

DESTINATIONS

The Journal of the Society for One-Place Studies



ONE-PLACE
STUDIES

March 2020

In this issue:

Introducing Name & Place
plus exclusive discount

Website Competition

Using Old Postcards

The Stretton OPS
backstory

Where family history and local history unite

On the Cover

Giew Tin Mine, Crippleasease, Cornwall, UK

By Karen Bailey

Want your OPS or other relevant photo to be featured in a future issue? [Contact the Editor](#)



In This Issue:

- 4 **Just do it! The backstory to the Stretton One-Place Study**
Clare Olver
- 9 **2020 Society Shared Endeavour: Village Occupations**
Janet Barrie
- 13 **Thockrington: The Story of a New One-Place Study – Part 3**
Janet Few
- 15 **Website Competition**
The Committee
- 16 **Introducing Name & Place**
Paul Carter
- 22 **World Backup Day**
Alex Coles
- 25 **Using Old Postcards for Research**
Tyne Henney-Scrafton

Regulars:

- 3 **Dear Members**
- 29 **Welcome New Studies**
- 30 **What's On**
- 32 **Contact Details**

Dear Members,

Allow me to introduce myself! I'm Karen, and whilst I'm new to this editorship, I'm certainly not new to historical research! After loving history since I was a child, I went on to complete a degree in History with Drama and Theatre Studies. I've been researching my own and others' family histories for over two decades, and interested in local history for much longer than that - so much so that my degree dissertation was on my Study Place and its transformation from grimy industrial town to fashionable spa in the Victorian period.

Professionally, I'm in marketing with my "day job" as a Digital Engagement Manager, and last year I was accepted as a Member of the Chartered Institute of Marketing (hence the letters after my name!).

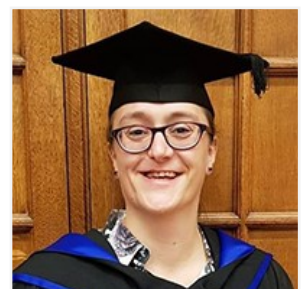
As this is my first issue as Editor, I thought I'd give it a bit of a facelift - what do you think? If you've got any **feedback**, good or bad, then please [get in touch](#). Also, if you've got a **photo or postcard** of your place or any other scene you think other OPSers might enjoy (that you hold copyright of or is royalty free), then please do send it over and it might get featured on the cover of our next issue! Our 2020 Shared Endeavour theme of **Employment** was the inspiration for this cover; a Cornish tin mine. Want to get involved in the Shared Endeavour? Find out more [here](#) (you need to log in first).

Lastly, I wanted to say thank you on behalf of all of us to Alex Coles for everything she has done with Destinations for the past few years. Some big boots to fill, but I will try my best!

I hope you enjoy this issue!

Karen Bailey MCIM

Editor, Destinations



Just do it! The backstory to the Stretton One-Place Study

By Clare Olver



Each of us has a different reason why we've started a One-Place Study. This is the story of righting a wrong: Stretton, near Warrington in Cheshire. And a few things that have been learned along the way.

As a newly married couple in the late 1990s moving into a rural lane, we got to know 'Uncle Tom' next door. By this time Tom was in his 80s with a sharp mind and faultless memory. Tom was one of four sons born to the village blacksmith. Whilst he didn't go into the family business, Tom moved into one of the four cottages next door to the smithy that his father had built for each of his sons. And that is where he lived alongside his brothers and their families for the remainder of his life - about 50 yards from the cottage where he was born.



The Smithy in 1977 before it was demolished. Kindly supplied by Robin Marshall.



Smithy House taken around 1900, looking down Common Lane with the smithy behind. Kindly supplied by the current occupier.

Local Knowledge

Tom was a mine of useful information, and drip-fed it in a way that left me wanting to find out more. No formal interviews, just chats across the garden fence, the odd comment here and there.

Eventually Tom dug out some old photographs, including ones of him at the village school in the 1920s, and started to talk about each of the pupils. After 80 years, he could still remember the names and family life of all of them. I started to make a few notes. Then gradually out came a few more photographs which Tom let me borrow. So, I photocopied them - and gave them back to him.



Stretton School photograph from around 1920

A couple of years later Tom became really quite upset. He had been befriended by a builder doing-up a neighbouring property. Tom had lent him the same photos, but that was the last he ever saw of them. Despite repeated requests, the builder refused to return them. So, other than a few rough photocopies, all was lost. By this time Tom was in his 90s, and sadly died a year or two later aged 92 without ever receiving his photographs back.

Plotting Out Families

What I've not mentioned so far was my interest in researching family history. Having 'done' our family, and my husband's family, the conversations with Tom had piqued my interest. He'd say "well of course, she was his sister" as if that explained everything. Slowly I started to plot his family tree – all the time it increasing in size and furthering my understanding as I added more ancestors.

As in any 19th century rural community, most of these turned out to be the occupiers of the farms and cottages in the village. And Tom was right. Working through the family histories of the village did start to explain everything. It made sense of why families with different names were living in the same house in the 1939 Register, of why land was transferred and even why some families still weren't speaking to each other generations later.

Starting the One-Place Study

With two young children and a full-time job, my interest in the history of our local village continued through the reconstructed family tree and periodic visits to the local graveyard and library, but was tempered by a lack of both sleep and time. When in 2011 it eventually became possible to have a night of unbroken dreams I found myself putting together a website. I felt a duty to Tom to ensure that his stories should be told, and his photographs shared, so created a free simple Wordpress.com site. It wasn't pretty or well populated when I pressed "publish", but it didn't matter. It was a start. I could update it constantly, and reassured myself that no one or no search engine would find it either, so the pressure was off. I then promptly forgot about it and lost the log-in details.

A couple of years later a small display at a village social event seemed to go down well.



The display at a village social event

Turns out that others were not only as interested as I was, but had lots of information that they were happy to share. When I eventually unearthed the log-in details, I found that people further afield had discovered the website and there were even a couple of messages waiting for approval. My growing interest slowly filtered throughout the village and I was asked to do a talk as part of a fundraising event in the church one

summer evening. I hoped we'd get a dozen or so in the audience, but in the end over 80 came along - and not just themselves, but armed with photos and stories. These are the flesh and bones to the rather dry census returns that gives us a sense of place. The connection between the people and the place is for me what makes a One-Place Study the only way of really understanding where we live.



Tom Savage aged 90



Tom Savage and his brothers

Silver Lining

Each one of us has a different reason for starting out. If it hadn't been for injustice following the theft of Tom's photos and the realisation about the loss of our village history after his death, then I wouldn't have been motivated to dip my toe into creating the website. And so that's the backstory to Stretton One-Place Study.

Since then, I've learned lots and am still learning about creating an online One-Place Study, so would be interested in starting a conversation whether others have found the same:

1. **Don't tread on anyone's toes.** For Stretton, this was easy as no one else was doing anything across the village. Where there are already books written or groups interested, it's vital to collaborate and acknowledge. Especially if you're new. In some places, 'new' might mean not having lived there for at least three generations...
2. **Then, Just Do It!** Creating the 'History of Stretton' website was one of the most empowering things I've done.

