

YESTERDAY'S FOOTPRINTS
Alberta Genealogical Society
Lethbridge and District Branch
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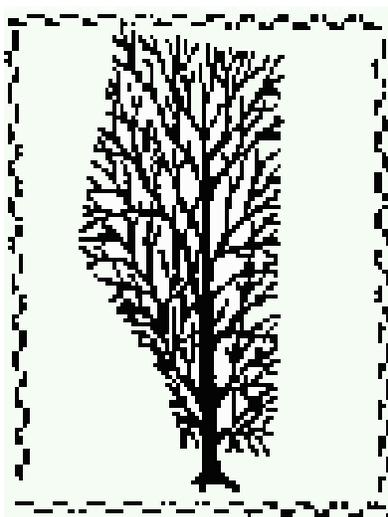


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Editor's Corner



If you want to submit articles, genealogy humor, interesting web sites or have any queries you want us to print feel free to contact us. You can drop off your submissions to our library or phone (403) 328-9564 or send an e-mail to lethags@theboss.net Susan Haga, Newsletter Editor.

Lethbridge A.G.S. Branch Hours

Library Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday & Friday 1:30-4:30 p.m. Meetings are 3rd Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. September through May. Visitors Welcome! Our library will be closed July and August and December but can be open on request. See our web site at:

<http://lethbridgeags.theboss.net/Exec.htm>

Address: 1:28; 909 – 3rd Avenue North.

Phone: (403) 328-9564There

Membership Dues

Regular individual or family (Includes 1 Branch)--\$50.00, seniors (65+) individual or family (Includes 1 Branch)--\$45.00

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President	John Squarek
Vice President	Win Evans
Treasurer	Pat Barry
Secretary	Julie Miller
Past President	Doug McLeod

BRANCH COMMITTEE

B MD.	Eleanor McMurchy
Cemetery	Eleanor McMurchy
Librarian	Win Evans
Publicity	Win Evans
Researchers	Eleanor McMurchy
Computer	Doug McLeod
Newsletter Editor	Susan Haga
Web Master	Doug McLeod
Programs	Susan Haga
Past Presidents	
Advisory Group	Doug McLeod, Susan Haga, Eleanor McMurchy, Pat Barry, Phyllis Burnett and Win Evans

President's Message

As your new President I would first like to thank the previous executive for all the hard work that they have done in keeping your AGS Branch alive and well. I would also like to welcome aboard the new executive who will be leading the Branch for the next two years.

On May 13th we held our 40th Anniversary dinner to celebrate the achievements of the last 40 years, and to thank the Past Presidents (of which 9 had attended) for their hard work and dedication. Congratulations go to Phyllis Burnett and her committee for a terrific event. When the scheduled speaker, John Althouse was unable to attend, Phyllis did an admirable job of filling in with her recollections of the past 40 years.

The Provincial AGS President, Bob Franz has asked all members to reflect on the needs of your Society, and asks for input on things that are being done well, those which are not, and those which you would like to see AGS add to its goals and strategies. Please think about this and provide your thoughts to me in writing by e-mail or drop a written note to the library as soon as possible as this will be an item for the AGS September Board Retreat.

Please drop by the library at 1:28 909 - 3rd Avenue North, as we now have additional computer software Ancestry, Findmypast and Newspaper Archives for your use in breaking through those genealogical brick walls that we all have. Check out our website for more information for what is available to you as a member of the Branch.

And have a great summer
--President, John Squarek

Monthly Meetings

On Thursday April 20th at 7:00 p.m. Belinda Crowson from the Galt Archives came and gave a presentation on her latest book on Southern Alberta's Sugar Coated History. On Saturday, May 13th at 6 p.m. at the Parkbridge Estates we held our 40th Anniversary Celebration with a buffet dinner. Phyllis Burnet gave a recap of our history of our Branch in the past 40 years and Pat Barry spoke of his memories of his many years living in Lethbridge. We were pleased to have some remarks from our President John Squarek and our AGS Provincial President, Bob Franz came for the occasion and spoke of AGS' early beginnings as a Provincial Society. Then on Thursday May 18th at 7:00 p.m. our President John Squarek gave us a presentation on Getting Started with DNA Testing and on June 15th he will give part two of that presentation.. On June 3rd we are holding our workshop Genealogy at the Bridge downstairs at the Keg. It promises to be a great event! Check our website for more information on this workshop.

Lethbridge Family History Center Hours

Summer Hours: The Lethbridge Family History Center will open for summer hours on June 6th. It will be open Tues: 9:00-5:00 p.m. and Wed 1:00-9:00 p.m. Fall/winter hours will start up again September 5th after Labor Day weekend.

