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Happy St. Patrick's Day!

British Connections

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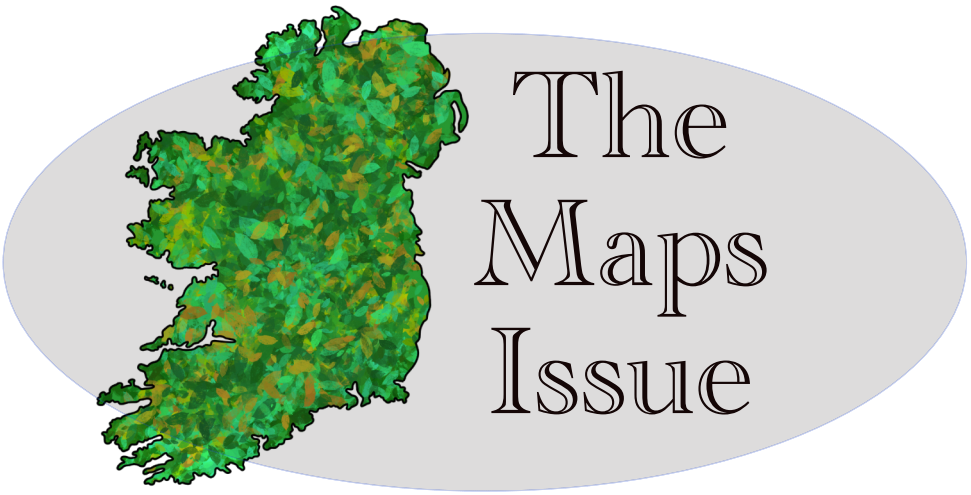

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Using Topographic and Geologic Maps in your Research

J. Mark Lowe

Photo by demosg@Pixabay

Maps have long been a part of my life. When I was a young boy, my dad would often travel with other gentlemen from our community to go on deep sea fishing trips in Florida. Before he left, he would make sure that I had a new road map for Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida so that I could track their progress through those states. He would also point out their travel plans so I could make notations, and then talk about places that he had seen on earlier visits. I enjoyed hearing the stories of his earlier trips and enjoyed the collection of postcards my dad would send to us on his journeys. After he purchased an 8mm movie camera, he was able to capture some of the moments of those fishing trips to share. Once he returned and the film was developed, the family would gather to watch those videos. I

Image of Ireland by Katherine Ab@Pixabay

always had my maps nearby, and as the movie was viewed, it would show me their exact travel path. I was often following along on my own annotated road maps. Occasionally, we would watch those films multiple times because we wanted to see things again or beg for more views since we had more questions. There were times when my Dad would set up the projector so I could view these travels over and over. When I had time, I studied my maps and made additional notations of things I had seen, things I had heard, and things for which I had additional questions. My map had a layout sketch of the fishing camp where they saw the snake. It included notes on where each fisherman slept, along with the supposed path of the snake until he met the gang of fishermen. Sometimes we need to get the local overview. I may have a map that I've created from scratch or a base map with communities added that existed back in the past, or where there was a post office. It might be the location for the railroad track or a train station. These are places that I need to know about, so they appear on my map as an identified point. It may be a reference on the map because historically it was known by a different name. Maps allow us to focus on the location and time period we need to study or discover.

Maps and surveys move around questions such as, "Why is this happening and where is it happening?" For instance, "Where did this migration event occur, where are the major rivers and sea?" And when you extend this investigation, then additional questions will be formed in your mind and your study will be opened to natural resources, topography, the establishment of countries, towns, and cities. Once you bring your mind to the question "Where?" it will get easier to begin to answer "Why?" Maps often lead us into the study of economics and history, such as the occurrence of events that caused people to settle down into another place, the date of a historical event, what these people do for a living and how much they earn, what crops grow in specific regions, and every other question for which we want an answer.

Maps provide an opportunity for us to discover a location that is not dependent on our realistic location or the time period when we choose to study the cartographic survey, and because maps are so prevalent in our society, we have adopted some of these standards to our usage. We are accustomed to looking at every map with north facing away from us. We tend to look at maps as a picture with the direction N at the top; if you doubt that influence, take a paper road map or atlas and turn it 90 degrees to the left or right and see how it feels as you look. Henri Collot drew a map from the Ohio River landing at Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky, and traveled to Paris, Kentucky, on to Lexington and then to Frankfurt. The map was created with the south direction at the top. Mercator's world map, from 1569, was almost certainly a defining moment in north-up map making. His map was famously the first to consider the curvature of the Earth, so sailors could cross long distances without overshooting the mark.

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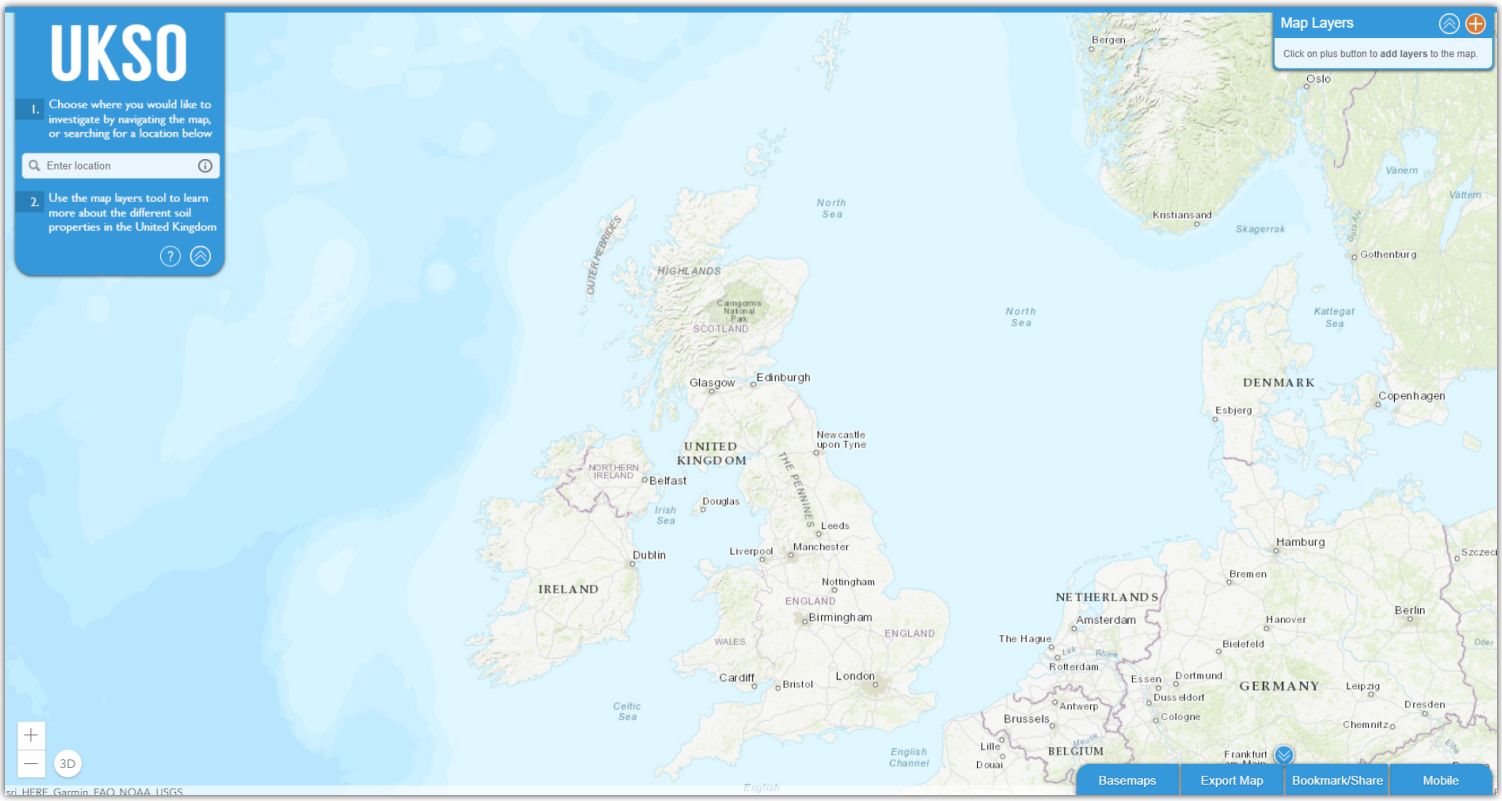


Screen shot from the British Geological Survey website

Even so, he could have put the map either way up. Perhaps the choice was simply because the Europeans were doing most of the exploring at the time: in the northern hemisphere, there is far more land to explore and there are far more people.

Robert Harbison, author of *Eccentric Spaces,* as well as other architectural and historic engineering views of the world says, "To put a city in a book, to put the world on one sheet of paper, maps are the most condensed humanized spaces of all . . . They make the landscape fit indoors, make us masters of sights we can't see and spaces we can't cover."

This phrase captures the best use of maps for genealogical researchers—our ability to capture the community of our ancestors and see where the old bridge crosses the glen above the new church house. Our ability to get "the map" gives us a firsthand view from the cartographer's survey and the ability to find new objects or familiar places from stories and documents.

Let's review a few ways we should be using maps with some examples for us to view. Maps help us to understand location and surroundings. The development of the survey and its resulting maps were an essential part of the discovery and economic growth of colonies created around the world. George Washington learned surveying and map making from his brother Lawrence and other surveyors around him. In 1749, at age 17, he was appointed surveyor general of Virginia. He drew and reviewed thousands of acres throughout the colonies. On one of John Filson's maps, Washington noticed an annotation which read, "abundant iron ore." That map study led Washington to purchase the land. But detailed surveys and their resulting maps can't provide great insight into the land, its buildings and surroundings. Maps are a powerful visual tool for genealogists to analyze geographical data, identify patterns, and make sense of an overwhelming amount of data. Maps help tell stories not only at the regional level, but also at the local, personal and immediate level. Many people learn better when exploring data with which they are already familiar. Using data related to things you already know about is fun, and you can often see both surprising and familiar patterns.

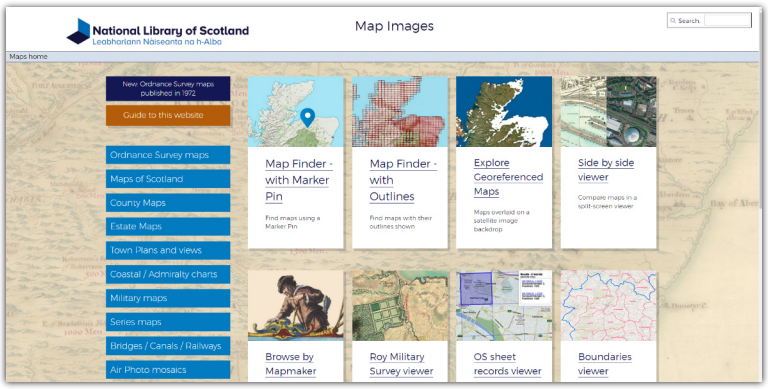
Surroundings often include plains and hills through the countryside. Topographic maps are a great way to get a feel for the landscape. Here in the states we have access to USGS topoView with the combination of current and historic maps. The National Library of Scotland has a similar treasure in the Ordnance survey maps of Scotland, England, and Wales from the 1840s to the 1970s. What is great about these collections is the ability to overlay a historic map with a modern map. With this feature you can pinpoint exactly where Sir Hollings' gristmill stood or where Squire Smith's house once sat. These maps also allow you to save them for additional study.

USGS topoView—Topographic maps, current and historic
https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/

The term "US Topo" refers specifically to quadrangle topographic maps published in 2009 and later. These maps are modeled on the familiar 7.5-minute quadrangle maps of the period 1947–1992, but are mass-produced from national GIS databases on a repeating cycle. US Topo maps repackage geographic information system (GIS) data in traditional map form. This benefits non-specialist map users, as well as applications that need traditional maps.

At present, both the current US Topo series and historical series are offered as GeoPDFs through "The National Map" and the USGS Store. However, additional formats are now offered through topoView: GeoTIFF, JPEG, KMZ, and Metadata. Over time, some maps have been lost from USGS libraries, and therefore no single complete set of the USGS historical maps (ca. 1884) is known to exist. The USGS provides a variety of symbol guides, including "The Topographic Map Collection Symbols Guide," and the "USGS Topographic Maps." Together, these documents form a fairly complete description of topographic symbols from about 1900 to the present, though it is possible that some unusual symbols are not described in any published document. The following excerpt was taken from a National Academy of Sciences (1971, p. 7) report titled, "North American Datum":

> The first official geodetic datum in the United States was the New England Datum, adopted in 1879. It was based on surveys in the eastern and northeastern states and



The National Library of Scotland

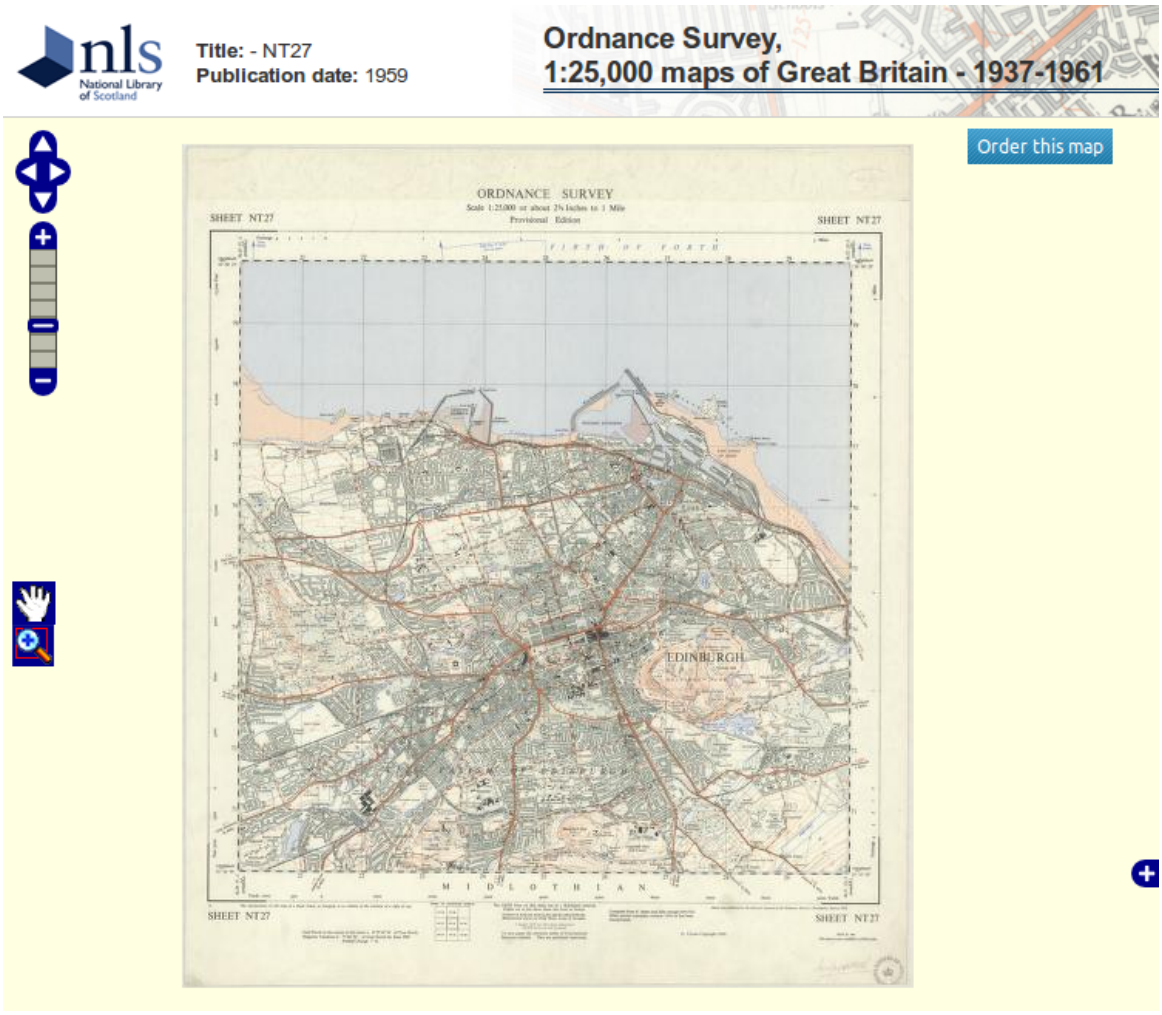
> referenced to the Clarke Spheroid of 1866, with triangulation station Principio, in Maryland, as the origin. The first transcontinental arc of triangulation was completed in 1899, connecting independent surveys along the Pacific Coast. In the intervening years, other surveys were extended to the Gulf of Mexico. The New England Datum was thus extended to the south and west without major readjustment of the surveys in the east. In 1901, this expanded network was officially designated the United States Standard Datum, and triangulation station Meades Ranch, in Kansas, was the origin. In 1913, after the geodetic organizations of Canada and Mexico formally agreed to base their triangulation networks on the United States network, the datum was renamed the North American Datum . . . During the 5-year period 1927–1932 all available primary data were adjusted into a system now known as the North American 1927 Datum.

To find maps for a location, such as a town, or larger area, use the location search bar. There, you can enter very specific information, a full street address, latitude/longitude coordinate pair, zip code, or town name.

The National Library of Scotland
https://maps.nls.uk/

These maps are published by Ordnance Survey and related bodies, including the War Office (ca. 1840s-1960s). The maps are arranged by country, from largest scales (most detailed maps) to smaller scales (less detailed maps), followed by indexes and characteristics sheets (symbols and legends). It is particularly important that you take the time to review the symbols and items included in the legends.

The earliest sites in England that have been mapped date to around 6,000 years ago and include long barrows, flint mines and causewayed enclosures of the



Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

Early Neolithic period while the most recent sites belong to the latter half of the twentieth century. There are also Bronze Age round barrows, Iron Age hillforts, Roman camps, settlements, trackways and field systems which represent centuries of activity.

Look closely and you'll often see MP, MS and BS marked on your map, next to a faint dot. MP is a milepost. MS is a milestone. Most milestones you'll see date from the 1700s or later, when new Turnpike roads were legally required to have milestone markers. It meant passengers and goods carried on the stagecoaches could be charged standardized rates for the distance they travelled. You'll also see plenty of milestones along canals, also used to calculate how much people would be charged for moving their goods by barge. BS is a boundary stone. Boundary stones usually mark modern parish boundaries—look to see if there are grey dashed lines on the map that run up to and away from the stone.

