iain Spencer Swinnerton 1932—2022

Iain Swinnerton, born on 23 April in 1932, was ideally placed in 1974 to be the founder Chairman of the Federation of Family History Societies (FFHS) and take a lead in promoting its aims – he was keen on a one-name study of his family surname, was involved in a county-based genealogical society and was fascinated by heraldry.

When only twenty, Iain became interested in his own family history and was instrumental in forming the Swinnerton Society in 1974; in 1971 he had already joined the Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry (BMSGH), founded in 1963. On 8 June 1974 he successfully chaired an exploratory dual-purpose meeting convened by Don Steel at Newman College, Birmingham. The two objectives were to find means of rescuing a prestigious international congress planned for 1976, in which the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies (IHGS) in Canterbury had been asked to participate, but its organising committee had collapsed, and also to consider forming a body to support cooperation between family history societies, then springing up across the country, encouraged by Elizabeth Simpson in Cheshire and Fred Markwell, the BMSGH Secretary. Both objectives were achieved and at an inaugural meeting on 4 August 1974 in Brighton, Iain was elected Chairman of the FFHS (now rebranded as the Family History Federation) with Elizabeth Simpson as Secretary.

It was in the following year, almost half-a-century ago, that we both came to know him personally and share in his friendship and loyalty to the family history community internationally. He took over the management of the FFHS card index of one-name societies in early 1977 and published a Register of One-Name Studies later that year.

Spurred on by Iain's enthusiasm, a weekend conference was organised in May 1978, followed by the Guild of One-Name Studies being formed on 1 September 1979 in which Iain fully participated, serving on its committee, editing its journal in 1984, elected a Vice-President in 2007, a Master



Craftsman (the equivalent of a Guild Fellow) in 2011, nominated for its Award of Excellence in 2015, becoming the Guild's President in 2021 and active at its AGM in 2022, thoroughly enjoying the attendees singing a celebratory "Happy Birthday".

Within the FFHS Iain Swinnerton's term as our Chairman ended in 1977 but at the AGM in Bristol in 1978 he was elected our first President, an office he held for nineteen years, lecturing to our member societies around the world; he remained much involved in many FFHS activities from 1997.

He authored many articles and a number of books published by the FFHS and others. Iain became a member of the Society of Genealogists in 1972 and was elected a Fellow in 1975, though withdrawing later. He was awarded the Julian Bickersteth Memorial Medal by the IHGS in 1977 for services to genealogy.

In 1978 he successfully applied to the College of

Arms for an armorial achievement, based on a design granted to a Swinnerton ancestor, the crest of which is a pun on his name, viz a boar (swine) with its foreleg on a small barrel (tun). He joined the "Friends of the College of Arms", founded as the White Lion Society in 1986.

Beyond the genealogical world Iain had been an officer in the regular and territorial armies, rising to Colonel, was awarded a Territorial Decoration (TD), was a Deputy Lieutenant (DL) for the County of the West Midlands, and a Justice of the Peace. He died at his home on 24 May 2022.

To the end Iain never ceased to remind us that his birth on St George's Day entitled him to proclaim his Englishness in every quarter. We will miss him. His wife, Angela (née Sellers), whom he had married in 1958, had predeceased him in 2021. Our sincere sympathies are with their children Alastair, Kirsty, Joanna and their families.

Colin Chapman and Pauline Litton,

Family History Federation Life Vice-Presidents,

May 2022



Really Useful Bulletin

The Great Storm of 1703

by Wayne Shephard

The lives and livelihoods of our ancestors were impacted as much by natural conditions and events as by political, religious and societal constraints. In many cases, natural phenomena strongly influenced the latter three. The physical environment in which people lived and worked affected both the physical health as well as the economic well-being of people.

Every generation has stories about living through the worst weather or natural disaster to befall mankind! And yet each generation only repeats similar stories told by previous generations. Today, through instant, world-wide communication technologies, we can see the results of major natural disasters and how they affect people locally and globally. Reports of the devastation caused by these events are readily available on television, in newspapers and, especially, on the internet, almost as they happen.

In studies of the history of families it is instructive to consider how people were affected by, or reacted to, physical and environmental conditions we have also witnessed in more recent times. Would your great-great-grandparents have been forced to give up their farm if they were flooded out? Would your carpenter ancestor have moved to a location where there was a great deal of work available to repair the damage caused by a major windstorm? Did any of your ancestors lose their lives when tragedy struck in the form of a natural disaster?