Upcoming Family History Conferences

Harness the Power of the New & the Old Put DNA to Work for You & Hone Your Research Skills with Dave Obee & Pat Ryan

It will held on Saturday, September 16, 2017 9:00-4:00 p.m. downtown at Kelowna Library, Main Floor Meeting Room. Cost: \$45 for KDGS Members & \$55.00 for Non-members. To register go to www.kdgs.ca/

AFHS FamilyRoots 2017

Saturday, September 23, 2017
SAIT—1301 16th Ave NW, Calgary, AB

Featuring: Dave Obee

John Althouse

Lesley Anderson

Early-bird pricing:

\$60 members, \$65 non-members

After August 31st

\$70 members, \$75 non-members

To register: <http://afhs.ab.ca/familyroots/>

Our New Executive

President: John E. Squarek B. Sc., P. Eng. MBA

I was born in Bellevue, AB now part of the Crowsnest Pass, AB. I graduated with a B. Sc. in Petroleum Engineering from the University of Oklahoma and returned to Alberta in 1966 to work in the oil and gas industry in Olds. In 1975 with my wife and three children and I moved overseas and I worked in Nigeria, then off to London, England to work offshore in the North Sea. Then after returning to Calgary in 1978 for a short period, we moved to Australia in 1980 and resided there until 1993. We then lived in Calgary until 2007 when we moved to Lethbridge. In 1996 I completed my Master's Degree in Business Management from the University of Adelaide, from South Australia which I had started while still in Australia.

I had done genealogical research for several years, including while in Calgary, and subsequently joined Lethbridge Branch when we moved here. My interests lie in the North of England, County Durham, from which my mother had emigrated in 1929 at the age of 9. My father's parents emigrated from the Ukraine, my grandfather in 1906 and my grandmother and one 6 year old uncle in 1912. I visited their home village in 2011.

My wife's father was from Wales and came to Canada in 1935. Her mother's family were English and Irish and her family came from England to Ontario and then to Alberta. Her grandfather was killed in the First World War in Vimy Ridge in 1917. I will be going on a genealogical research trip to England in late June 2017.

One of my main current interests is DNA testing and its application to genealogical research. It is a fascinating subject and is also quite complicated.--more on that later.

Vice President: Win Evans

As a child, I remember being interested in my family members and how everyone was related. Both my paternal and maternal families were relatively small and everyone was close. They were English immigrants. I knew my family members... uncles, aunts...cousins, 2nd cousins etc. I thank my parents for those close family ties.

Life carried on. I grew, became a nurse, traveled married, had children but never lost track of the family. My paternal grandmother passed away when I was only 9 years old. I still have many questions to ask of her and to this day, I attempt to understand her sorrowful life.

When my maternal grandmother was very elderly and ready to pass on, I made a note of the names of the members of her family and those of my grandfather. I made a sketchy pedigree chart and stored it for future reference. The bug never did leave me.

Many years later I began writing letters to people in England who I thought may be related. I started with fourteen handwritten letters and within a few months I received a massive family tree that I received in the mail. Although it's very difficult to read, and there are many branches, it was safely tucked away. I was unable to devote time to genealogy at that time as life was very demanding.

In 1993 I discovered that there was a genealogical society in Lethbridge and I joined. What a lot I had to learn!! It was overwhelming and it still is and is totally addicting. Because I have a "brick wall" I have been focusing on collateral families, and gathering information about more recent generations, making contact with newly found cousins, and attempting to find others. I really thirst for what I don't know about this science. There is so much to learn, and so many people to connect with. Traveling to meet some of my relatives has been delightful as well as welcoming newly found cousins into our home.

My future projects are connecting with others using DNA and preserving my tree for future generations.

Treasurer: Pat Barry

My family history journey began in 1992 when we had just returned from our second trip in 1991 to Egmont, Prince Edward Island (our first trip was in 1989) where my father was born. I had wanted to visit the place where my father was born and learn more about his life there. My father had been born of English speaking parents.

We joined AGS in 1999 and I became the AGS President in 2001 through 2003. I stepped forward on the evening of our AGM in February taking on that role right after Phyllis Burnett had finished her term. I have now been the Lethbridge AGS Branch Treasurer for the past ten years.

Secretary: Julie Miller

I'm the oldest of three children and my mother's family is from Poland and from England and my father's family is from Ireland and from Saskatchewan. A cousin of my mother's family was looking into the Polish line when I was 17 years old and she gave me a lot of information on my Polish family. From then on I became interested in learning about my family line.

I grew up in a small northern town in Dawson Creek, BC. I did not know how or where to research the family so my genealogical interest got put on hold. About 18 years ago I moved to Lethbridge, AB and I became invested in learning more about my family line. About four years ago I was talking to a cousin in Edmonton, and she mentioned that Lethbridge had a genealogical research center and that I should look into it, so I did and now I belong to the Lethbridge AGS. I'm unable to spend a great deal of time learning about my family because I decided to go back to school for higher learning. I enjoy learning and working for Lethbridge AGS Branch and I was voted in by acclamation to be the AGS Secretary in February. I was a little worried about my skills about being the Secretary but I'm actually enjoying this position. I look forward to the future with the Lethbridge AGS Branch.

Best Genealogy Websites for Beginners

About.com: Dive into dozens of how-to-articles on research basics, online searching, and sharing and preserving the past. Refer back frequently to the three main topics tabs (Learn How, Search Online, Share and Preserve).

Archives.com: This service gives you access mainly to US censuses, vital records and old newspapers in the US, and some in the UK. The Help Center answers basic questions about searches and account information. The Learn tab leads you to how-to-articles and video tutorials on many topics, including how to construct a family tree to share with relatives or post on Facebook.

