

YESTERDAY'S FOOTPRINTS
Alberta Genealogical Society
Lethbridge and District Branch
Vol. 38 No. 2
May 2021
ISSN 0836-5319

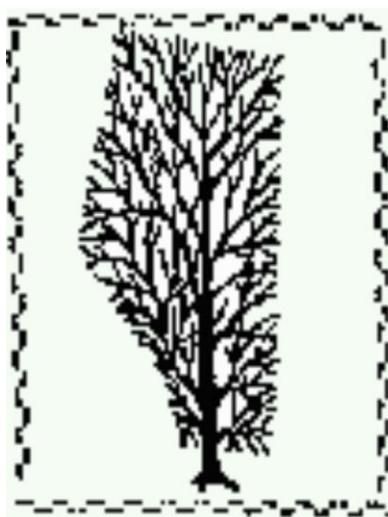


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editor's Corner	2
Executive Committee	2
Membership Dues	2
President's Message	2
Monthly Meetings	2-3
Lethbridge Family History Center	3
Note from the Editor	3
Wetaskiwin GenFair 2021	3
A Journey to Pincher Creek	3-4
Hungarian Research	4-5
Research in the Netherlands (Nederlands)	5-8
Netherland's Genealogy Websites	8
Finding Women in Your Pedigree	8-11
Provenance: What Is It?	11-12

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/August & December but can be open on request. See web site.

<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

President	Marilyn Astle
Vice President	Barry Simmonds
Treasurer	Pat Barry
Secretary	Julie Miller
Past President	John Squarek

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
Youth Rep	Susan Haga
Programs	Laureen Tetzloff
Advisory Group	Doug McLeod, Nestor Martinez Susan Haga E. McMurchy, Pat Barry, Phyllis Burnett, Win Evans.

President's Message

As the pandemic rages on, things remain quiet for our branch. In March we were able to have a work bee to reorganize the Resource Centre after the carpet replacement and we planned to reopen just for members when government regulations changed, and libraries were again required to close. With the recent escalation in Covid-19 case numbers and even stronger public health measures announced this month, we are unlikely to reopen for some time. Thankfully, due to video conferencing technology we can meet online, also taking advantage of learning opportunities from around the world.

Congratulations to Susan Haga, editor of *Yesterday's Footprints*. Susan received one of three Kenneth Young newsletter awards from AGS, hers for Best Original Article for "Benefits of Using Local History Books" published in the May 2020 issue of *YF*. Thank you, Susan, for your commitment to the newsletter over many years.

With spring finally here I hope you are enjoying the blooming bulbs and the trees that are putting forth blossoms and leaves. Maybe you are also planting a garden. I was inspired by a short video made for the Communities in Bloom "Hope is Growing" campaign by Monique Martin, a multi-disciplinary artist and educator in Saskatoon, and posted on Facebook. <https://www.facebook.com/communitiesinbloom/vid-eos/1936121459875055> Monique has created an art installation comprised of 3000 paper dandelions. The dandelion, as she says, "grows where it is planted". It is also yellow, often regarded as the colour of hope, the theme chosen by Communities in Bloom during this second year of the pandemic. May we continue to grow where we are planted at this time when our physical movements are restricted. —Branch President, Marilyn Astle,

Monthly Meetings

Our AGM was held February 18th via Zoom and our same executive were put in for another two years: President: Marilyn Astle, Vice President: Barry Simonds, Treasurer: Pat Barry and Secretary: Julie Miller. For our presentation Alma Berridge and Bev Tufts presented "Beyond the Dash".

On Thursday, March 18th at 7:00 p.m. for our monthly meeting via Zoom videoconferencing, Wendy Aitkens, former curator of the Galt Museum and Archives, gave us a presentation on Toys and Games Through the Years.

On Thursday, April 15th for our monthly meeting via Zoom video conferencing at 7:00 p.m. our President, Marilyn Astle presented Ancestors

& well-being: Can learning about our ancestors contribute to our well-being? Thank you to all our presenters!

Lethbridge Family History Center

The Lethbridge Family History Center is closed due to the pandemic. If you need any research help, see Family Search Research Wiki found on www.Familysearch.org

Note from Editor!

With reference to the article on Irish Ancestry found on page 2 of our February newsletter (submitted by David Tyler) a correction has been made. Thanks to Henning for noting this irregularity that William the Conqueror could not have annexed Ireland in 1169 considering that he had died 1087! The first paragraph has been removed and a new corrected version has been placed on our website.

Wetaskiwin GenFair 2021

The GenFair was held Saturday, April 24th video conference by Zoom. Presentations started at 12:30 pm—40 minutes each with breaks in between them. No fee had been required. The Presentations: “What’s in a Name?” by Dr Karen Aberle, “Finding Richard” by Sandi Ratch, “The Legacy You Leave” by Claudia Malloch.

The AGM followed at 3 p.m. after the presentations concluded. There were 77 members who joined in for the AGM and 154 registered for the presentations!