It is especially useful to use the georeferenced maps. These support a topographic map with a great deal of historic notation over a modern ESRI image map. There is a slide to allow you to vary the transparency of the overlay. This will cause you to spend hours discovering details exposed on one map or the other.

Another of my favorite map series to explore familiar locations is soil maps. These are drawn for the purpose of identifying types of soil on a given acreage. Although the earlier maps might not have every item drawn to scale, you can travel down a road on foot examining barns, ponds, schools, and churches along the way. You can also consider the agricultural usage for the land, and predict potential crop output. Nearly all farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners across the country rely on one common resource for production: their soil. Early soil mapping in Britain was dominated, as in the USA, by soil texture with maps dating back to

the early 1900's identifying surface texture and parent rock materials. Here are some resources:

US Historical Soil Survey Maps: http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/soilsurvey/index.html

Current: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm

Soilscapes: https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/

The Land Information System: http://www.landis.org.uk/

British Geological Survey: https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/uk-soil-observatory-ukso/

Often, we connect locations with Agricultural activities on the land. The following resources will provide great resources for linking the land to the appropriate crop or livestock. They provide a collection of landmark agricultural texts covering agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, animal science, crops and their protection, food science, forestry, human nutrition, rural sociology, and soil science.

History of Agriculture in the Southern US , Lewis Cecil Gray - https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001639400

LIBRAL - The Library of Rural and Agricultural Literature https://www.bahs.org.uk/LIBRAL/

The National [US] Agricultural Library - https://www.nal.usda.gov/

Core Historical Literature of Agriculture | Cornell University https://digital.library.cornell.edu/collections/chla

Maps provide a foundation of understanding for people, places, events, migration and more. I love this quote by Peter Greenaway, which expresses my lifelong relationship with maps: "I've always been fascinated by maps and cartography. A map tells you where you've been, where you are, and where you're going in a sense it's three tenses in one." May this introduction to basic topographic and geologic maps get you started to look from the soil—up and down—and approach maps with some new vision.

J. Mark Lowe describes himself as "born to be curious." He is a professional genealogist, author, and lecturer who specializes in original records and manuscripts throughout the Southern U.S. Mark enjoys opportunities to share what he has learned over the years through YouTube, webinars, and institutes.

He serves as the Course Coordinator for "Research in the South" at IGHR (Georgia) and TIGR (Texas), does webinars for Legacy Family Tree Webinars and has worked on several genealogical television series including, Follow Your Past, African American Lives 2, Who Do You Think You Are? and UnXplained Events, *and podcasts, including* Twice Removed *and* Blast From My Past.

Mark has published in the Association of Professional Genealogists Quarterly (APGQ), National Genealogical Society Quarterly (NGSQ), *FGS's* FORUM, The Longhunter *(So. Ky. Genealogical Society),* Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society Quarterly, North Carolina Genealogical Quarterly, *and other society publications. He is a Past President of the Association of Professional Genealogists (APG), and Past President of the Southern Kentucky Genealogical Society. Mark is a Fellow of the Utah Genealogical Society and was awarded the Graham T. Smallwood award and Lifetime Membership award by the Association of Professional Genealogists.*

- *Website: https://www.kytnresearch.com*
- *Blog: Keeping the Story Alive: http://keepingthestoryalive.blogspot.com*
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- *Facebook*
- *YouTube*

President's Message

Sylvia Tracy-Doolos

Spring in Colorado feels like it is just around the corner. I hope you can say the same where you are, unless you happen to be in the southern hemisphere. Our Spring Institute is coming up on March 16th and, unsurprisingly, is very popular at only $95 with your member discount. John Grenham is covering great topics, plus offering a 33% discount off the Irish Ancestors subscription. The syllabus and recordings will be available through the end of April in case March 16th is already booked on your calendar.

Registration for this year's British Institute will open on May 1st for our first in-person event since 2019. Members are invited to register during the early registration period so they get their first pick of classes. We have a few new twists for BI, but those who attended in the past will be very pleased to see a return of everything that makes BI great. These include great instructors, courses, and the camaraderie of classmates who are all motivated by the same topic, all while being at the FamilySearch Library for hours on end! What's not to like? Elsewhere in the newsletter, you will find all the details about BI 2023, so I won't say more here.

ISBGFH strives to provide opportunities for learning and exploring our shared ancestry. If you love what we do and want to hear more about how to get involved, please email me at President@ISBGFH.com. There are several ways to get involved, and it all starts with you. Enjoy whatever this time of year offers you. I hope to see you in October in Salt Lake City!

Sylvia

Background by pugmom40@"Pixabay

From the Editor's Desk

Thank you, Caroline!

We would like to express our heartfelt appreciation to Caroline Gurney, QG, professional genealogist and historian, as well as a valued columnist and webinar presenter for ISBGFH since 2019. Over the past four years, Caroline has generously shared her knowledge and experience with our members. We wish Caroline all the best—the pleasures of focused research and the joys of unexpected discoveries—as she continues to work on her personal genealogical projects.

Below is a summary of Caroline's work for us over the years. Members can find past issues of *British Connections* on our website:

2019
- English Counties

2020
- Apprenticeships in England
- Records of Illegitimacy in England
- Emigration from England—Winter Webinar
- GenealogyResearch in Gloucestershire, Somerset, and Bristol

2021
- Genealogy Research in Hampshire, Dorset, and Wiltshire
- Genealogy Research in Kent and Sussex
- Victoria County Histories—Winter Webinar
- Genealogy Research in Berkshire and Oxfordshire
- Genealogy Research in Devon and Cornwall

2022
- English Folklore: May Day
- CaseStudy: Frederick Davis, 1821–1883
- Emigration Case Study: Alfred William Eaton—the Man Who Emigrated Twice!

In this issue of *British Connections*, our authors present a wide array of resources and share different perspectives on the use of maps in genealogical and historical research. Please welcome Paul Milner, who will be writing our column on English Research! And you won't want to miss Part II of Jenny Mallin's story about her Madras family—she describes an amazing cookbook that was written by her grandmothers!

Sandra

Eilir Daniels

Where in Wales . . . ? How Online Maps Help Guide your Research

"Family history without maps is like painting with your eyes shut."[1] This is a statement worth remembering every time you power up your computer for a fresh day's research. Bookmarked side-by-side with the big genealogical research hubs familiar to all of us should be some sites which may not immediately be associated with family history, but should nevertheless form an integral part of any Welsh genealogical project.

Maps provide you with that crucial context as you follow your ancestors' trails, both through time and the various sources, and they will also help to guide your research in certain directions.

In the not-so-distant past, genealogists would have travelled to a local archive to consult old maps, or gathered together Ordnance Survey maps as they were published. Today, digital portals allow us to access a range of searchable Welsh maps—both historical and modern—from the comfort of our own computer desks. So sit down, open your internet browser and start by bookmarking the following websites—they are some of the most relevant to Welsh family history, and should be your constant companions as you use them to cross-reference details you have traced on the documents, and as you get to know the communities where your ancestors lived:

- GENUKI Welsh county and parish maps: https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/wal

Saxton's map of Wales, 1580, sourced via Wikimedia Commons, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Saxton%E2%80%99s_Proof_Map_of_Wales.jpg / National Library of Wales (public domain)

- Modern Ordnance Survey maps: www.streetview.co.uk
- Historical Place Names of Wales, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW): https://historicplacenames.rcahmw.gov.uk/
- Welsh Tithe Maps/Places of Wales, National Library of Wales: https://places.library.wales/

Finding the correct parish—gen up on Genuki

At the most basic level, one of the main issues that tends to veer a researcher off course at the start of their quest is parish names. A majority of Welsh parishes start with the word "Llan" (meaning church or church enclosure), and many share the same prefix—for example, Llanfihangel ar Arth, Llanfihangel Brynpabuan, Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog, and Llanbadarn Fawr, Llanbadarn Fynydd, Llanbadarn Odwyn, etc. To make sure you choose the correct Llanfihangel, Llanfair or Llanbadarn and the correct county, first check out Genuki; follow the links to the county in question, and consider the list of parishes along with their locations, as marked on the relevant maps.

Genuki's maps also allow you to radiate your search out from a particular location, helping you to gauge the most likely parishes or villages your ancestor could have moved to within a certain locality. Remember that in rural areas in particular, a majority of Welsh people remained living within around ten miles of their birth place throughout their lives, and so using the "nearby churches" or "nearby places" tabs on Genuki's parish pages will help you to navigate around the various communities your ancestors called home.

Understanding the lie of the land—modern online maps

Modern maps can be as helpful as older versions, in particular at the start of your research when you are just getting to know your ancestors' communities. Not only do they literally guide you to a particular church, farm, or village if you decide to visit your ancestors' old stomping grounds, or help you to calculate distances between communities, but they also allow you to paint a mental picture of different localities. Ordnance Survey maps chart the land's topography which, if your ancestors lived in a hilly or mountainous area, would allow you to consider if this environment could have limited their travel and influenced where they moved to during their lives. Similarly, if they lived in an easily traversable valley, they may have been more likely to travel slightly further afield. Modern maps therefore are tools that can be helpful when you need to consider questions such as, how plausible would it be that an individual born in Llanbadarn Fawr (Cardiganshire) in 1842 would be living in Llanbadarn Fynydd (Radnorshire) in 1851?

Modern Ordnance Survey (OS) maps include the names of a vast number of farms, smallholdings, and sometimes even houses and cottages—if your ancestors' homes are still known by their original names, they could be marked on such a map. OS map data for the UK can be accessed via www.streetmap.co.uk. While you can search for towns and villages on this website, generally, the search engine doesn't allow you to search for specific property names. However, there is another place you can turn to that can potentially help you to find the exact location of your ancestor's home.

Focusing in on place names and locations

The arrival on the scene a few years ago of the RCAHMW's Historic Place Names database (https://historicplacenames.rcahmw.gov.uk/) brought about a sea-change in our ability to search for and to pin-point the places where our ancestors lived—not just parishes and villages, but also farms, smallholdings, and even many cottages. This website draws on data from various sources, including the 1900 Ordnance Survey map, as well as the tithe apportionments of the early to mid-nineteenth century. It is fully searchable by historical Welsh county and parish.

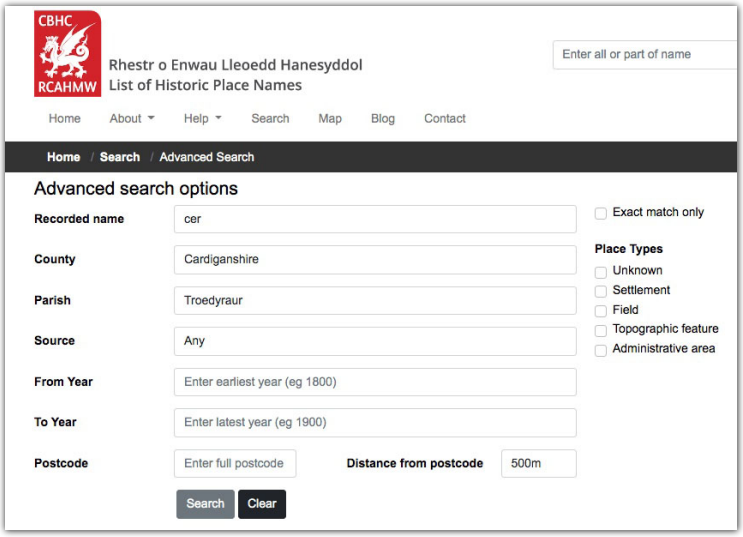
The beauty of this database is that it is very flexible—it plots properties on both the modern and 1900 OS maps, allows you to toggle between those maps and to browse them, as well as to carry out direct searches for specific property names.

By means of the Advanced Search option, you can input part of a name—be it the first few, middle, or last letters—and narrow down your search to a particular parish or county. This is an especially useful feature if the name of a property is not particularly legible on a document and you can only make out a few letters. Here's an example taken from the 1850 parish register of Capel Cynon, a chapelry of Troedyraur parish in

Cardiganshire. Anyone unfamiliar with the area or with Welsh place names may find the family's abode difficult to interpret, but you may be able to make out the letters "cer" or "din":

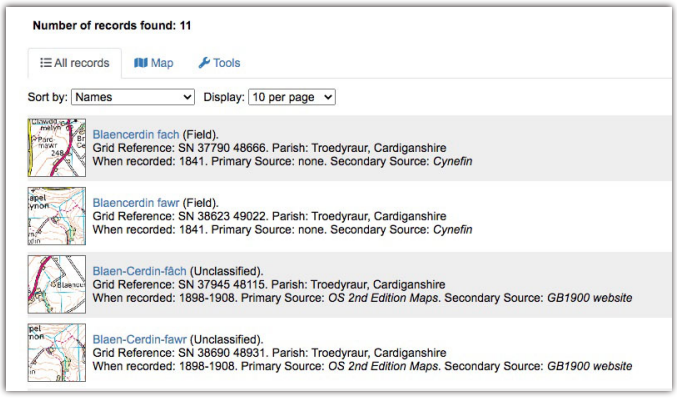
1850 baptism. The Wales Collection: National Library of Wales & the Welsh County Archivists Group / www.findmypast.co.uk & www.ancestry.com

Type "cer"" or "din" into the search engine, and choose "Cardiganshire" and "Troedyraur" from the county and parish drop-down menus:



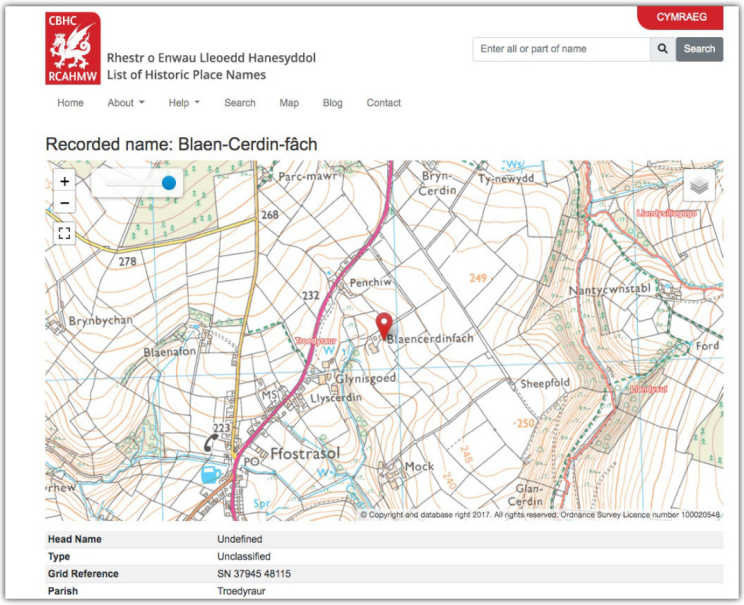
https://historicplacenames.rcahmw.gov.uk/ (as noted/referred to in the text). Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wale

After clicking on the Search button, you'll see a list of potential properties, fields, or landscape features. Compare those names with the original parish entry to see if any correspond. At the top of the "cer" search list are the following records:



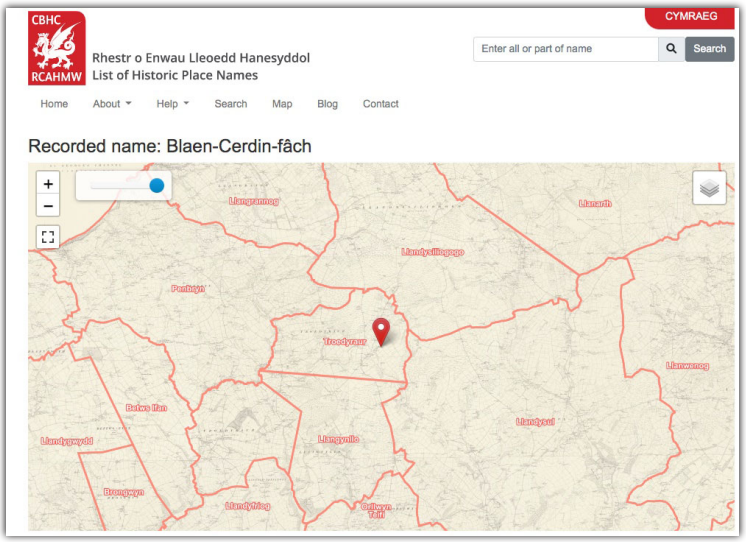
https://places.library.wales/ (as referred to in the text). National Library of Wales.

They include Blaencerdin fach (a field) and the related Blaen-Cerdin-fâch (both names mean "Lower Blaencerdin"). As the word "fach" also appears on the original parish entry, and the rest of the name seems to correspond, we can now be fairly confident that both records probably refer to the location we're looking for (the field is likely to have formed part of Blaen-Cerdin-fâch farm). Click on one of these records, and you will then discover the exact location of the family's home as marked on the corresponding map:



https://historicplacenames.rcahmw.gov.uk/ (as referred to in the text). Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales

An added advantage of this website is the parish overlay feature. This helps you to gauge where your ancestor's home was located within the parish boundary—and so, for example, if it was situated very close to the border of another parish, you could then check if your ancestor was baptised in that neighbouring parish church, rather than in the parish his or her family actually lived in. Here's Blaen-Cerdin-fâch in relation to its location within Troedyraur parish itself and to its neighbouring parishes—the boundaries in this case overlay the 1900 OS map shown here:



Parish overlay. https://historicplacenames.rcahmw.gov.uk/ (as referred to in the text). Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales.