Atlas of Historical Country Boundaries

You'll come back to this tool again and again. Many genealogical records are created by counties, the boundaries of which may have changed over time. On this site, click a state, then View Interactive Map, and enter the date for which you want to see county boundaries. Then you'll be able to identify which county that town was part of during the time that your ancestors lived there. Click to add layers showing modern maps so you'll know where it is today.

Chronicling America

The Library of Congress' portal to historical newspapers has two important areas of content: digitized newspaper pages (1836-1922) from 25 states and Washington, DC, and an index to all known newspapers published in the US and where to find them today. Check back frequently for new content.

FamilyTreeMagazine.com

This is an excellent place to find free forms and cheat sheets under the Research Toolkit tab. An online archive of how-to-articles is keyword-searchable and packed with content from past issues of the magazine and web only extras.

Fold3.com

This is the go to source for digitized US military records from the Revolutionary War forward. Here you'll learn basic finding strategies and how to add tributes or even organize a gallery of cool family content.

GenealogyBank

This site is best known for its 6,000-plus historical newspaper titles. Search results are labeled as historical or modern obituaries, marriage notices, and immigration records making it easier to find what you're looking for.

General Land Office Records

Find many records generated when our ancestors bought land from the federal government, especially in the Midwest and West. Access images of more than 5 million land title records dating back to 1820. Click on the Reference Center for more information about public land sales, patents and survey plats. No state land sales are located here.

National Archives Resources for Genealogists

Here's your portal to the US repository for most federal military, census, immigration and other records. Read excellent descriptions of these record sets and order copies online. Some have been digitized or indexed; click on Online Research Tools, then Access to Archival Databases or Records Digitized by Partners. At the first, find databases to selected records at the National Archives. At the second, find a list by microfilm number of records now on Ancestry. (Information taken from www.familytreemagazine.com/articles)

Top 10 Websites for British Genealogy

1. FamilySearch Historical Records

Once in www.familysearch.org select Search Historical Records from the Search tab and then British Isles Region from the map to search and/or browse records for England, Scotland and Wales.

2. National Archives England & Wales

Includes the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) wills from 1384-1858, WWI Campaign Medals, Service Registers of Royal Navy Seamen (1873-1923), the Domesday Book, Naturalization Records, Census Returns for England and Wales.

3. FreeUK Genealogy

Includes UK FreeBMD, FreeCen 1841-1891, FreeReg for a companion project of transcribed parish and non-conformist (Non-Church of England) registers.

4. The Genealogist

The Genealogist has now completed the launch of searchable Tithe Maps & Schedules for England & Wales with the release of more maps covering 40 new counties. These maps link to searchable schedules which contain over 14 million records. The schedules contain detailed information on land use with linked maps that jump to the plot for a specific individual time period.

5. Forces War Records

It has military records from WWII, WWI, Boer War, Crimean War and beyond. It also includes military hospital records and WWI troop movements.

6. Deceased Online

Deceased online is a central database for UK burials and cremations online. This website offers a unique centralized database of statutory burial and cremation registers for the UK & Republic of Ireland. They are also adding records from private churches and closed cemeteries.

7. British Newspaper Archive

It has almost 16 million pages from historic British newspapers from England, Scotland and Wales plus Northern Ireland. (Part of the Family History Center portal—available for free at every LDS Family History Center.)

8. ScotlandsPeople

You can access more than 100 million Scottish historical records on this website. It includes indexes to BMD's from 1 Jan 1855 (birth images through 1915, marriages through 1940 and deaths through 1965), Census records 1841-1901, old parish registers of baptisms, and marriages 1553-1854, wills and testaments held by the National Archives of Scotland.

9. Findmypast.com

This website offers basic British records including census records, a large collection of parish registers, military records and emigration records. They also include British historical newspapers, electoral registers, Royal Navy and Marine Services and Pension records and the 1939 Register. (also available for free at LDS Family History Centers.)

10. Ancestry.com UK

Most are familiar with this website which includes Census Returns—digitized images for England and Wales, Scotland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. They have a wealth of parish registers, military, emigration and probate records. They also have some unusual collections such as war diaries, Freemason records and Police Gazettes. (Info. taken from <https://www.thoughtco.com>)

Home Children, 1869-1932

Between 1869 and the late 1930's, over 100,000 juvenile migrants were sent to Canada from the British Isles during the child emigration movement. Motivated by social and economic forces, churches and philanthropic organizations sent orphaned, abandoned and pauper children to Canada. Many believed that these children would have a better chance for a healthy, moral life in rural Canada, where families welcomed them as a source of cheap labor and domestic help.

After arriving by ship, the children were sent to distributing and receiving homes, such as Fairknowe in Brockville, and then sent onto farmers in the area. Although many of the children were poorly treated and abused, others experienced a better life here than if they had remained in the urban slums of England. Many served with the Canadian and British Forces during both World Wars.

Library and Archives Canada (LAC) holds unique and extensive records about British Home Children, such as passenger lists, Immigration Branch correspondence files and inspection reports, non-government collections such as the Middlemore Home fonds, as well as indexes to some records held in the United Kingdom. The records also include names of older boys and girls who were recruited by immigrant agents in the UK for farming and domestic work in Canada. Please note that most documents have been created in English. Members of the British Isles Family History Society of Great Ottawa (BIFHSGO) and other volunteers are indexing the names of juvenile migrants found in these records.