3. **Don't worry about it being perfect** before you upload. That's the beauty of websites. They can be constantly updated and changed. Destinations June 2017 is a great place to find out how to set up a website.
4. **Keep the front page looking new.** This is something I do struggle with timewise. The 'blog' vs. 'page' format in Wordpress is helpful here. I keep the pages as the history of each property and the blogs as overarching themes or anecdotes.
5. **Obviously, join the Society for One-Place Studies** (otherwise you'd not be reading this!), connect with and look at other One-Place Studies for inspiration. Twitter is a great way to do this.
6. **Never include information about living people**, unless they have supplied it, in which case acknowledge their input/photo. It's tricky as lots of readers want to hark back to their childhood which might only be the 1970s or 1980s. It's a balance to keep the site interesting with recent history, as opposed the easier stuff to research from the 1880s.
7. **Copyrights** of maps, documents and photo credits are not easy to work through so always acknowledge the source, where possible with hyperlinks.
8. **Use the website enquiries** to create a lasting connection and a source for more information. When I started out, I thought it was all about dead people. How wrong I was!
9. **Remember offline resources.** Realise that not everyone who has stories to tell are even aware of the existence of the website, particularly the older members of the village who were initially suspicious about information being shared across the internet. That's a valuable resource wasted. I've printed the pages off of the website to overcome that.
10. **Don't worry and enjoy the journey!** Four years ago, I started a couple more One-Place Studies (by which time, the children had become teenagers) and each one has a life of its own. What works in Stretton, wouldn't work in Whitley or how it's working in Antrobus isn't the same as Stretton.

Editor's note: Great advice, Clare! I wonder how everyone else got into their One-Place Study? If you'd like to share your story of how you got started too, please get in touch about writing something for a future issue of Destinations!

2020 Society Shared Endeavour

Village Occupations

By Janet Barrie



The first quarter of our shared endeavour on 'employment' was looking at village occupations. I'm a bit hampered here as my Place (Springhill in East Lancashire) is historically more a group of estate houses than a village so I decided to look at the wider community of which it was a part. I also decided to focus on the 1840s as a period when records are beginning to emerge but before the industrial revolution really took hold in the area.

Historically the area was subject to Forest law until 1507. It was rarely used for hunting and was settled by a few families (conventional wisdom indicates 16 people but court rolls suggest more than this) who supervised the vaccaries which the lord of the manor ran on the land. This in itself is an interesting indication of employment practices in the medieval and early modern times, as cattle were predominantly farmed for oxen as well as beef or milk at that time.

The land was gradually encroached upon and in 1507 it was decided that the rents from tenancy were greater than the profits from cattle farming and the land was enclosed early in a series of small farms. It is poor quality hill/moorland suitable only for pastoral farming and many farmers supplemented their income with income from the domestic woollen trade. This was not usually from their own sheep but families would buy in fleece from the chapman, spin and weave it in house and return it to the chapman, hopefully at a profit. The court rolls provide useful information on the organisation of life at this time, with records including the transfer of property and the amercement of tenants for trespass with beasts as well as people accused of running unlicensed drinking houses and other premises of ill repute. This system continued pretty much until the industrial revolution when the combination of water and coal the local area provides made it attractive for development and the handloom weavers

were replaced by power loom weavers in mills. There are so many of these locally that the enumerator didn't even bother to put it on the census. If anyone has a North West ancestor with 'occupation - PLWC' on the census, it stands for 'power loom weaver cotton'. With this, of course, came migration and the development of trades to support the increasing population, which leads us to the 1840s.



Hand Loom Spinning



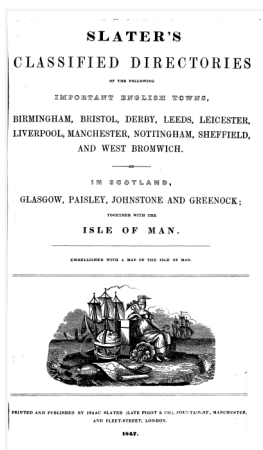
Weaving

Let's begin with the 1841 census. In Springhill itself, at that time comprising a house and 6 cottages, we have a coal merchant, a 'manufacturer' who is the son of the coal merchant and an unspecified 'merchant' with the same name as the coal merchant but the relationship has not been demonstrated yet. Between them they employed three female servants. Interestingly, although I know there was a farm there is no farmer listed, just two 'ag labs'. With the exception of one clogger the other occupations were all related to the woollen trade. This breakdown demonstrates already the impact of the industrial revolution - the coal is poor quality and wasn't worth mining until there was a steam-driven industrial base to buy it. Sorting this lot out isn't helped by the enumerator just listing every property under 'Cloughfold', the name of the wider district and some 290 individuals.

In that wider community the census records 117 males and 54 females as working. Of these the age range of the working males was 8-86, but the 86 year old was the

'minister' and I wonder how active he actually was. Apart from him, the eldest male worker was a labourer aged 70, a indication of a hard life. The females ranged in age from 9 to 64. Over half (89/158) were engaged in the woollen trade. This was industrialised earlier than the cotton industry, which was rudimentary at this time.

In terms of village occupations there were 4 farmers and 10 ag labs, more of the latter than I was expecting for a pastoral-based farming industry. A shop keeper, a grocer and an innkeeper suggest village provisions, a sawyer and a joiner indicate a thriving timber trade (used for what - now there's another question!). The clogger and the chair-bottomer would presumably use some of the wood. A dressmaker but no tailor, ten female servants but only one male whose role wasn't specified. For the children there was a school master and school mistress - not obviously related and I haven't been able to check their establishments yet.



Trade Directories like this are a great source of information for One-Place Studies

When this is compared with the Slater's 1848 trade directory (the nearest available to the 1841 census) a different picture emerges. Now, this is complicated as the census enumeration districts and the area covered by the trade directory don't overlap and both are sufficiently vague as to make localisation difficult. In addition, the descriptions of occupations differ between the two sources. Why would this be easy?

In the trade directory, the biggest single occupation by a factor of 3 is shopkeepers, followed by milliners/dressmakers, boot/shoe makers, tailors, innkeepers, butchers, cloggers... To a large extent this reflects the relative purposes of the two documents with a census being a snapshot of 'what is' for the entire population and the directory being a source of advertising. Industrial workers, servants and ag labs wouldn't need to advertise in the same way as the shopkeepers and publicans.

Just as the vaccary farmers reflected the need for oxen, the 1848 trades directory reflects the importance of the horse in the local economy. The area supported 10



smiths, two saddlers, one nail-maker and one horse-clipper.

As a medical doctor I'm fascinated by the four surgeons and would dearly love to know what they got up to. The first public demonstrations of anaesthesia were in 1848, one in Massachusetts, US and one in London so this would be in the

'whisky and bear it' era of surgery. These may have been barber/surgeons as the Medical Act was not passed until 1866.

I don't know of any hiring fairs. There were two general fairs within a mile either way of Springhill, one held in April and Midsummer for cattle, pigs, articles of clothing and pedlery and the other is unspecified.