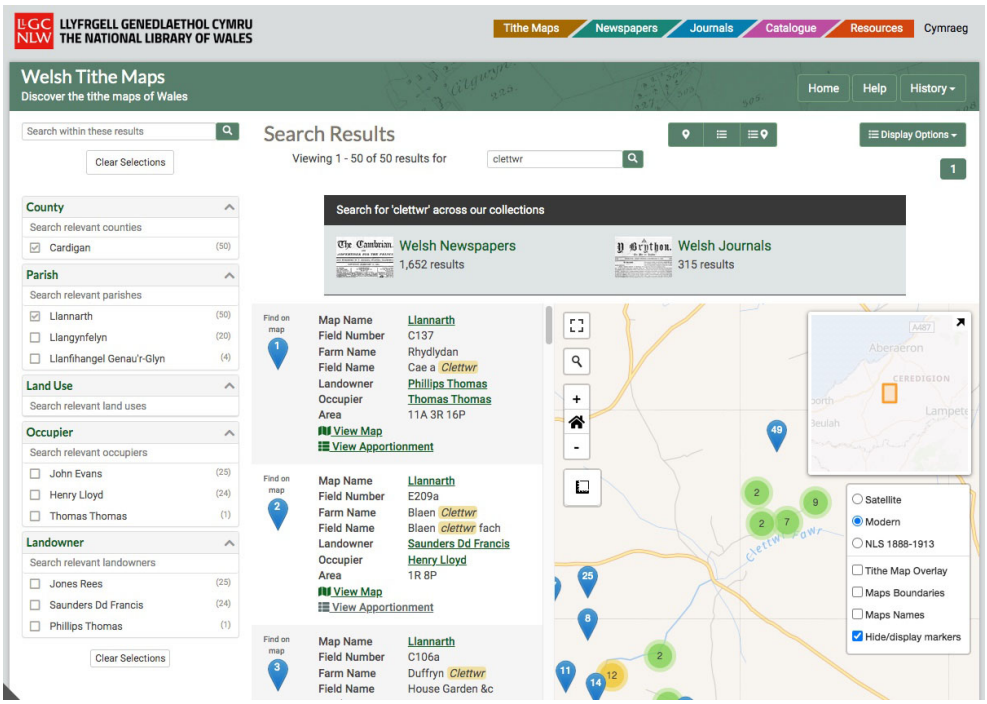
Even though not every single property that ever existed is included in this database, this website is nevertheless a treasure trove of information, for it represents the most comprehensive collection of historic Welsh place names available in one place, and it is searchable, for free, via the click of a mouse.

Welsh tithe maps—connecting people and places

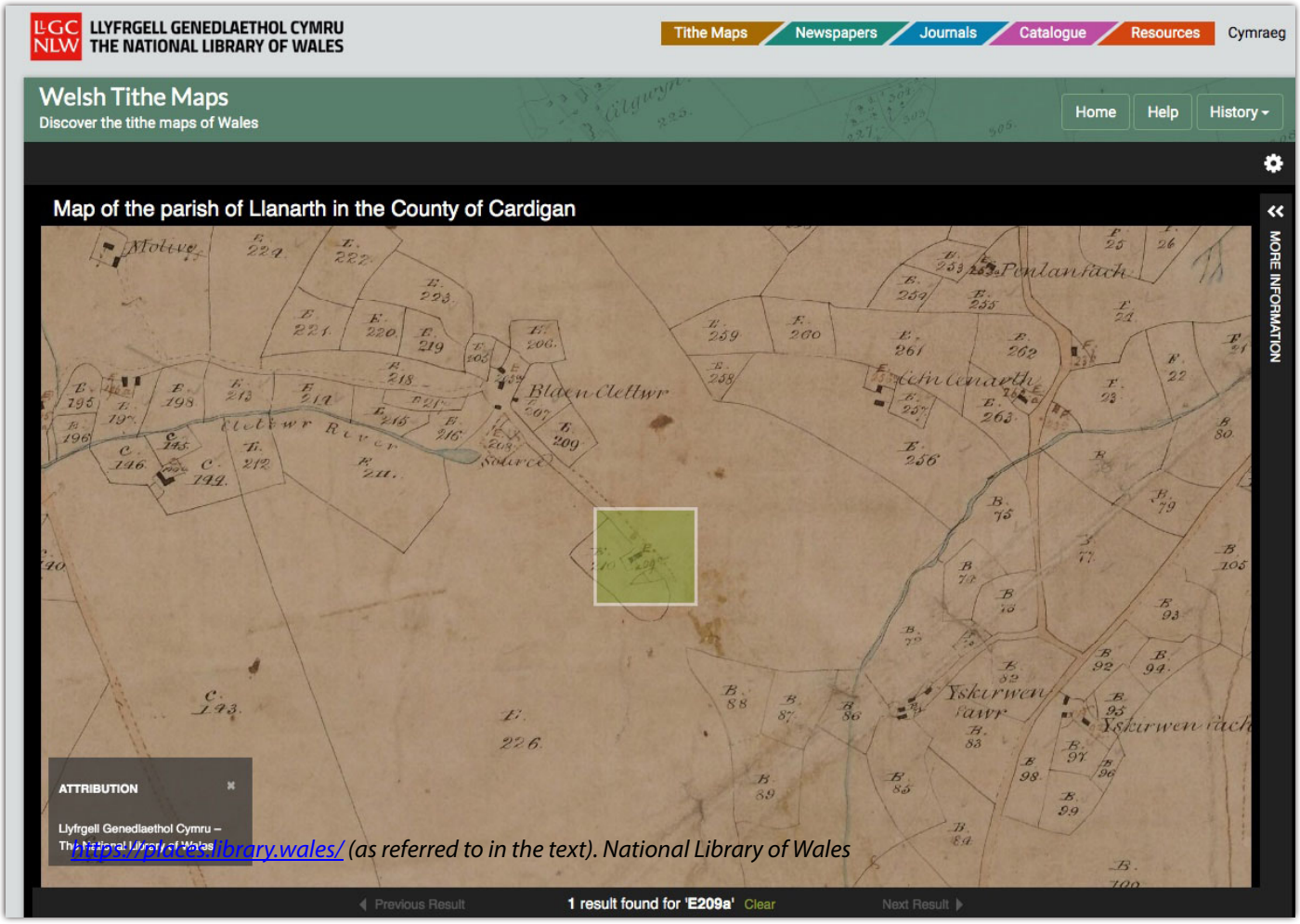
A fair proportion of the details presented within the Historical Place Names database have been sourced from information recorded on the Welsh tithe maps and apportionments of the early nineteenth century, which listed property and field names as well as the names of landowners and tenants at a given time. The maps were drawn up as part of a process whereby land users had to pay a tithe, originally a tenth of their produce (payment in kind, such as grain) or income, to support the Anglican parish church. Cash payments became the norm after 1836; the tithe maps and schedules digitised by the National Library of Wales that are available online date from that period.

This resource can be searched directly for free (https://places.library.wales/). It adds an extra dimension to Welsh family history research, for not only does it provide us with a snapshot in time of land tenure, which allows us to connect an individual with a property or place, it also allows us to consider our ancestors' lives in the context of the environment in which they lived. The plethora of field names listed on the schedules include a mix of some extremely old appellations, reflecting ancient events that shaped a community's history, as well as colloquial and practical labels and descriptions our ancestors gave to features of the landscape they farmed, worked upon, and knew so well. More than just lists, these names therefore connect us to our ancestors' world, their culture, and their relationship to the place they called home.

You can search the database via a personal, parish, or place name. The following example is a search for a property called Blaen Clettwr, located in Llannarth parish in the county of Cardiganshire. Using "*Clettwr*"as the search term, following on from the initial search box, you can filter your search down via the county and parish boxes (left of screen). The place in question is no. 2 on the list, which reveals that the occupier at the time was Henry Lloyd and that the landowner—to whom he would have paid the rent, or from whom he leased the land—was Saunders David Francis. Click on the "View Map" link to see the actual map:



The National Library of Wales: Welsh Tithe Maps



The National Library of Wales: Welsh Tithe Maps, the parish of Llanarth in the County of Cardigan.

Note that all the fields and plots are numbered—they are all listed and named on the accompanying apportionment that you can also view. That apportionment will give you an idea of how much land your ancestor occupied, farmed or owned, as well as the nature of that land (arable, pasture, orchard, garden, etc.), and which, in turn, would give you an idea of your ancestors' status and a glimpse of their everyday working or domestic life.

Maps therefore form an essential part of our research palette, and with our eyes wide open, they not only help to guide us in our ancestors' footsteps, but they also allow us to paint a richer picture of their lives.

Eilir Ann Daniels has been studying family history for well over 30 years and, as the founder of the research service Your Welsh Ancestors, has been working as a professional researcher for ten of those years.

Eilir is a Full Member of AGRA (the Association of Genealogists and Researchers in Archives), and is a Pharos Tutors instructor, teaching its online Welsh genealogy course. She provides research services for private clients and solicitors and carries out research for the BBC's Who Do You Think You Are? *and for programs on S4C (the national Welsh language TV channel) and BBC Radio Cymru.*

She is a native Welsh speaker, and her academic background, which includes a degree focused on the development of Welsh and UK society after the Industrial Revolution, provides the basis for her genealogical work today.

1. Michael Gandy. *An Introduction to Planning Research: Short Cuts in Family History.* Manchester: Federation of Family History Societies, 1993.

Chris Paton

Scottish Maps

When looking at key documents for Scottish history research, such as the vital records or the censuses, we can connect families to specific locations within the country. Our primary focus is often the stories of our ancestors, but the place names and addresses at which they resided have tales of their own, equally worthy of investigation. Getting to grips with the environments within which they lived can shed further context not only on the family narrative, but on the history of Scotland itself.

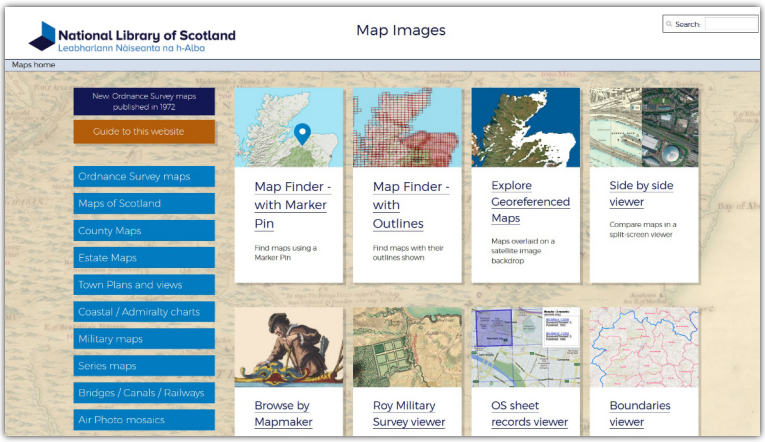
Every placename in Scotland has an origin, derived from lived experience, geological features and ancient languages such as Gaelic, Scots, and even Pictish. For example, the name of Pittenweem in Fife is believed to derive from the Pictish word *pett* meaning "a place," and Gaelic *na h-Uaimh*, meaning "the caves," thus signifying the "place of the caves," whilst the city of *Perth* is believed to derive from a Pictish word for a "wood" or "grove." The documents that can really help us to gain a fascinating insight into how the landscape has changed over the years are maps, particularly when considered in a chronological order. Maps can identify when and where certain settlements appeared, offering clues as to why they were created, and also how others disappeared, only to be commemorated many years later through street names and folk memory.

Perhaps the single most useful mapping resource available for research is the Maps Reading Room of the National Library of Scotland (www.nls.uk/collections/maps), based at Causewayside Building, 33 Salisbury Place, Edinburgh, which can be visited via a pre-booked appointment from Tuesday to Thursday each week. The library has over two million printed items, including four thousand manuscript maps and fifteen thousand worldwide atlases. In addition, it has an extensive collection of material from the Ordnance Survey, formally established from 1791, but going back to the aftermath of the second Jacobite rebellion in Scotland, when The Duke of Cumberland's Map was created by William Roy to help the British Army take control of the Highlands. Even as this exercise was underway, the Advocates Library, the forerunner to the modern NLS, was already building up the collection that we can now so effectively use today for our research. Details on how to visit the NLS Maps Reading Room are available at https://www.nls.uk/using-the-library/reading-rooms/maps/.

St. John's Kirk, Perth. The word "Perth" comes from Pictish origins. (Author's image)

The good news, particularly for those unable to get to Edinburgh, is that the NLS mapping team also hosts one of the single most impressive websites available

for Scottish ancestral research. Located at https://maps.nls.uk/, the "Map Images" platform hosts over a quarter of a million free-to-access digitised documents from the library's holdings, with records available to consult, including the following:



The NLS free-to-access mapping platform hosts a quarter of a million images.

Maps of Scotland (the whole of Scotland), 1560–1928

This series of maps from 1560–1928 shows the whole island, from the *Scotia: Regno di Scotia* map (approximately 1558–66) to the Ordnance Survey one-inch maps of Scotland from 1921–28. Also available is a separate collection of thematically based maps, showing administrative boundaries, clan territories, geology, railways and roads.

County Maps of Scotland, 1580–1928

Maps for each county from 1580–1928 are presented in chronological order, including Pont's Maps of Scotland (1580s–1590s), the Blaeu Atlas of Scotland (1654), Herman Moll's County Maps of Scotland (1745), John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland (1832), and J. G. Bartholomew's Survey Atlas of Scotland (1912).

Town Plans and Views, 1580–1919

Included are various maps and surveys of Scottish towns from 1580–1919, as well as maps and reports drawn up for 75 towns as prior to the introduction of the Scottish Reform Act of 1832, and large scale Ordnance Survey maps of 62 towns from 1847–1895.

Series Maps of Scotland, 1795–1961

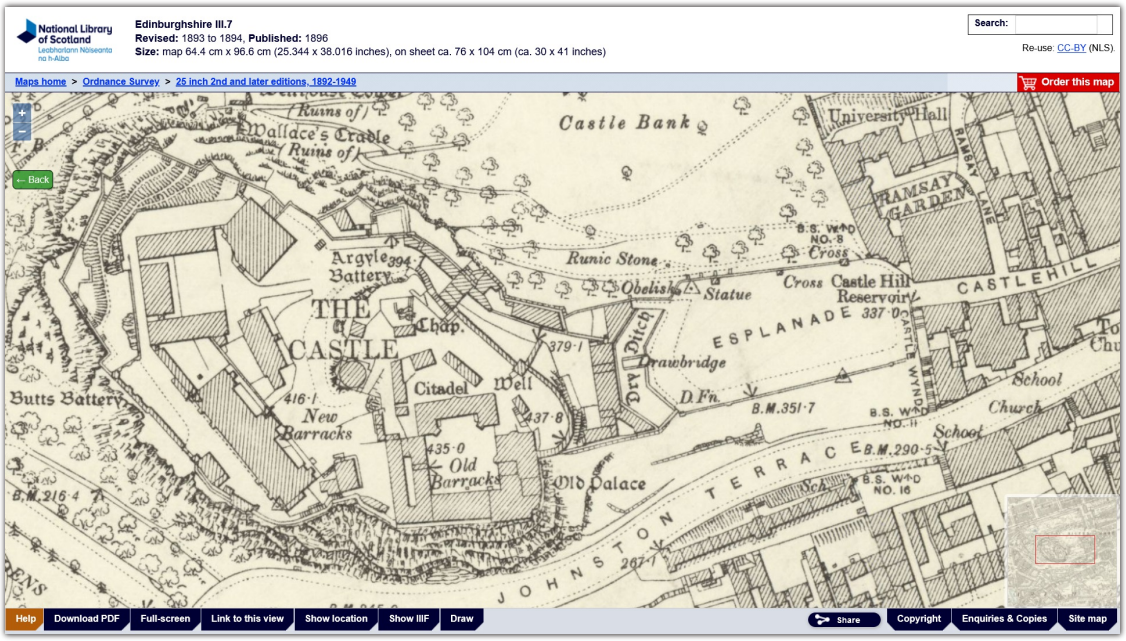
This series includes Ordnance Survey maps from 1843–1991, as well as John Bartholomew and Son's half-inch-to-the-mile maps for Scotland (1926–35), Admiralty Charts (1795–1904), Charles Goad's Fire Insurance Maps (1880s–1940s), and the post-Second World War Ordnance Survey Air Photo Mosaics of Scotland (1944–1950) collection.

Ordnance Survey Maps

Scottish maps at various scales were published by the Ordnance Survey and the War Office from the 1840s–1960s. The maps are geo-referenced, with geographic co-ordinates attached to key points on each, which means that once you identify an area of interest on one map, you can easily locate it across time on others, with all of them "pegged" at the same coordinates.

Bartholomew Maps

These are various Scottish maps as produced by



Edinburgh Castle as found on the National Library of Scotland website's Ordnance Survey maps from 1896.

Bartholomew & Co., J.G. Bartholomew, and John Bartholomew & Son Ltd, from the late 19th century to 1940.

Air Photo Mosaics

These are aerial photographs of Scotland taken by the Ordnance Survey between 1944–1950, which can be overlaid by Google Maps and Virtual Earth satellite and map layers for modern comparisons.

Coastal Charts of Scotland on Marine Charts, 1580–1850

The collection includes various marine charts showing the Scottish coast, from Nicolas de Nicolay's 1580 chart, "Vraye & exacte description hydrographique des costes maritimes d' Ecosse," to John Knox's "Map of the Basin of the Tay" from 1850. A separate page lists a series of Admiralty Charts drawn up from 1795–1963.

Bathymetrical Survey

This contains a comprehensive examination of 562 inland Scottish lochs, including some 60,000 depths soundings on 223 coloured maps.

Military Maps of Scotland (Eighteenth Century)

This particular section includes a detailed series of maps drawn up by the Board of Ordnance during the Jacobite periods of the eighteenth century, as well as William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747–1755), the immediate forerunner to the Ordnance Survey. The section also hosts Roy's equally detailed map from 1793, Military Antiquities of the Romans in North Britain.

Estate Maps Maps of Scotland, 1772–1878

This small section contains nineteenth-century maps for various estates in Edinburgh, Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, Lanarkshire, Sutherland and Wigtownshire. It also includes estate maps in Edinburgh and a couple in Sutherland from the eighteenth century, for Golspie and Loth (1772) and Assynt (1774).