Databases

Home Children Records
Home Children – Boards of Guardians
Passenger Lists and Border Entries, 1925-1935
Nominal Indexes
Passenger Lists for Port of Quebec City, 1865-1900
Passenger Lists, 1865-1922

Digitized Microforms (Archived)

Ocean Arrivals, Form 30A, 1919-1924
Pass. Lists: Eastern US Ports (1925-1935)
Passenger Lists: Halifax (1925-1935)
Passenger Lists: Montreal (1925-1935)
Passenger Lists: New York (1925-1935)
Passenger Lists: North Sydney (1925-1935)
Passenger Lists: Quebec City (1925-1935)
Passenger Lists: Saint John (1925-1935)
Pass. Lists: Vancouver & Victoria (1925-1935)

Published Sources

Children of the State by Florence Davenport Hill, 1889.
Pauper Children (Canada): Return to an Order of the Honorable the House of Commons, dated 8 February 1875, for copy of a report to the Right Honorable the President of the Local Government Board, by Andrew Doyle, Esquire, local government inspector, as to the emigration of pauper children to Canada [PDF, 12.91 MB]
The Children's Home-Finder; the Story of Annie MacPherson and Louisa Birt, by Lilian M. Birt, 1913 (AMICUS 8839837)
The Golden Bridge: Young Immigrants to Canada, 1833-1939, by Marjorie Kohli, 2003. (AMICUS 28334219)
The Little Immigrants: the Orphans Who Came to Canada (new edition), by Kenneth Bagnell, 2001 (AMICUS 20430829)
Uprooted: The Shipment of Poor Children to Canada, 1867-1917, by R. A. Parker, 2010 (AMICUS 33716306)

Research Aids at LAC

Department of Agriculture, Central Registry Files (RG 17) (R194-40-3-E) (MIKAN 156172)

Before 1892, immigration operations were under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. The Central Registry files include correspondence between the Immigration Branch and various sending organizations. Files that include lists of names have been indexed in our Home Children Records database.

Immigration Branch: Central Registry Files (RG76 B1a) (R1206-126-2-E) (MIKAN 134829)

These files contain correspondence from and to various sending organizations. They often include annual reports, information booklets and some lists of names of children. The files cover the years from

1892 to approximately 1946. Consult our Guide to Sending Organizations and Receiving Homes for relevant references and information about how to access those records.

Juvenile Inspection Reports (RG76 C4c) (R1206-158-4-E) (MIKAN 161388)

Immigration officials created inspection report cards as they carried out regular inspections of children brought to Canada by various organizations. These records date from 1920 to 1932; however, there are a few from 1911 to 1927 and after 1932. There is usually one page per child, showing name, age or date of birth, year of arrival, ship, sending organization, the names and the addresses of employers and final comments, e.g. "completed, gone west".

This series also includes inspection cards for some European children, including those brought to Canada by the Armenian Relief Association of Canada (1923-1932) and the Canadian Jewish War Orphans Committee (1920-1921).

The inspection reports are available on the microfilm reels, which can be viewed on site. The records are arranged in alphabetical order, not by organization. Note the original records have not survived and the quality of the microfilm is poor.

These reels are digitized on the free website Heritage. Enter the reel number in the search box then click on the reel title to see the images. The contents are not searchable by name, but you can skip ahead through the images to find the relevant section surnames.

External Links to Other Institutions

Besides the following websites, consult our Guide to Sending Organizations and Receiving Homes for resources in Canada and the British Isles relating to specific organizations.

- Archives of Ontario: Toronto Emigration Office Records: Includes inspection reports for some British Home Children.
- British Home Child Group International: Includes a database and other resources.
- British Home Children and Child Migrants in Canada: Includes digitized copies of Ups and Downs, the British Home Children Registry, British Home Children Burials and many other resources.
- British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa – Home Children: It includes Home Children Deaths index and other resources.
- Home Children: Includes some transcribed lists.
- Young Immigrants to Canada: Includes some transcribed lists.

For research in the United Kingdom, visit the following websites:

Former Children's Homes: Information about Cottage Homes, orphanages, and other institutions.

London Metropolitan Archives: The LMA holds registers of School Admissions and Discharges, 1840-1911, for the London area. Many of those records are indexed by name and digitized on ancestry.

The Children's Homes: Information and resources about orphanages, homes, reformatories, industrial schools, training ships, and hostels.

The National Archives: Use the Guides and the Discovery Catalogue to search for records relating to various organizations and workhouses held at the National Archives and other archives in the British Isles.

The Workhouse: Historical information about Union workhouses, schools and homes, including information about where to locate records. You can search the website by a place name or other keyword. You can also access relevant information by clicking on Workhouse Locations. (Found at <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/immigration/immigration-records/>)

Nonconformists Church Records

How to look for records of Non-conformists

This article provides advice on nonconformist records held at The National Archives, with information on how and where you can find these records, whether searching online or on site at our building Kew. The guide may be useful if you are tracing ancestors who did not belong to the Church of England, particularly between the late 17th and early 19th centuries. It highlights records and other useful resources you should consult for details of births, marriages, or deaths recorded outside of the Church of England as well as advice on various other kinds of records that uncover details of nonconformists. More in-depth detail on Catholics can be found in the Catholics in-depth research guide.

