

YESTERDAY'S FOOTPRINTS
Alberta Genealogical Society
Lethbridge and District Branch
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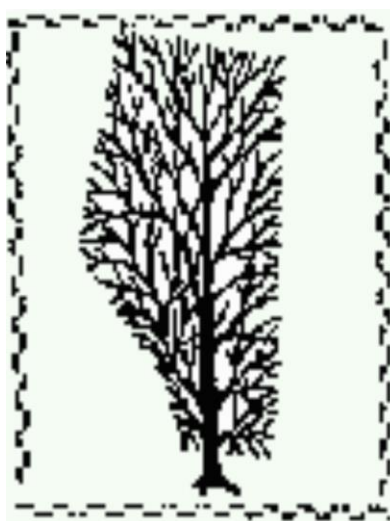


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Editor's Corner



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 all virtual for the time being (3rd Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m.) 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) 328-9564

Membership Dues

Individual or Family Membership (Includes 1 Branch)-\$60.00, Seniors (65+) Individual or Family (Includes 1 Branch)-\$55.00. If you receive Relatively Speaking digitally your membership is \$10.00 off except for Youth membership \$5.00—Young Adult membership is \$25.00 (includes RS).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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President's Message

In early 2022, with the persistence of the pandemic, our general meetings are still being held by videoconference. Our special interest group, Legacy, has started meeting again in person and members are able to use the Resource Centre although we have not yet opened to the public. Various options are being considered to house our Resource Centre after April 1st.

The Annual General Meeting of our branch will be held this month. As it is not an election year, the meeting will consist of reports followed by a speaker. I hope to see you there online.

I wish you success in meeting your genealogy goals during the remaining winter months. Spring can't be too far away.

Marilyn Astle, President

Monthly Meetings

On Thursday, January 20th our Lethbridge Branch held our regular monthly meeting via Zoom Video conferencing at 700 p.m. It was an Open Forum meeting for sharing our information with each other. Members were invited to bring their tips, favorite websites, podcasts., webinars and their brick walls.

On Feb 17 at 7 p.m. Deb Wickham will be our presenter she will be speaking on "Sourcing Your Information – How we do it Why we do it and How we use it." It will be a Zoom meeting. This is our Annual General Meeting but no changes in the Executive will be made at this time.

GenFair 2022

Grande Prairie Branch will host the AGS GenFair and Annual General Meeting on April 23, 2022.

The GenFair Planning Committee: Gail Schau, Ed Hall, Jean Gray, Al Bromling and Clayton Tiro-Burns who is GP Public Library representative.

Tentative Schedule

We are negotiating for three speaker sessions using Zoom delivery:

Session one: focus on FamilySearch new sources and update how-to-access.

Session two: focus on Breakthrough research using Genealogical Proof Standards Approach.

Session three: focus on Breakthrough Research using DNA methodologies. Schedule 10 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Speakers will be remote, present by AGS Zoom System, chat feature for interactions with presenters.

The AGS Annual General Meeting will be at 3 p.m. If we're able to host a local on-site gathering for members and guests, we would like to add a social element at the end.

Lethbridge Family History Center Hours

The Lethbridge Family History Center is closed. For research help see Family Search Research Wiki found on www.familysearch.org

Sharing Your Family History Research

1. Create a Family Facebook Group
This is a great place to share your family history, photos, documents and to ask questions without cluttering up your regular Facebook page. Creating a group and adding members takes only a little time if you already have a Facebook account. For e.g. Burton Family Genealogy Group, or Descendants of Hyrum Parley Oviatt, and Blunden Family History Research.
2. Assemble A Genealogy Binder
Compile the readable highlights of your research into a family history binder and take it to family events and holidays. This is a great way to share what you have learned and encourages relatives to discuss their memories.
The Binder should include:
 - Family Tree/pedigree charts
 - Certificates (Birth, Marriage & Death)
 - Sacramental records, marriage docs.
 - Military records every branch of your family tree.
 - Obituaries
 - Newspaper clippings
 - Immigration/naturalization records
 - Photos
 - Maps
 - BiographiesYou probably won't have the space to include everyone in your tree, so choose a specific family line.
The arrangement of the binder is entirely up to you, but some combination of folders, dividers and pages protected in plastic sleeves works well.
Your binder should have a cover page or label. You may decide to have a different binder for every branch of your tree so each binder should be identifiable. Make sure to have your names and contact information with a note to please return it to you if lost.

