

Lesson 16

Foreign Research 1

England/Scotland/Ireland

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Major Records of Genealogical Value

Record Type	YEARS				
	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
1. Home Sources*	[Redacted]				
2. Civil Records				[Redacted]	
3. Church Records	[Redacted]				
4. Census Records			[Redacted]		
5. Cemetery Records		[Redacted]			
6. Military Records			[Redacted]		
7. Land Records	[Redacted]				
8. Wills	[Redacted]				
9. Court Records	[Redacted]				
10. Immigration & Naturalization			[Redacted]		
*These records could be found at any time and many exist from very early dates.					

NOTE: This chart gives only a general indication of the periods covered by the record types. The dates from which these records began to be kept may vary by fifty years or more from those shown on the chart.

Civil (Vital) Registration

Country	YEARS				
	1800	1850	1900	1950	Present
Australia		(1860)*	[Redacted]		
Canada			(1890)*	[Redacted]	
England and Wales	(1837)	[Redacted]			
Ireland		(1864)	[Redacted]		
New Zealand	(1840)*	[Redacted]			
Philippines			(1900)*	[Redacted]	
Samoa		(1870)*	[Redacted]		
Scotland		(1855)	[Redacted]		
South Africa		(1875)*	[Redacted]		
United States			(1900)*	[Redacted]	
*These beginning dates are averages since the beginning of civil registration often varied from state to state or province to province.					

ENGLAND: CIVIL REGISTRATION

BACKGROUND

The CIVIL REGISTRATION of births, marriages, and deaths began in England and Wales 1 July 1837. Registration was made on a district basis. Local registrars turned in copies of certificates to the Registrar General. The Registrar General made quarterly indexes to the certificates arranged alphabetically by surname. Until 1875, it is possible that all births were not registered. Therefore, christening records of various churches must be relied upon.

CONTENT

In general the certificates give the following information.

A. BIRTHS

1. When and where born
2. Name and sex
3. Name, surname and rank or profession of the father
4. Name and maiden surname of the mother
5. Signature, description and resident of the informant
6. Baptismal name, if added after registration of birth

B. MARRIAGES

1. When and where and by what religious denomination married
2. Signature, profession and marital condition of both parties
3. Ages
4. Residences at the time of marriages
5. Name and surname and profession of father of both parties
6. Witnesses to the marriage

C. DEATHS

1. When and where died
2. Name, surname and occupation/profession of the deceased
3. Sex and age
4. Cause of death
5. Signature, description and resident of informant

AVAILABILITY (See FHLibrary Catalog on computer for film numbers)

A. LDS-FHL has indexes only.

1. Births- 1 July 1837-1906
2. Marriages- 1 July 1837-1903
3. Death- 1 July 1837-1903

B. For all certificates (1 July 1837-present) or indexes write:

Registrar General
General Register Office
St Catherine's House
10 Kingsway
London WC2b 6JP UK

CIVIL REGISTRATION -2

C. Local Superintendent Registrar

1. Addresses may be obtained from THE OFFICIAL LIST on microfilm number 897,356 item 5
2. For an alphabetical listing of all local registration districts in 1851 consult:
CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1851; INDEX TO THE NAMES OF THE PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, AND PLACES.... Microfilm number 496,455 item 3

PECULIARITIES AND GENEALOGICAL USE

A. Use the Registrar General:

1. for short searches
2. if you have some details
3. when you are not sure of the place of the event

B. Use the local Superintendent Registrar:

1. for larger searches
2. if you have few details
3. if you are sure of the place where the event took place