1. Who were nonconformists and what are nonconformist records?

Nonconformists were people who did not belong to the established church. In England up until 1533, this meant the Catholic Church, but then it changed when in 1559 the Act of Uniformity made the Church of England the established church. Thus from 1559, the starting point for this research guide, all non-Anglicans were nonconformists. Though Catholics, as well as Jews, were nonconformists, references to the nonconformists in this article are to the non-Anglican Protestant

denominations, mostly prominently Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Quakers.

Nonconformist records were therefore records kept by non-Anglican churches or other congregations that recorded details of people who did not belong to the Church of England. Although nonconformist records are, by definition, non-parochial records it should not be assumed that all non-parochial records are necessarily records of nonconformists. Non-parochial records, of which there are a considerable number in the RG collections were registers kept outside of the local parish church but these were not necessarily records of non-Anglicans. Some Church of England records existed outside of the usual parish structure, such as those maintained by Greenwich Hospital.

2. Nonconformist Birth, Marriage and Death Registers 1567-1970

Large numbers of nonconformist registers were collected by the General Register Office in 1837, when civil registration began, and again in 1857. Many are now kept at the National Archives and are filed under catalogue series codes RG 4.

(<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/record?catid=12173&catln=3>), RG 5

(<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/record?catid=12174&catln=3>), RG 6

(<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/record?catid=12175&catln=3>), RG 8

(<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/record?catid=12177&catln=3>), all available to view on

The Genealogist website

www.thegenealogist.co.uk/non-conformist-records/

For more on how these records can be searched, see '3.1 Searching the registers' below.

Birth and baptism registers are most numerous amongst these collections. Though there are a # of burial registers amongst them, in RG 4. (<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/record?catid=12173&catln=3>), RG 6

(<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C13331>), and RG 8

(<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/record?catid=12177&catln=3>), before the 1850's the vast majority of burials were recorded in the parish registers of the Church of England and so do not

appear in these series. There were very few marriage registers amongst these collections since between 1754 and 1837 only Church of England marriages had been legal. However, Quakers were exempt from this law and RG6

(<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C13331>), contains exclusively Quaker records.

Though they cover predominantly the 18th and early 19th centuries these records date back as far as 1567 and right up to 1970. They are registers of various Protestant denominations, though there are some Catholic records included too. Principal

amongst them are the Protestant Dissenters' Registry of Births from Dr Williams' Library (covering 1716-1837) and the Wesleyan Methodist Metropolitan Registry (covering 1773-1838) which recorded births only and served Wesleyan Methodists throughout England, Wales and elsewhere.

3.1 Searching the Registers

To search the registers by the name of an individual go to The Genealogist website

www.thegenealogist.co.uk/non-conformist-records/), this is where you can also search by other criteria, using the 'Advanced Search' option. Alternatively, search in Discovery, our own catalogue

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/>. Series RG 4

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/record?catid=12173&catln=3>, RG 6

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C13331>, and RG 8

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/record?catid=12177&catln=3> are all searchable by

place and date, whilst RG 4 and RG 8 are also searchable by denomination. You can therefore narrow your search of these records by entering a county, town, city, the name of a chapel or a religious denomination as a keyword, ensuring that at least one of the series codes mentioned above is entered alongside it, with each search term separated by AND. Thus, a search in RG 4 for Baptist records in Yorkshire should be entered as 'Yorkshire AND Baptist AND RG 4'. To search by denomination, the terms mostly to return matches are Baptist, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Wesleyan, Congregational, Moravian, Methodist and Independent (and for registers beyond Protestant nonconformist denominations, Catholic and New Jerusalemite).

4. Fleet Registers: clandestine marriages and baptisms in London 1667-1754

An irregular or clandestine marriage was a marriage conducted by an ordained clergyman, but without banns or license. Although they breached canon law, these marriages might still be legally valid, and could be recognized as such in English Common Law. The marriages were normally performed outside the home parishes of the bride and groom, and originally took place in prison chapels, though they were not necessarily disreputable in any way. Clandestine venues and ceremonies allowed the couple to avoid the trouble and expense of an ecclesiastical license and afforded them some degree of privacy.

The most notorious of these venues was an area in the vicinity of the Fleet prison in London known as the Liberty of the Fleet and the registers are

collectively referred to as the Fleet Registers, though many were maintained by individuals and at locations beyond the Fleet prison and its surrounds.

The Fleet Registers record more than 200,000 marriages (and some baptisms) performed in the Liberty of the Fleet but also at the King's Bench prison, the May Fair Chapel and the Mint, between 1667 and 1754, the year in which Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act came into force, making it a legal requirement to be married in the Church of England, though Quakers were exempt from this law. It has been estimated that in the 1740's, nearly 15% of all marriages in England were celebrated in the Fleet. Most of the parties, not surprisingly, came from London and neighboring counties.

Because of their irregular nature, the registers and notebooks in the Fleet Registers series need to be used with care. The information in them is not always reliable, with some duplicated entries and others that are known to be forged. For more detail on their background, and how to use them, you may like to consult the books listed below, copies of which are available in the National Archives on-site library and in the reading rooms.