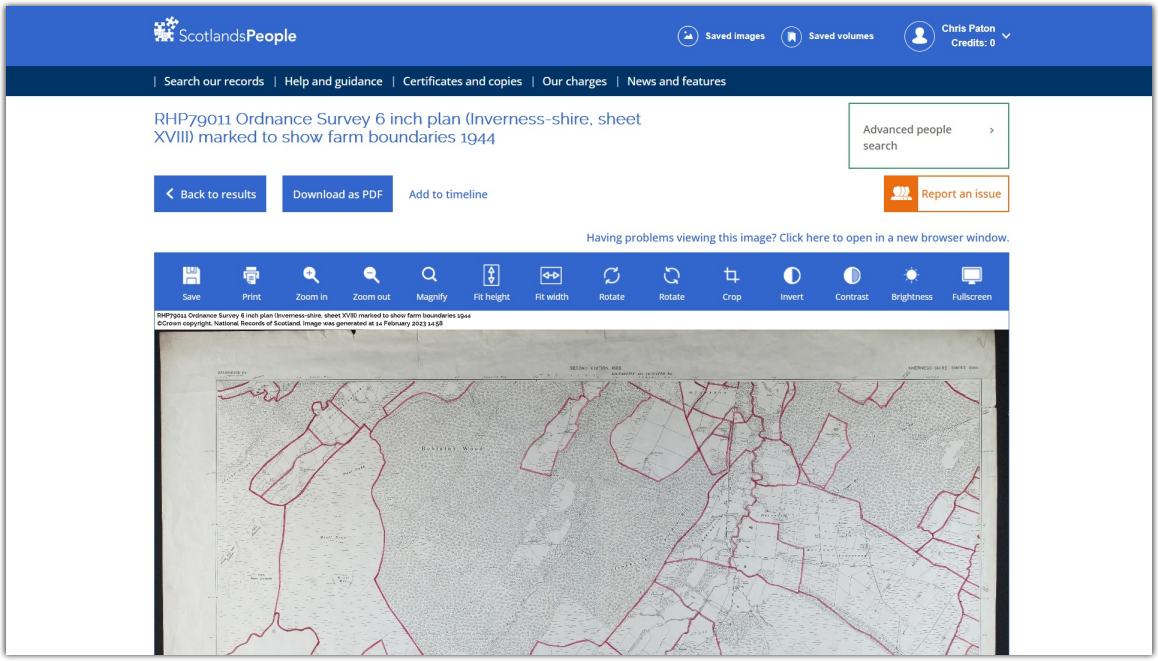
There are several other tools permitting access to all of these collections from the home page. The "MapFinder with Marker Pin" option allows users to place a marker pin on a point of interest, and to then call up other maps that will show the exact same location at different points of time. The "MapFinder with Outlines" tool allows users to call up historic maps and to see where the boundaries of those printed maps lie in relation to a modern map of Britain. Through the "Explore Georeferenced Maps" tool, a historic map image appears laid against a satellite image of the country as a backdrop; a "change the transparency of overlay slider" permits users to slide between a historic map image and the modern image embedded beneath it. The "Side by Side Viewer" tool further permits a comparison of historic map images beside each other.

Other tools on the home page allow users to browse series by the map maker, to view the astonishing maps of the Roy Military Survey from 1747–1755, compiled immediately after the Battle of Culloden in 1746. One of my personal favorite tools on this page is the "Boundaries viewer," a simple tool which allows you to identify the ancient boundaries of Scotland's parishes, counties and unitary authorities (which replaced counties in 1975), projected against a selected Ordnance Survey map.

It will take hours of merciless plundering to truly appreciate the sheer range of content available, but if I had to select a personal favorite collection, it would probably be the Charles Goad Fire Insurance Maps from the 1880s–1940s for Campbeltown, Dundee,

A fire insurance map from Campbeltown in 1898, National Library of Scotland.

Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, and Paisley, created to assess the fire risk of urban buildings. The maps are accessible at https://maps.nls.uk/towns/goad/.



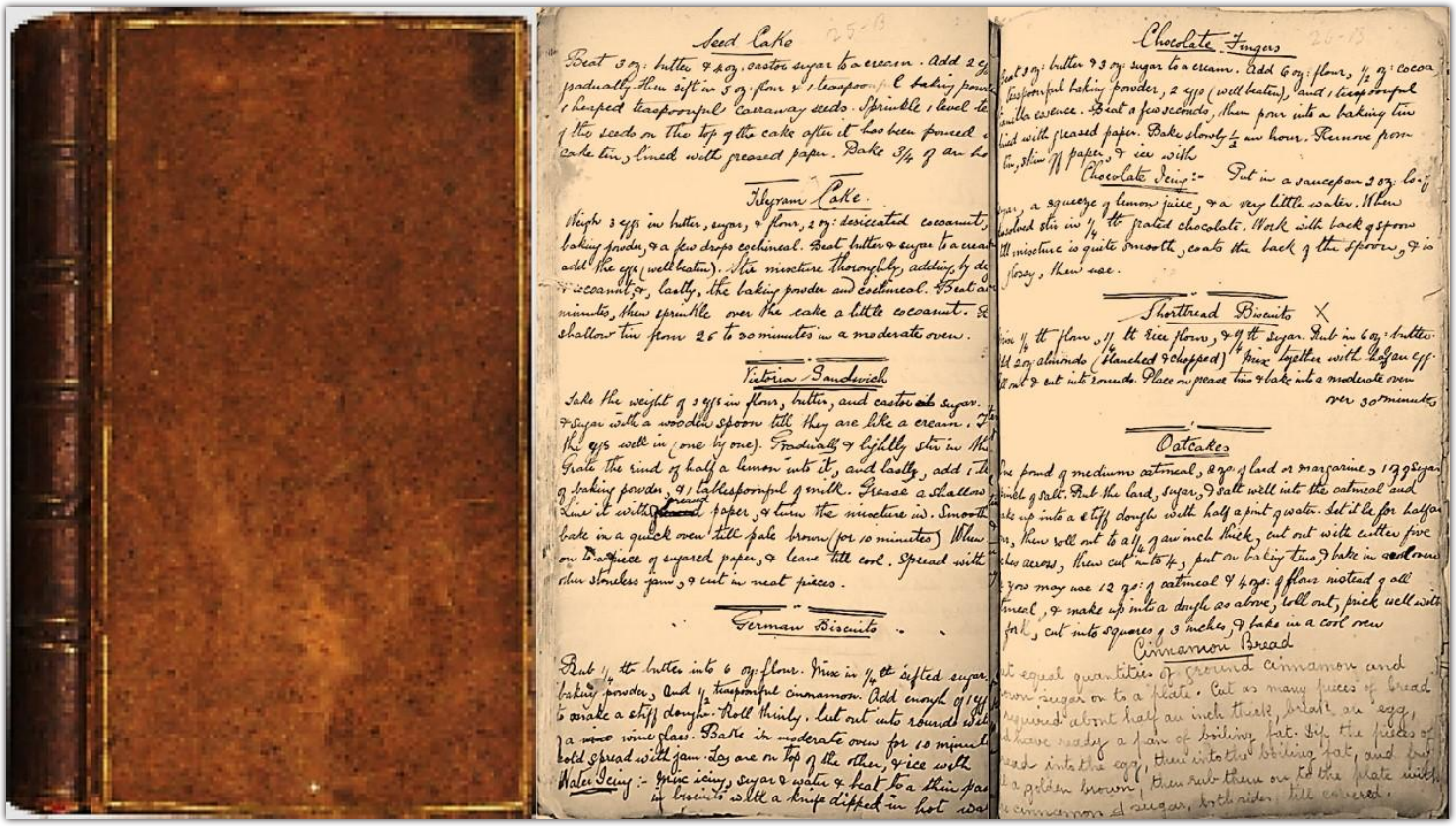
A 1944 Ordnance Survey map showing Invernesshire farm boundaries, available on ScotlandsPeople. Crown Copyright.

The National Library is, of course, not the only platform online with useful maps available for research. The Google Maps platform at http://maps.google.co.uk can be especially useful in providing not only a satellite overview image, but also a Street View service showing ground level panoramic photographs, which can be of use if you wish to see what a surviving building looks like today—particularly if a visit is not possible in person. (On the same day that I am writing this, Ayrshire Archives has just posted an image on Twitter of an unidentified historic street photograph from its collection; using an equivalent modern Street View perspective, I was able to prove to them categorically that it depicted Bank Street in Irvine).

Elsewhere, the National Records of Scotland holds over 150,000 maps and plans as part of its Register House Plans (RHP) collection, comprised primarily of government based materials, but also collections from churches, private organisations, landed estates and families. Many of the items have been digitised and can be consulted at the facility's General Register House premises on Prince's Street, with some also free to view on ScotlandsPeople via its Maps and Plans section at www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/maps-and-plans. For items that could not be digitised, or which have copyright restrictions, an appointment can be made to visit the organisation's Thomas Thomson House facility to consult them; a guide is available at www.nrscotland.gov.uk/research/guides/maps-and-plans.

Finally, the National Records of Scotland also has a collection of Ordnance Survey Name Books, catalogued under RH4/23, which were recorded during the creation of the 6-inch and 25-inch scale maps between 1845 and 1878, although not all of the books have survived. Several entries contain additional information on the properties and inhabitants which may be of interest for research. The books have been digitised and can be freely consulted on the ScotlandsPlaces website at www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk.

Based in the Ayrshire town of Irvine, Northern Irish-born ***Chris Paton*** *runs the Scotland's Greatest Story research service (https://scotlandsgreateststory.wordpress.com/) and the daily Scottish GENES genealogy news blog (http://scottishgenes.blogspot.com). Amongst his many publications are* Tracing Your Scottish Family History on the Internet, Tracing Your Scottish Ancestry Through Church and State Records, *and* Sharing Your Family History Online *from Pen and Sword, as well as* Down and Out in Scotland: Researching Ancestral Crisis *from Unlock the Past. Chris also tutors short courses through Pharos Teaching and Tutoring Ltd, including* Scottish Research Online *and* Scotland 1750–1850: Beyond the Old Parish Registers.



My Grandmothers' Cookbook

Part 2 of the Madras Family Story

Jenny Mallin

One of my earliest memories is of being in my mother's tiny kitchen in West London; it was the 1960s and I loved to be cook's assistant by stirring the pot. Cooking came naturally to my mother, but occasionally she would open the pantry door and reach for something on the very top shelf; this huge object was kept specifically out of children's reach. It was a large, heavy book, and mother would slowly and carefully turn the fragile pages until she found the exact recipe she had been searching for. To a child's eye, the book looked like nothing very special at all; it was to be another fifty years, upon the death of my parents, that I was to re-discover the old book once again—and this time as an adult, I saw it in a totally different light. This dormant object which had been untouched for many years, suddenly came to life. I was soon entranced by its contents; I was drawn in to every page, and found myself lost in a world which was far removed from mine. I became intrigued by the different handwriting styles and would linger over their terminology and frequent use of Latin; furthermore, in time I would come to recognise their use of symbols throughout the old book, and understand their old-fashioned terms of methodology.

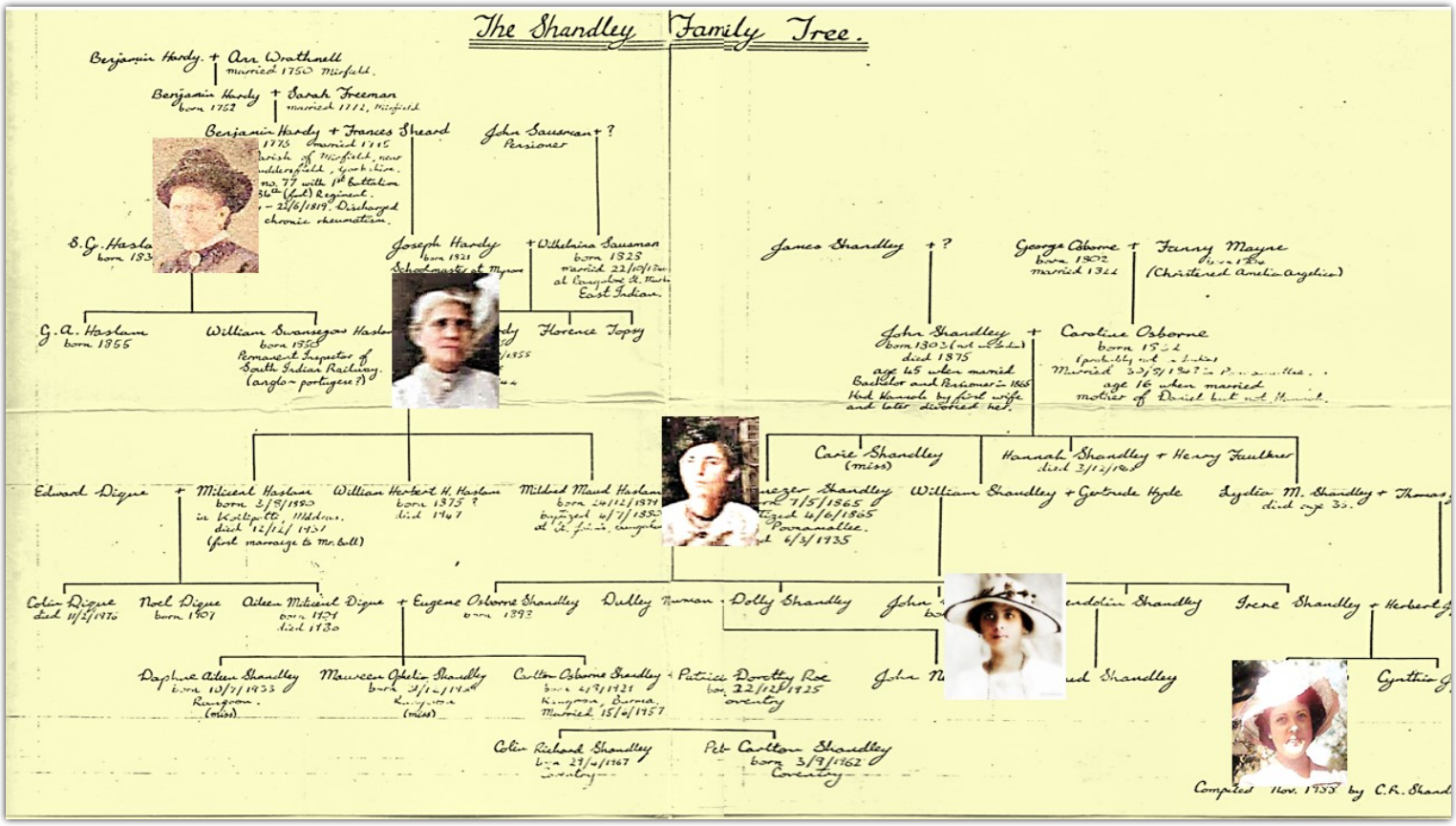
India has always held a fascination for me. I was inquisitive as a child and wanted to learn and understand how my parents were brought up as children living in British India. As an adult, my passion and love for India has continued both as a tourist and latterly through my research and fact-finding trips over the past thirty years. Creating my family tree based entirely upon my mother's family was an unusual way to go about things, but it was largely because my mother had a large collection of sepia images which she decided to bring with her when my parents emigrated to Great Britain in 1954. The temptation for many when uprooting their life is to leave things that

they no longer require; yet my mother felt the tug of her family ties to India. They would be leaving behind the country they knew so well, and starting afresh, a new start and a new beginning.

Accompanying my parents on the P&O Maloja journey were their entire possessions held inside two black metal trunks—my mother's trunk would contain what amounted to her essentials, her family photographs, her masala grinding stone, her wooden chopping board, and her great-great-grandmother Wilhelmina's recipe book.

Wilhelmina was sixteen in 1844, when she married Joseph Hardy at St. Mark's Church in Bangalore. For the wife of an English School Master in India, she would recognise the idealogy behind conforming to all things English whilst living in the Indian sub-continent. Standards needed to be upheld in spite of the heat—how one dressed, entered a room, engaged in conversation, and conducted oneself was seen as important. But the real challenges for Wilhelmina would be in the management of her household. The constant danger of her family's health, with tropical diseases prevalent and highly contagious, required Wilhelmina to take control and bring about discipline, hygiene, as well as nutrition. There were plentiful amounts of advice preparing the young bride for a life in the sub-continent, from authors who had already walked along this lonely path; they had lived through it all, following their husbands from one posting to another, coping with the challenges of feeding their families on slim provender and in managing their servants.

The same year that Wilhelmina married Joseph, an emporium had opened along South Parade in the cantonment area of Bangalore. With her new purchase of a large leatherbound foolscap book, she opened the first page and dated it in this way "11-44." Wilhelmina found the best way to bring about discipline and order within her household would be to write some important details down. She could get by already with her few bits of "kitchen Hindi" but learning Hindustani was recommended since her first duty was in giving intelligible orders to her servants. She wanted her cook to make those dishes that Joseph's family would have eaten back home in England, when they were weavers in Yorkshire. The first recipe would be a Lancashire hot



Grandmothers: The Shandley Family Tree, courtesy of the author

pot—something Joseph's family enjoyed—followed by her mother's Christmas cake recipe, which included copious amounts of dried fruit, lemon peel, the very best Brandy available, and 40 eggs. Wilhelmina included helpful hints and tips for her servants to follow, including how she would like her table laid for breakfast and then for dinner. She described how those nine courses at dinner needed to be judged and then served at appropriate intervals to permit each guest to enjoy their meal, and she wrote that her cook must have an understanding of the making of pies, puddings, pastry and bread. The cook must also have extensive knowledge of how to prepare sauces, gravies and soups, and appreciate the value and importance of keeping the stock pot. Then there was the matter of both the placing of her silver cutlery and fine glassware as a table setting, and afterwards the care required in both washing, storing, and polishing. Wilhelmina also decided to share household tips such as using a piece of chalk to draw a line across the doorway to her godown (pantry) as this would deter ants from entering the stockroom and those all-important dry ingredients.

She would soon discover the nuisances of India's turbulent weather, from desert storms to heatwaves, from drought to the monsoon winds bringing heavy rains and floods. In response to India's ever-changing climate, Wilhelmina instructed that twice a day, the floor mats must be shaken and exposed to the sun and air, and all the floors should be scrubbed. She recommended the use of vinegar and lemon to get rid of fungus from the walls, and requested that annually, on the 1st of April, the punkah fans need to be hung up in all the rooms; also, during the first week of June, she would like her bungalow, walls, and verandah whitewashed. In addition to her notes, her daily inspections of both the kitchen and godown was an essential part of her day as was the deciding of her menu for the day ahead.

Giving birth to eleven children in India at a time when medical facilities were still basic, Wilhelmina no doubt found the prospect of childbirth of great concern, as well as the aftercare of her children. The loss of five of her children under the age of one was sadly all too normal for that time. Infant deaths were far too numerous, and it would be a wait of another twenty years for The Lady Curzon Hospital to be set up in the cantonment town of Bangalore where she lived.

The following inscription on a tombstone in India indicates the repeated misfortunes of one family:

John died 11 March 1834 aged 7 months

Jesse died 18 August 1835 aged 8 months

Henrietta died 3 June 1838 aged 6 months

Oliver died 14 August 1839 aged 13 months

Arnold died 22 November 1841 aged 5 months

Joseph died 29 May 1842 aged 5 months

Delving further into the book, we can see the pages start with "3-74" and the handwriting style changes: the owner's cursive style reveals long flowing characters on a right-hand slant, and instead of ink and pen, this owner is writing with a natural graphite pencil. It's clear to see that this is the hand of Wilhelmina's daughter, Ophelia. Through my research, I had already established that Ophelia married William Haslam at the age of nineteen in the year 1874, and this ties in nicely with the reference of "3-74" at the start of her own section of the book. It now makes perfect sense that Wilhelmina decided to hand her daughter, on her wedding day, her precious ledger book containing a lifetime of knowledge, wisdom and guidance. She must have felt strongly that her daughter would then have the best start in life as a memsahib in India.