C. Addresses on certificates may prove valuable in census searches

D. Occupations may lead to other records

E. Age at death will help to determine the time period for searching in the parish registers for the christening entry.

F. Knowledge of religion from marriages may help to determine which records to search.

G. If all certificates are obtained for a family, the movements of the family may be traced.

H. Send money in the form of an International Money Order.

SEARCHING ENGLISH PARISH RECORDS

1. First learn something of the background of the area involved. Get a county map such as appear in Lewis' or published by the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, or the Ordinance Survey.
2. Locate something about the parish to which the place belongs by consulting Lewis' or Smith's Genealogical Gazetteer. For smaller places, try consulting Bartholomew's, the Imperial Gazetteer, the Population Tables, and directories or histories such as the Victoria county series.
3. Identify the date the parish register's began through Smith's Genealogical Gazetteer or Burke's Key.
4. Determine the extent and condition of the registers through the 1831 Parish Register Abstract and where available, Steel's National Index.
5. Check the FHL card catalog and/or county keys and the Parish and Vital Records Listings-1976 for those records already in Salt Lake City.
6. Check the controlled extraction listings first, if your parish has been treated, for an easy alphabetical entrance into the records. However, double check entries in the library's source which was indexed for additional (and perhaps differing) information. If your people are not found in that place, the IGI may help to pick up the trail again.
7. Extract all entries of the surname of interest to you for at least 30 years during the proper time period.
8. If the registers are not in Salt Lake then:
 - a. Check for the printed catalogs at the FHL for the S.O.G., the county record office, Steel's National Index, and libraries known to have collections in the area of interest to you, such as the Manchester Public and Guildhall libraries, for easy to search records in Centralized localities in England.
 - b. If this fails, determine the status of the B.T.'s and their whereabouts via Smith & Gardner's vol. II. Consider using them if they are in average or better condition through the aid of an agent.
 - c. If all else fails, write the minister by locating his title and address in Crockford's Clerical Directory. It may be necessary to send an agent to this parish for a large search or a more effective one.

Occupational Studies

Smith's typescript from Lewis' entitled Occupations, Minerals, Resources and Industries in England as of 1831 lists towns where a specific item of economic value was prominent and other towns which followed a similar calling.

ENGLAND: CENSUS RECORDS

BACKGROUND

- A. As early as 1801, a census was taken; but because it did not include names, it is not very helpful
- B. The main reason for taking the census has been to determine population distribution in order to levy taxes, establish government representation, and more effectively administer government.
- C. The registration districts and subdistricts created for civil registration were used as geographical units for the census enumeration.
- D. The censuses in England, Wales and Scotland were taken under the same parliamentary act while those in Ireland were taken under a separate act. The English Central Census Office, under which served superintendent registrars, supervised the taking of the censuses. The registrar over a sub-district assigned portions of his subdistrict (called enumeration districts) to individual enumerators who were required to complete their enumeration in one day.
- E. The method of enumerating the censuses amounted to this: The enumerator would leave a "Householder Schedule" with each household or family in a house or tenement one week in advance of the "census day". It was to be filled out for each person "who abode in the house or tenement or apartment on the night of (for example) 30 March 1851. On 31 Mar 1851 the enumerator collected the schedules from each dwelling. If the family left the schedule blank (or any part thereof), the enumerator was to complete it from verbal report of the occupier of the household. When the schedules were gathered, the information was copied into an enumeration book.

CENSUS DATES:

1841- 7 June	1891- 5 April	1941- WWII (not taken)
1851- 31 March	1901- 31 March	1951- 8 April
1861- 8 April	1911- 2 April	1961- 23 April
1871- 3 April	1921- 19 June	1971- April
1881- 4 April	1931- 26 April	

CONTENTS:

- A. 1841 Census
 - 1. Only the first and last names given. sometimes initials were given-not names.
 - 2. Exact ages are recorded for persons under 15 years; those over were reported in multiples of five years, with the age entered at the lowest. i.e. one aged 29 in 1841 was shown as 25. However, exact ages were frequently recorded.
 - 3. The age column indicates the sex of those enumerated.
 - 4. Occupations were often abbreviated: HLW= hand loom weaver while PLW= power loom weaver.
 - 5. Exact birthplaces are not given but "yes" means in the county; "no" means some other county in England. S= Scotland; I=Ireland; F= foreign parts.
- B. 1851 Census
 - 1. Address
 - 2. Name
 - 3. Relationship to head of the household.
 - 4. Marital condition
 - 5. Exact age and sex
 - 6. Occupation
 - 7. Place and county if in England other wise the exact birthplace is seldom given.
- C. 1861 Census and thereafter: No significant difference from the 1851.