4.1 Record Series Containing Fleet Registers

The Fleet Registers are found in record series RG 7 and take the form of registers and notebooks. The information in them is not always reliable, with some duplicated entries and others that are known to be forged. The series should therefore be consulted with care. (Refer back to the original article for more detailed information on clandestine marriages and baptisms in the Fleet Prison, King's Bench Prison, the Mint and the May Fair Chapel.

4.2 Indexes to the Fleet Registers and other resources unavailable online

Below are details of indexes to the Fleet Registers viewable at The National Archives in Kew but unavailable online. These indexes provide the RG 7 reference codes which can then be used to view the record using the 'Advanced Search' option on The Genealogist website

www.thegenealogist.co.uk/non-conformist-records/

Description of Index

- Clandestine Marriages in the Chapel and Rules of the Fleet Prison. There are 3 volumes but they cover very few registers (Copies available in the reading rooms of The National Archives at Kew).
- Brides and grooms from Hertfordshire (Copies available in the reading rooms of The National Archives at Kew)
- Brides and grooms whose parish of origin was in Kent, Sussex or Surrey. (Available in the reading rooms of The National Archives at Kew).

- Index of marriages alleged to have taken place at the Fleet Prison based on claims made in the poor law settlement examinations at St Martin-in-the-Fields in London. (Available in the reading rooms of The National Archives at Kew.) There is no guarantee that these marriages will be found in the RG 7 registers, since the index is not taken from the registers.

5. Other Records with Details of

Nonconformists Nonconformists appear in records beyond birth, marriage and death registers and there are several records series at The National Archives worth consulting when investigating nonconformist histories. In the late 16th and 17th centuries in particular, non-Anglicans were regarded with much mistrust and suspicion and this is reflected in the kinds of records in which they appear during this period. After 1581, recusancy (refusal to attend the Church of England) became an indictable offence and fines levied against recusants and those that were prepared to sign oaths of allegiance to the crown can sometimes be found in oath or affirmation rolls. The Toleration Act of 1689 made life for nonconformists a little easier and allowed them to practice their faith more openly but they were required to take out licenses to register their meeting locations and records of these licenses provide another source for nonconformist histories.

Types of the records that can be found are Recusant Rolls 1592-1696, Oath or Affirmation Rolls for London and Hampshire Dissenters 1696, Oath or Affirmation Rolls for Nonconformist ministers in Cumberland 1696, Oath or Affirmation Rolls for Baptist ministers in London, Oath or Affirmation Rolls for Quaker Attorneys 1831-1835, Oath or Affirmation Rolls for Quaker Rolls for Quaker Attorneys 1836-1842, Deeds for the establishment of nonconformist institutions contained with Close Rolls: 1736-1902, and Deeds for the Establishment of Nonconformist institutions contained within Close Rolls: 1902-2003.

6 Nonconformist Records and Resources in

Other Archives Most post-1837 nonconformist registers are kept in local record offices and many can be tracked down using the county volumes of the National Index of Parish Registers (see table below). Some nonconformist chapels did have their burial grounds and many nonconformist burial registers are still kept at the burial grounds themselves. You can search our catalogue (<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>)

Description of Records or Resource

Registers of Baptisms 1740-1754 and marriages 1735-1754 at the May Fair Chapel (also referred to as St George's Chapel, Mayfair) (The original

registers are held at the City of Westminster Archives Centre

(<http://www.westminster.gov.uk/services/libraries/archives/>). Transcripts have been published in Publications of the Harleian Society, Volume XV, 1889. They are published online at Ancestry UK <http://search.ancestry.co.uk/search/default.aspx?>

A Single Fleet Register from 1725-1731

Within the Rawlinson Manuscripts, held at the Bodleian Library

(<http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/bodley>) National Index of Parish Registers contains a listing of the location and coverage of all parish registers organized by county, covering nonconformist as well as Anglican and Roman Catholic registers. (Copies of these publications are available in the reading rooms at The National Archives at Kew.)

7. Further Reading

T Benton, Irregular Marriages in London before 1754 (Society of Genealogists, 2000).

GR Breed, My Ancestors were Baptists (Society of Genealogists, 2007)

D Clifford, My Ancestors were Congregationalists (Society of Genealogists, 2007).

M. Herber, Clandestine Marriages in the Chapel and Rules of the Fleet Prison (3 volumes) (Francies Boutle, 1998-2001).

W Leary and M Gandy, My ancestors were Methodists (Society of Genealogists, 1999)

PJ Oates, My Ancestors were English Presbyterians/Unitarians (Society of Genealogists, 2001).

DJ Steel, National Index of parish registers Vol 1: Sources of births, marriages and deaths before 1837 (Society of Genealogists, 1968).

R Wiggins, My ancestors were in the Salvation Army (Society of Genealogists, 1997)

See also County Volumes of the National Index of parish registers (Society of Genealogists) Guide Reference: Legal Records 37.

(Taken from an article on the National Archives for the Government of the UK

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/contact/contactform.asp?id=22>

Best Continental European Websites

Whether you're looking for Jewish, Norwegian, Irish, Scottish etc. these websites have great resources for finding your European ancestry.

ArkivDigital\$

Color images of more than 53 million historical documents, including church records of every type, make browsing for your Swedish ancestors fun. Cost is about \$100 for six months.