Unfortunately there was no local newspaper at this time, with local news being incorporated into the newspapers published in Manchester, some twenty miles away. The 1842 OS map is similarly unhelpful with the public house being marked but the slaughterhouse (which I think was there then) isn't.

There are many questions still to be researched. I know quite a bit about the coal merchant in Springhill but relatively little about the other merchants and manufacturers named. I don't know the details of many of the jobs mentioned - where were the school master/mistress working and whom did they teach? I can guess what a chair-bottomer did, but how? And how did this all change over the next 70 years with the increasing industrialisation of the area?

Ah, but that's for next quarter...

Thockrington: The Story of a New One-Place Study – Part 3

By Janet Few



Well, I have to admit that not much one-placing has gone on in the last quarter. In my defence, I have been transcribing school registers for my longer-standing OPS but Thockrington had been sadly neglected until the link to this year's shared endeavour popped into my inbox. I then spent a happy morning, when I really should have been doing something else, looking at occupational structure in Thockrington and creating a new [webpage](#).

All things one-place have been on my mind though, as I am working on a new one-place online course Nine Steps to a One-Place Study for [Pharos Tutoring and Teaching](#), which will be presented for the first time in September. As there are now very few copies of Putting your Ancestors in their Place left, I am working on a new booklet, Ten Steps to a One-Place Study. This is designed for those beginning their one-place journey and those who feel in need of a bit more guidance. There will be some overlap between the course and the booklet but each will offer elements that the other does not have. I hope this will be available in time for [THE Genealogy Show](#) in Birmingham, England in June. It will be appropriate for places worldwide and an ebook version is planned. I will also be talking about one-place studies at the show.

When I wrote my first novel, it wasn't until after I had completed it that I was required to write a synopsis and what a useful exercise that was. So much so that, for novel number two, I wrote a synopsis early on in the proceedings. It occurred to me that writing some kind of summary would be a useful exercise for new one-placers and indeed for those who've been one-placing for a while. So, here is a summary for Thockrington. Feel free to do something similar for your Place(s). This could become part of your profile on the OPS website or might be expanded to make an interesting blog post; there could be a whole series on the society website!

Place Studied: Thockrington, Northumberland

Population in 1851: 173

Why I am interested in this place? I believe that my great great grandfather, John Hogg was born here in 1804. I also wanted a contrast to my existing studies, which are at the other end of the country.

Geographical unit: ecclesiastical parish.

Type of community: isolated, rural.

Are you restricting the date span of you study, initially or in the long term?

I am concentrating on the period 1700-1950.

Survival and access for main record sources:

- **1841-1911 censuses:** original images to be accessed via FindmyPast
- **Parish Registers:** early registers only survive as an imperfect transcript done in 1820. Earliest entries are baptisms 1715, marriages and burials 1736. There are no marriages 1753-1769 and 1776-1812. Access to indexes via FindmyPast. Printed transcripts available from Northumberland and Durham Family History Society. Originals at Northumberland Archives, Woodhorns.
- **Bishops' Transcripts 1815-1862:** with images, available at FindmyPast
- **Gravestones:** some survive at the parish church, St. Aiden's. Transcription available from Northumberland and Durham Family History Society.
- **Wills:** Pre 1858 Bishopric of Durham probate records with images available [online](#)

Key books about the history of the area:

- A History of Northumberland by John Crawford Hodgson on behalf of the Northumberland County History Committee, published 1897 by Andrew Reid & Co.
- General View of Agriculture of the County of Northumberland by J. Bailey and G. Culley drawn up for the Board of Agriculture 3rd edition published in 1813 by Sherwood, Neely and Jones.

What will my first steps be? Indexing the 1851 census and creating a database of inhabitants.

Use a different year if you prefer – it is just to give an idea of size. More experienced one-placers could add the population at several dates.

Think about the availability of these and how you might access them

More experienced one-placers might consider what their aims are for their study over the next year. What might your research focus on in 2020? Do you have specific questions that you would like to answer?

Members' Website Competition

Nominate your favourite One-Place website into our 2020 Society Website Competition

Do you know a great One-Place website? One that represents the Place and the Society well? Nominate it for our new website competition! The Committee will judge the entries on the following criteria:

Design

The visual appearance of the website; presentation and layout of pages

Usability

The organisation of the website; ease of navigation, readability of content

Content

The information on the website; good synthesis of data, range of data sources used

Updates

Regularity of updates and additional content (for example, blog posts)

The winner will be announced at the 2020 Society for One-Place Studies Conference and AGM on 14th November, and will be able to proudly display our competition badge on their website to show your achievement to the world!

To nominate a website, visit our entry form by [clicking here](#).

Deadline for entries is 30th June 2020



Introducing Name & Place

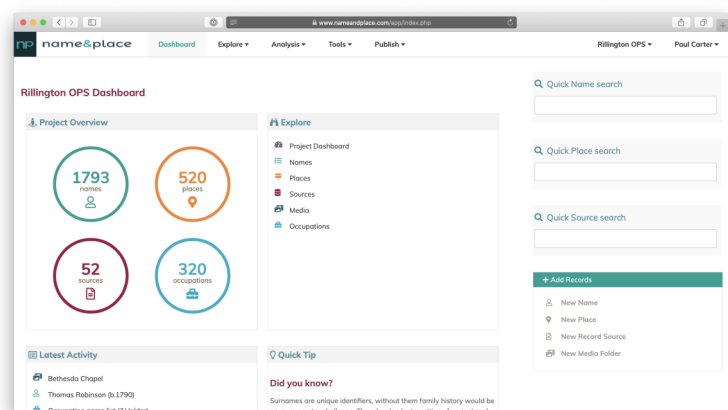
By Paul Carter, Name & Place



Name & Place is our exciting new software designed exclusively for those researching one-place studies, one-name studies and local history projects. You may have heard the name, spoken to us or registered interest in the application. The most common question has been “when can I start using it?” Well, the wait is finally over and Version 1.0 of Name & Place has been released.

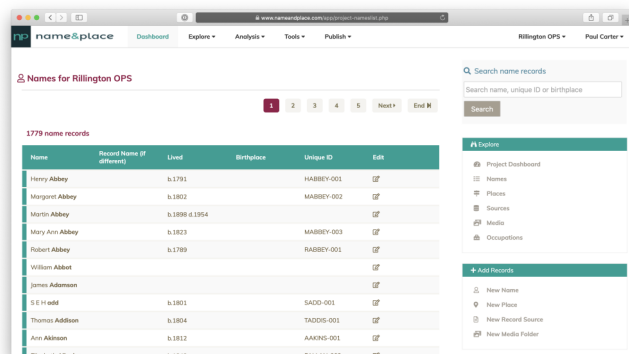
The story starts way back in 2013 when Pam Smith (Rillington One-Place Study) and I sat at a family history conference scratching out some ideas on a piece of paper. Pam’s challenge wasn’t unique; having an incredible, and growing, resource of data and documents for Rillington but was unsure how best to store and analyse the information. Typically, researchers turn to a spreadsheet or a family history package. The more adventurous may use database software such as Microsoft Access but while these are options, it’s very much a case of fitting a square peg in a round hole leading to much frustration and wasted hours.