Major storms have inevitably resulted in significant mayhem. As a maritime nation, Britain has had its share of such events coming ashore from both the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea; following is the story about one of them.

The Great Storm

A much-written-about storm struck the south of England and parts of Europe bordering the English Channel on 26 November 1703 (7 December 1703 on the Gregorian calendar, already in use in continental Europe but not introduced to Britain until 1752). The Great Storm, as it has been labelled, occurred during the height (or depth) of the Little Ice Age, a period of much cooler global temperatures and extremes of weather conditions.

Hubert Lamb (1991) described the area impacted by the storm as “a 300 nautical miles (about 500 km) wide belt

of exceptional destruction across southern England and Wales, the southern North Sea, Netherlands, north Germany, Denmark and, according to Defoe (1704) writing soon after the event, also parts of France, Sweden, the Baltick Sea . . . Finland, Muscovy and part of Tartary.”

The storm was part of a massive, very deep, low-pressure trough that moved across the region, from west to east, affecting areas as far north as Birmingham and Norwich. The devastation happened in the space of just a few hours:

- * Wind gusts topped 120 mph at the peak of the storm, levelling almost everything in its path.
- * Over 700 ships were wrecked while docked or at anchor in harbours around southern England or while still at sea, with an estimated death toll of approximately 10,000 sailors.
- * Thirteen Royal Navy warships were sunk, with the loss of over 1,500 lives. Many other vessels were severely damaged.
- * More than 120 people were killed and hundreds more injured on land across England and Wales.
- * Significant damage to infrastructure occurred in towns and cities. In London over 2,000 chimney stacks were blown down, demolishing parts of the houses to which they had been attached.
- * Tens of thousands of head of cattle and sheep were lost on farms along the storm's path.
- * Major parts of forests were levelled.
- * Areas around major estuaries were impacted by floods from storm surges, in many cases more dangerous than the accompanying winds.
- * Severe disruption of local economies resulted in areas just emerging from decades of recession, the effects of which felt for years afterward.
- * Mercantile shipping, involving fleets serving major cities like London and the export markets, was disrupted for many years until replacement ships could be put to sea.
- * There was an immediate inflation of prices in foodstuffs and other goods – building materials in particular – which thankfully did not last long.



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Losses during the storm have been estimated at about £6 million, representing about five per cent of the total value of the building stock in England and Wales at the time. The potential loss for such a storm if it were to strike today might be well in excess of £10 billion.

Climatologist Charles Brooks published a meteorological analysis of the storm in 1927 in which he set out the parameters of the storm incorporating barometric pressure readings observed or interpreted across southern England. He suggested a significant circular-shaped depression moving over central England resulted in hurricane-force, generally westerly winds along its southern margin that progressed along a line from Ireland, through southwest Wales and on to eastern Kent and the Thames Estuary (Figure 1).

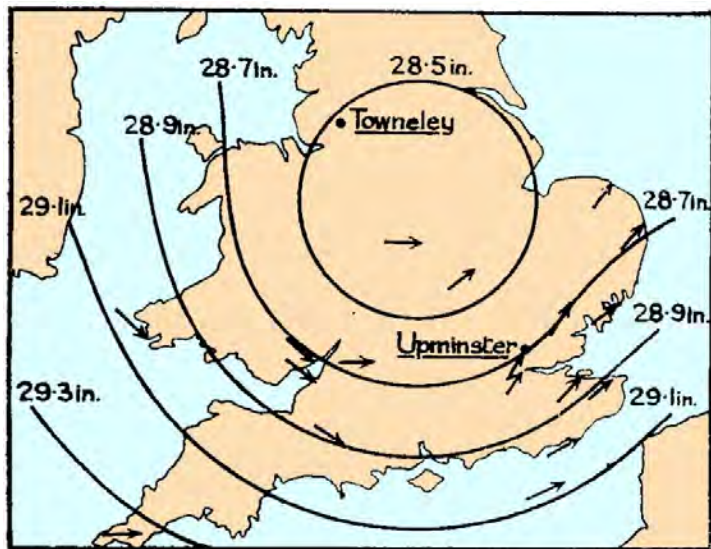


Figure 1 – Pressure and Wind about 4.00 a.m. on 27 November 1703 (after Brooks, 1927)

Barometric pressures had been recorded in several locations in southern England and, in addition to published news reports, confirm the intensity and path of the storm (Figure 2). Logbook information with respect to wind intensity was converted to Beaufort numbers and plotted with pressure data from Upminster (London) and Paris (France) by Dennis Wheeler (2003) to illustrate the weather conditions of November 1703. It is clear the weather was unsettled with a previous storm having occurred on November 12th.

