

**BMSGH Bromsgrove  
Branch Briefing  
Editor: Mike Fisher**

**Tuesday 9th September 2014 at 7.45 p.m.**

**“The Cadbury Story”**

by

**Alan Thornton**



*Two of the most unlikely business men came to Birmingham and created a world famous company, Cadbury's. They were motivated by what they saw in the back to back slums in Birmingham. George Cadbury states, no man should live or work where roses cannot grow. This statement is on the wall of his office and George wore a button hole to remind him of those slum conditions in Birmingham. A factory in a garden was created at Bournville and houses in tree lined streets for the people.*

**Many books**, fiction and non-fiction, are appearing as the 14-18 commemoration starts but I would like to recommend “Wake” by Anna Hope (Published by Transworld, 2014). This is a novel set over five days in November 1920 – “As the people of London await the arrival of the Unknown Soldier from France, 3 women are dealing with loss in their own way”

I was particularly interested in this as I had recently found that Colonel Edward Anthony Sydney Gell who was the son of an Alvechurch Rector was the Deputy of the then Imperial War Graves Commission and assisted with the process of selection of the body which was to become the Unknown Soldier so it was strange to find him appearing in this book.

Anne Humphries

P.T.O

## **Do you use “Cluster Genealogy” ?**

Genealogical research begins with a question of identity, relationship, event, or situation. To answer the question, a genealogist gathers and analyzes data from source documents and formulates an answer to the question based on the resulting evidence.

The basic method of research is to gather data from records left by the target ancestor and his or her immediate family. There are several situations, however, where a genealogist wants or needs to use alternate research methods. One such method is cluster genealogy, in which the records left by members of the ancestor's cluster are examined for evidence with which to resolve the question at hand. It can be used:-

To break down a brick wall  
To build a genealogical proof  
To develop context for an ancestor's life

courtesy Mike Yegwart

## **Who owns our family stories ?**

The first part of the conflict settles around factual research: the dates and places of events that took place during a person's life, especially birth, marriage, and death. Often a great deal of research needs to take place for an individual to find this information. But conducting a large amount of research does not give one proprietary rights to the information. Facts cannot be copyrighted. The way in which you present the facts (eg., the language you use, etc.) can be protected by copyright. But the fact that someone was born on a certain date, or joined a particular society or organization, etc, cannot be copyrighted. That information can be used by anyone.

But beyond the facts are the stories we uncover. The volunteering of a great-grandmother in her church group. The conviction of an ancestral uncle as a horse thief.

Sometimes researchers get very proprietary about the stories that they uncover. Once again, one can only copyright the way in which the stories were told. If they are factual stories (and one presumes that if you are writing stories about your family, it is not fiction), the facts cannot be copyrighted. Anyone is free to tell these stories as well.

*October meeting on the 14<sup>th</sup>  
“Avoncroft Nailers Cottage” by Mark Clifford.*

*Regards  
Mike Fisher*