Census data, for example, can be easily recorded in Excel but then what? How do you layer other data sets, find patterns and identify trends? Current family history software is designed to record our genealogy, with the general expectation that the named people are related by birth or marriage. While you can also record place information, it’s as a means of recording that person’s movements, you are missing the opportunity for



The Dashboard

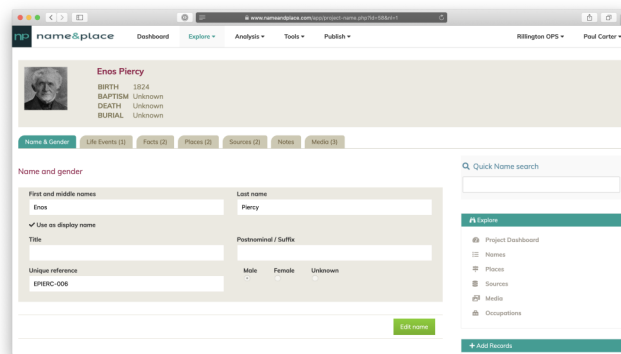
a more holistic view of the 'place' and the collective events that occurred there. Off the shelf database software offers more flexibility but without a strong background in database design, you will struggle, so I would avoid this option.



The screenshot shows the 'Names for Rillington OPS' section of the NameSpace software. It displays a table of 1779 name records. The table has columns for Name, Record Name (if different), Lived, Birthplace, Unique ID, and Edit. The first few rows are:

Name	Record Name (if different)	Lived	Birthplace	Unique ID	Edit
Henry Abbey		b.1791		HABBEY-001	[Edit]
Margaret Abbey		b.1802		MABBEY-002	[Edit]
Martin Abbey		b.1899 d.1954			[Edit]
Mary Ann Abbey		b.1823		MABBEY-003	[Edit]
Robert Abbey		b.1789		RABBEY-001	[Edit]
William Abbott					[Edit]
James Adamson					[Edit]
S E H add		b.1801		SADD-001	[Edit]
Thomas Addison		b.1804		TADDIS-001	[Edit]
Ann Alkison		b.1812		AAKINS-001	[Edit]
Elizabeth Alkison		b.1813		ELLIS-001	[Edit]

Name Records List



The screenshot shows the 'Name Record' interface for 'Enos Piercy'. It displays a profile card with a photo and basic information: BIRTH 1824, BAPTISM Unknown, DEATH Unknown, BURIAL Unknown. Below this, there are tabs for 'Name & Gender', 'Life Events', 'Places', 'Sources', 'Notes', and 'Media'. The 'Name & Gender' tab is active, showing a form for 'First and middle names' (Enos), 'Last name' (Piercy), 'Use as display name' (checked), 'Title', 'Postnominal / Suffix', 'Unique reference' (ENOS-008), and 'Male / Female / Unknown' (Unknown). There is an 'Add name' button at the bottom right.

Name Record

Even with the data stored, the problem remains of how to retrieve sensible and enlightening information. At the beginning of a one-place study, it's natural to focus on recording your data but what next? As we all know, the excitement is in seeing what stories your data tell.

As I listened to Pam talk about her need to properly manage her one-place study data, the software developer in me started to formulate a design and Name & Place was born. The name stems from the concept as we look at the two key elements of a place; namely the people who lived and worked there and the place itself, or more specifically the individual places that make up the bigger 'place'.

In fact, the nature of our design allows for the connection of names and places whichever way you slice it, making Name & Place as suited to a one-name study or local history project as it is to a one-place study. Much of it is about scale; is your scope of study a village, a town or a single coal mine? What about a house history, a naval ship or a war memorial? In the Name & Place world, each of these is a place and each will have names interacting with it. That is the core concept of Name & Place, its true power, and is why there's been such a level of interest around the project and what we can offer to the researcher.

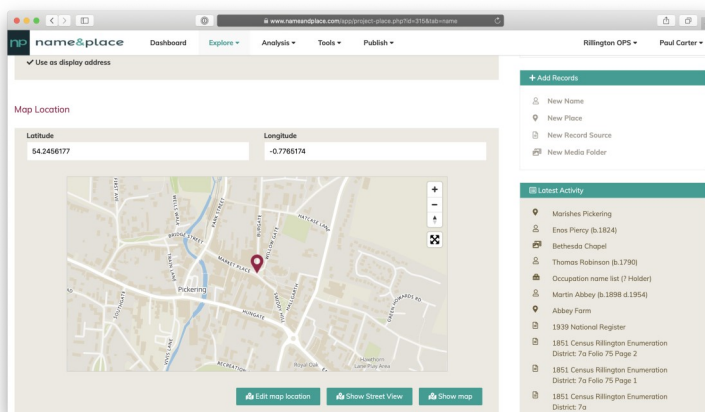
The screenshot shows the 'name&place' software interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Dashboard', 'Explore', 'Analysis', 'Tools', and 'Publish'. The user is logged in as 'Paul Carter'. The main header displays 'Marishes Pickering' with a location icon and text: 'Marishes Pickering, Yorkshire, England' and 'CATEGORY None'. Below this is a tabbed interface with 'Place & Location', 'Events (0)', 'Facts (0)', 'Names (22)', 'Sources (1)', 'Notes', and 'Media (0)'. The 'Names (22)' tab is active, showing a table of names associated with Marishes Pickering. The table has columns: Type, First Name, Last Name, Event / Fact, Detail, Date, and End Date. The sidebar on the right contains an 'Explore' menu with options: Project Dashboard, Names, Places, Sources, Media, and Occupations, along with an 'Add Records' button.

Type	First Name	Last Name	Event / Fact	Detail	Date	End Date
	Enos	Piercy	Birth		1824	
	George	Robinson	Birth		1837	
	Ann	Milner	Birth		1824	
	Mary	Stephenson	Birth		1798	
	John	Coaltas	Birth		1835	
	William	Heseltine	Birth		1838	
	Jane	Harrison	Birth		1808	
	Mary Ann	Harrison	Birth		1838	
	Isabella	Harrison	Birth		1841	

Names in a Place

While time has passed and there's been a number of unpublished iterations of the software, the design remains true to those early concepts and version 1.0 enables you to start recording your data in a highly structured way, generating many links between names and places through the facts, events and sources which glue them together. In practice, you may choose to start with an 1851 census for your place study. Using our smart importer, your spreadsheet data can be used to create name and place records, with the households, occupations, birth ages and birth places all populated and joined. Add some parish register records and you're now layering your data, building a picture of the place and those people who interacted with it. Click on a name, see that person's baptismal entry includes a reference to the church, click on the church name and see all the baptisms recorded at that church. Who conducted the baptism? Where was he born? All this information is a click away. Now add more census data, land records, wills, trade directories and you will see your place literally come to life on the screen. You're limited solely by the extent of your curiosity as you journey through the data.