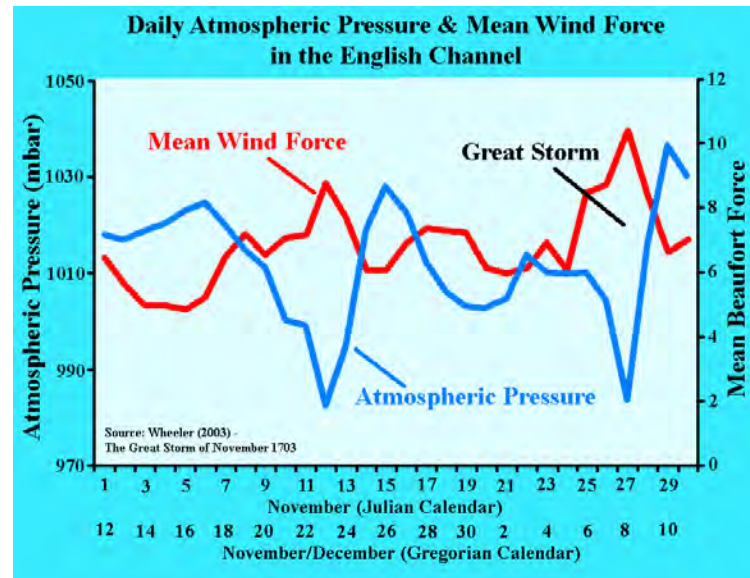


Figure 2 – Daily atmospheric pressure and mean wind force in the English Channel for November 1703 (after Wheeler, 2003)

The storm battered areas across southern England from Cornwall to Kent. Tens of thousands of trees were levelled across the country. It was estimated that over 4,000 oak trees, each hundreds of years old, were felled in New Forest, in Hampshire and Wiltshire alone. Hundreds of estates suffered severe damage, along with the spires and roofs of over 100 churches.

More than 1,100 structures in thirty-five areas were destroyed, particularly those less well-built ones in poorer communities. They included houses, barns, outhouses, bridges and windmills.

Localities adjacent to estuaries were severely impacted by wind and storm surges. Harbour facilities sustained damage as did hundreds of boats moored in the supposedly safe anchorages.

Water levels in estuaries rose several feet and wind-driven seas invaded. Fields near the waterways were flooded, with water in some areas spreading out a mile from normal limits. The floods decimated farms and drowned thousands of sheep and cattle. The salt-laden water would poison cropland and pasture for years to follow.

Near Plymouth, Devon, the Eddystone Lighthouse (Figure 3), first lit in 1698, was erased from its rocky perch and entirely destroyed. Six men, including the builder, Henry Winstanley, were killed.



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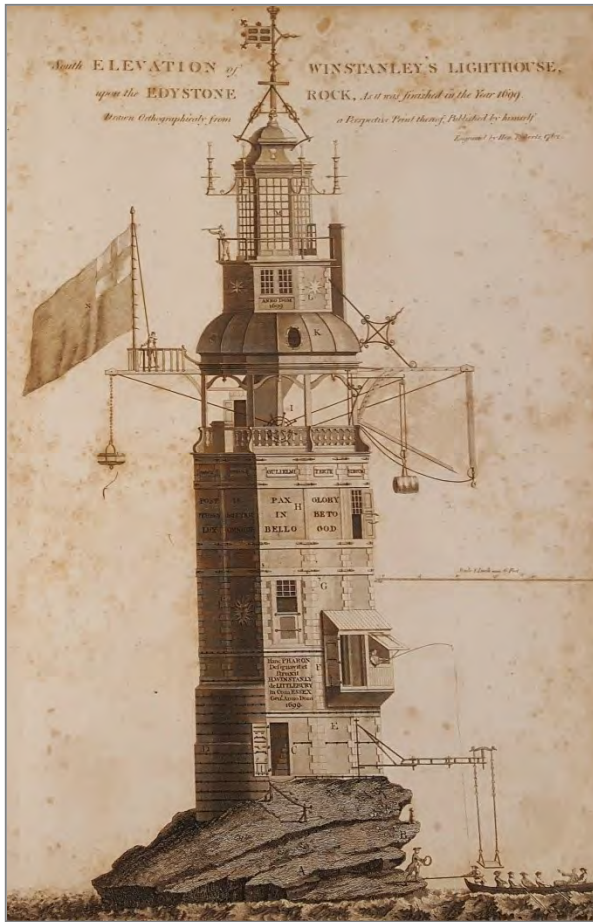