Congratulations go out to Doug Mcleod, who was recognized at the AGM for his years of service at the provincial level as he retired his position as Provincial Secretary!

The Kenneth Young Newsletter Awards were awarded to Sharon Aney, Editor of Roots & Branches (Wetaskiwin Branch) for winning for Best Local Content for her article “Our Covid 19 Pandemic Experience – 2020” found in the September 2020 issue, Susan Haga, Editor of Yesterday’s Footprints for Best Original Article, “Benefits of Using a Local History Book” (Lethbridge Branch) and Bob Franz, Editor (Brooks Branch) for Best Overall Newsletter found in Vol. 34, No. 1 (Spring) B&D Heirlines.

Thank you to Alice Hoyle and the Wetaskiwin Branch for hosting this GenFair again in 2021, and for all their hard work in 2020 as well. Congratulations to you and your Branch for holding the first ever AGS Virtual GenFair! Hopefully, another Branch may step forward to do GenFair for next year!

A Journey to Pincher Creek

Years ago, when I was a young adult, I made a spur of the moment trip to Pincher Creek one Saturday with my roommate Kim. We felt like going on an adventure to find information on her great

grandfather who was a well-known doctor in Pincher Creek in the early days. We had no idea what we were going to find that day when we drove away from our home in Calgary.

Our first stop was the Pincher Creek newspaper office as we had wanted to go through old newspapers to try and uncover the mystery surrounding his untimely death. Unfortunately, upon arriving in Pincher Creek we learned that the newspaper office was closed and would not reopen till Monday morning. We were then redirected to the Public Library in town where we could view the newspapers on microfilm. We were very delighted that our trip was not in vain since we had not properly prepared for our research trip by calling ahead to see what was open.

On researching thru past newspapers, we found interesting tidbits about her family but no real answers to the questions we were seeking. As we were busily going through the old newspapers one of the librarians came up to assist us and asked us what we were searching for. So, when we explained our situation, the librarian gave us some important information that we found most intriguing. He said that this weekend there was a wedding going on in the town at the home of a neighbor of Kim’s great grandfather’s family! We were amazed! We then were given the address of this home and after finishing up our research at the library we headed across town to where this wedding was taking place. Upon approaching the home, we decided to drive down the back alley to see if the wedding reception was still going on in their backyard as we had been instructed to do. By the time we had gotten there they had moved the wedding reception indoors as it was now getting dark. At this point Kim made the brave move to go and knock on the door and to introduce herself to this neighbor of her great grandfather’s and to see if she would be willing to share any information that she had about him with her.

When the woman answered the door, she seemed a bit alarmed when she saw my roommate standing there not knowing who she was and what she was doing there. After the door was opened Kim introduced herself saying that her great grandfather had lived next door to her for many years. After receiving that introduction, she and Kim had a short conversation and Kim explained that she was wanting to know any information that she might have about her great grandfather and about his untimely death (as he had been accidentally shot so she had been told.) But the woman was still somewhat hesitant since she did not know Kim at all! She did inform her that she had bought some dishes from him years ago when he was moving and that she could give her a teapot and some teacups and saucers that were owned by her great grandfather. Kim was elated at receiving this gift! Because of this wedding reception going on and there really was no

time to talk and Kim felt she should leave. Upon leaving she gave this woman her address and phone number and hurriedly went on her way asking her as she was leaving if she would not mind giving her a call sometime or if she could write down anything that she could remember and contact her that she would be ever so grateful.

She left promptly and returned to the car where I was waiting with the teapot, teacups and saucers in her hands explaining everything that had occurred. We then proceeded to drive on down the alley as we made our way back home to Calgary.

We did not really get the answers at that time that we had been looking for, but we had a hope that perhaps this woman would find it in her heart to contact Kim later and give her some information.

Upon returning home we mulled over in our minds everything that had happened. Now this is where the story really gets interesting. On that following Monday I returned to work at Gulf Canada (Oil & Gas) where I was working on a temporary assignment as an Administrative Assistant for an Engineer, Joe Lovecky. Now I had worked for him on many assignments before as well as with other managers at Gulf Canada. But this assignment was rather unusual as I had been assigned previously to work for another Engineer, Neil Schlosser, which at the last second this temporary assignment had been changed.

As I arrived in the office on that morning and as I was just starting to sit down at my desk, Joe said to me "Good morning Susan," and he then asked how my weekend was. So, I proceeded to tell him all that had happened on Saturday. I explained that my roommate, Kim, and I had taken a trip to Pincher Creek that past weekend and that we had stumbled onto a wedding in town. I went on to explain to him that Kim had spoken with a woman there who had known her great grandfather many years ago in Pincher Creek and that she had asked her for any information that she might have regarding him. As I continued to go on with my story, Joe stopped me and turned and looked at me and said that he too had been to Pincher Creek that past weekend and had been at that home where that wedding reception had taken place. He then said, "That woman you were talking to on Saturday is my mother!" He went on to say, if you would like I will talk to her and see if I can get her to send some information to your roommate." I was so astounded upon hearing this news because what was the likelihood of this even happening. I easily could have been working for the other manager at Gulf Canada on another assignment right then instead of with Joe on this Monday morning and I would never even have known that this was Joe's mother that Kim had spoken to that day.