Use only secondary copies do not include original documents or your only copies. This project can be completed by hand as a scrapbook, or digitally or in print.

3. Create a Family History Blog
Best for meeting researchers with similar interests, easy ongoing updates to a large group, sharing your research beyond family history. For e.g. See <https://familyhistorydaily.com>
4. Write Biographies of Your Ancestors
Creating a finished product, adding more depth to your ancestor's stories. Take all the research you've compiled and produce short biographies of your ancestors. Select an ancestor and start writing a story with a beginning, middle and an end.
I compiled such a family history of my great grandparents several years ago detailing their life and the lives of their children. I went and interviewed each grown child of my great grandparents and conducted their oral histories which helped me to compile the family history for my great grandparents. I came across a personal history of a schoolteacher who had lived with them for a year and included excerpts from his history to add to their history. I included photos of their lives and I documented their lives.
Be sure to include your full name and a list of citations at the end of this history so that it can be factual. I included photos from the town where they lived including maps and diagrams of their original homestead. Showed schools they attended and churches in the community as well.
Try and do this for every ancestor from your family tree or only those you find particularly fascinating. Be sure to mention spouses, children, and other relatives or family members whose bios are not included in your original family history that you may have more information about.
(Compiled by Susan Haga, Yesterday's Footprints Editor.)

French-Canadian Research Genealogy Websites

--Quebec Genealogy https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Quebec_Genealogy

--CanGenealogy—Search here for quick links to major Quebec resources. www.cangenealogy.com

--Bibliothèque et Archives Nationales Du Québec—Great Information! Original digitized images via their Archives—Pistard catalogue. <http://www.banq.qc.ca/>

Pioneers to New France

Fichier Origine—Marcel Fournier's site of Pioneers to New France until 1865. Gives vital statistics, family, and source for that information. <http://www.fichierorigine.com/>

Vital Records

--**Drouin Collection**—Quebec Vital and Church Records 1621-1967; Acadia Vital and Church Records 1670-1946; Ontario Catholic Church Records 1747-1967; Early US French-Catholic Records 1695-1954; Misc. French Records 1651-1941. Ancestry and Quebec Records.

--**Quebec Records**—Subscription based. Drouin Collection, LaFrance, Loiselle, Marriages and Obituaries 1926-1996. Several others at www.genealogiequebec.com

--**PRDH**—Subscription site. Resources include the Tanguay, Drouin Collection, Hospital Registers, early Quebec Census' and several other sources. Can view people in families.

--**YourFolks**—Subscription site. Partner with the Banq and others. Search by individual. No images.

--**Civil Registration**—Started in 1994. Parish records are easier to find. Online applications at Directeur de l'état civil. You must provide proof of identity and relation to individual whose record you request. <http://www.etatcivil.gouv.qc.ca/en/default.html>

Notarial Records

--**Quebec Notarial Records 1647-1942—Repertoire** and some indexes. The repertoire contains a date, number, and short description. Drouin Collection via Ancestry. Look up "Actes de notaire" on Familysearch. Find the name of the notary that covered the town that your ancestor lived in through the book "The Notairies of French-Canada: 1626-1900" on World Records.

Social History

--**McCord Museum**—119,000 items from the McCord Museum and 17,500 items from partner museums is available to search and view to get a visual glimpse into New France. <http://www.mccord-museum.qc.ca>

--**Virtual Museum of New France**—Lots of information learn about life in New France. <http://www.history-museum.ca>

Selected Timeline of Quebec

1600s

1608—Samuel de Champlain founds Quebec City.

1621—Catholic Parish registers begin (FamilySearch and Drouin Collection, Transcripts at PRDH)

1663—Fille-du-Roi "King's Daughters" began arriving (list at Fille-du-Roi society website).

1665—Arrival of the Carignan-Salieres Regiment of 1,300 soldiers (list at Fille-du-Roi society website.)

1666—First census of New France reveals a population of 3,215 people in 548 families (transcription at PRDH, index at Hugh Armstrong's site).

1700s

1755—Beginning to Acadian Expulsion
1763—Treaty of Paris signed ended the seven-year war between Britain and France.

1763—Protestant Church Registers begin (images on FamilySearch, Drouin Collection).

1763—Exiled Acadians may now return to Nova Scotia

1764—First edition of the Quebec Gazette published.