Figure 3 - South elevation of the original lighthouse built upon the Eddystone Rock, according to the first design of Winstanley (source Smeaton, 1791)

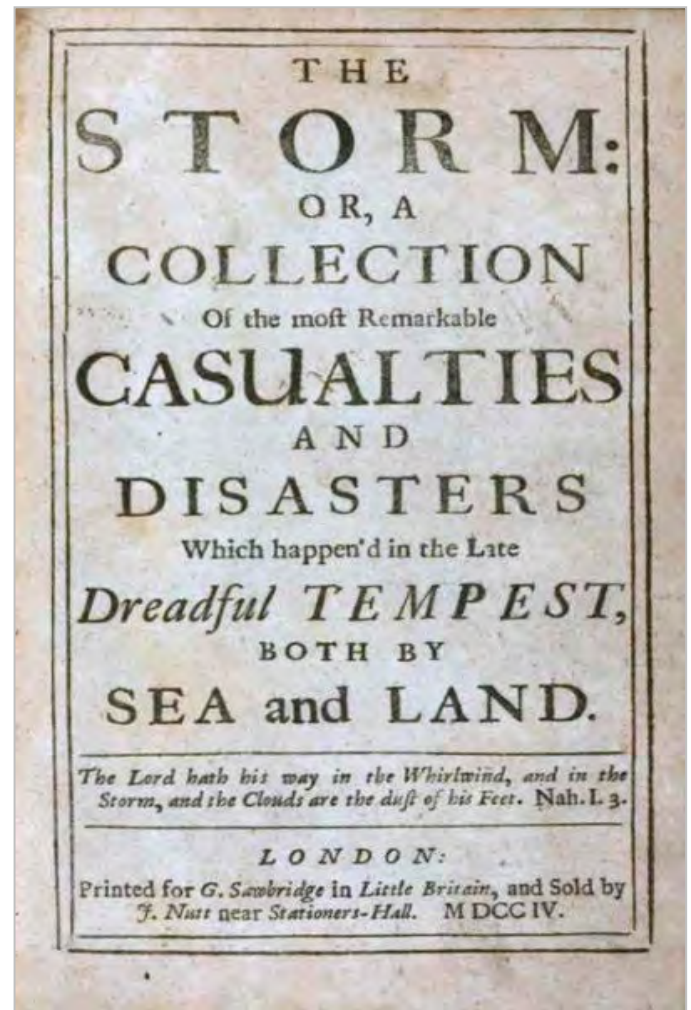


Figure 4 - Title page of *The Storm* by Daniel Defoe

The Storm by Daniel Defoe

The destruction caused by the Great Storm was reported in some detail in a compilation by well-known author, Daniel Defoe, in 1704, titled *The Storm: or, a Collection of the Most Remarkable Casualties and Disasters which happen'd in the Late Dreadful Tempest both by Sea and Land*. He had sent out a general query to officials in all areas affected, asking that they provide written reports of the storm itself and the damage that had been done in the various areas and published each verbatim.

The Storm is an important historical publication since it comprises numerous first-hand descriptions of the intensity and effects of the storm. The individual reports sent to Defoe also contained the names of many of the hundreds of people and communities directly impacted. In that respect it is an important document for genealogists who may have had ancestors living in the affected areas.

Royal Navy

Overall, the Royal Navy lost thirteen warships in the tempest, four of them wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, adjacent to the anchorage area known as the Downs, off the coast of Kent. [Overleaf—Location of Goodwin Sands.] The Admiralty believed the Downs offered a relatively safe area for smaller vessels – 3rd, 4th and 5th rate ships of the line – as well as a multitude of merchant ships. Many vessels have never been found due to shifting sands which buried them.

Due to windy conditions which had prevailed for several days, larger, multi-deck ships were moved to the river Medway, in Kent, a decision which probably saved them from disaster during the height of the late November hurricane.

The damage to and loss of the ships and men, though, impacted British activity in the War of the Spanish Succession. It would be many months before the fleet was back to full strength.