When I returned home and told my roommate what had happened at work that day, she was ecstatic and

was greatly looking forward to this new opportunity to reconnect with his mother. I have learned over the years when doing family history research that there are no coincidences! (Written by Susan Haga)

Hungarian Research

Start by contacting family members for more information and perhaps they may have certificates of birth, marriage, death, or immigration. Always, always start in North America and research there first and work your way back to the land of your ancestor's birth.

Important Records for Hungarian Research:

- Census Records
- Church Records
- Passenger Lists
- Naturalization Records
- Death Records (certificates)
- Homestead Records
- Newspapers

Churches in Hungary

Protestant Reformed Church was the main religion in Hungary from the late 1500's through 1700's.

The Catholic Church had a remarkable number of members in Hungary, and they kept very, good, records. According to Eurobarometer, 62% of Hungarians are Catholic, 20% have no religion, 5% are Protestant 8% are other Christians, 1% are Jews, 2% are others and 2% are undeclared.

If you want to be successful with your Hungarian research you need to become familiar with the country's history, geography, and religion of your ancestral family. It's important to be familiar with genealogical words in Hungarian, also with some understanding of German and some Latin and possibly a few other languages from earlier parts of Hungary historical history.

Important Records Available

Census Records

The first census was made after the liberation of Hungary from the Turks. Taken in 1696, it was a census only of the residents of Buda. A countrywide census was taken in 1715, followed by two others 1720 and in 1728. The next census (ecclesiastical) was taken in 1747. The first official census of the inhabitants of the Kingdom of Hungary took place in 1784-1785. Other Hungarian censuses were conducted in 1808, 1828, 1848 (Jews only), 1850, 1857, 1869, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1941, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990.

Civil Registration

Includes births, marriages, and deaths which began October 1, 1895. Description images of births to 1920, marriages to 1950, deaths to 1980 recorded by civil registrars.

Hungary Civil Registration, Birth and Marriage Extracts (FamilySearch Historical Records) it includes the years 1895-1972. The original records are maintained by each individual civil registration office (anyakonyvi hivatal); copies are made and submitted to the Municipal Archives in Budapest.

Civil records are the primary source for research after 1894. They are generally correct as the event was registered by those who were eyewitnesses to the event.

Parish Registers

Parish Church Registers (Anyakönyvek) refer to the records of births/christenings, marriages, and deaths/burials recorded by churches (also First Communion, Confirmations, and Conversions).

The oldest church registers are the most reliable and indispensable sources of family history research. registers date from the 1630's, but the earliest entries in the registers of most parishes were made in the 1686-1740 time-period.

In 1645, Hungary successfully forced the ruling Habsburgs to recognize four religions: Catholicism, Lutheranism, Calvinism, and Unitarianism.

Church records continue to the present. Index of baptisms of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary. Church records are the property of the state and are stored in the archives of various Hungarian. After 1784 the Emperor Joseph II declared church registers to be official state records. Protestants were officially required to maintain registers under Catholic supervision. Imperial law also required that the Church registers record births, deaths, and marriages separately for each village in the parish. In Hungary, Protestants were authorized in 1787 to keep their registers independent of Catholic control.

Check out www.familysearch.org to search, Hungarian, and Catholic Church Records 1636-1895.

Nobility Records

Nobility Records (Nemessegi Iratok). Nobility Records refer to a variety of records concerning noble families. Time period: 1400 to 1918. Contents: Investigations (whether an individual belonged to nobility or not); lists of nobility, genealogical tables, armorials, baptism, marriage, and death certificates, personal family documents and correspondence, wills and testaments, estate records, etc.

Location: Hungarian state archives, Hungarian state regional archives, and district archives. Many nobility records are included in distinct family collections at archives. Some are in private collections.

Research Use: For individuals who can prove their connection to a relationship in a line of nobility these records can prove to be very complete and reliable, extending far beyond the keeping of church registers.

Many nobility records can link from three to eight generations. Utilizing these types of records can add a wealth of information to your own family history.

Accessibility: Records may be searched in person only by special permission. Sometimes proof of relationship is required to use these records.

Land Records

Hungary Online Genealogy Records check out www.familysearch.org/wiki. There is a Guide to Hungary Online Genealogy Records for researching ancestry, family history and genealogy: birth, marriage, death, census, church, military, immigration, and naturalization records. This chart shows links to countrywide collections for lower jurisdictions (such as county, town, or parish), go to Locating Online Databases: found at Ancestry.com, Findmypast.com and MyHeritage.com (these 3 databases can be searched for free at no charge at FamilySearch Centers or at the Salt Lake Family History Library. (Compiled by Susan Haga—some info taken from www.familysearch.org).