1783—8,000 United Empire Loyalists arrive and settle mainly in Ontario.

1796—Durham—the first of the Eastern Townships—is created.

1798-Irish begin immigrating to Canada

1800s

1812—War of 1812

1837-1838—Rebellion of Lower Can.

1839—12 patriots hanged

1841—Lower and Upper Canada united in the Province of Canada

1850—Beginning of Quebec immigration to the States.

1867—Confederation (Submitted by Jessica Coupe)

Using Local Resources

Local resources are available through many different institutions such as Public Libraries, Museums and Archives, Town Halls, Historical and Genealogical Societies and Funeral Homes and Cemeteries.

Local Records

Maps and gazetteers are really good resources to help you get to know the area that your ancestors came from and discover their history and their culture.

This can give you, ideas of where to go next. Gazetteers will provide short write-ups of places that you are researching.

They can provide background material for your histories. Knowing when towns were established can help you when you file for vital statistics.

Often towns changed their names in the early days. Historical maps and atlases help you see county changes and what towns and counties border your ancestor's town to help you locate where the records might be located now.

City Directories such as Henderson's Directories, Polk Directories list persons, their addresses and phone numbers as well as their occupations at the time that the directories were done. Henderson Directories are available online at Prairie Peel Provinces is a resource dedicated to assisting scholars, students, and researchers of all types in their exploration all over Western Canada <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca>. City

Directories may also be found at Public Libraries, Museums and archives, university libraries and genealogical societies. You can search the directories and find when your family first appeared in the directory and when they suddenly disappeared from the directory. They are compiled chronologically by street address, by name and by businesses.

Local histories can give you background information about the community where your family lived.

They often include voting lists, tax records and sometimes even marriage records. Even though our ancestors may not have written a history of their own their neighbors or friends or an offshoot relation may have, and it may include important details on your own family.

Check familysearch.org FHLC under history or genealogy and then record the title, author, publication information including when it was copyrighted and bring that local history book into the Public Library by interlibrary loan. Town or county histories often are done at the time of their 50th, 75th or 100th anniversaries of becoming a town or a county. Also don't forget to check state (US) and county census as well as regular federal census records.

Newspapers can tell us a lot about economic, social, and cultural life of our ancestors. They provide birth, marriage, and death announcements and carry longer articles about deceased people who had some recognition in the community, for example your grandparents 50th wedding anniversary.

They often can tell, about land transfers and other important genealogical information such as who was visiting your town and why.

School Records

School records include yearbooks that contain some interesting details and pictures of the people who either attended the school or were teachers. Western Canada High School in Calgary for example has pictures on the walls of all the students who attended there dating back 50 years for those who graduated and students who were involved in sports.

Employment Records

Write to the companies of your family's employment asking for their work records. Find out where the head of office is and how you can obtain a copy of their file. They often keep old records on microfiche and will mail you a copy.

I contacted the CPR headquarters in Ontario for my grandfather's employment records years ago and they mailed me out a copy of his records on microfiche.

The Canadian National Railway records just went online on Ancestry.com. Remember always to state that you are a direct descendant to the person whose records you are requesting. With the Freedom of Information Act information is a little more protected than it was before.

Remember to ask older residents of a town if they knew your family or know where to find the descendants of your family. Going to the actual town that your family came from sometimes brings the best results. That is not always possible. But if it is check out the Public Library, Town hall, Provincial Archives, or the City Archives (Sir Alexander Galt, Glenbow Museum Archives) and talk to people in post offices or in grocery stores to see how long they have lived there and see what clues they can give you of where to go next.

Church Records

Parish records are held in the office of the Parish where your family may have lived. Sometimes you will have to contact the Church Archives and it may be located, in another city other than where your family may have lived. If you happen to be in the area where your ancestors lived, then go to the Parish and ask the priest with his supervision if you can view the church records. Sometimes they will allow you to do that, or you can put in a request and pick it up later.

Always making sure to give them a donation and they will search them for you. Particularly in small town parishes they had their cemeteries located in the back of the Parish. Check out the Parish listings and then walk around the grounds checking out names in the cemetery.

Church affiliation can be determined from personal family documents, census records or vital statistic records. If you do not know their denomination you can also check local histories to see what churches were in the area that they lived in. Determining the religion can sometimes be a challenge particularly in the U.S. and Canada where we did not have a state church but many, different denominations. By checking census records, you may be able to obtain that information.