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Ship	Ship type – No. Guns	Wrecksite	Lives Lost
HMS <i>Eagle</i>	advice boat - 10	sunk at Selsey, Sussex	0
HMS <i>Mary</i>	3rd rate - 60	wrecked on Goodwin Sands, Kent	269
HMS <i>Mortar</i>	5 th rate - 1	wrecked on Dutch coast	65
HMS <i>Newcastle</i>	4 th rate - 50	wrecked at Spithead, Hampshire	193
HMS <i>Northumberland</i>	3 rd rate ship - 70	wrecked on Goodwin Sands, Kent	220
HMS <i>Reserve</i>	4 th rate - 50	foundered off Great Yarmouth, Norfolk	175
HMS <i>Resolution</i>	3 rd rate - 70	abandoned off Pevensey, Sussex	0
HMS <i>Restoration</i>	3 rd rate - 70	wrecked on Goodwin Sands	387
HMS <i>Stirling Castle</i>	3 rd rate - 70	wrecked on Goodwin Sands	206
HMS <i>Vanguard</i>	2 nd rate - 90	sunk at Chatham Dockyard, Kent	0
HMS <i>York</i>	3 rd rate - 58	sunk at Harwich, Essex	4
HMS <i>Lichfield Prize</i>	5 th rate	wrecked off coast of Sussex	0
HMS <i>Vesuvius</i>	fire ship - 8	wrecked at Spithead, Hampshire	0

Table 1 – list of Royal Navy ships lost during the Great Storm of 1703

Across the Pond

No direct connection has been made with storms experienced in North America at the time. The Great Storm may have been a hurricane system that originated in the central Atlantic and progressed to the West Indies before it changed course to move back across the ocean toward northern Europe.

David Ludlum (1963, p. 19) quotes two obscure references to seriously inclement weather in northeastern North America that may have been related to the storm system. They are, at least, indicators that the fall of 1703 was a time when major storms were experienced in the region.

While the possibility exists that the Great Storm was connected to normal hurricane paths of the North Atlantic that regularly impacted North America and occasionally northern Europe, its intensity may be due more to the climatic conditions existing during the Little Ice Age. The Great Storm may have originated in the North Atlantic and moved across Britain by the prevailing jet stream.



Figure 5 - location of the Goodwin Sands, site of the wreckage of more than 100 ships

During the period from about 1300 to 1850, the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean was much colder, which resulted in an enhanced thermal gradient between the seas around Iceland and the warm waters to the south near the Azores. The higher potential energy caused more frequent and more intense storms particularly experienced in northern Europe (Lamb, 1991, p. 33).

Aftermath

On the plus side, work multiplied for tradesmen such as carpenters, masons and plumbers. The latter were experts in the installation of lead sheet roofing and their work was now in great demand, especially in London. Workers from across England likely descended on the city for the jobs it offered and that continued for several years after the event. Their families would have accompanied or followed them, many ending up as permanent residents.



Really Useful Bulletin

Shipyards were busy in the years following, replacing the hundreds of vessels that were lost. In 1704, nine ships were completed for the Royal Navy, from Blackwall, Chatham, Deptford, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheerness and Woolwich shipyards. Another seven warships were completed in 1705. Details can be found on the [List of ship launches](#) website.

Interestingly, to replace the sailors who died during the storm, many convicts were released if they promised to serve with the fleet. Other men, held as prisoners of war, were offered their freedom if they changed their allegiance and joined the British Navy.

For Family Historians

Family researchers may find many regions where their ancestor lived were subject to unsettled and dangerous weather, particularly during the time of the Little Ice Age, if not as disastrous as the Great Storm of 1703.