Research in the Netherlands

(Het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden (Kingdom of the Netherlands))

Nederland or as it is more commonly called "Holland" has a total land area of about 16,000 sq.mi (41,000 sq.km) and a population of 17.4 million people. It is the 16th most densely populated country in the world and 424 people live on every square kilometer. See following website.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demography_of_the_Netherlands

The country is made up of twelve provinces, Groningen, Friesland, Drente, Overijssel, Gelderland, Flevoland, Utrecht, Noord Holland, Zuid Holland, Zeeland, Noord Brabant, and Limburg.

The Netherlands with its present boundaries and form of government is not very old and was only established shortly after the Napoleon Empire. During almost 21 years of French rule (1794-1815) many new laws were introduced and after the French were gone it still took until 1848 before a new constitution and borders were finalized.

Fortunately for Family Historians they had kept the civil registration, introduced by Napoleon in 1794.

Belgium separated from the kingdom of the Netherlands in 1831 and officially became its own kingdom. All records from before that time are found in the Belgium archives.

For genealogical purposes, several time periods are important to remember, as they each will require a different approach to doing research.

Most of the records are microfilmed and available through a Family History Center or on the records collection on www.familysearch.org, consult the

Family Search Library Catalog for the films available for your research location. The originals are kept in the "Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie" (Central Office for Genealogy) in The Hague and/or in Rijks or Provinciaalen Archieven (State or Provincial Archives) throughout the country.

Also www.wiewaswie.nl has the indexed records and some of the images online.

Time Period before 1811

Most of the records available before this date were church records. Some of the church records start in the late 1500's, but most church records do not start until the mid- to late 1600's.

The Dutch Reformed Church was generally established in the north and the Catholic Church in the south.

Lutheran, Baptist, Jewish and other religions were mostly found in the more populated centers.

Most of the early records before the 1800's were written in Latin and Oud Nederlands (Old Dutch).

From 1794 until June 1815 when Napoleon was in power, the church and civil records were written in French, Dutch and Latin.

Between 1794 and 1813 the Burgelijke Stand (Civil Registry) was instituted in most of the municipalities to record all births, marriages, and deaths. Most of these records are available online up to 1912 for births, 1932 for marriages and 1960 for deaths. Most records for the civil registry are alphabetically indexed into 10-year tables. Larger cities will have 1-year tables.

On the www.wiewaswie.nl is a central online index and contains some images of the civil records in the Netherlands.

Burgelijke Stand (Civil registry)

Some general exceptions should be noted about these records. The records are only as good as the diligence or the soberness of the clerk entering the information, or as good as the people giving the information to the clerk.

Some of the civil records start in 1794, while others do not start until 1813, you might also have to look at church records for this period. Some of the places have the records available for the years indicated above, while others have withheld or lost some of the years from these periods. The various indices might not be perfect either.

Consult the Family Search Library Catalogue for the available years for your research location.

Civil Birth Records

Birth records will have the full name of the child, the birth date and place, the registration date, the full name, occupation, residence and age of the father, and the full maiden-name of the mother.

Also, two witnesses were mentioned with one of the witnesses usually being the father of the child

and the other a grandfather, uncle, town official, friend, or neighbor.

Civil Marriage Records

Marriage records are the most useful and complete documents we would want for genealogical research.

There are three parts to the documents that are available. First there are the huwelijks afkondigingen (wedding announcements or banns).

The afkondigingen were posted at least three times before the actual wedding day either by the clergy of the church or by a clerk in the town hall. The banns were posted in both the place of residence for the bride and the groom, and sometimes even the birthplace of both, if it was different than the place of residence.

The record contains the names of the bride and groom, their age, occupation, the place of residence, their birth places, and their individual marital status (bachelor, spinster, widow/er). Also, the full maiden names of both sets of parents are recorded if they are deceased or their place of residence if still living.

The huwelijks bijlagen (marriage supplements). The marriage supplements usually contain; a birth extract for both the bride and groom, proof of military service for the groom and if he was still enlisted, he needed approval from his commander.

Also, the death record extracts for any of the parents who would have passed away before the time of the marriage. It is not uncommon that if both parents of either the bride or groom had passed away, to also find death record extracts for the grandparents. In some cases, it also contains the names of children that were born before the marriage and are at the time of marriage legally recognized by the father and mother.

In some locations these supplements are not available as separate documents, but the information was entered in the actual wedding document.

Next is the actual marriage certificate signed by the bride and groom and four witnesses. On this document is recorded the marriage date and place, the names, occupation and ages of both bride and groom, and their parents.

On this document there are also four witnesses to the marriage. These men were usually, but not always, relatives of the bride or groom. Their age, occupation, place of residence and relationship is stated in the document.

In case of a marriage ending in divorce it is not unusual to find the divorce information added to the original marriage documents.