Once you know their religious affiliation you can write to the Church Archives, and they can tell you if they have the church records or if they are held at the local church in town or at the home of the priest or pastor. By reading local histories you may find when the church was established and often the Church may have published a church history book on their 100th anniversary.

Remember that people often were married in a church that was located closest to where they lived but wasn't necessarily their religion of choice or could have been the religion of the bride or groom to be. Remember before 1925 the United Church of Canada had not yet formed and members from Methodist, Congregationalist and 2/3rds Presbyterians joined to form the Church. You need to know this information before doing a search.

Government Records

Government records are non-family sources. Some government records are court records, tax records, divorce records, guardianship records, homestead records and military records.

Court Records

Court records such as wills, divorce papers, or records of a criminal nature can provide a volume of information. For example, when you receive a copy of a will it will include a copy of a death certificate. You pay only for the photo copying, and it may save you money. It will also name people such as the name of the Executor, names of people and often their addresses who are listed as beneficiaries and most importantly it will give married names of the women who

may be children of the deceased, their ages and where they were living at the time of the death. It can give you another lead if you've come to a dead end.

Tax records can provide year by year information about ancestor's homes, farms, vehicles, and animals. Tax records are the next best thing to a census record if you cannot obtain one for a specific time-period. Also check out Agricultural Censuses. In Canada they appear at the end of the nominal census (end of the microfilm.)

Land Records

Land records are available through the Provincial Archives. Homestead records are obtainable by first going through the National Archives site and clicking on Western Land Grants and typing in the surname of the individual you are seeking. Once you obtain the national archives microfilm # free of charge through the interlibrary loan program.

You may also go to the Alberta Genealogical website for Edmonton Branch and seek out the same information that way. Make sure to check out the Provincial/State Archives (usually in the capital city of the province/state). Or country of one's ancestor can be a rewarding experience.

They may also have some vital records available to view. This will save you the expense of ordering them. Keep in mind when using an Archive that information is stored according to submitter. It's not cataloged the same as a library in alphabetical order, some records might be but not always. First check the index and the librarian can bring you the correct file for you to view.

Military Records

Military records might show that your ancestor was injured during army service and his pension file can contain as many as 40 letters that he and his close friends were required to submit, in order, to prove that he had no disability before joining the army. Often servicemen had to submit a wedding picture to prove they were married and often their file contains a short history. This is an excellent source if you know the time-period and regiment your ancestor was in.

However, now with the internet you can find some military records by merely just typing in the surname of your ancestor. Check Automated Genealogy.com for Soldiers of the First World War. Sometimes a widow might have in her possession a document which states after the death of her husband she received a pension—sometimes even if he wasn't killed in the war but died sometime later after returning home from natural causes. Often a small portion was paid to each child in addition to the widow and will be noted on this document.

Migratory Patterns

It is important to become familiar with the area that your ancestor came from and learn about the history of the area that they moved to. Check gazetteers and local history books. Where were they living there? What made them move there was it because of religious persecution—was it a famine, or maybe a natural disaster like a flood. Did other family members move to the area first because the economy was better and then they followed afterward.

Also become familiar with their history. Check Wikipedia for quick reference to the town, county, province/state, and country. (Compiled by Susan Haga.)

Using England Resources

See the best resources for researching in England below:

Civil Registration (Vital Statistics) which began 1 July 1837

Census Records: Started in 1841 thru 1921.

Parish Records: Parish registers of christenings, marriages, and burials.

After we have researched all these records there are numerous other records we can search.

Court Records

Court records cover far more than just criminal proceedings and they have been around for centuries. They include such records as legal records, land transactions and queries. You can look at Chancery Court, Quarter Sessions,

Prerogative and Assize Court Records and Town and County records. Check out Guardianship records for governance of children and those unable to care for themselves.

Also look for Court Minutes, Chancery Court records that begin around 1348.

Educational Records

Colleges or Universities will have lists of those who attended. The records often will include where the attendees were from, as well as what degree was obtained and where the person chose to work in their occupation.

School Records: School records also exist that list students attending school. The records will often include the name of the Father, birthplace, age and so forth. Sometimes they may list other relations such as grandparents, aunts, or uncles with whom they may be living while attending school.