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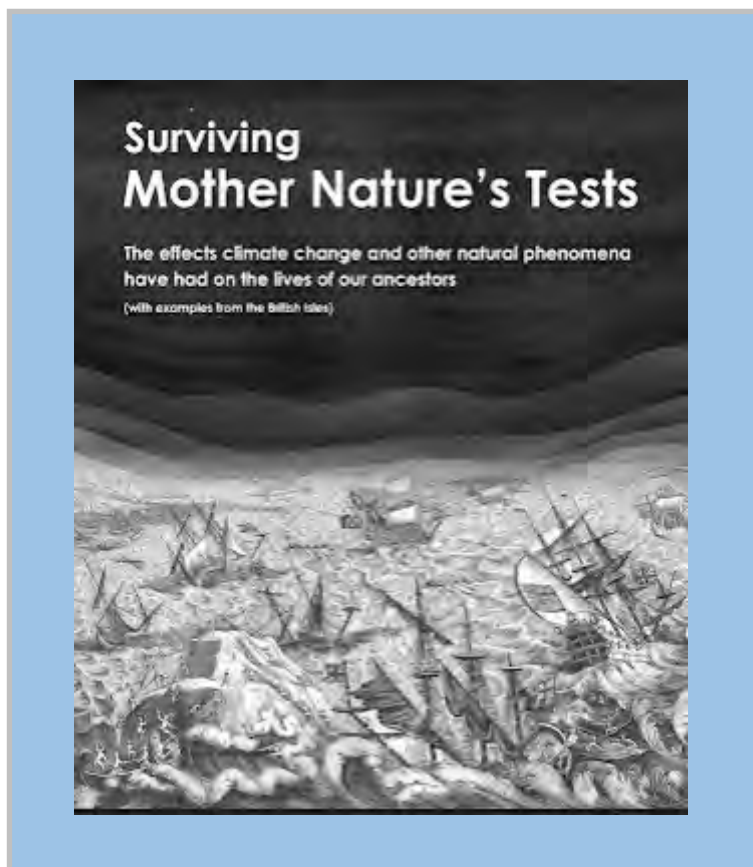
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Wayne Shepherd

has pursued family history research for several decades, on his own behalf and for others, exploring families in North America, Europe and the United Kingdom. Following a long career as a geologist in the oil and gas industry, Wayne now pursues genealogy as a hobby and as an occasional, professional consultant.



Wayne volunteers as an Online Parish Clerk, handling four parishes in Devon, England. He is the author of more than forty articles published in family history journals and magazines and has made presentations related to a variety of subjects to many groups. He writes a regular genealogical blog, *Discover Genealogy* (www.discovergenealogy.ca) set up to tell stories, relate experiences and pass along tips discovered during his genealogical studies, and which also offers, from time-to-time, examples of how people and communities were impacted by Mother Nature. Wayne published a book relating natural phenomena to family history titled, *Surviving Mother Nature's Tests: The effects climate change and other natural phenomena have had on the lives of our ancestors* (April 2018) see below.





Family History Societies



Beresford Family Society

What you need to know about the Beresford surname

Not everyone knows about their Beresford connections. There's a wide variation of how the Beresford surname has come down through history; from the obvious Berresford derivative, through to Bastford and even a Barrowfoot. Using resources collected over the past 100 years and hundreds of deeds and documents all of these not-so-obvious names have been reliably connected to Beresfords who are members of our thriving Beresford Family Society. We presently have over 600 members.

Discover family origins

Even with a DNA discovery, people want to work back to the origins of their family surname. The BFS has adopted the year 1241 as the earliest recorded written use of the Beresford surname; though family members were walking the Derbyshire / Staffordshire borders long before then. Beautiful Beresford Dale, through which the river Dove flows, is seen as the ancestral home of the family, with both formal and informal family visits to the site of the old Beresford Hall.

No longer the seat of the Beresford family, Derbyshire still has many historic connections, from family monuments in the churches of Fenny Bentley and Crich through to the owners of historic family-associated places who welcome organised visits by the Society. Tissington Hall is a favourite spot for an annual visit.



Tissington Hall, the family seat of the Fitzherberts

History of the Beresford Family – telling the story

Fenny Bentley church has the tomb of Thomas and Agnes Beresford, whose sixteen sons and four daughters in the fifteenth century are the progenitors of many of today's Beresford family. People travel from all over the world to view the almost unique effigy of Thomas and Agnes. Literally, it is shrouded in mystery.

In 1512, the Rev. James Beresford elevated the Beresford connection to the church at Fenny Bentley with an endowment which established a chantry and helped refurbish the church building. Looking ahead into the twentieth century, other Beresford endowments have made a significant contribution to the fabric and upkeep of the building.



The explanations of the origin of the tomb vary from the suggestion of the family not being able to describe the physical appearance of grandparents through to the more thorough research into the symbolism and construction of the monument. Essentially it is a place that many Beresfords long to visit.