Civil Death Records

Death records have the name of the deceased, age at time of death, birthplace, and sometimes even exact birth dates, and of course the date and place of death.

Usually, but not always, the parents were listed too. If the deceased was an elderly person this

information was sometimes not known by the informant or was incorrect and will be missing from the document.

Marital status and spouse's name were also recorded. There were two informants to register the death. Their name, age, occupation, and relationship to the deceased are usually given.

Bevolking Registers (Population Registers)

Starting in 1850 every person was required to register in the town that they resided in. In case of the family or individual moving they were required to notify the town they moved from and register at the town they moved into. Some of these records are available into the 1900's.

For large cities, the records were split into "wijken" (wards) and this of course will make finding your ancestors more difficult.

Some, but not all these records are available on microfilm or online and provide quite a bit of information. The information on these forms could contain the following: name of the head of house, wife's full maiden name and all children and other (related or not) people living at the same address.

The information provided for each of the individuals is as follows; full name, birth date, birthplace, relation to head of household, religion, occupation, place, and date moved from, place and date moved to, death date.

Persoons or Gezins Kaarten

Some cities kept family record cards (gezinskaarten) and from 1939 until 1994 personal record cards (persoons kaarten).

These cards are kept at local archives and the Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie. CBG.nl.

Registrations after October 1994 are compiled in a computerized database, the so-called "municipal administration of personal particulars", (Gemeentelijke basis administratie persoons gegevens).

Neither the personal record cards nor the database is public. The Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, however, has been authorized to provide, upon request and for a fee, photocopies of personal record cards or printouts of persons particulars from the database.

More information and a copy of the request form can be found at the website; <http://www.cbg.nl/>

Persoons Kaarten (Personal Record Cards) Will contain the following information: Individual card holders full name, birth date and place, nationality, occupation(s), death date and place, if known.

Father and Mother's names and sometimes their birth dates and places.

Wife(s) full name, her birth and death date and place, marriage date and place, all addresses that the family lived on during their stay in this city.

The back of the card lists all children born to this individual and his wife(s).

The marriage dissolved date could be a divorce date but also the date that the spouse of the individual passed away.

Immigration Registers

Some lists were kept of people emigrating from the Netherlands to other countries for the period 1845 to 1877.

The lists are available on 11 films, one film per province. Look for FHC films 487360 to 487371. These lists are hard to search and are very incomplete.

Passenger Lists

Few ship records from people leaving the Netherlands are available, besides the originals kept in the State archives.

The best place to look for the ship passenger lists would be in the port of arrival. Castlegardens.org and ellisland.org are for arrivals in New York. Ancestry.com has those and some other port cities.

Wills

Most probate, inheritance documents and wills are available either in a state or municipal archive or on microfilm. Locating them is a difficult task as they are usually kept with other court documents.

However, two indices exist that will help find these records. The inheritance records index is available either through the archives in the Netherlands or on FHC microfilm.

Look for films 432255 to 432262 for the alphabetical index, and films 432263 to 518697 for the documents.

The wills also have a national register card index. You will find the testator's name, birth date, spouse's name and marriage status, occupation, and place of residence at time of registration (writing of the will, not death or probate), and name and place of residence of the notary. With this you could start looking for the records of this Notary.

The names are arranged by the testator's birth year and alphabetical in each year, for the birth years 1793 to 1954.

Look for FHC films 1393343 to 1546723. For wills registered between 1890 and 1918 see films 151744 to 1659846, a total of 1100 films.

Internet Websites—Help with Your Research.

Familysearch.org website from the LDS church has many indexed records to search, but also the Family Search Library Catalog to find microfilmed original records. See following link.

<http://www.familysearch.org>. Look under "Catalog" or under "Search" and "Records".

Cindy Howell's 317.000+ links to genealogical internet websites from all over the world, quite a few

for the Netherlands and its colonies. Look at; <https://cyndislist.com/netherlands/>

A good Genealogical search engine just for Dutch websites: Which lists sources for individual towns.

<http://geneaknowhow.net/digi/resources.html>

The Centraal Bureau Genealogie in the Hague. Lots of information about different data collections and Family publications. <http://www.cbg.nl/> to find out more. Membership is required to view the online records.

The Netherlands Research Guide.

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

To convert French Republic calendar dates to the standard or Gregorian calendar use.

https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/French_Republic_Calendar (Submitted by Peter van Schaik— Send email to peter@familyrecordfinder.com.)

Netherland Genealogy Websites

1. Databases of Surnames in the Netherlands

-Meertens Instituut - KNAW

<https://www.meertens.knaw.nl>

This database includes about 120,000 family names registered on the census from 1947. Besides frequencies and geographic distribution maps, additional information it shows the occurrence of Dutch Family names. Fill in a name and click the Zoek (search) button. A list of names will appear. Select “kaartweergave” (map display) to see the geographical spread.