This was a family heirloom with a difference! Further investigation would reveal how that simple ritual process would turn into a custom that was carried through to the next four generations of women within my family. In each case, a mother had passed on the same book to her daughter and inadvertently, it was now with me. I say "inadvertently" since it was the sad passing of my father which brought a vivid reminder to me that it was just a matter of time that I would be losing my mother too. This gave a sense of urgency to my project since my parents were the last generation to experience life in the days of the British Raj.

What happens next is the coming together of two minds: the cook and the memsahib. We discover that Ophelia's cook is introducing the family to local

ingredients, spices which were hardly known about in England and yet prevalent in all Asian cooking. Ophelia is discovering the vibrancy of her food now and whilst endeavouring to keep those English dishes her mother cooked for her as a child, she is now no doubt influenced by her cook. Unfolding from Ophelia's recipes are dishes now regarded as the start of fusion food—Anglo-Indian food—a creation which came about as a result of the two cultures and their ingredients. Her breakfast dish of scrambled eggs shows the addition of onions and chillies so we discover that Ophelia is now getting drawn in with suggestions from her Indian cook which bring a certain pep to her dishes. Further pages reveal a recipe which is an early version of a dish well known here in the UK, perhaps one could say, the most symbolic of the British Raj. Ophelia has scribed it down in her book as simply "pepper water," but what we will learn from this manuscript is that her cook is from Madras and therefore his language of Tamil translates "pepper water" into "milagu tunni" (mulligatawny).

Another intriguing recipe from Ophelia's pages was for a coconut sponge cake which had the addition of cochineal. Ophelia had firmly named this recipe as "Telegram cake," even underscoring it twice on the page. An internet search for a Telegram cake came up with nothing. Coconuts were in plentiful supply in Madras, but why would she name her cake in this way? Cochineal (dried insect powder) would make anything either red or pink and the telegrams in India were a shade of pink; was Ophelia celebrating something which was changing in British India at that time? Britain had revolutionised its industry with better roads, trains, and communications, and the same was applied throughout British India. The telegram certainly changed the way people communicated, since letters would take anything up to six months to arrive from England, whereas a telegram could arrive within an hour of being sent. I wonder if this is a grandmother recognising her telegram cake would therefore not take long, regarded nowadays as a "quick bake."

Ophelia's daughter Maud was born in 1879 in Madras, and she has an entry in the old book for a recipe called "Mahratta curry." Once again, an extensive internet search would tell me that there is no such recipe in any

Daniel Shandley in his early 20s, courtesy of the author

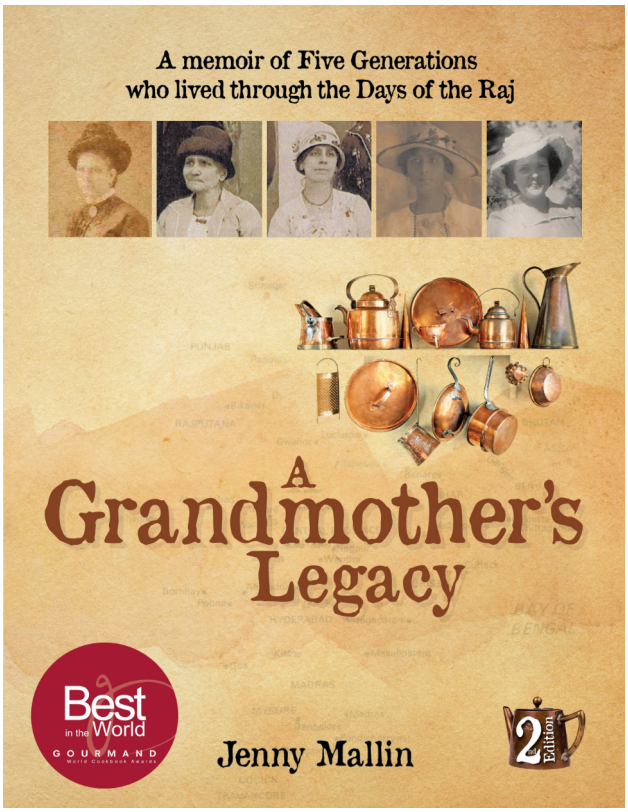
cookbook, restaurant or even takeaway, anywhere in the world and yet, I think we might have another grandmother who is celebrating the positive changes in the infrastructure within British India at that time.

One could say that Maud had the railway running through her veins, since her husband, Daniel Shandley, worked in senior management as a Permanent Way Inspector for the Southern Mahratta Railway.

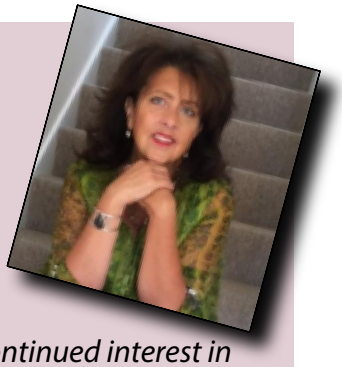
Furthermore, her father, her father-in-law, her two great uncles, and also cousins all worked for the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. In every case, their roles were either as Engine Drivers or as Permanent Way Inspectors. Since the introduction of the railways in India, the role of the Permanent Way Inspector had been recognised as important as the role of the Engine Driver; both roles were held in the highest esteem by those railway companies. It was only on the sanction from the Permanent Way Inspector that the Engine Driver was permitted to start his journey. Meticulous checks and inspections on the line were made ahead of any journey using a push inspection trolley along with the inspector's team of

maintenance engineers. His duty was to ensure the safety of the track at any cost. Strict audits and examinations were made of every structure, every bridge, tunnel and rail embankment. Scrutinous observations were made, detailing the condition of the tracks, outlining vulnerable areas to inspect and re-inspect. I cannot think of any other reason for Maud to have several versions of her "Mahratta curry" in the old book; it certainly appears to have been a real family favourite since future descendants have continued with the legacy of writing down their own versions of "Mahratta curry."

Admiring the beautiful cursive handwriting inside, I can see that the book not only reveals the sort of food they were eating as a domiciled Anglo-Indian family in India, but also unravels itself rather like a time capsule containing the skills management, discipline and orderliness required of a memsahib. Through the grandmothers' pages, we gain a sense about social history on a much broader level, and yet with their proprietary, we are also tantalisingly treated to an informal peek inside the real lives of five generations of my family who were born in the days of the Raj.



[Available on Amazon]



Jenny Mallin is a Berkshire-based public speaker and award-winning author for her "Best in World" cookbook memoir, "A Grandmother's Legacy."

Jenny's career has been the culmination of several instinctive paths in her life influencing her continued interest in both research and travel from her early days in television production at the BBC, where she picked up skills in how to present, but also carved out a career there in researching. With almost thirty research trips to India over the past thirty years, she has both uncovered and explored the history of her ancestors and their interesting path.

Recently interviewed by Jenni Murray on BBC's Woman's Hour, *Jenny has also been featured in* The Lady *and other popular magazines such as* Waitrose, Sainsbury's, *and* Who Do You Think You Are? *As custodian of her ancestors' recipe book, Jenny has been able to impart knowledge of her family's cuisine through her teaching at notable cookery schools, including the renowned WI headquarters, Denman College in Oxford.*

Image by Oberholster Venita@Pixabay

Paul Nixon

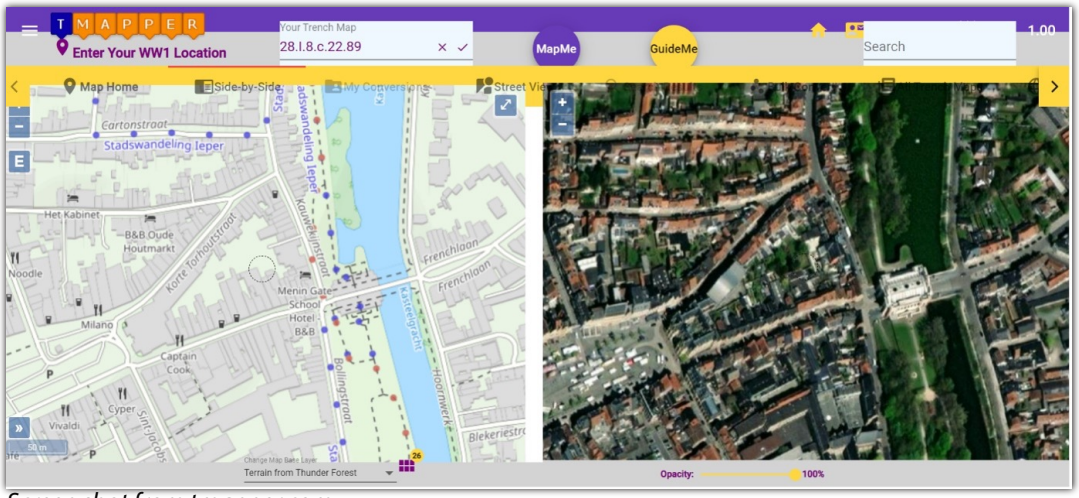
Understanding Trench Maps of the First World War

This article will look at how to make the most of trench maps which were used during the First World War. These plotted the trenches of the warring nations, wherever they happened to be located. The trench maps of the Western Front are the most commonly used of course, but there were also maps for the other theatres in East Africa, Gallipoli and the Dardanelles, Italy, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Salonika.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT IN FRANCE. War! Used with permission from the National Library of Scotland. https://www.flickr.com/photos/nlscotland/4700494610/

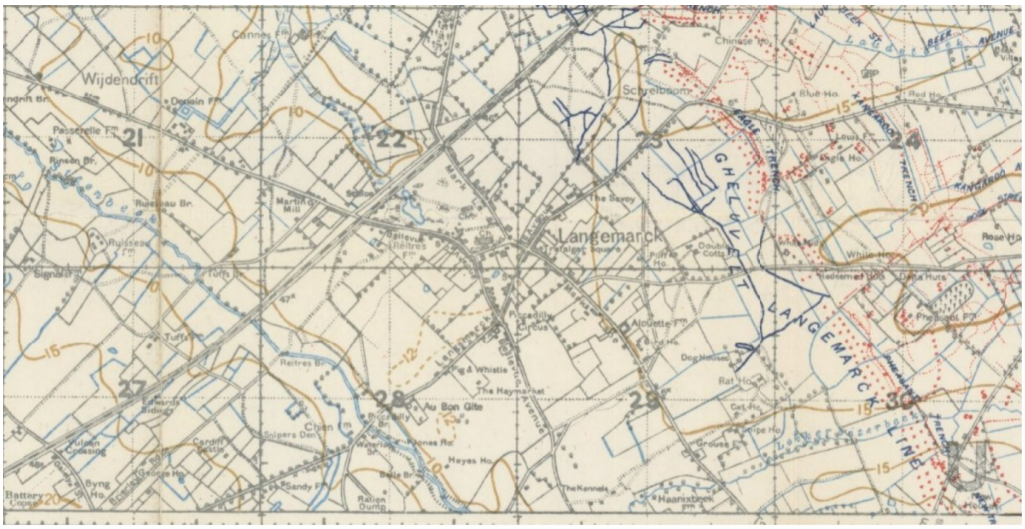
Trench map references appear in British Army war diaries, but in recent years The Commonwealth War Graves Commission has also published more documents online, and of particular interest to many will be the reports detailing concentration of graves (exhumation and re-burials) which usually give details about where a body was found. I will come to this later and illustrate with the case of Private Arthur Leonards of the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

As often is the case, The National Archives is a good place to start, and specifically, in this case the Military Maps of the First World War page. The actual maps are catalogued in various series according to the theatre of war. Thus Western Front trench maps are held in WO 297 whilst maps for Gallipoli and the Dardanelles are catalogued in WO 301. Long gone, however, for most people at least, will be the need to make the journey to Kew in West London to view these. Over the last few decades more and more of these maps, and particularly those for the Western Front, have been made available, either by commercial companies like Naval and Military Press or free of charge by the likes of National Library of Scotland and McMaster University in Ontario. The ready availability of these maps opens up huge potential for researchers as First World War unit diaries often give trench map coordinates. My advice would be, when reading a war diary, to also have a separate tab open to view trench maps. My own preferred website for trench maps is



Screen shot from tmapper.com

tmapper, which, using the NLS trench maps, maps these to modern locations. There are also some nice features which allow users to view historic locations and their modern equivalents side by side, or to zoom in to street level views. The tmapper screenshot above shows Ypres and the iconic Menin Gate Memorial which commemorates 54,587 men who have no known grave.



Screen shot from tmapper.com

An honourable mention too, goes to the Western Front Association and its TrenchMapper. This is another free resource, although members of the Association have added benefits such as enhanced zoom capabilities and free downloads.

Trench map coordinates

The Long, Long Trail website has a section called How to read a British trench map which explains in detail how the terrain was charted. The visual representation from the McMaster website shows how areas were first divided into rectangles, each of these rectangles then further sub-divided into four more rectangles.

Screen shot from mcmaster.ca

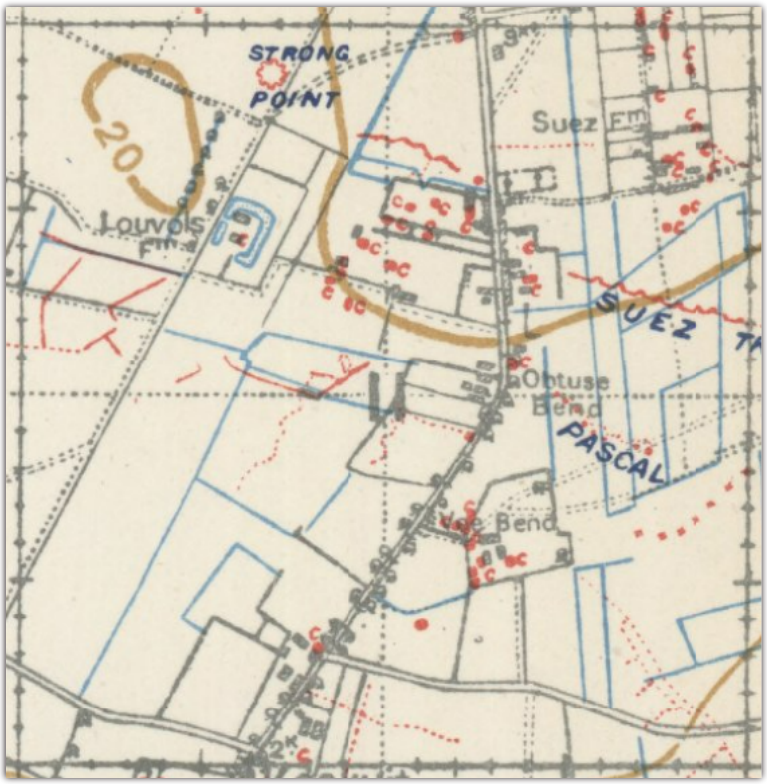
Each rectangle was given a letter and then further divided into numbered squares of 1000 yards each side. Each of these squares was then sub-divided into four minor squares of 500 yards each side. These minor squares were then assigned the lower case letters a (top left), b (top right), c (lower left) and d (lower right).

The final task was to sub-divide each of the 500-yard squares into a ten-by-ten matrix and identify specific points by counting along the X-axis (west to east) and the Y-axis (south to north).

The extract (above) is from a trench map covering Langemarck in November 1917 after the Third Battle of Ypres had finally ground to a halt. It was on the approach to Langemarck, crossing the Steenbeek canal, that my great uncle, Sidney Nixon, serving with the 10th Rifle Brigade was wounded on the 14th August 1917.

Take a look at the position marked on this trench as Strong Point (top of page 25). The rectangle letter for this position was U whilst the square was numbered 11 and the top left-hand corner identifies it as "a." Counting along west to east gives the position 7 and from south to north 8. So the co-ordinates for this strong point would have been U11a.7.8. Both the British and German artillery used these co-ordinates when targeting the enemy.

As you can see, the maps are extraordinarily detailed and if ever there was a case for reading the small print, this is it. In the example we've looked at, German



Screen shot from tmapper.com

trenches are marked in orange and the British trenches in blue. Barbed wire entanglements, enemy tracks, pipelines, airlines, supply and ammunition dumps, machine gun emplacements, trench mortars, observation posts, listening posts, dug-outs, and even mine craters are all noted. Make sure you always look at the dates of the maps, as battlefields continually changed. One suspects that the mapped locations of mine craters were out of date before the trench map had even been published.

In addition to the online map sources noted above, some war diaries helpfully include smaller maps, some printed, some hand-drawn, to help augment the diary text. In many cases though, you'll be on your own with the trench map references which often appear in the right-hand column of the diary.

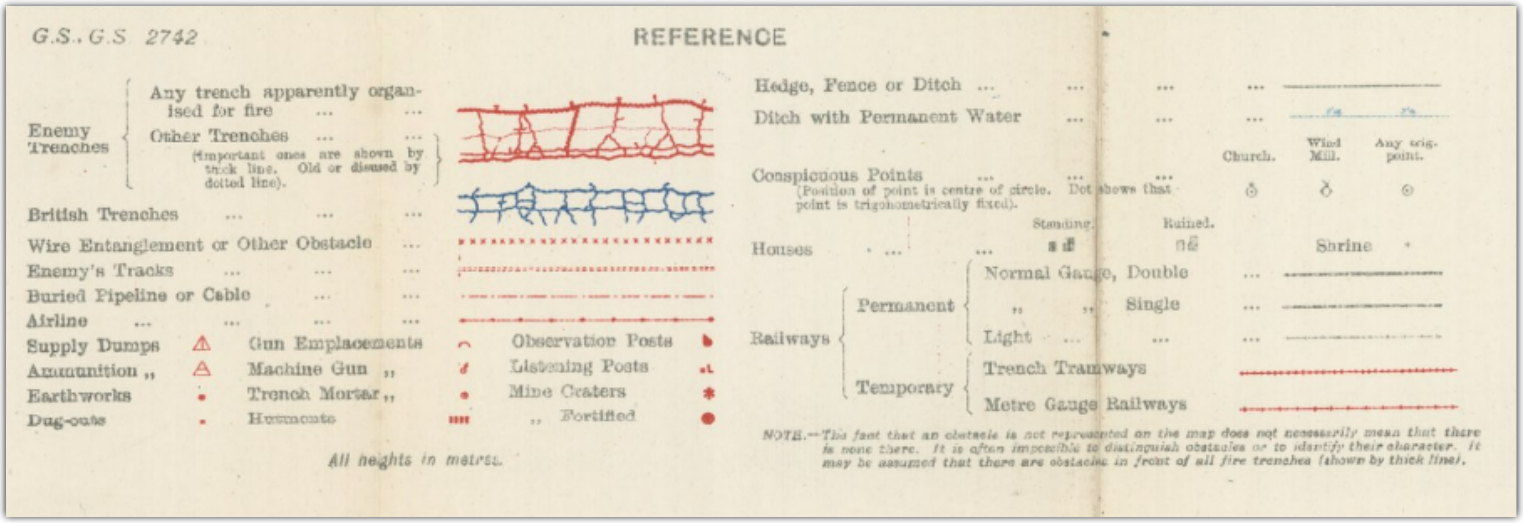
Case history

21232 Pte Arthur Leonards, 6th King's Own Scottish Borderers

Arthur Leonards was born in Bradford on the 14th May 1893, the third child of William and Elizabeth Leonards. In the years that followed, they would produce five more children. By the time the 1911 census was taken, Arthur was living with his parents and siblings at 23 Bold Street, Manningham, Bradford. Arthur, aged 17 when the census was taken, is recorded as a warehouseman.