The record source is the fundamental building block of all our research as without those, we have no information, no facts and no validation. We've placed the source at the heart of Name & Place so not only can you enter details of the record, where it was held, when it was accessed and so on, but also link it to specific events and facts in your database. A will for example, contains specific 'roles'; the testator, a witness, a beneficiary and an executor. Name & Place enables you to link each role to a name in your project, which in turn provides 'facts'. The line in Edward Watson's will of 1853 "I bequeath the barn at the end of Orchard Lane to my friend and neighbour John Smith" gives some powerful facts which could easily be missed in the data collection. It tells us a barn existed at a specific place and time. Add that as a new place, with names of current and previous owner, with the 'glue' being the will. That's just one simple example of how the record linkage in Name & Place brings the most advanced data management possible to the study.

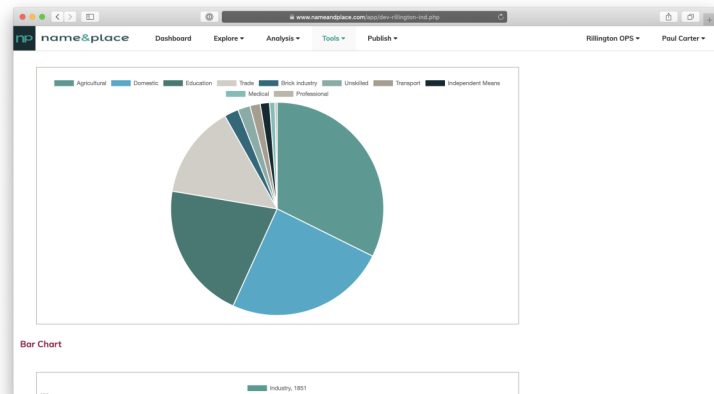


Mapping

No one-placer is happy unless there's maps so of course Name & Place enables you to pinpoint each place in your project, with Street View mode available for a virtual walk down the high street. This mapping data adds another level of intelligence we can bring to the project, helping us to record literal journeys through time and place.

A common 'wow' moment occurs when researchers add media to their Name & Place project, whether a photo or a scan of the original source. The ability to see these visual clues alongside the structured data has proved to be a really powerful element of the software. Images and documents may be added to any name, place or source so you can not only attach the person photos familiar to family tree packages but also photos of each place, plus the source document scans, all in one structured location.

Another 'wow' often follows with the analytics, showing that structured data in visual form, with graphs and reports supplementing the map views. This allows you to see at a glance the population changes over time, the industries people worked in, where they came from, where they went to. This intelligence allows you to start asking questions of your data and open up new paths of research.



Breakdown of Industries

Name & Place is a cloud-based solution, something which offers a number of advantages for the management of study data. All original images and documents scans are stored securely and backed up, giving you a safe repository for your project files in a dedicated project database. Each project comes with its own web page to promote and share your one-place study research. We recently demonstrated the first version of our mobile app at RootsTech in Salt Lake City, but the fact that you can open your Name & Place project on any internet-enabled device, is a very powerful reason for us being cloud-based.

Our subscription model comes with continual updates so rest assured, you will always benefit from our exciting future development plans. We've set our subscription model to be as fair as possible, starting at just £10 per month. Further subscription options are coming, especially to support local study groups and wider research projects.

Name & Place is produced by the same software development team who support many of the well-known names in our field, including Family History Federation, the (new) Parish Chest online shop, Association of Genealogists and Researchers in Archives (AGRA), British Association for Local History, Institute for Heraldic and Genealogical Studies (IHGS), as well as an impressive list of professional genealogists and local societies. In short, we're established and here to stay. Above all else, we want you to love Name & Place as much as we do. That's our motivation every single day and it's a

privilege to hear how we're helping our first users in taking their one-place study to the next level. For me it is both a blessing and a curse because I can make that original 2013 plan reality, but I am always looking for the next feature to add. We have a long list of enhancements planned but above all would love your input into how Name & Place can be even better to help you.

If you would like to find out more, please take a look at our website www.nameandplace.com or sign up for a free trial. If you have any questions, Pam and I can be contacted at hello@nameandplace.com or if you're going to be at Family Tree Live in London, England in April, do come and say hello.

Paul Carter
Lead Developer, Name & Place (and passionate one-placer).



Paul at the launch of Name & Place at RootsTech in Salt Lake City

Editor's note: Looks great! I'm excited to try it out! If any other One-Placers would like to try it out, as Paul says, there is a free trial available on the website. Once your trial

is over, we have an exclusive Members-only offer giving you a 10% discount on a subscription! But hurry - this code is only available until 30th April 2020.

10% Discount

Use code **SOPS2020**
at the checkout

Valid until 30th April 2020

Last issue, we offered a prize draw to win a membership of Name and Place - and I'm thrilled to report the winner is Liz Craig! Congratulations to you, and thank you to Name and Place for supplying this prize.

World Backup Day

By Alex Coles



World Backup Day is 31 March – do you have a plan for backing up your one-place study?

Backing Up Your One-Place Study

An easy-to-remember best practice guideline for backups is the 3-2-1 rule: keep at least three copies of your data, and store two backup copies on different storage media, with one of them located offsite.

For example, my OPS files live primarily on the hard-drive of laptop. However the directory they are in is also part of my OneDrive directory, so they are also being stored on Microsoft's servers. At least once a month I also back up those files onto a USB hard drive which (apart from the night when it's at home doing those backups) lives in my drawer in my office at work. That's three places I should be able to locate those files if I need to.

That said, I shouldn't pat myself on the back just yet. My OPS information is also included on my website, so I need to consider how that is being backed up and how I access those backups if need be. That includes both the website itself (Wordpress files on my webhost's servers) and the information contained within it. I'd also want that to be in some more accessible format (like a text or PDF file) with the rest of my OPS files – in my case it's easy for any text, images or tables I originally drafted offline then uploaded/converted to the website, but not so easy for anything that I originally drafted directly on the website.

But wait, there's more! I also have emails from people with ancestors in my place, sharing information and photos. I know these aren't intact because I had an email account corruption several years ago and lost all my historic emails to my OPS email

account, but I also haven't taken many steps to back up the more recently received ones. Like most email accounts it's an IMAP account, so the primary version is on my email account provider's servers and the Outlook version on my laptop is a copy. I could also be exporting these out of Outlook to a standalone file, or saving each one to a text or PDF file that lives with the rest of my OPS files, and those attachments could definitely live with the rest of my OPS files.

Spare a quick thought for any physical archives for your OPS too. They might be a bit harder to "back up", but they are of course stored in water-proof (check!), fire-proof (yeah nah, as we say in NZ – that's a no), temperature-controlled (does living in a temperate climate count?) environment, and they have all been scanned or photographed so that digital copies exist even if the original object gets damaged (mostly, I think).

You also need to be aware of any limitations of your backup systems and understand exactly how they work. Are you regularly checking your hard-drives or portable storage for physical errors or corruptions? If you accidentally delete a file in one place, will that deletion be replicated in your syncing service, meaning you don't actually have that file backed up at all? Do any of the places where you are storing your files keep a history of old and new versions of the files, in case you accidentally remove part or all of the file, and how long is that version history accessible for?