ENGLAND: CENSUS RECORDS-2

AVAILABILITY

A. 1841-1871

1. Microfilm copies are available in the LDS-FHL.
2. The returns are bound in books and stored at the PRO in London. All inquires to:
Public Record Office
Land Registry Building
Portugal Street
London WC2, England

B. 1881-1901

1. Available at the: General Register Office
St. Catherine's House
10 Kingsway
London WC2B 6JP
2. Those desiring searches in these censuses should write to the above for an application form. It costs about L20. or \$30.00 each.

C. 1911-1991 Not available to the public.

PECULIARITIES

- A. Census records for 1841-1871 are arranged alphabetically by place or locality. An LDS-FHL has prepared listing the film numbers for each place within the census: place county 1841 film #.
- B. For each of the census years, the larger cities have street address indexes. The streets within each city are arranged in alphabetical order with the corresponding reference numbers. After obtaining the reference for the street, the census search will be considerably easier. On the actual films which are obtained by following the directions in "A" Above, the reference numbers can be found on the description plates preceding the actual census pages.
- C. English census records come under crown copyright and therefore cannot be reproduced except by the Public Record Office. Extract forms for these records are available at the LDS-FHL or other genealogical supply stores.

ENGLISH WILLS AND PROBATE

I. DEFINITION

Probate records are generally referred to as wills, letters of administration and other documents having to do with the handling of an estate.

II. MAJOR PROBLEMS WITH PROBATE RECORDS

A. Jargon

1. Smith & Gardner, GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES Vol 2
2. LDS-FHL HAND LIST OF PROBATE JURISDICTION

B. Handwriting

1. Smith & Gardner, GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES Vol 3
2. Emmison, F.G. HOW TO READ LOCAL ARCHIVES 1500-1700 The Historical Association, 59 A Kinnington Park, London SE11 England.

C. Jurisdiction

1. LDS-FHL ENGLISH PROBATE JURISDICTIONS (maps of each county showing pre-1858 jurisdiction boundaries).
2. LDS-FHL HAND LIST OF PROBATE JURISDICTIONS description of records, call numbers of each court.

III. TIME PERIOD

- A. Ecclesiastical: about 1400-1858
- B. Civil: 1858-present

IV. CONTENT OF PROBATE RECORDS

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Name of testator | D. Names of executors and witnesses |
| B. Names of family members | E. Date the will was written |
| C. Relationships | F. Date the will was proven |

V. AVAILABILITY OF PROBATE RECORDS

A. Civil: 1858-present

1. Located at the Principal Probate Registry at Somerset House, London WC2
2. Index from 1858-1958 on microfilm at the LDS-FHL.