A little over two weeks after Britain went to war in August 1914, Arthur joined the army. Surviving papers in WO 364 show that he enlisted with the Army Service Corps at Bradford on the 20th August 1914, signing up as a career soldier for a term of two years with the colours and ten years on the reserve. He was then aged 21 years and 94 days old and was working as a fender maker. He stood five feet, four inches tall, had a fresh complexion, brown eyes and brown hair, and gave his religious denomination as Methodist. A scar on his nose was recorded as a distinctive mark.

Arthur's service with the Army Service Corps was short-lived and he was discharged on the 9th March



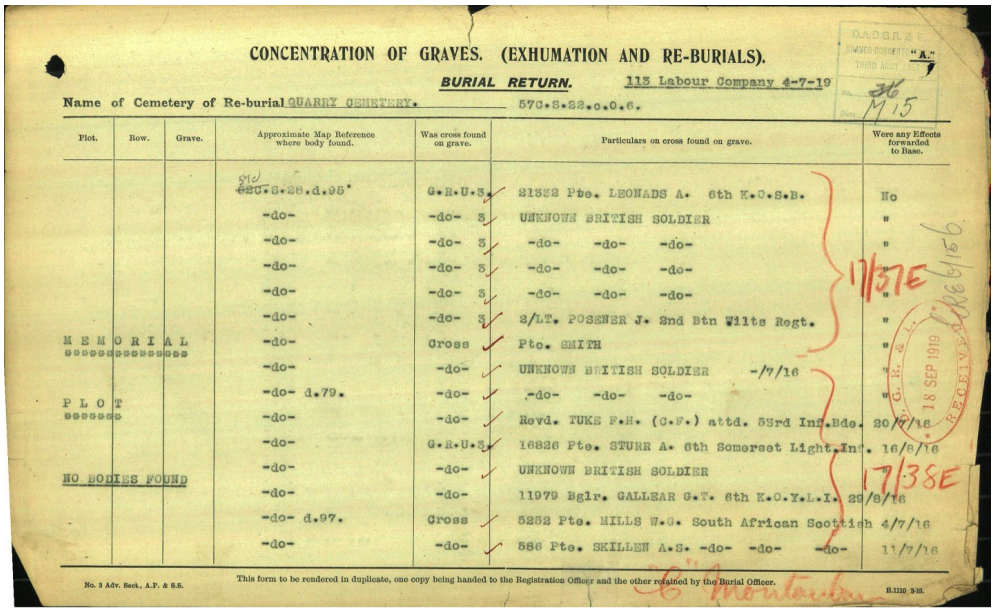
Screen shot from tmapper.com

1915 as a result of a concussion, the legacy of being kicked in the head by a horse, which saw him hospitalised at the Cambridge Hospital in Aldershot between the 6th October and the 10th November 1914. A Medical Board convened at Aldershot on the 11th February 1915 reported that Arthur was deaf in the left ear and complained of ringing in the ears and dizziness. Four months on from the incident, he reported that he was still suffering at times from dull headaches. It was the Board's decision that Arthur should be discharged as permanently unfit.

And at this point, in March 1915, Arthur's military service might reasonably be assumed to have ended; his papers in WO 364 certainly ended at this time. For whatever reason though, Arthur subsequently decided to re-enlist, spurred on, perhaps, by the same sense of duty and patriotism which had seen him originally enlist in August 1914. There are no surviving papers which cover his time with the King's Own Scottish Borderers, but "Soldiers Died in the Great War" shows that he enlisted at Bradford, and his King's Own Scottish Borderers regimental number 21232 can be dated to August 1915. The man with the regimental number 21239 had joined the regiment at Berwick-on-Tweed on the 12th August 1915, having attested a couple of days earlier, and so Arthur must also have joined at Berwick at about the same time.

What is clear from looking at other surviving service records is that when Arthur took the King's Shilling for a second time, the King's Own Scottish Borderers was accepting men from all over the country. 21225 Enoch Wilmott, for instance, lived in Nottingham; 21229 Joseph Richards was a miner from Durham, and 21239 John Thomas—mentioned above—was a Manchester warehouseman. It is likely that Arthur initially trained in the UK with the 3rd Battalion, which was then stationed at Edinburgh. John Thomas was posted to the 6th Battalion in France on the 21st February 1916 and it is possible that Arthur was also posted overseas as part of the same draft. We cannot be sure about this, however, and neither, for that matter, do we know whether he admitted to former service with the ASC when he joined the King's Own Scottish Borderers in August 1915. What we do know is that Arthur only served overseas with the 6th Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers. This was one of Lord Kitchener's New Army battalions which had been raised at Berwick-on-Tweed in August 1914 and which had been overseas since May 1915. Initially part of the 28th Brigade in the 9th (Scottish) Division, by May 1916 it had been transferred to the 27th Brigade in the same division, and by July 1916 the battalion was in support at Trigger Wood Valley on the Somme. On the 1st July 1916, the battalion diarist reported that, "Our infantry attacked on large front at 7.30am. At 12 noon, objective reported taken in immediate front— Montauban. Weather splendid." On the 3rd July, the 6th KOSB received orders to attack Bernafay Wood, to the east of Montauban, with the diarist subsequently reporting, "Attacked Wood at 9pm with 12th Royal Scots. Took wood, 2 machine guns, 11 prisoners and suffered 5 casualties."

Bernafay Wood may have been taken, but as the war diary recorded, now the position had to be consolidated, and the Germans were determined to prevent this from happening. A heavy bombardment commenced at 11p.m. that night and continued over the following days. There were 130 "other rank" casualties on the 4th July, 40 on the 5th July, 20 on the 6th, and another 40 on the 7th. On the 8th July, as the British tried to mount an attack through Bernafay



CONCENTRATION OF GRAVES. (EXHUMATION AND RE-BURIALS).

BURIAL RETURN. 113 Labour Company 4-7-19

Name of Cemetery of Re-burial QUARRY CEMETERY. 57C.S.28.c.0.6.

Plot.	Row.	Grave.	Approximate Map Reference where body found.	Was cross found on grave.	Particulars on cross found on grave.	Were any Effects forwarded to Base.
			57C.S.28.d.95.	G.R.U.S.	21232 Pte. LEONARDS A. 6th K.O.S.B.	No
			-do-	-do- S	UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER	"
			-do-	-do- S	-do- -do- -do-	"
			-do-	-do- S	-do- -do- -do-	"
			-do-	-do- S	-do- -do- -do-	"
			-do-	-do- S	-do- -do- -do-	"
			-do-	-do- S	2/LT. POSENER J. 2nd Btn Wilts Regt.	"
MEMORIAL			-do-	Cross	Pte. SMITH	"
			-do-	-do-	UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER -/7/16	"
PLOT			-do- d.79.	-do-	-do- -do- -do-	"
			-do-	-do-	Revd. TUKE F.H. (C.F.) attd. 53rd Inf.Bde. 20/7/16	"
			-do-	G.R.U.S.	16826 Pte. STURR A. 6th Somerset Light Inf. 16/8/16	"
NO BODIES FOUND			-do-	-do-	UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER	"
			-do-	-do-	11979 Bglr. GALLEAR G.T. 6th K.O.Y.L.I. 23/8/16	"
			-do- d.97.	Cross	5252 Pte. MILLS W.G. South African Scottish 4/7/16	"
			-do-	-do-	586 Pte. SKILLEN A.S. -do- -do- -do-	11/7/16

No. 3 Adv. Sect., A.F. & S.S. This form to be rendered in duplicate, one copy being handed to the Registration Officer and the other retained by the Burial Officer. B.1110 3/19.

Courtesy of Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Wood to Trones Wood, the Germans redoubled their efforts, with the 6th King's Own Scottish Borderers diarist recording, "Most intense bombardment of BERNAFAY WOOD by enemy all day." The war diary records that seventy men were killed and wounded with the Commonwealth War Graves Commission confirming that 21 men had been killed, Arthur being one of these fatalities.

Arthur was probably buried close to where he was killed, and it was not until the 4th July 1919, almost three years to the day after he had been killed, that his body was re-buried in Quarry Cemetery. A burial return submitted by 113 Labour Company notes that he and others had been found in marked graves to the south of Bernafay Wood. Precise locations given on the 1919 burial return enable us today, thanks to the National Library of Scotland's digitisation of trench maps and overlayed satellite images, to pinpoint precisely where he was originally buried:

Used with permission from the National Library of Scotland

Used with permission from the National Library of Scotland

Quarry Cemetery lies to the north of Montauban. The cemetery had been started at an advanced dressing station in July 1916, and later took in graves brought in from the battlefields surrounding Montauban and small burial grounds. Of the 740 Commonwealth burials and commemorations of the First World War, 157 burials are now unidentified and these include Arthur and the other men listed on this particular return from 113 Labour Company. Instead, the men are commemorated by name on Lutyens's Thiepval Memorial.

Summary

As I conclude this article, I remind myself that there has never been a better time to be a family historian. And by the time you read this, it will be better still. A wealth of online trench map resources, matched only by experts willing to share their knowledge of how to gain the best from these, is a good example of this. Don't be afraid to jump in with questions and queries if you are struggling. I have already mentioned The Long, Long Trail website and the Western Front Association, but don't forget too, The Great War Forum, which is arguably *the* online resource for all matters Great War. Facebook also has a number of First World War-related groups, patronised by generally helpful enthusiasts.

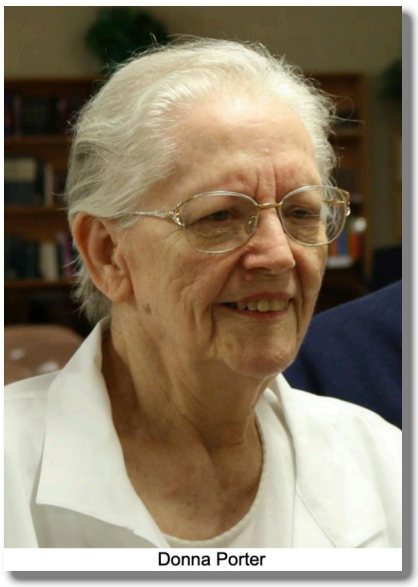
__Paul Nixon__ is a British military historian and author; the proud great-great-grandson of a Crimean War colour-sergeant; and the grateful grandson of a First World War veteran. Paul has a forensic knowledge of British Army regimental numbers and is the driving force behind the British Army Ancestors website at https://britisharmyancestors.co.uk/.

Memorials

Donna Jean Porter

Donna Jean Porter, a Colorado genealogist and long-time member of ISBGFH, recently passed away. Donna was born on August 20, 1931, in Monte Vista, Colorado, and her fascination with genealogy began in 1969. An instructor and lecturer, she also served as staff trainer in the Lakewood Family History Center for many years, beginning in 1996. Maintaining membership in a lengthy list of genealogy societies, she held multiple officer positions. ISBGFH was fortunate to have her serve as vice president from 1999–2003, and president from 2004–2005. Donna's interest in British Isles genealogy was never-ending, and she was instrumental in the longevity of ISBGFH.

Upon retirement, Donna moved with her husband Paul to Missouri to be with family.



Donna Porter

Audrey Collins

Last month the genealogy world lost a brilliant star, Audrey Collins. Audrey, a UK National Archives staff member and research expert, crossed the pond in 2019 to share her knowledge with British Institute attendees in Salt Lake City. Her course, "Tracing your British and Irish Ancestors Using the National Archives," provided valuable tips for searching the vast, treasure-filled vault of National Archives data. Audrey was a prolific writer and tireless lecturer, and her instructional work will continue to illuminate the path of our research.

All are welcome to attend Audrey's funeral, which will be held on Friday, March 10 at 1:30 p.m. at Medway Crematorium, Chatham, Kent. A live stream and recording will be available for those who are unable to attend in person. Her obituary offers additional information: https://www.funeralguide.co.uk/obituaries/109349.

Audrey Collins

Paul Milner

Goad Fire Insurance Plans

The Goad Fire Insurance Plans are an underutilized resource for British Isles urban research. The US counterpart would be the more familiar Sanborn maps. This article will provide information on Charles Edward Goad, the company he created, and the plans they created from the mid-1880s to the 1960s. The plans are described, and a step-by-step case study illustrates how to use these plans in conjunction with other maps. A detailed reference listing of known communities for which the plans were created is provided.

Charles Edward Goad

Charles Edward Goad was born 15 March 1848 in Camberwell, Surrey. After attending Oxford University, he moved to Canada to work as a civil engineer for a variety of railway companies. In Montreal in 1875 he established the Charles E. Goad Company to produce detailed street maps specifically designed to show information related to fire risk. By the mid 1880s, maps were being produced for over 1,300 localities in Canada. There is no doubt that Charles's map making had been influenced by the work of Daniel Alfred Sanborn, who began producing fire insurance plans for American towns in 1866.

In 1885, Goad returned to England, establishing a similar business based in London. Charles died 10 June 1910 in Toronto, Canada and the business was taken over by his three sons. The sons stopped insurance work in Canada in 1917, and the cartographic side of the business in Canada was acquired by Underwriters Survey Limited in 1931. After Charles's death, the British branch became the company's head office.

In England, focusing initially on London, the company began producing maps in 1886. Within 10 years, the central parts of all major towns and cities were covered, for a total of 73 communities across the British Isles (see listing at the end of this article). The production of the plans continued until 1970. By the late 1960s, the company had transitioned to creating plans for over 1,000 shopping centers throughout the British Isles.

Fig. 3. Goad Fire Insurance key plan for Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, available at Wikimedia Commons. Note Explanation of Signs Used in bottom right corner.

Fire Insurance Plans

Early English fire insurance plans originated in the late eighteenth century, being produced by a variety of individuals, usually working for a specific insurance company. Most of these early plans concentrated on London. A systematic national coverage only occurred in the latter part of the nineteenth century and was quickly dominated by the Charles E. Goad Company.

The Goad Company plans, because of their quality product and procedures, had two purposes. The first was to provide a service to insurance companies that would allow them to precisely assess the fire risk of urban buildings. The second was to contribute to the maintenance of safety standards and building regulations. This latter purpose meant that the company worked closely with local fire brigades, creating another major customer base.

The areas of focus are the central business districts of all major urban areas, major commercial regions, and industrial districts with a particular emphasis on warehousing and transport termini—railways, canals, and ports. The most extensive plans cover Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and Manchester.

The plans show the function of each building, e.g., tenements, shops, public house, warehouse, smithy, etc. The plans often name the companies occupying and owning the buildings, e.g., Benmore Distillery owned by Bulloch, Lade & Co. Limited (in Campbeltown). The building materials are color-coded for flammability, e.g., pink represents brick, stone, or concrete; yellow represents wooden buildings; grey represents metal buildings; blue shows skylights on 1-2 story buildings; and purple shows skylights on taller buildings. The color allows the risk of one building material in use in each area to be quickly assessed.

The plans show the height of buildings, indicate openings such as doors and windows, and whether openings are on all floors or just upper floors, whether skylights are present, and the types of roofing materials used. For fire fighting, they also indicate the presence of fire hydrants and fire-extinguishing appliances. For businesses and warehouses, the type of business and the contents of warehouses are indicated so fire risk can be assessed.

The individual sheets generally measured 25 ¼ inches by 21 inches. When all the sheets for an area had been produced, they would be put into an atlas. The company owners were smart businesspeople, way ahead of their time, in that they did not sell the fire insurance plans that they produced, but rather leased them to their clients, keeping ownership. The company itself called it a "subscription to borrow" service, whereby each subscribing insurance company would bear a proportion of the overall survey and production costs. It was to everyone's advantage to keep control of the plans and not allow copies or tracings to be made. The plans were regularly updated. When changes were made, the atlases were retrieved from their clients. They were routinely updated by sticking the revisions directly onto the existing plan, overlaying the affected area. Over time multiple revisions would occur, and at that point new plans would be created, usually every six or seven years.

All the plans are surveyed at a scale of one inch to forty feet (1:480), except Goole, which is at one inch to eighty feet (1:960) and Granton, at one inch to two hundred feet (1:2400). Some localities, such as Bury St. Edmunds, Cambridge and Guildford, only produced a key-sheet and did not do a full survey or produce a full set of plans due to lack of interest from potential customers.

Accessing the Fire Insurance Plans

Originally, as a special online exhibition, a set of images of the Goad Fire Insurance Plans were put online at the British Library website. However, with the demise of Adobe Flash Player software, the files could no longer be displayed on the British Library website. All this happened during Covid, so it went unnoticed by many. The British Library had put a lot of work into creating high quality scans of the maps. To make the files accessible to the public, they were made freely available at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Goad_fire_insurance_maps_from_the_British_Library

The above link takes you directly to the correct category, with all 2,430 files, labelled and sorted, 200 images to a page. There is no nice interface on the front-end as there was with the original exhibition on the British Library, which quickly allowed you to get to the location of interest. You will need to scroll through the 13 pages of files to find your community of interest. The communities are not in strict alphabetical order; some, like London, have multiple sections, but also look out for Battley and Dewsbury, and Dewsbury, which are on different pages. The Wikimedia Commons site includes the Scottish and Irish towns as indicated in the list. All plans can be downloaded as .tiff files, at a

variety of resolutions, with full resolution files often being around 30Mb.