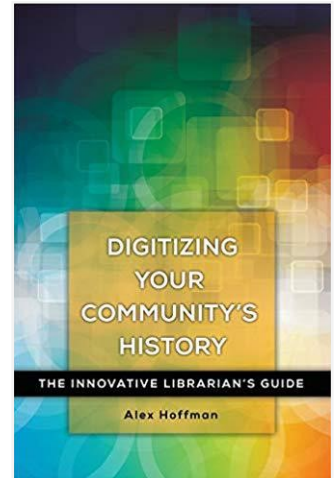


World Backup Day on 31 March is an excellent time to sit down and take stock of what you have, where it is, and actually Back It Up.

Backing Up For The Community

Your place is of course a community of both the current residents and the past ones (and their descendants) – and there's probably some people that fall into both categories! World Backup Day is also a good time to think about how you can help them "back up" their records and memories.

The book *Digitizing Your Community's History* by Alex Hoffman (Libraries Unlimited, 2016 – check to see if your library has a physical or digital copy you can borrow as it's clearly priced for institutions, not consumers) might help you with this. This is specifically written for librarians but is useful for anyone curating a collection of a community's history. The book covers digitization of written records like books and other papers, photographs/slides, audio and video, and 3D scanning for physical items. If you are not particularly tech-savvy it discusses equipment, processing, storage and backups, however the chapters that sparked ideas for me were discussions about what is unique about your community, what to digitize (including saving ephemera from the web and social media), and how to display and provide access to what you've digitized.



World Backup Day might be a great time to kick off an initiative to call in and digitize/curate photographs, stories, newspaper articles and the like that residents or descendants out there are holding about your place.

Join us at



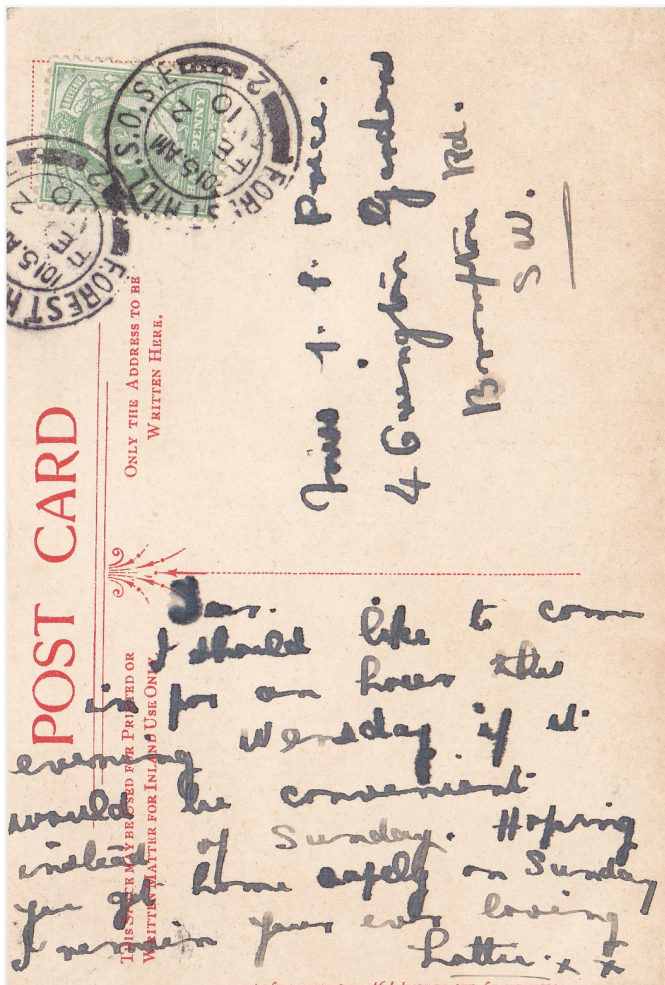
At the NEC near Birmingham, England
On the 26th and 27th June 2020

Using Old Postcards for Research

By Tyne Henney-Scrafton, Old Postcards



Vintage postcards and genealogy are very closely related. What better way of actually seeing what your ancestor's town or village looked like over a hundred years ago... or even possibly seeing the very house or street in which they lived? Researching family history is a fascinating hobby and very addictive – I know, I have spent endless hours in front of the computer tracing my family tree but even amongst the thousands of search results you don't often find a photo of where they lived... or indeed, a postcard addressed to them... or even sent by them!



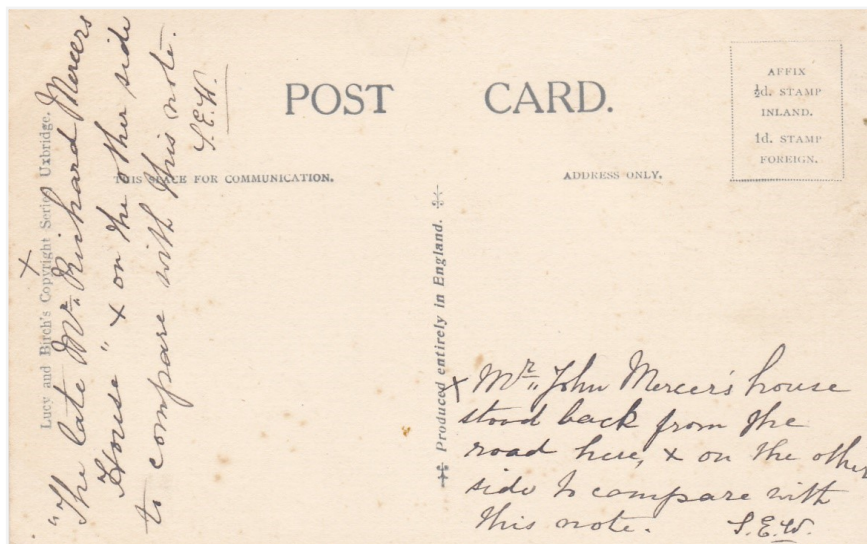
The postcard, in the first 20 years of the 1900s (and to some extent, into the 1920s) was the early 20th century equivalent of today's text messages and Facebook posts. Nowhere else do you get to see the words, thoughts and feelings of real people... details of which can be absolutely invaluable to genealogists. Collecting and sending postcards was a craze which swept the nation.

A good example of postcards being the equivalent of instantaneous text messages, is this message on the back of a postcard mailed in 1910 – posted early that morning, referring to a request to visit someone that very evening! In those days there were up to

six deliveries of post a day, depending on where you lived, so it was considered a sure thing for one's message to arrive within a few hours!

It took the Edwardians a little while to get used to airing their comments for all to see (especially the postman!) but postcard writing, sending and collecting, gripped the country in what is now called The Golden Age for vintage postcards... from as early as 1902 right up to the outbreak of World War 1 in 1914 – when as well as general communications between friends and family, postcards served a whole new and very important purpose – contact with loved ones serving in the forces.

What can genealogists glean from vintage postcards? Well, two sides to this – the images on the cards and the messages on the back – which could give details of ancestors' daily lives and travel plans, the clothes they wore, hairstyles and even what shops they would have visited. Also snippets of current items in the news perhaps.