The last Beresford of Beresford was of Irish nobility, a field-marshal in Wellington's army and from the scion that still lives there. The Society has produced a number of interesting volumes that help family researchers uncover the generational links that will hopefully create the large pedigree that links all Beresfords. The research and collation of information of family pedigrees has seen the BFS produce three volumes which summarise the understanding of family pedigrees to date.

The story and new discoveries continue to be told through a quarterly magazine issued to members. The BFS continues to share histories and stories of its living family through the quarterly magazine, to help members add their own Pedigrees.



Family History Societies



**The Beresford Obelisk,
Ireland**

Research support

The transcription of hundreds of deeds and wills means that members of the Society have access to a long history of resourced work on family pedigrees which stretch back hundreds of years and these help members relate their stories and history.

The Society works with other groups and organisations in helping them understand how Beresfords have helped shape local communities and influenced history. A more recent discovery was a hitherto unknown Behresford branch that has existed in Germany for over two hundred years.

Through its on-going research the BFS continues with the long-held ambition of finding every Beresford a "home" somewhere in one of the many pedigrees it has produced.

The Society has recently launched a Beresford family site to share historic information and give members the opportunity to upload and update their records in the BFS archive.

Members can login and access <https://beresfordfamilyhistory.com>

Social gathering and Communication



Members at the 2022 gathering

Each year the AGM weekend held in Derbyshire attracts Beresfords from all over the world. There are branches of the society in USA and Australia, as well as more informal groups whose focus is on a particular branch.

There are active members across the world who try to make this pilgrimage at some point in their life. One of the more recent was a metal detectorist who wanted to "detect" in the grounds of the former Beresford Hall.



Beresford Dale

Family newsletter, publications and information through FB and websites

The *Beresford Family Magazine* is produced each quarter and keeps members informed about Beresford memories and stories of topical interest. It has been published since the formation of the Society over forty years ago and is currently at edition No. 165.

The Book of the Beresfords published in 1977 rekindled interest in a Beresford Society. After writing to as many Beresfords as possible asking for details of their family history, the author wrote a comprehensive study which contains a history of the family, along with photos and many pedigrees.

More recently, two more volumes have been added to the Beresford library. *The House of Beresford, Volume I, 1227-1727 - The first five hundred years* by Douglas K Beresford & Brian K Beresford. This covers the history of all the descendants of Thomas & Agnes. They followed this with Volume II in 2013 which covers notable Beresfords around the world between 1727 and 2012.

These publications are available to members.

More details about our Society are found on our website www.beresfordfamilyhistory.org.

We also maintain a Facebook page, [beresfordfamilyhistory](https://www.facebook.com/beresfordfamilyhistory), which is topical and shares news and discoveries of interest to Beresfords.

A recent discovery of a Beresford bottle from Holt in Norfolk created a flurry of interest in family members who produced mineral water, as well as owning a wine or beer store. The unfolding story helped connect two branches of the same family, both of which had the same artefact proudly displayed in their homes.

Membership is £15 p.a. in the UK, and £20 for overseas members which includes four air-mailed copies of the magazine each year.



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

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



Family History Societies



Midland Ancestors

Based in Birmingham with groups in Stoke-on-Trent, Wolverhampton, Kenilworth, Bromsgrove, Stourbridge and London.

Principal genealogical and heraldic society for the counties of Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire and includes the modern metropolitan boroughs of the West Midlands.

Birmingham Group – Birmingham & Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham B3 3BS. Normally meets first Wednesday in the month with some Saturdays as well. Meetings held in person or as hybrid meetings.

North Staffs Group – St. John's Centre, Newcastle Road, Trent Vale, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 6QD on first Monday in the month.

Wolverhampton Group – Terry Harding Room, Perton Civic Centre, Church Road, Perton, Wolverhampton WV6 7PD on the last Wednesday in each month except May, August and December.

Kenilworth Group – The Kenilworth Centre, Abbey End Car Park, Kenilworth CV8 1QJ on second Wednesday of the month. During the winter months meetings will be via Zoom.

Bromsgrove Group – The Methodist Centre, Stratford Road, Bromsgrove B60 1AS on second Tuesday in the month.

Stourbridge Group – St. Peter's Church Hall, Pedmore Lane, Pedmore DY9 0SW on third Tuesday of the month and some Saturdays as well.

London Group – Meetings for 2022 held at Wesley's Chapel and Leysian Mission, 49 City Road, London EC1Y 1AU (Jan, Apr, Jul and Oct).

Heraldry Group – Birmingham & Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham B3 3BS on the fourth Tuesday of each month except August and December.