If you are seeking the Scottish plans, it may be easier to find and use them at the National Library of Scotland website at https://maps.nls.uk/towns/goad/. The same towns are here, but there is a larger selection of plans, and all are clearly dated. These plans can be downloaded as pdf files.

Offline, it is well worth searching the catalogues of—or contacting—the local archives or libraries in the community of interest. They may very well have plans for time periods different from what may be found online, e.g., Hull History Centre; London Metropolitan Archives; Newcastle-Upon-Tyne Public Library; etc.

Though now dated, the best listing of plans with revision dates is *British Fire Insurance Plans* by Gwyn Rowley (1984). This is a good starting point, and contacting local archives or libraries may produce additional surviving revisions.

Case Study

Henry Donnelly and his wife Margaret, between 1877 and 1896, have nine children born (some of whom will die young). The family is associated with four addresses in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in Northumberland, these being 182 and 195 Pilgrim Street, plus 1 and 2 Robson's Court. Henry is both identified as a smithy-nail maker and a lodging housekeeper. I wanted to determine the relationship between these addresses.

Steps One and Two can be used for almost everywhere in the country. Step Three—the Goad Fire Insurance Plans—are only available in the central business areas of the 73 listed communities.

Step One—Get orientated in the community.

Go to the National Library of Scotland website, www.nls.uk; select digital resources; select map images; select Ordnance Survey maps; scroll down to Map series—England, Wales and Great Britain; seek the six-inch to the mile (1:10,500), selecting the first option for the 1842–1952 time period with 37,397 sheets. There are four options to browse the maps, and for most cases I would suggest using the "seamless zoomable overlay layer (1888–1913) on modern satellite imagery and OS maps"; this way you don't need to worry about sheet boundaries.

Starting with the Six-inch map series is recommended because everything has been indexed, including features and street names. In the upper left, there is a search box, where I type in Pilgrim Street. It comes up with a menu of options as to where that street exists in the UK. I select the one for Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The map loads and then I can zoom in to the street, in the center of the screen. What this does is allow me to find landmarks—in this case the central railway station—so that when I change map scales, I have something to help me orient myself.

If you are seeking a location in Scotland, this process can be repeated using the National Library of Scotland Ordnance Survey maps for Scotland.

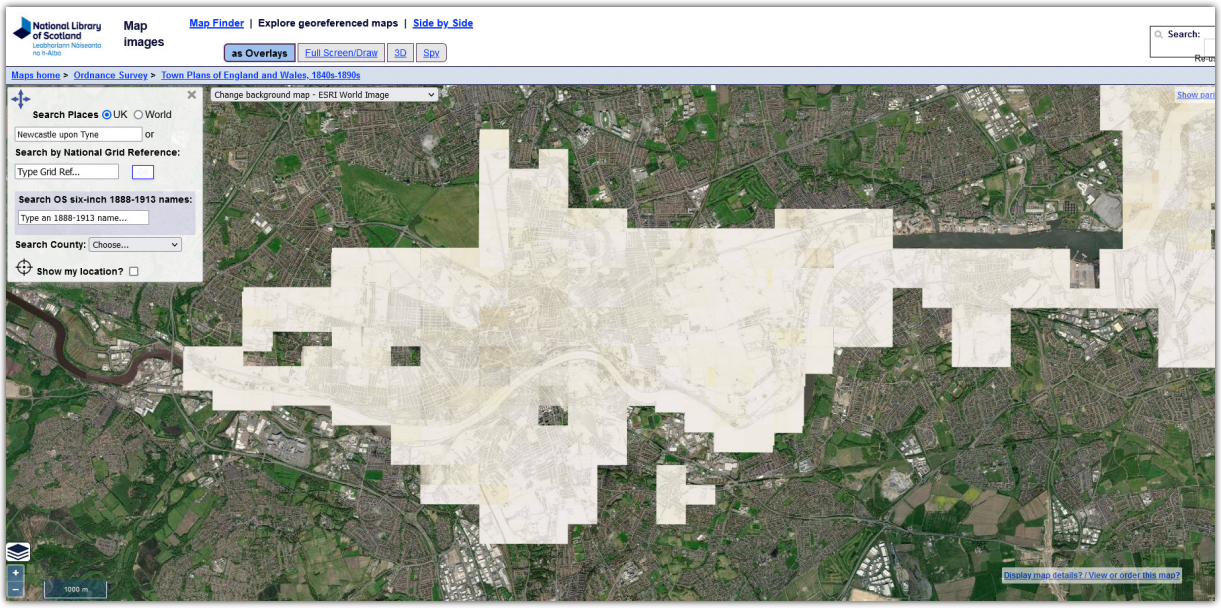


Fig. 1. Satellite view of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne with overlay of areas covered by the 50-inch-to-one-mile maps, available at National Library of Scotland website.

Step Two—Getting closer.

Having completed the orientation process, return to the National Library of Scotland website, Ordnance Survey maps. The 25-inch-to-the-mile (1:2,500) covers most of England and Wales. For the urban areas, look for the 50-inch (1:1056) and 120-inch to the mile (1:500) selections if available for your community.

Fig. 2. Detail from 50-inch-to-one-mile map of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne showing Pilgrim Street (unlabeled here), moving top to bottom, passing under the elevated railway tracks, with Robson's Court off to the right.

Again, selecting the seamless, zoomable overlay layer allows me to move freely from one sheet to the next. For Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the map is available in the 50-inch-to-the-mile series. Opening up that series gives me a satellite view of the region showing the area covered by the detailed maps (see fig. 1). Having gotten orientated to the area of the city in step one, I could then zoom in to Pilgrim Street (see fig. 2). Pilgrim Street is the one crossing the map from top to bottom. You will see Robson's Court just above the Ridley Arms (P.H.) on the east side of the Pilgrim Street. Interestingly, across the street and around the corner is the Swan with Two Necks, another Public House, that Henry Donnelly used during this time period for storage and as a laundry facility. Notice that there are no street numbers on this map. Using the public houses, and other identified buildings, you can search street directories to potentially find street numbers. All researchers, though, need to be cognizant of street renumbering, which happened more often than we may think. For residential streets, rather than commercial ones like Pilgrim Street, it is easy to follow the census taker down the street to identify the house in which an ancestor lived.

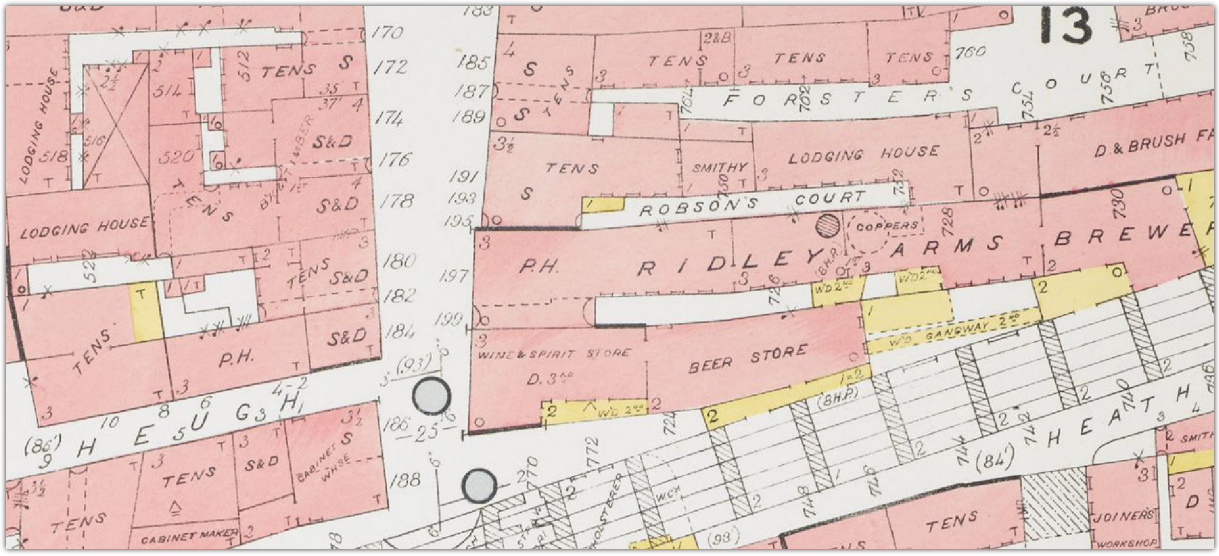


Fig. 4. Detail from Goad Fire Insurance plan showing Pilgrim Street (unlabeled running top to bottom) with Robson's court off to right.

Step Three—Goad Fire Insurance Plans

When an ancestor lives in the commercial or industrial area of a town, it is worth looking at the Goad Fire Insurance Plans at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Goad_fire_insurance_maps_from_the_British_Library.

The first activity is to scroll through the listings to locate your community, and then find the key plan. This is usually, but not always, the first plan in the locality sequence. See fig. 3 (beginning of article) for Newcastle. I would recommend downloading the large image of the file to allow enlargement of the map to find the streets of interest. In this case, there are ten colored blocks overlaying a map of the city that is included. Pilgrim Street starts on the upper left of the map, goes through the middle of the pink block 9, along the upper edge of the blue block 10, and then into the middle of pink block 3. This is where already being orientated is an advantage. The area I need is in pink block 3, on Pilgrim Street to the left of the elevated railway lines.

Before moving on, note two other features on this key plan. In the bottom right there is an "Explanation of Signs" used. This is the best explanation to use. Not all key plans provide this explanation. There is also an abbreviated explanation of signs on the National Library of Scotland website at https://maps.nls.uk/towns/goad/abbreviations.html . The other feature to note is at the top of the map, in this case, under the title, the date of survey is provided as April 1887. To the left is an unused revision table. If you are accessing a key plan in another locality, make particular note of any revision dates.

Now let's look at pink block 3, which can be downloaded as a separate detailed plan, fig. 4. The street coming from top to bottom is Pilgrim Street. The building numbers are at right angles to the building, in the street, with odd numbers on the right, and even numbers on the left. The 3 1/2-storey building containing numbers 191, 193, and 195 has 3 shops on the ground floor, with tenements above. Behind the building is the enclosed Robson's Court. This contains a single-storey smithy, appropriate for Henry who was a smithy—nail maker. Also in the court is a much larger 3 -storey lodging house. I know how many storeys there are in each building because of the numbers within the pink building outlines. All three buildings have a tile roof—indicated by the T, again within the building outline. Note No. 182 is across the street from the Ridley Arms and is identified as S&D—shop with dwelling, and in this case with tenements above.

Fig. 5. Photograph of this section of Pilgrim Street taken in the 1920s, looking towards the elevated railway line.

The pink color of these buildings indicate that they are built of brick, stone, or concrete. The yellow coloring shows that there is plenty of wooden construction nearby. Henry is next door to a public house, a brewery, a wine & spirit store, and he has his own smithy—a nice source of fire, with plenty of flammable material close by. I am sure it was a comfort to have two water hydrants right out in the street next door—the two grey circles.

In urban areas it is well worth looking for photographs of the streets of interest. The photograph of this section of Pilgrim Street, taken in the 1920s, looking down towards the elevated railway tracks, shows that the buildings are made of brick (see fig. 5). Also note the multiple shop fronts within the one building and the different heights of the buildings.

Conclusion

The detailed Ordnance Survey maps can put your ancestor on the ground anywhere in the country. The Goad Fire Insurance plans, in urban industrial areas, will tell you lots about the size, shape, and construction of your ancestral home and business. Explore this wonderful, under-utilized resource for yourself.

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Listing of Communities for which Goad Fire Insurance Plans were produced.

1. Bath +
2. Batley+
3. Bedford
4. Belfast (2) +
5. Birmingham (2) +
6. Bradford (2)
7. Brighton +
8. Bristol (2) +
9. Bury St. Edmunds
10. Cambridge
11. Campbeltown +*
12. Canterbury
13. Cardiff+
14. Chatham
15. Chelmsford +
16. Colchester +
17. Cork +
18. Coventry +
19. Croydon
20. Dewsbury +
21. Dover +
22. Dublin (2) +
23. Dundee (2) +*
24. Edinburgh +*
25. Exeter +
26. Folkstone
27. Glasgow (6) +*
28. Gloucester +
29. Goole +
30. Granton +
31. Great Yarmouth +
32. Greenock +*
33. Grimbsy +
34. Guildford
35. Halifax+
36. Hartlepool Docks +
37. Hudderfield +
38. Hull (2) +
39. Ipswich +

40. Kidderminster +
41. Kings Lynn +
42. Leeds (2) +
43. Leicester (3) +
44. Leith +*
45. Limerick +
46. Lincoln
47. Liverpool (6) +
48. London, including Marylebone and Shoreditch (23)+
49. Londonderry
50. Long Eaton
51. Loughborough
52. Lowestoft
53. Luton +
54. Maidstone
55. Manchester (6) +
56. Margate
57. Newcastle-Upon-Tyne +
58. Newport +
59. Northampton +
60. Norwich +
61. Nottingham (3) +
62. Paisley*
63. Peterborough
64. Plymouth +
65. Ramsgate
66. Reading +
67. Sheffield+
68. Southampton +
69. Sunderland +
70. Swansea +
71. Thames Valley (2)
72. River Tyne Docks +
73. Wellingborough

+ available at Wikimedia

* available at National Library of Scotland

Numbers in brackets indicate multiple plans for a community.

Paul Milner, FUGA, MDiv., lives in Chicago, Illinois, but is originally from the coast of Cumberland (now Cumbria) in northwest England. Paul has specialized in British Isles genealogical research for over 35 years. He teaches week-long English and Scottish research tracks at the ISBGFH British Institute, Institute of Genealogical and Historical Research (IGHR), and Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy (SLIG).

Paul is a recipient of UGA Fellow Award (2018) and the David S. Vogels Jr. Award from FGS (2019). He is the author of six publications providing how-to guidance for English and Scottish researchers.

Paul is currently the book review editor for the BIGWILL newsletter and retired review editor of the FGS FORUM. He is currently on the board of the International Society for British Genealogy and Family History (ISBGFH), the past president of the British Interest Group of Wisconsin and Illinois (BIGWILL), and a past board member of the APG, FGS and GSG. Paul focuses on British Isles resources and methodology on his blog at www.milnergenealogy.com

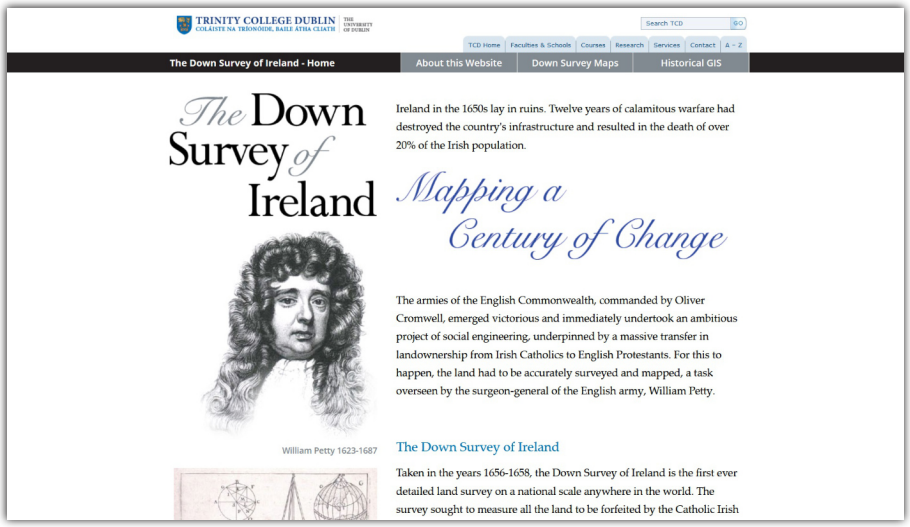
Chris Paton

Irish Maps

To help with your ancestral research, there are a range of online Irish maps denoting the provinces, counties, baronies, parishes and other administrative units across time, as well as the various settlements within.

The first attempt to accurately map the island of Ireland on a national scale occurred in the seventeenth century. Following the Cromwellian conquest of Ireland, the English Parliament's Act of Settlement in 1652 decreed that certain lands in the country were to be forfeited by Catholic landowners who had participated in the earlier 1641 rebellion against Protestant settlers. In addition, land was to be seized from Catholic clergy, royalists, and anyone who had directed hostilities against the English army in the Wars of the Three Kingdoms.

To prepare for this forfeiture, Oliver Cromwell ordered a "Civil Survey" to be carried out from 1654–56, to value land across Ireland's four provinces, which was soon followed by the more accurate Down Survey from 1656–58—with the word "down" related to the chains that were "put down" to measure each townland in the country. The survey was accompanied by a detailed series of maps, recorded at a scale of forty perches to the inch. Although the original survey was destroyed in a Dublin fire in 1711, it has been faithfully reconstructed using contemporary copies and placed online at https://downsurvey.tchpc.tcd.ie. The "Down Survey Maps" section hosts images of documents created at four levels—for the island of Ireland, the counties, the baronies, and the civil parishes—accompanied by "terriers" or written descriptions of the areas involved. Additional maps from the exercise can also be found on the Virtual Records Treasury website at https://virtualtreasury.ie.



The 17th century Down Survey of Ireland was the first national survey of the country.

Despite the ambition of the Down Survey, it would not be until 1824 that the first truly comprehensive and regular mapping exercise would take place on a national scale, with the work of the British Ordnance Survey, under the direction of Colonel Thomas Corby. Following the Partition of Ireland in 1921, the organisation's work was split between two new agencies for the north and south, being the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland and the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (for the new Free State).

Contemporary maps of Northern Ireland can be freely viewed at the spatial NI platform at https://maps.spatialni.gov.uk, but access to historic northern OS maps is instead gained from the Historical Maps Viewer of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) at www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archives-online/proni-historical-maps-viewer. Most of the maps hosted are of the scale of 6 inches to the mile, although in more densely populated areas, maps have been produced at 25 inches to the mile.

The following are available:

- Edition 1 (1832 to 1846)
- Edition 2 (1846 to 1862)
- Edition 3 (1900 to 1907)
- Edition 4 (1905 to 1957)
- Edition 5 (1919 to 1963)
- 6" Irish Grid (1952 to 1969)
- 1:10,000 metric Irish Grid (1957 to 1986)

The Ordnance Survey map of Belfast, 1900-1907, shows the docks before the building of PRONI a century later (PRONI). Crown Copyright.