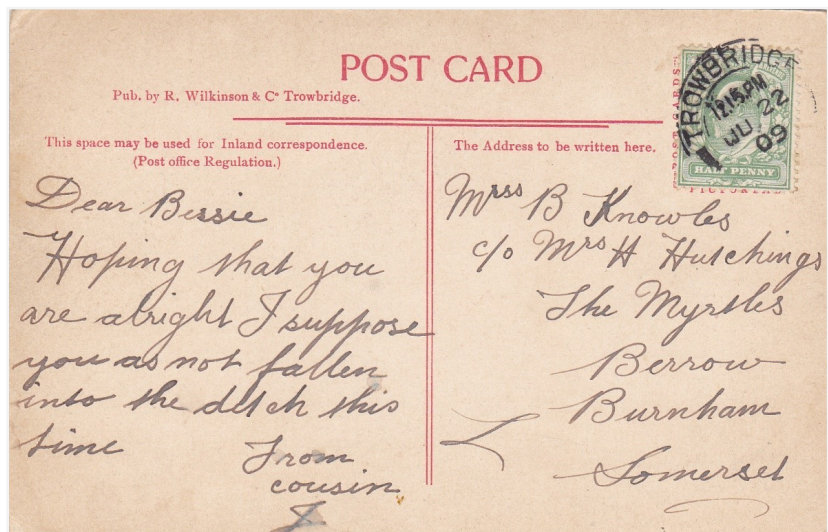


Take this one of Uxbridge High Street published pre 1918. The sender had put a cross over a house and details on back of residents and former residents. It says "Mr John Mercer's house stood back from the road here, x on the other side to compare with this note. T.E.W."

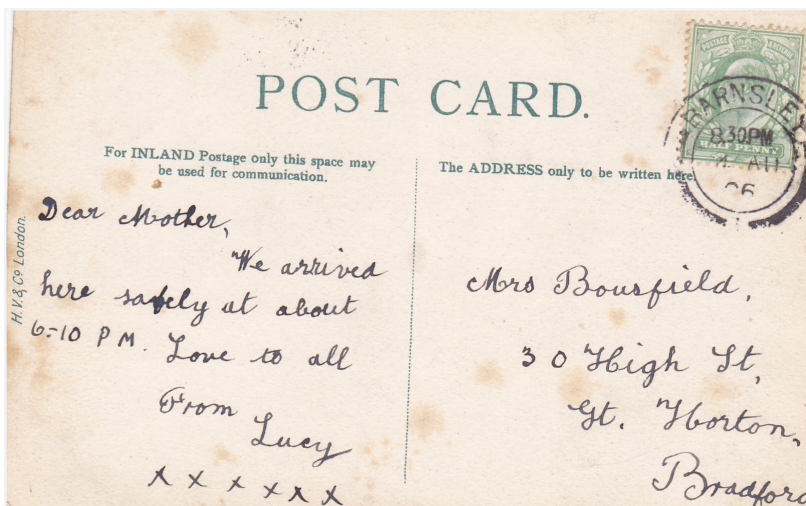
Another very useful clue on vintage postcards for genealogists, is when there are two addressees named, as on the postcard below. So if someone was doing the family tree of Mrs B Knowles, for example, it would be noted that on June 22, 1909, she was residing with Mrs Hutchings in Burnham, Somerset... or indeed she may have been a servant of Mrs Hutchings –

more research needed, but it would be quite possible that Mrs Knowles would not be on the 1911 census at that address, she may well have moved on or only be staying a short time – so in between 1901 and 1911, this gives genealogists a huge clue as to her whereabouts between the official censuses. As

regards the rest of the message though, we can only wonder at how or where Bessie fell in a ditch! Note also, another clue, the sender signs himself as Cousin J. So quite a lot of information can be gleaned from this one postcard.

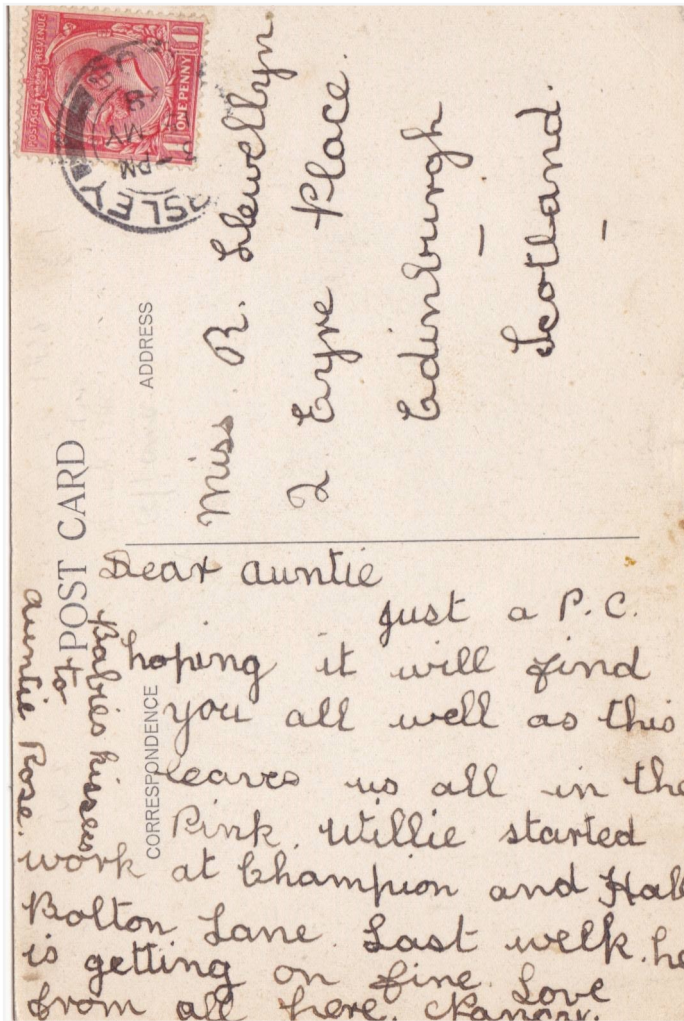


The card below demonstrates how a lucky find can perhaps give us the name of a relative of the person we are researching. Lucy sent a postcard to her mother, Mrs Bousfield.... how wonderful if we didn't know she had a daughter Lucy! Don't stop there



though... this card also tells us of Lucy's movements... she travelled to Barnsley in August 1906. Could this be a clue a genealogist needs to trace other branches of the family or a workplace? Again, a vintage postcard tells us so much and sets us off on more research with fresh knowledge.