2. Wiewaswie

<https://www.wiewaswie.nl>

WieWasWie is a free database collected from many provincial, regional, and city archives in the Netherlands. The premier site for Dutch records since post-1811. Important record types include baptism, birth, marriage, death, and burial records. Its incomplete but being added to. Many archives publish their genealogical records on Wiewaswie.

3. Digital Resources Netherlands and Belgium

<https://www.ongenealogy.com>

Digital Resources Netherlands and Belgium is a free website with links to online and digital (CD) Netherlands and Belgium genealogy resources. The site does not link to subscription sites but does link to some sites that require registration (but are free). Collections include: “Church books (‘dtb’): parish books with baptisms, marriages and deaths/burials; mostly till 1796 or 1811.

4. The Netherlands Online Genealogy Records-- Familysearch www.familysearch.org.wik

Guide to the Netherlands Online Genealogy Records for research, and genealogy. It contains birth, marriage and death, census, church, military, immigration, and naturalization records.

5. Open Archives

<https://www.openarchive.nl> Search the genealogical data of Dutch and Belgian archives. See results by source type, location, role, and years. Find your ancestors and publish your family tree on Genealogy Online see <https://genealogieonline.nl/en/>.

6. National Archives/Nationaal Archief

<https://www.nationaalarchief.nl> The National

Archives of the Netherlands, which is situated in The Hague, holds over 3.5 million records that have been created by the central government, organizations and individuals and are of national significance. Many records relate to the colonial and trading history of the Netherlands in the period from 1600 – 1975. The Dutch presence in the countries in North and South America, Africa and Asia is reflected in these collections.

7. Genealogie Online

<https://www.familysearch.org/wiki> A multilingual website where genealogists can freely publish their genealogical data and images.

Additional services include matching of ancestors between family and trees and scan searching where suggestions are given (based on the genealogical data) of scans at organizations like archives and FamilySearch.

8. Dutch Provincial and City Research

<https://www.familysearch.org>

Many online resources can be used to find Dutch ancestors. Some websites provide research tools, including gazetteers, record inventories and maps. State and city archives have made abstracted records, indexes, and images available online. Categories: Finding Records Country-Wide, Compiled Genealogies, Archives-General, State Archives with Significant Digital Resources Online, etc.

9. Translate Dutch to English

<https://www.translate.com>

Type your text and get Dutch to English translation instantly. Communicate smoothly using a free online translator to instantly translate words, phrases, or documents between 90+ language pairs.

10. About the Memory <https://geheugen.delpher.nl>

Search Delpher. Koninklijke Bibliotheek. The memory is a service of the Koninklijke Bibliotheek. The Memory is a database containing paintings, drawings, photographs, sculptures, ceramics, stamps, posters, **newspaper clippings, from more than a hundred Dutch museums, archives, and libraries.** Search the database for images on specific subjects and images on various institutions as well as searches on subjects in general. (Compiled by Susan Haga—some info taken from www.familysearch.org)

Finding Women in Your Pedigree

Discovering the maiden name of a female ancestor can sometimes be difficult but can lead to a whole new branch of your family tree with a few more surnames.

Marriage Records

The best place to locate a woman's maiden name is on her marriage record. These can include not only the marriage license, but also the marriage certificate, marriage announcements, marriage banns, and marriage bonds. You will need to know the spouse's name, marriage location and approximate marriage date to find these records.

Death Records

If your female ancestor died recently enough to leave a death certificate, this is potentially one of the few places where her maiden name may appear. Since death certificates can often include inaccurate information, check the certificate for the name of the informant. The closeness of the relationship between informant and the deceased can help you assess the likely accuracy of the provided information. When ordering one through vital statistics always request a death registration as there is always more information on it.

The cemetery may be the only place where you will find proof of the existence of a female ancestor. Tombstones may list women under their maiden names, with "wife of so and so" as the record of their married name or may include the wife's maiden name as a middle name or initial and for those with no mention of the female's maiden name, check nearby plots for possible family members. Keep in mind that the dates listed on a gravestone can be incorrect particularly if the person submitting the information gave incorrect information, but mistakes are also made.

Census Records

Check every census year available for your female ancestor, up until the year that she died. Young couples may be found living with the wife's parents; an elderly parent may have been added to the household; or brothers, sisters, or other family members may be found living with your ancestors' family. You may find clues also in the names of neighbors who live close by. Keep in mind her age may vary depending upon who was at the door providing the information and we as women like to fudge our age, once in a while (I know as I've been a census taker before) and they were no different back then.

Children's Records: Even though the mother's name may not have been given on the birth or christening record it may appear on one of the other sibling's record. Look for other types of records such

as school records or medical records such as vaccination records. Look for witnesses at christenings or at marriages because they are usually close relatives.

Church Records

Churches are a good source for birth or christening records which usually include the names of both parents, including the maiden name of the mother.

Church marriage records will usually include the spouse's maiden name and are an alternate source for marriage information for periods where civil registration was not in effect. Also, death records could be recorded in some type of church records.