Emigration

Emigration often happened with poor families who couldn't provide for their children. At times, even the Lord of the Manor would pay for emigration if he could foresee a shortage of work unavailable. You will often find these under Manorial records.

Indexes

Since research began in England, many groups of people have organized different sets of research and many of these have been indexed. See major indexes below:

Boyd's Marriage Index 1538-1837: Includes approximately 4000 parishes and 7000 marriages.

Civil Registration Indexes: After July 1837.

Pallet's Marriage Index: It covers 101 out of 103 London parishes, plus other parishes 1780-1837.

Gibson and Hampson's: Marriages, baptisms, burials, street indexes, court records.

Or law union, parish chest records, occupations, rent rolls, vagrancy passes, wills, immigration, and prisons etc.

Trinity House Petitions 1750-1890

(seafarers and families seeking charity). Burials and monumental inscriptions Apprentices 1710-1774 (taken from tax records)

County records with indexes to marriages 1538-1837.

Great Card Index (refers to individuals)

Public Record Index

Court Records

Smith's Inventory of Genealogical Sources: England A county inventory of major sources.

Complete Index Report of British Mediaeval/Nobility Biographic Index: An index of surnames found in bibliographies that include genealogical data.

Primary Valuation or Griffiths Valuation

Was a survey of land and property carried out between 1847 and 1865 for the purpose of assessments for taxes, specifically local taxes to support the poor law administration. There is a printed book for each poor law union, showing names of occupiers of land and buildings.

Parish Vestments or Parish Chest Records

Various forms of records were kept that show the day to day running of the parish.

Apprenticeships

There were two classes of apprenticeships. Some were agreements between a father or a person desiring to learn a skill and the master of the apprentice. Others were those who were forced into apprenticeships by overseers or court rulings. Either kind would provide Settlement Papers. Until 1757, apprentices were bound by indenture. In 1757-58 deed papers properly stamped were recognized as legally binding.

Apprenticeships were sometimes assigned by the church to people who could afford to support another, even if the assigned person did not want the responsibility. At times, the apprenticeship particularly of children of the poor, was handled like a lottery or auction. For adult vagrants, indenture would generally last a period of seven years, but for children it could last up to 21 years. These records are usually

found within the Parish Vestry Minutes or in court records.

Pew Assignments

People would be assigned a place to sit in the church, often a pew being purchased by a family and would indicate the class structure. Records were kept not only for present, but future as well, as they may have been purchased for generations. Some wills as well as parish records will indicate who purchased and who inherited.

Wills

At times people of substance would leave an inheritance to the church. If so, parts of their wills would be recorded in Church records. Other times, people would leave sums of money to the church for the upkeep of family members' graves. This money was recorded. Like wills, these records may include names of family members.

Inventory Lists

These were kept, particularly of the poor, in case they were ever on the poor rolls and their upkeep was provided by the church or Poor Law Unions. They may own something that could be sold in the future if necessary.

Rent Rolls

Places of residence were often recorded in parish records. Their purpose could have ranged from right to vote on church matters to who lived where for the minister to visit, or who lived where should the poor law come into effect.

Money Transactions

It took money to run the physical affairs of the church. Ministers had to be paid, church buildings maintained etc. At times the church was responsible for the civic affairs of the parish as well – roads and bridges had to be built and maintained, clothing found for the poor, etc. Church money would sometimes be invested to help with this. These transactions were recorded, along with the names of the trustees or churchwardens handling the affairs and were often called Churchwardens Rate Books.

Religious Census

Periodically, churches would take a census of all people living within the parish district. This list was used by clergy to identify who was conformist to the church (or not) and who to approach to seek funds for various church enterprises, such as payments for the poor, raising money for new church bells and roof etc.

Tithe Records

These may also have been kept and will be found in the Parish Chest records. Tithe allotments were determined by one's ability to pay rather than percentages of wages, so the Churchwardens would evaluate the individual's finances.

Mortcloth Dues

Were required for individuals to be buried. This was rental cloth to be draped over the coffin until a person was interred. Only the very rich could afford their own cloth, so the parish kept track of the cloth rentals. The poor could only use the poorest of materials, while those of more affluence could afford cloth of greater quality.

Floor Stones

These were engraved with the inscriptions of people buried under the church floor.

Bastardy Bonds

The parish would not want the responsibility for a child born out of wedlock so if a father could be determined he would be forced to pay an amount of money guaranteeing that he would see to the education and upkeep of the child.