Avotaynu Online

Avotaynu Online www.avotaynuonline.com offers instructive posts and collaboration, while the original site's Consolidated Jewish Surname Index continues to search 42 different databases totaling more than 7.3 million records.

Danish Demographic Database

This free, English-friendly site has Danish censuses from 1787 on, plus selected probate records.

Digitalarkivet

Search for your Norwegian ancestors in digitized censuses or browse a now-extensive collection of parish and other records, all for free. You also can download PDF files of the 1801, 1865, 1900 and 1910 Norway censuses, a development that should have you saying "Skoal!"

FamilyRelatives.com

Find your far-flung English-speaking ancestors among parish, military and civil registration data—plus more obscure sources such as occupational directories—from England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Pay per view or subscribe for about \$40 a year.

JewishGen

Search millions of entries right from the home page, or delve into specific databases including surnames, towns, burials and Holocaust victims.

National Archives of Ireland

You don't need the luck of the Irish when you have this site. Search 1901 and 1911 censuses and other enumerations, Tithe Applotment Books, wills and coming soon, Valuation Office House and Field Books (1848-1860)

ScotlandsPeople

Start your search for the Scots in your family tree among nearly 90 million records, including censuses, birth and death certificates and free databases of wills and heraldry. Other results are pay per view. (www.familytreemagazine.com/)

The 15 Types of Cemeteries

Cemeteries, they are the final resting places dedicated to our bodies after death—colloquially known as sprawling necropolises they are adorned with rows of gravestones and columbaria, and reflect the spiritual beliefs and preferences of every culture at every stage of their history. Since the mid-eighteenth century, cemeteries have also served as a city's green space, allowing families and others a place to go for visiting, mourning, and memorializing the dead. And while many people only see a cemetery as just a place where the dead are laid to rest, cemeteries can be divided into fifteen different categories which include:

1. **The Church Cemetery:** Between the Middle ages and the Victorian era, the dead were often buried on the properties of churches—however with limited space, graves were often used multiple times. But as plagues and disease rose through the soils infecting those who attended mass, new regulations were formed in regards to burials and burial plots, which included making it illegal to bury bodies less than six feet under the soil.

These days, churchyards are still used to house the dead, and while a church cemetery is often found in the churchyard, it can often be separate from the church. These churchyards are owned by the church and are considered private property however churchyards are generally open for all to visit.

One such famous churchyard is the Trinity Church Cemetery located in Manhattan, New York, USA, which is the home to many founding US representatives and Revolutionary War soldiers.

2. **The Public Cemetery:** Public Cemeteries are plots of land owned by a governmental unit within a town, city or county and are by law, public cemeteries that must remain open to the public.

3. **The Customary Cemetery:** With no formal or legal status; no sexton or sexton's records Customary cemeteries are simply plots used by neighbors as a burying place that are further cared for by survivors of those buried there. While they are not generally legal, these types of cemeteries are tolerated and can often be found in rural areas.

4. **The Private Cemetery:** Often owned and operated by a corporation, lodge, community organization, military or specific family, these cemeteries are restrictive to the public and will list the owners and/or caretakers at the cemetery entrance.

5. **The Lodge Cemetery:** Similar to the private cemetery, a lodge cemetery is owned and operated by lodges or other fraternal organizations, such as a Bohemian Grove Club, Freemasons or Oddfellows. In many cases, these cemeteries are strictly restricted to members of the organization, but often, others can purchase plots – and because many of these organizations were founded as a means to provide burial or death insurance, costs were generally inexpensive for members.

6. **The Ethnic Cemetery:** These types of cemeteries can either be private or public, but are owned, operated and maintained to support one religious group, such as Russians and the Russian Orthodox Church.
7. **The Family Cemetery:** In most states, these types of cemeteries are still legal, but while there are fewer family cemeteries, at one time there were thousands of them. Consisting of a plot of land, owned by a family, a family cemetery would see the occasional close friend buried on the property along with family members, due to many families owning large amounts of rural land, they could afford to allocate portions of land for this purpose to keep burial costs down.
8. **The Veterans' Cemetery:** As part of their service in the military, veterans who were honorably discharged from service are given the opportunity to be buried in a military cemetery. Currently there are 119 national veterans' cemeteries in the United States, the most famous of all being the Arlington National Cemetery.
9. **The Monumental Cemetery:** Monumental cemeteries are cemeteries in which headstones other monuments made of marble, granite or similar materials rise vertically above the ground. However, because maintenance of monuments is the responsibility to the family, and further because of the graves inside the cemetery, monumental cemeteries have been considered unsightly.
10. **The Memorial Park:** With no gravestones or grave mounds, memorial parks and lawn park cemeteries are more commemorative memorials in honor of the deaths of many lives. The most famous of which is the National September 11 Memorial & Museum.
11. **The Lawn Park Cemetery:** With commemorative plaques placed horizontally at the head of the grave at ground-level, a lawn cemetery is a cemetery that is void of grave mounds, but covered entirely with flat grassy lawns which barely shows any evidence that people have been buried there because the plaques are in the ground, many families are restricted from leaving objects on grave markers, due to lawn maintenance and the use of the mowers.
12. **The Lawn Beam Cemetery:** Much like a lawn park cemetery, a lawn beam cemetery is a recent addition to the

cemetery that addresses the problems a park cemetery may impose on maintenance workers. Using a low raise concrete slab placed across the cemetery which allows for commemorative plaques to be mounted to, this feature allows space between the slabs where grass can grow giving cemetery maintenance workers ease to work mowers without the risk of blades damaging plaques and objects left behind by families.