Some churches kept records on important events and others kept very few records. In some cases, the local church, not necessarily the religion of your ancestor may have been the only institution that recorded birth, marriage, and death. Church records documenting death may include a church cemetery, a funeral service, church history, or an obituary published in a church periodical. Church records can be found in various locations including on an individual congregational level, a regional level, a church sponsored museum, archive or university, or a provincial archive.

City Directories

City directories provide an alphabetical list of names of those in a community and were often published annually. They usually provide the name of the person, their address and sometimes their marital status as well as their occupation. You can use city directories to follow your female ancestor through time but do not assume that a disappearance from the directory means that she died as she could have moved or been remarried and that she ended up moving to another location. Also, sometimes people were just missed one year and will reappear the next year.

While city directories began being printed in London as early as 1595 and Paris in 1691, the first city directory in the United States was not published until 1785 in Philadelphia. By the mid to late 1800's they became more commonplace in the United States.

Often directories are found in cities rather in rural locations but sometimes they may be found in rural locations such as the case of my ancestors who were found in directories in Ontario.

Civil Registration

Civil registration always included the women's names. You may have to go through all the indexes of women's names to find a match of a certificate number to the husband as well, but it is most definitely worth the time. Civil registration is the government registering of vital statistics.

Court Records

Even if you do not know when your ancestor died, start looking at probate indexes for possible probates of their estate. It does not matter if they did not leave a will their estate may still have been probated if they left assets and debts. In some cases, these indexes may be available on www.familysearch.org.

Also check local court houses where your family member died up to 30 years after their death and then search Provincial Archives in the province where they died thirty years after the death. (Check out the AGS website for the Probate Indexes for Alberta at www.abgenealogy.ca. Also search court records for Dowries. The bride's father may have given land to the groom. He could not sell this land for any reason and if she became widowed, it was her right to manage as she wished.

Digitized Book Websites (See Google Books)

Includes transcriptions, indexes, City Directories, Google Books for example. allows you to conduct an-every word search through all their collections which means you will find your ancestor in a book or in a journal that you would not have previously considered. Check also familysearch.org or Internet Archive.

Divorce Records

Divorce records are very helpful because not only would they state the maiden name of the woman they often provide pictures of the couple either at the time of their marriage or during some time in the marriage to allow the lawyer a picture to have one of them served. Often women would return to their maiden names at the time the divorce was granted.

Family Bibles

People often refer to finding family bibles and all the names and the dates that are recorded in there. Be careful because it all depends, when that information was recorded and who recorded it and how correct it might be. While the family bible is considered a home source, it is important to realize that it may not mean that it is kept in your home.

You may not have it in your possession so start checking with your family members first and if you have no success then you can try some online locations such as Cyndi's List so check out the list of links found there at www.cyndislist.com.

Journals and Diaries

Journals and diaries served an important function in the lives of our ancestors. It not only provided a place to record their feelings and memories, but it helped document their day-to-day lives. It does not matter that your ancestor did not keep a journal what matters is that someone in their community,

might have and they may have written about your ancestors. In my family a border who lived with my great grandparents while teaching school in Staveley, Alberta wrote a 15-page history on my family. To find one, search the Family Search Library catalog part of familysearch.org or search under surname search or go to ArchivGrid or just Google it and see what you find. I found a 12-page journal of an ancestor that I was not aware of simply by using google.

Land Records

Land was important, and often passed down from father to daughter. Examine deeds for your ancestor and/or her husband which include the Latin phrases "et ux." (and wife) and "et al." (and others). They may provide the names of females, or names of siblings or children. Also keep your eye out for a man or a couple selling land to your ancestors for a dollar, or other small amount. The ones selling the land are more than likely the parents or relatives of your female ancestor.

Local History Books

Local History books provide a sketch of the town that your family settled in. They may include family histories written by someone in your family line that may know things that you are not even aware of. They also include school and church write-ups and pictures of events held in their community. Local history books are a wealth of information and may provide you with names of the churches, schools, and newspapers.

Military Records

Was your ancestor's spouse or child in the military? Pension applications and military service records often include good biographical information and usually the parent's names were supplied as well may include a wedding picture or a picture of them when they entered the military. Family members also often signed as witnesses.

Mortality Schedules (US Federal Census)

Most genealogists are accustomed to searching the population schedules of the US Census. But do not forget that there are also the mortality schedules, - available for 1850-1880 census years. The limitation of these schedules is that they only report deaths that took place the year prior to the census year. Free transcriptions of these schedules can be found on MortalitySchedules.com. They are also available in the census collection on Ancestry.com.

Old Letters

Search through all of your home sources and take a look at old letters, that you may have. First, all they are very intriguing to read but may also contain some important details such as names, dates and

places that can add a lot of information to your histories and they may fill in the blanks for you.