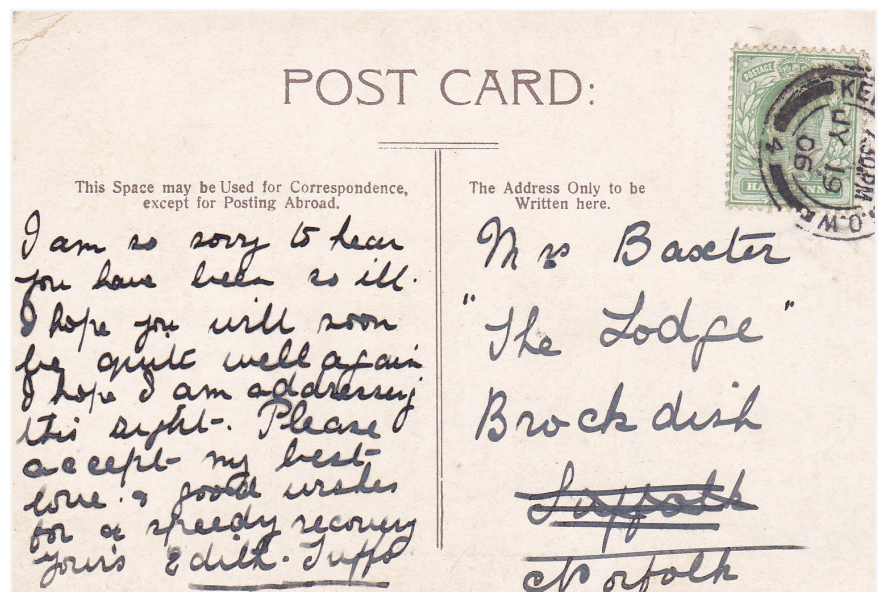
Sometimes it is even possible to find a postcard from ancestors, detailing what occupations members of the family followed.



A good example is here in the message on this 1920s postcard of Dursley in Gloucestershire: "Dear Auntie, Just a PC hoping it will find you all well as this leaves us all in the Pink. Willie started work at Champion and Hall, Bolton Lane last week. he is getting on fine. Babies kisses to Auntie Rose. Love from us all here, Nancy." Sent to a Miss R Llewellyn, Edinburgh. Here's the postcard! See how it gives names, relationships and occupations of family members?

Also, how about learning about the health of ancestors? Without this postcard (below), descendants would never have known that Mrs Baxter of Brockdish, Norfolk, had been so ill in 1906!

Of course it all depends on finding a postcard either sent to, or written by, ancestors of the family being researched. Whilst this is a long shot, it is by no means impossible! As a seller of vintage postcards for many years, I have been able to reunite several collections or groups of



postcards with the descendants of the people involved; and cards I have sold to genealogists have been researched and blogs written about those lines and sometimes, the family descendants see these blogs and even if they are not researching their family history, are thrilled to find these items.

The views on the vintage postcards too, often reflect a scene which has vastly changed; they provide a window into the past and enable us to see the places where our ancestors lived, even if we are not lucky enough to find any directly linked to our families... to be able to see towns and villages as they used to be, 100 or so years ago, is a unique aid to our understanding of how our ancestors lived.

So as you can see, vintage postcards and genealogy are very closely linked! As said above, postcards were the text messages of their day – nowhere else can you see your ancestors' words, get a hint of their feelings or a picture of their daily life. A house without a postcard album in the early 1900s was like finding a house without a mobile phone today. Thank goodness these postcards are still to be found.... Good luck with your research!

Tyne Henney-Scrafton
Old Postcards
www.oldpostcards4sale.co.uk

New studies this quarter



Welcome to the following studies:

Westward & Boltons, Cumbria, England (photo, left)

Long Buckby Wharf, Northamptonshire, England

Dummer, Ontario, Canada

Millbrook, Hampshire, England

What's On: OPS-Useful Events In the Next Quarter

April 2020

Apr 4	Online	<u>Foundations to Researching in Europe</u>
Apr 4	Online	<u>The Other Census - US State Censuses</u>
Apr 18	Musselburgh, Scotland	<u>It's a Sair Fecht!</u> Scottish Association of Family History Societies Conference
Apr 18	Santa Rosa, California, USA	<u>The Legal Genealogist</u> (legal concepts and terminology for genealogists)

May 2020

May 1	Online	<u>An Introduction to Online Parish Clerks in the United Kingdom</u>
May 7 & 14	Woking, Surrey, England	<u>A Palaeography Primer: Get started reading old handwriting</u> (2 week course)
May 7	Online	<u>Using Ontario's Township Papers</u>
May 18	Canterbury, Kent, England	<u>The Parish and the Manor</u> Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies
May 20 -23	Salt Lake City, Utah, USA	<u>"Echoes of our Ancestors"</u> National Genealogical Society 2020 Family History Conference

June 2020

Jun 6	Canterbury, Kent, England	<u>Creating a Website for Your Family History</u> Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies
Jun 26 & 27	Birmingham, England	<u>THE Genealogy Show</u>

Other events that you might find helpful can be found at conferencekeeper.org. Do you know about any upcoming events you think might be useful or interesting to other one-placers? [Contact the Editor](#) to include it in our next issue.

If you attend an event that you find useful, why not write a short piece outlining the what, where and who (so we can watch out for repeat sessions!) and a few of your key learnings applicable for one-place studies.

The next issue...

The deadline for articles to go in the next issue is the end of May for publication in June

- Write us an article about the technology you're using for your one-place study - what tasks are you using it for? What do you love and hate about it? Any tips?
- Tell us what topic or record sets you're currently looking at for your study. Any surprises in them?
- What got you started with your OPS? Why have you chosen your place? Tell us about it
- If you've seen an online webinar or presentation that others might find useful, write a review.
- What are your questions about undertaking a One-Place Study? Our team of experienced OPSers will respond.
- If you don't want to write it yourself, but you've got an idea for an article, get in touch as we might be able to help

Questions? Ideas? Email the Editor at destinations@one-place-studies.org

Join in the conversation

Share your views and ideas about Destinations, the Society, One-Place Studies in general or anything else!



**destinations@
one-place-studies.org**



**www.one-place-
studies.org**



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one-place-studies

Society for One-Place Studies' Mission

- To advance the education of the public in one-place studies (the historical and biographical study of the people of a community within the context of the place they live and have lived).
- To encourage and assist those interested in the study of one-place history.
- To promote the preservation and publication of public and private historical material relating to one-place studies and to maximise its accessibility to interested members of the public.

Come Aboard for the Journey — Joining the Society

Annual Membership: £10

Lifetime Registration* of a One-Place Study (per study): Free

*Registration of Study will lapse when Society Membership ceases

Applications for membership and registration of a one-place study available on the Society's website at www.one-place-studies.org

Contact Us

Society for One-Place Studies
3 Wintergreen
Chilvester Park
Calne
Wiltshire SN11 0RS
United Kingdom

Email: info@one-place-studies.org

Web: one-place-studies.org

Officers

Chair	Kirsty Gray	chair@one-place-studies.org
Vice Chair	Janet Barrie	vice-chair@one-place-studies.org
Treasurer	Alex Coles	treasurer@one-place-studies.org
Secretary	Janet Barrie	secretary@one-place-studies.org

Postholders

Webmaster	Steve Pickthall	webmaster@one-place-studies.org
Destinations Editor	Karen Bailey	destinations@one-place-studies.org
Social Media	Steve Jackson	steven.jackson@one-place-studies.org