13. **The Garden Cemetery:** It was in 1831 when the first American garden cemetery was created. Known as Mount Auburn Cemetery, it combines a mixture of trees, flowers and benches to give it a park-like atmosphere, but still uses traditional grave markers and monuments to identify the locations of final resting places.
14. **The Natural Cemetery:** Instead of headstones and monuments lined along a neatly manicured lawn, the natural cemetery is planted with trees to create a botanical park. It's the type of environmentally friendly cemetery that would appeal to people who prefer not to be preserved in caskets and injected with chemical preservatives but would rather let Mother Nature recycle the nutrients of a body to assist plant life to grow.
15. **The Pet Cemetery:** For many people a pet can be more than just a pet, In their eyes, a pet is a member of the family and as a member of the family a certain dignity is required which is why pet cemeteries have been increasing in popularity over the years. However, while a person cannot be buried with their pets in pet cemeteries, their cremains can. Meanwhile, since 1896, the Hartsdale Pet Cemetery & Crematory has been catering to pet interment with nearly seventy-thousand pets having been buried on the land. (Found at My Send Off – Buffam Leveille Funeral Home website www.English.buffamleveille.com/mysendoff/story/)

Ancestors Search

See the following genealogical databases are found on the Library and Archives Canada website. Consult the online help page of each database to learn more about the records, the database and how to use the records.

Directory of Resources

Births, Marriages and Deaths

Acts of Divorce, 1841-1968

Births, Marriages & Deaths Recorded in Canada
Marriage Bonds 1779-1858-In Upper & Lower Canada
Names appearing on lists of marriage licenses issued in Upper Canada (RG5 B9) and Lower Canada (RG 4 B28)

Census and Enumerations

Census Returns on Microfilm, 1770-1856
Census for Lower Canada, 1825
Census for Lower Canada, 1831
Census of 1842, Canada East
Census of 1842, Canada West
Census of 1851 (Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia)
Census of Canada, 1861
Census of 1870, Manitoba
Census of Canada, 1871
Census of Canada, 1881
Census of Canada, 1891
Census of Canada, 1901
Census of the Northwest Provinces, 1906
Census of Canada, 1911
Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1916
Federal Census of 187, Ontario

Immigration and Citizenship

Canadian Naturalization, 1915-1951
Citizenship Registration Records, 1851-1945—Montreal Circuit Court
Home Children, 1869-1932
Immigrants at Grosse Ille Quarantine Station, 1832-1937
Immigrants Before 1865
Immigrants from China, 1885-1949
Immigrants from the Russian Empire, 1898-1922
Immigrants Sponsored by the Montreal Emigrant Society, 1832
Immigrants to Canada, Porters and Domestic, 1899-1949
Naturalization Records, 1828-1850—Upper Canada and Canada West
Passenger Lists and Border Entries, 1925-1935—Nominal Indexes
Passenger Lists for the Port of Quebec City and Other Ports, 1865-1922
Passenger Lists, 1865-1922
Ukrainian Immigrants, 1891-1930

Land

Gaspe Land Commission, List of names of claimants, 1819-1825
Land Boards of Upper Canada, 1765-1804
Land Grants of Western Canada, 1870-1930
Land Petitions of Lower Canada, 1870-1930
Land Petitions of Lower Canada, 1764-1841
Land Petitions of Upper Canada, 1763-1865
Metis Scrip Records

Military

Black Loyalist Refugees, 1782-1807—Port Roseway Associate
Carleton Papers – Book of Negroes, 1783
Carleton Papers—Loyalists and British Soldiers, 1772-1784
Courts Martial of the First World War
Loyalists in the Maritimes—Ward Chipman Muster Master's Office--1777-1785
Military Medals, Honors and Awards, 1812-1969
Personnel Records of the First World War
Service Files of the Royal Canadian Navy, 1910-1941—Ledger Sheets
Service Files of the Second World War—War Dead, 1939-1947
South African War, 1899-1902—Service Files, Medals and Land Applications
War Diaries of the First World War
War of 1812

People

Canadian Directories: Who was Where (Archived)
Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online (www.biographi.ca)
North West Mounted Police (NWMP)—Personnel Records, 1873-1904
Post Offices and Postmasters
Project Naming
Railway Employees (Employees Provident Fund)

Other Databases

AMICUS

Published sources such as books and newspapers are catalogued in this database. It contains references to local histories, church and cemetery indexes, family histories, city directories, genealogy society journals and more.

Archives Search

Many archival records can be searched using this online research tool.

ArchivesCanada.ca

You can search the holdings of more than 800 archives across Canada through this portal, formerly known as CAIN (Canadian Archival Information Network).

(Information taken from <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/search/Pages/ancesxtors-search.aspx>)

Genealogy is sometimes about proving that bad family traits came from the other side of the tree!

Definition of mythology: Genealogy without documentation!

Where there is a will; you'll find a genealogist!