Naming Patterns

Such things as naming patterns may become evident. It is only a clue, but the maiden name of a mother can sometimes be found buried somewhere among the names of her children. Unusual middle names, among boys or girls, might be the maiden name of a mother or grandmother. Or the eldest daughter might be named for her maternal grandmother.

Naturalization and Citizen Records

Even though women became automatically naturalized when their husbands were, her relatives hopefully brothers would become naturalized at the same time.

Newspaper Records

Check newspapers in the locality where your ancestors lived for birth or marriage announcements or obituaries. Even if you cannot locate an obituary for your female ancestor, you may find notices for siblings or other family members that provide helpful clues. Combining a list of your ancestor's siblings with census research can help determine potential families. Newspapers can also provide legal notices (land transference) and human-interest stories. Even visits by relatives were noteworthy in the community.

Passenger Lists

Family members and close friends often would immigrate together and locate close together. Later census records supply the year of immigration (1901), so look for family members and see if they fit into your ancestor's timeline.

PERSI

PERSI, the Periodical Source Index, could perhaps be one of the least used resources by genealogists. PERSI is compiled by the Allen County Public Library in Indiana with 2.25 million articles in 11,000 different periodicals. PERSI is the largest index of historical and genealogical articles in the world. This index covers articles written in English and French since 1800. You can access it through www.Findmypast.com. Once you have searched PERSI and found the articles that you are interested in, you can download information from their website at www.genealogycenter.org/pdf/ArticleRequest.pdf. In some cases, articles have been digitized by FindMyPast and are available on this website.

Personal Timeline of Her Life

Make a timeline (historical or personal) of the events in her life first by recording when she was born and where, when married and where, and where her children were born. Create a paper trail of her life.

This will help identify where she was at any given time and then you can search the resources in that area and that time-period.

Photo Albums and Scrapbooks

Look at old scrapbooks/photo albums that may have some old pictures in them with the names of the people on the back, but you should be able to glean some information from them like towns, events and dates that will give you clues of where to go next.

Probate Records and Wills

If you have a possible set of parents for your female ancestor, search for their probate record or will. Surnames of female children, along with the names of their spouses, are often listed. Since estates often involved the division of land, deed indexes for your female ancestor may be able to lead you to probate proceedings. (Compiled by Susan Haga)

Provenance: what is it?

I have a few delightful items my husband bought while we lived in the United Arab Emirates from a friend who bought them from an antique dealer there. However, we have no record of where the items were before then. Looking at this human figure carved in stone with eyes, ears nose and a necklace, the lichen suggests it is not a fake but how old is it? The hole on the bottom suggests it may have decorated a gate post. What country did it come from? Is it valuable enough to have been stolen?

If you have watched a few Antiques Roadshow episodes, either the original British version (from 1979), the American (from 1997) or the Canadian (from 2005), you may have heard the term provenance and learned it has to do with the history of an object.

Google's dictionary says provenance is "a record of ownership of a work of art or an antique, used as a guide to authenticity or quality." It also tells us that this is a fairly, or recent, word used only since the late 18th century and originating from the French verb *provenir* which means to come or stem from.

Wikipedia's definition tells how the word has moved beyond the art and antiques fields: "Provenance is the chronology of the ownership, custody or location of a historical object. The term was originally mostly used in relation to works of art but is now used in similar senses in a wide range of fields, including archaeology, paleontology, archives, manuscripts, printed books and science and computing."

Lofty is an online marketplace for fine art, decorative art, and collectibles and it elaborates on the importance of provenance collectors, noting that previous ownership by a celebrity increases value of an object, another reason for maintaining the paper trail.

<https://www.lofty.com/pages/what-is-provenance-and-why-is-it-important>

“Today, a lack of provenance often means one of two things: an artifact is forged, or an artifact was illegally acquired.” In an article for The Daily Beast, an American news and opinion website focused on politics and pop culture, Candida Moss, a professor of theology at the University of Birmingham, England, has written about the dubious dealings in ancient texts that occur on e-bay.

<https://www.thedailybeast.com/dismembering-history-the-shady-online-trade-in-ancient-texts>

What can we apply from all this? From the perspective of monetary value, preserve whatever records you have of your old items including sales receipts, appraisals, and old photos and, if you dabble in e-bay auctions, caveat emptor. From a family history perspective, the criteria are not as strict but at least be sure you pass along the story of what makes the item important to your family.

For example, an item I use daily came from my mother who got it from her father whose initials are on the front and, lest there be any doubt, his name is on a laundry label inside. My mother told me the linen cushion cover was embroidered for Barry Galbraith by his mother.

In a 2013 piece What I've Learned on Antiques Roadshow, Mark Walberg, host of the American show, applies the qualities used to appraise antiques to his human interactions. While I prefer the British version of Antiques Roadshow, I was impressed with Walberg's witty, thoughtful, and well-written commentary.

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/roadshow/stories/articles/2013/3/4/what-ive-learned-antiques-roadshow/>



(Submitted by President, Marilyn Astle)