There are many tools available to help users navigate the various holdings, including a search box that permits searches by townlands, parishes, a town's or city's name, or by the modern address and post code. Being at a six-inch-to-the-mile scale, the earlier maps are quite basic, but via the widget tools at the top right of the search screen, you can overlay a series of "layers" onto the city map, including points of interest (such as courts, churches, and schools) and boundary information for its townlands. It is also possible to "swipe" between two maps at the same location, to give you an instant then-and-now comparison. With all of these aids, the maps can be usefully employed to track the development of an area across time.

If we take a look at Belfast, for example, and search for the post code of PRONI, being BT3 9HQ, the first and second edition OS maps show nothing but Belfast Lough, with the area occupied by the archive today still to be reclaimed from the sea. The third edition map, however, from 1900–1907, shows a dramatic change to the landscape, with the same area now shown to be on what was once Abercorn Road, next to the Abercorn Basin, in the city's docks areas. By the fourth edition, Abercorn Road is no more, replaced by huge shipbuilding works. By deselecting all of the historic maps options, the default modern map will show the outline of the PRONI building today, located on Titanic Boulevard.

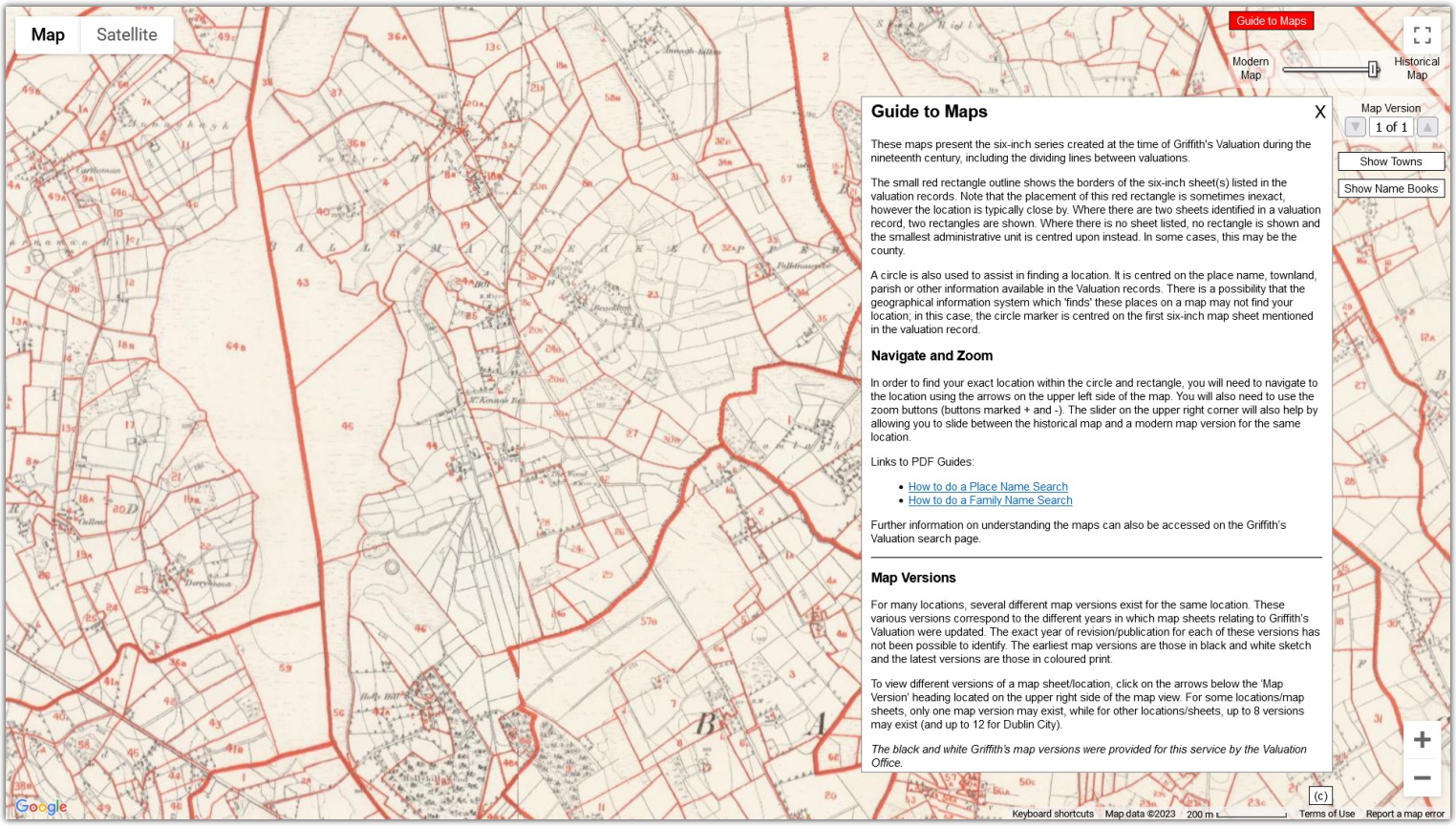
The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, built on reclaimed land from Belfast Lough (Author's image).

For the Republic of Ireland, the Ordnance Survey website at www.osi.ie allows users to freely view historic 19th century OS maps online. The included maps are presented as follows:

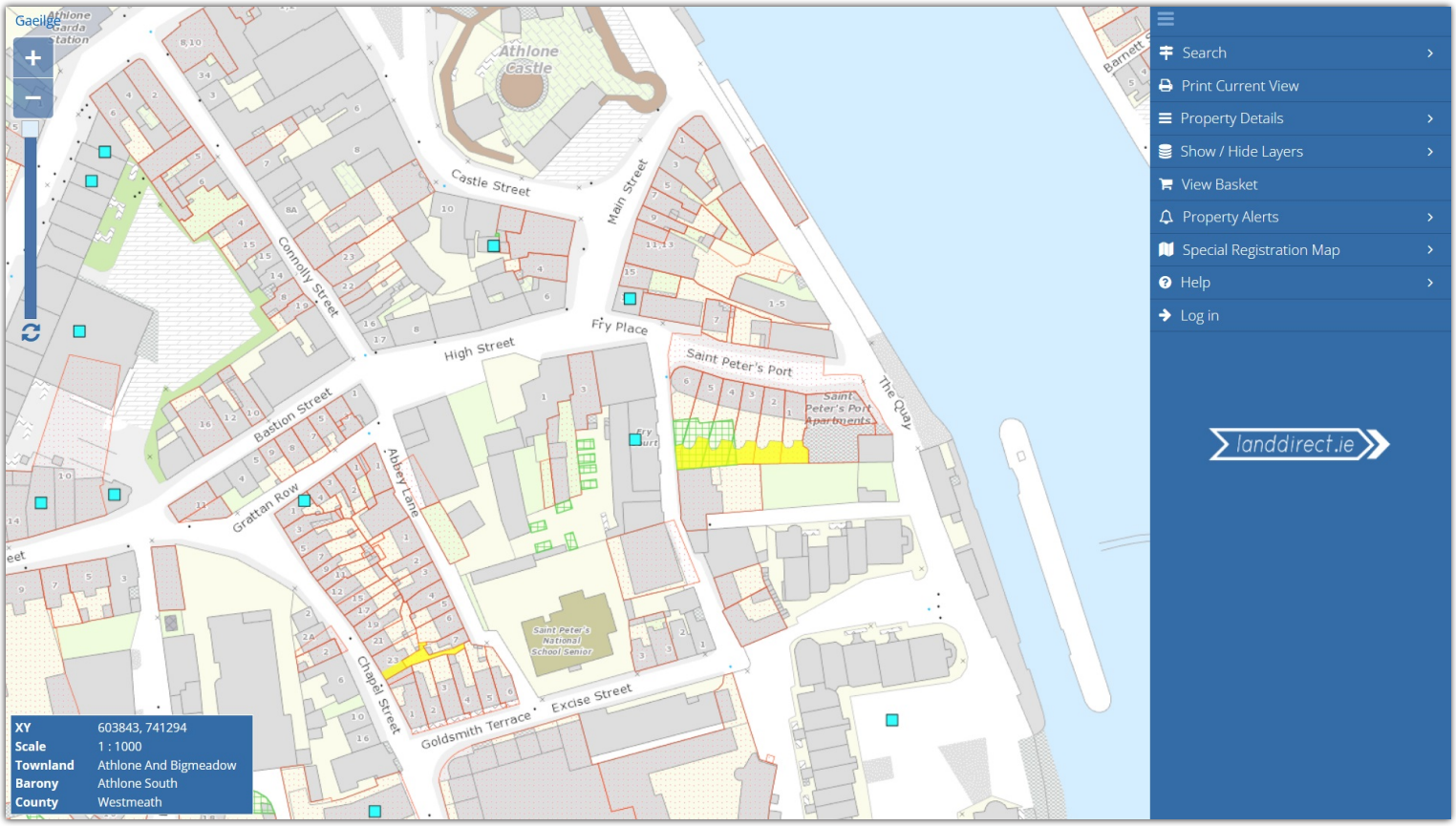
- OSi Cassini 6-inch series (1830s–1930s)
- Historic map 6-inch colour (1837–1842)
- Historic Map 6-inch Black & White (1837–1842)
- Historic Map 25-inch (1888–1913)

The site also provides aerial photographic surveys for the whole of the Republic from 1995 (black and white), 2000, 2005, and 2005–2012.

Access to earlier Ordnance Survey maps for the whole of Ireland, used for Griffiths Valuation, a national valuation exercise carried out between 1847 and 1863, can also be viewed at Ask About Ireland (www.askaboutireland.ie). Although not quite contemporary with the original valuation, but from revisions carried out in its immediate aftermath, many



The near contemporary Ordnance Survey maps on Ask About Ireland's Griffith's Valuation platform are marked up to show property boundaries.



The Land Direct site showing properties documented in the town of Athlone, by the River Shannon.

Some maps can be accessed via the Irish Historic Towns Atlas Online site on the Royal Irish Academy platform.

of the maps do show the red boundary outlines for individual holdings within townlands as documented with the original valuation. If you can identify a holding through Griffiths Valuation, and locate it on the map, you can then mix through to a modern map to see whether it still exists to this day, and to gain directions to carry out a visit.

In addition to these historic maps, a useful interactive map based on the modern Ordnance Survey map is available at www.landdirect.ie which also allows searches for properties included within the modern Land Registry, and can help with house history research in the Republic (there is unfortunately no equivalent site for Northern Ireland). The Land Direct site allows you to zoom in and see an overlay of boundaries for all registered properties, revealing whether they are held by leasehold or via freehold. The size of the holdings will also be noted, and the numbers of any relevant Folios, which can then be ordered from the service. These will include three parts: a description of the properties, details on ownership, and any known burdens or liabilities affecting the holdings (such as a right of way across the land involved).

If no information is presented for a particular property on this site, this will likely indicate a much older building, for which you would then need to search the Registry of Deeds in Dublin (www.prai.ie/registry-of-deeds-services) for information about earlier transactions. These records are also freely available online via FamilySearch at www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/185720?availability=Family%20History%20Library.

If your ancestors lived within an urban setting in Ireland, some of the best resources for exploring the development of the town or city are the publications of the "Irish Historic Towns Atlas" project. This was first established by the Royal Irish Academy (www.ria.ie) in 1981 to record the developments of Irish settlements across the island. At the time of writing, the RIA has published some twenty-eight volumes, including coverage for Kildare, Carrickfergus, Bandon, Kells, Mullingar, Athlone, Maynooth, Downpatrick, Bray, Kilkenny, Dublin (three volumes), Belfast (two volumes), Fethard, Trim, Derry, Dundalk, Armagh, Tuam, Limerick, Longford, Carlingford, Sligo, Ennis, Youghal, and Galway. Further additional volumes are currently under preparation.

A small number of the published maps are freely available through the "Irish Historic Towns Atlas Online" section of the RIA site at www.ria.ie/irish-historic-towns-atlas-online, with various areas covered under different historic categories. Again, if we look to Belfast, there is a limited preview of the first volume, covering the town's development up to 1840, before it later became a city. As well as some featured maps, there are also text documents detailing lists of streets to have come and gone in the corporation town, as

well as lists of institutions such as schools, churches, industrial facilities, and more.

For further information on the full series, and on how to purchase copies, consult the Research Projects section of the Royal Irish Academy website and its online bookshop.

Based in the Ayrshire town of Irvine, Northern Irish-born ***Chris Paton*** *runs the Scotland's Greatest Story research service (https://scotlandsgreatestory.wordpress.com/) and the daily Scottish GENES genealogy news blog (http://scottishgenes.blogspot.com). Amongst his many publications are* Tracing Your Scottish Family History on the Internet, Tracing Your Scottish Ancestry Through Church and State Records, *and* Sharing Your Family History Online *from Pen and Sword, as well as* Down and Out in Scotland: Researching Ancestral Crisis *from Unlock the Past. Chris also tutors short courses through Pharos Teaching and Tutoring Ltd, including* Scottish Research Online *and* Scotland 1750–1850: Beyond the Old Parish Registers.

The British Institute in Salt Lake City

Megan Heyl

In 2016, my husband Jim and I decided to attend ISBGFH's British Institute for the first time. It was the perfect anniversary/birthday present. I remember that Darris Williams was one of the speakers (I knew Darris because of my Welsh research), but outside of the BI classroom, I didn't know what to expect from the trip. Jim encouraged me to make a list of things that I wanted to do in Salt Lake City, and this is what I jotted down:

1. Explore the resources in the FamilySearch Library (In 2016, it was called the Family History Library.)

2. See the Great Salt Lake, the LDS temple and the gardens. Jim said he wanted to see the Golden Spike.

3. Eat at some of the restaurants featured in Guy Fieri's *Diners, Drive-ins and Dives* on the Food Network.

4. Visit Yellowstone Park.

5. Hear the Mormon Tabernacle Choir sing. (Was that even possible?)

Yellowstone was closed because of a blizzard, but everything else—yes, even the Mormon Tabernacle Choir—was possible. In fact, we learned that rehearsals are open to the public on Thursday nights! As we sank into the blissful music of this world-renowned choir, Kristin Chenoweth made a surprise appearance on stage. I was starstruck.

Another surprise was a stunning display of Chihuly glass art in the museum near our hotel.

Our friends, Pat Richley-Erickson and Gordon Erickson, showed us the natural history museum and the downtown dining area, took us on a tour of the temple grounds, and pointed out the gorgeous mountains and sunset near the Joseph Smith Memorial Building.

Photos courtesy of the author

At this year's British Institute, during our Sunday night Plaza Hotel Meet-n-Greet, we'll provide tasty food and drink, along with a packet of information on local attractions. Take time to enjoy the unique sights and sounds of Salt Lake City!

What's on your list? You might visit www.visitsaltlake.com for more ideas.

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ISBGFH

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2022-23 Winter Webinar Series

Webinars are free to watch during the live presentation at 11am Eastern Time. **Access to recordings is a member benefit.**

Date	Presenter	Topic	Registration Link
November 19	Diane Loosle	What does it say? English Handwriting	Recording and handout available for members
December 3	J. Mark Lowe	Marriages Here, There, and Nowhere: Finding Gretna Greens and Borders	Recording and handout available for members
December 17	Cathie Sherwood	Uncovering the Lives of your London Ancestors	Recording and handout available for members
January 7	Kirsty Gray	The People, The Places, The Life Behind Doors—the World of Work Houses	Recording and handout available for members
January 21	Todd Knowles	Using FS for Jewish Research	Recording and handout available for members
February 4	Peggy Lauritzen	I'm Warning You—The Warning Out System	Recording and handout available for members
February 18	David Butler	Case Study Resources For Mapping an Irish County: South Tipperary	Recording and handout available for members
March 4	Rick Crume	British Genealogy Online: The Top English and Welsh Family History Websites	Register Here
March 18	Sue McNelly	Do you have a Cousin Jack in your Family Tree?	Register Here
April 1	Helen Smith	Begotten by Fornication: Illegitimacy Records In England And Wales	Register Here
April 15	Carol Baxter	STOP THIEF! British Crime and Punishment	Register Here

ISBGFH

International Society for British Genealogy and Family History

MARCH 16, 2023

VIRTUAL Spring Institute

JOHN GRENHAM

Irish Research

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Topics:

1) The Revolution of Online Irish Research: Overview of Major Records

2) Where the Bodies are Buried: The Making of John Grenham.com

3) Irish Property Records: Property Records as a Census Substitute

4) A Long Hard Road: The Story of Irish Famine Migration to the USA

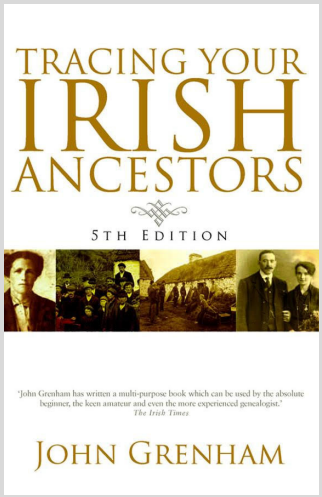
The Spring Institute is virtual; handouts will be available to download and recordings will be available for viewing through April 30, 2023.

John Grenham was Project Manager with the Irish Genealogical Project from 1991 to 1995 and later went on to develop and market his own genealogical software, “Grenham’s Irish Recordfinder.” In 2005, he was the first Genealogist-in-Residence at Dublin City Library. He was awarded a fellowship of the Irish Genealogical Research Society in 2007, and a fellowship of the Genealogical Society of Ireland in 2010. He is the author of *Tracing your Irish Ancestors* (5th ed. Dublin, Baltimore MD, 2019), the standard reference guide for Irish genealogy, *The Atlantic Coast of Ireland* (2014), *Clans and Families of Ireland* (1995), and *An Illustrated History of Ireland* (1997), among other works. He wrote the "Irish Roots" column in *The Irish Times* from 2009 to 2016, develops heritage databases, and ran the Irish Ancestors website in conjunction with *The Irish Times* until 2016. He now runs the successor website at www.johngrenham.com.

Exclusive Offer!

A 33% discount off the annual subscription to Irish Ancestors (www.johngrenham.com) will be available for registrants at the Spring Institute from March 16 through March 19, 2023.

Just go to www.johngrenham.com/isbgfh



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- Courses will be held Monday-Friday, 8a.m.-12p.m. MDT
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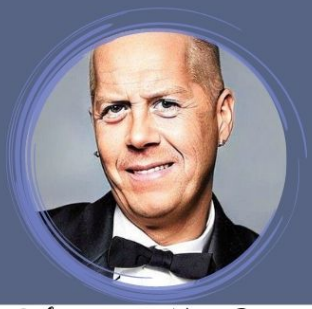

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