Marriage Bonds

These were posted by couples wishing to marry by license rather than by posting Banns. This bond meant that the couple declared there were no impediments to the marriage. They then would not have to wait the minimum three-week period for Banns to be read. They may be found in Court records rather than Church.

Odd but True.

Odd things are often found in parish chest records such as who paid for the Bell, payment for lost souls etc.

Poor Laws Records

Poverty has always been a problem. The poor were sick, injured, elderly, orphans, widows, abandoned, unemployed due to lack of available work, able but unwilling to work and often criminals.

By the 14th century courts began making laws as how the problem was to be handled. In 1834 the national government took over the responsibility for the poor from the Church. Poor Law Unions were set up and workhouses became established. (Some workhouses existed as early as 1486 but did not become widespread until 1834). Every Union had to have a workhouse, usually within every ten miles. About 600 Unions were set up across England. Records were the result and can be found in Court records.

Settlement Certificates

Required by all people at some points in history. This certificate identified the parish to which an individual was assigned to ensure upkeep if ever was required. The certificate was usually issued in the parish of birth but may be court appointed if birthplace was unknown. If a person had lived in a parish for more than seven years, the parish may acknowledge them but if for some reason (health or injury) they could no longer support themselves, they could be forced to return to the parish of origin just outside the parish confines and later when a problem occurs.

Removal Certificates

These would be presented to a person being required to return to the parish of their settlement certificate. This could occur when a person was found guilty of not being able to provide for himself or for his family and he would be taken in front of a judge or a church overseer. If proof of settlement was not clear, an agreement would be drawn up for parishes to share the cost.

Vagrancy Passes

It was illegal to be a vagrant, punishable by a workhouse, jail or even exile to places like Australia or worse. Passes would be provided for individuals just passing through on their way to find work. Look for passes and certificates in parish minutes and in court records.

Taxation Records

There are numerous types of taxation records: hearth tax (1660's to 1670's), poll tax, cart tax, dog tax, window tax. These taxes can identify families but also pinpoint the parish the family resided in and their social status.

England has political boundaries as well as parochial. Look for the terms 'hundreds' and 'lathes' and in 1672 a form of taxation called Land Subsidy was imposed. The name went thru various changes over the next few years until in 1692, it was called 'Land Tax'. In 1696 it began to be referred to as the Poll Tax. At times, this tax listed more than the owner of properties but included dwellers as well.

Trades and Guild Lists

Many occupations and guilds kept records of people of the same profession. Businesses had to have a license to operate. Often license applications included more than one family to ensure the right to the family business. These require searching in occupational lists and licenses.

English Websites

www.freebmd.org.uk

www.genuki.org

www.findmypast.co.uk

www.list.jaunay.com/engnames/

www.ukbmd.org.uk

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

www.stclair.org/genlinks.htm

(Information taken from handout by Celia Tyler—England Beyond the Basics)

Danish Genealogy Research Websites and Resources

Here is a general overview of the most useful Danish genealogy websites.

See below FamilySearch Wiki: Denmark Genealogy

https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Denmark_genealogy

The first place to stop for Danish research is the FamilySearch Wiki. Many of the websites listed below are mentioned in the wiki with direct links to the website. Two of the best tools on the wiki for Denmark are the parish maps and the Danish to English word list.

The parish map tool begins with the main map of Denmark and its historical counties (the county boundaries were changed in 1970). Using tool, you can select a county and see a map of all the parishes inside that county. They are even grouped by their judicial district. These maps are critical in Danish research. They can be used to find the location of your ancestor's parishes, learning which parishes were nearby, and knowing what the judicial district was called for your ancestors' parishes.

The Danish to English word list is fairly, self-explanatory. Kind contributors to the wiki have compiled a large list of important Danish terms used in genealogical records. This includes titles, occupations, and more.

Arkivalieronline (English)

<https://www.sa.dk/en/services/arkivalieronline/archives/online/>

While several of the major genealogical websites: Ancestry, FamilySearch, MyHeritage have great collections for basic Denmark records, nothing beats the National Archives digital collections of church, census, military, probate, and property records. These collections, while not indexed, are the most complete. Collection of these types of records found anywhere on the internet.

DanishFamilySearch.dk (English)

This website is dedicated to making Danish genealogy searchable. They have made many of the Danish church books and censuses searchable with standardized names. They have also worked on school protocols and military conscription rolls.