- ♦ *Family History Centre containing Reference library containing approximately 10,000 publications (downloadable Reference Library Catalogue)*
- ♦ *Lending library*
- ♦ *Free access to all the Society's publications held in the library*
- ♦ *Open most weekdays*
- ♦ *Affiliated library status to the Latter Day Saints*
- ♦ *Free access to Findmypast*
- ♦ *Fully staffed*
- ♦ *Regular coach trips to National Archives*
- ♦ *Search Services – marriage, burial and other indexes covering our three counties*

Forthcoming Fair: Birmingham & Local History Fair, Midlands Arts Centre, Canon Hill Park - 25 September 2022

<https://birminghamhistoryfair.uk/>

<https://midland-ancestors.uk/>

Midland Ancestors is the public face of the Birmingham & Midland Society for Genealogy & Heraldry



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Family History Societies



Catholic Family History Society

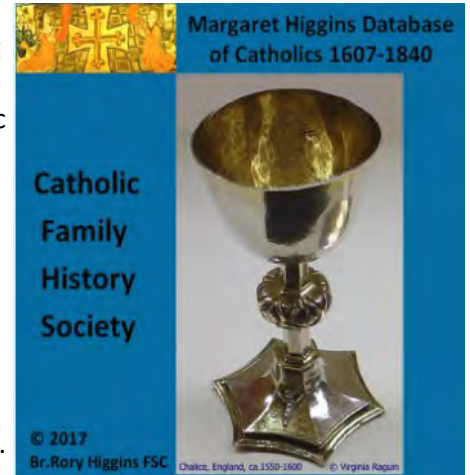
Looking for your Roman Catholic ancestors?

The Catholic Family History Society can point you in the right direction.

Society members receive *Catholic Ancestor*, our journal, three times a year containing members' own researches and a wide range of helpful articles. An annual day conference is held in October. Volunteers around the country transcribe early Catholic registers, and these are offered free to current members when published. They may also be available at your local record office or public libraries. Non-members can also purchase these and all past publications.

You may be new to family history, you may have some experience, you may be an old hand; whatever the case, we will welcome you as a member and do our best to help you in this fascinating pastime.

Available on the website is the huge *Margaret Higgins Database*.



People who were interested in the Hampshire Genealogical Society's Annual Conference talk on *Researching Individuals through Military Records* given by Nick Saunders, may like to know that the Catholic Family History Society has transcribed the Catholic births, marriages and some burials registers from the Catholic Chaplaincies serving the armed forces.

To summarise—**Catholic Military Registers**

Aldershot Camps 1855-1939;
Cairo, Egypt 1899-1910;
Shorncliffe 1856-1915.

Alexandria, Egypt 1899-1939;
Netley Garrison 1896-1945;

These are available on the member's page of the Society's website: <https://catholicfhs.online>

Visit our website: <https://catholicfhs.online/> or Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/CatholicFHS> for more information.

Useful Archives or Research Places

The Royal Army Chaplains' Museum has recently relocated to Shrivenham near Swindon. See website: <https://royalarmychaplainsmuseum.business.site/>



It is interesting to note that chaplains of any religious faith will happily provide spiritual comfort to anyone in need of it. To quote from the website: *Chaplains are usually provided to bases or units, often in a set of three (Anglican, Catholic and Non-Conformist). They have non-combatant status and are banned from carrying weapons, even on parade. Buddhist, Sikh, Hindu and Muslim soldiers are ministered to by four civilian chaplains. Since churches began ordaining women, the Department has also appointed female chaplains. All Army chaplains are expected to minister to and provide pastoral care to any soldier who needs it, no matter their denomination or faith, or lack of it.* The new premises were opened on 19th May, 2022.

Kindly provided by the Catholic Family History Society



Really Useful Bulletin

News from the Federation



**FAMILY
HISTORY
Federation**

Supporting Family Historians since 1974



The Family History Show

York Racecourse : June 25

Kempton Park : September 24

**VISIT OUR STANDS AT
MAJOR SHOWS IN 2022**

www.familyhistoryfederation.com

— THE —
CREATIVE
CRAFT
SHOW

Birmingham	June 24 - 26
Farnborough	September 2 - 4
Exeter	September 22 - 25
Glasgow	October 13 - 16
Birmingham	November 3 - 6



To see what is happening around local FHS, visit: www.familyhistoryfederation.com/events



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