Collections of the Major Companies (English) --MyHeritage

<https://www.myheritage.com>

See websites below to search the censuses. Danish records are available at most of the major genealogy websites, MyHeritage and Ancestry deserve special mention. MyHeritage has digitized and has indexes available for all the available Denmark censuses from 1787 to 1940. This is one of the best websites to search the censuses.

Ancestry recently partnered with the Danish National Archives to publish an index of church books across the country.

The index is growing but is already becoming a comprehensive collection. In conjunction with ancestry's suggested record tool, this database is going to become the best place to search for Denmark church records.

Dansk Demografisk Database (<https://ddd.dda.dk>)

The main component in this website is the census search. Many of Denmark's censuses have been indexed and can be searched in different ways. If a straightforward search does not work for you, you can search for by name, age, gender, and location in one parish and even multiple counties at a time. To see their index coverage, you can google the word "kipkort" and click on "Kildeindtastninger-DIS-Danmark" to see a spreadsheet showing which areas in the country have been indexed for which years.

Laegdsruller.dk

While military rolls are powerful genealogical resources for tracking a man over time, they are not generally indexed, and it can be quite a process to find the right set of rolls. This website has various tools that make searching military rolls easier.

The two most important are their main laegdsruller search which allows you to narrow down to a specific roll by a parish or a city then by selecting year.

This website can also help with finding the next set of military rolls if the man ever moved. The "fly til nyt laegd" tool helps you to take the clues that may have been left on the rolls and use it to find the military rolls at the man's new location.

DAISY Search at Rigsarkivet
(<https://www.sa.dk/da/>)

DAISY is the archive database/catalog for the Danish National Archives. If the archives have any other digitized material, other than the normal church books, censuses, military rolls, probates etc., then it can be found through DAISY.

To search, you want to type in the name of the record-creating organization. If you are looking for parish records other than church books, type in the name of the parish. If you're looking for court records type in the name of the court.

One of the known genealogical gems are the Thingvalla passenger list records which are not preserved anywhere else. Not only are the probate records digitized but so are many of the indexes.

National Library Newspapers

(<https://www2.statsbiblioteket.dk/mediestream/avis>)

Newspapers are great for finding death notices, living relatives, and more. The National Library in Denmark has a very large collection of Danish historical newspapers, and they conducted a large digitization project in 2010s. While over 35 million pages have been digitized only about a third is available to search from home. Newspapers printed in the last 100 years can only be viewed on-site at the library and a select few other locations.

Danish Death Notice websites

When searching for living descendants of your ancestors, newspapers are an essential resource. Many Danish families publish death notices in local newspapers which include basic information about the deceased.

Two websites which preserve these death notices are below so check them out.

<https://xn-ddsannoncer-ggb.afdoede.dk/>
<https://www.dodsannoncer.dk/oversigt>

Dodsregister/Death Register
(<https://dodsregister.dk/>)

The Danske Slaegtsforskere (Danish Genealogical Society) has published a

death index for the country between 1943-1969. While some Danish church books are available to view online up until the 1960s, indexes do not typically go past the early 1900s. Therefore, this index is invaluable for finding deaths in that specific time-period.

Half the learning curve for doing genealogy in a new area is knowing what the best resources are. Try to explore some of these websites and find your ancestors records. (See Lineages.com)

Finland Genealogical Websites

Finnish Family History Association
<https://www.sukuhistoria.finland>

Genealogical Society of Finland
<http://www.genealogia.finland>

National Library of Finland
<https://www.kansalliskirjasto.finland>
(See Digitized Newspapers)

National Archives of Finland
<https://arkistolaitos.finland>

See www.familysearch.org
Finland baptisms 1657-1890
Finland Marriages 1682-1892
Finland Burials 1725-1909

Finland Family History Research
<https://lastnames.myheritage.com/finland>

Finland Online Genealogy Records
<https://www.familysearch.org/wiki>

Finland Online Genealogy Records
See 1527-1921: Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Parish Records at Finnish National Archives; index only.

See 1657-1890: Finland Baptisms at www.familysearch.org, index only
(Also found at Ancestry.com (\$) and MyHeritage.com (\$). (Compiled by Susan Haga)

Genealogy Quotes

--Get your facts first, then you can distort them as you please. Mark Twain
--After 30 days, unclaimed ancestors will be discarded or claimed by another family.