B. Ecclesiastical: up to 1858

1. All are on microfilm at the LDS-FHL.

2. Jurisdictional levels:

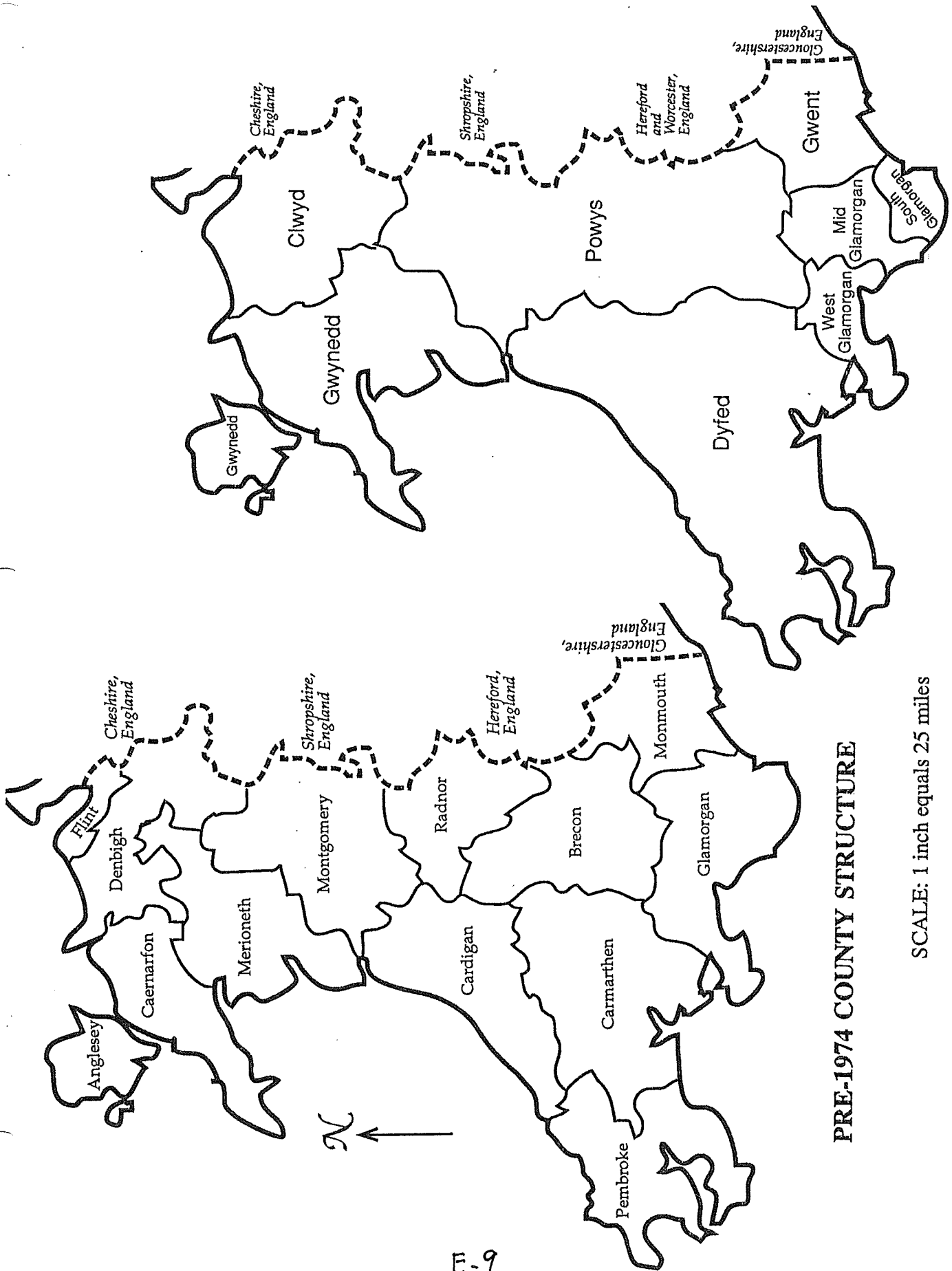
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a. Province | d. Rural Deanery |
| b. Diocese | e. Parish |
| c. Archdeaconry | |

3. Method of searching:

- a. Determine the court of lowest jurisdiction
- b. Search lowest court first, working your way up through higher courts until you find the probate of interest or all prove negative.

4. To determine the court of lowest jurisdiction and other courts to search, use LDS-FHL pre-1858 ENGLISH PROBATE JURISDICTION maps.

5. After determining the appropriate court to be searched, refer to LDS-FHL HAND LIST FOR PROBATE JURISDICTIONS. Available at branch FHL by film or pamphlet.



POST-1974 COUNTY STRUCTURE

PRE-1974 COUNTY STRUCTURE

SCALE: 1 inch equals 25 miles

WELSH VOCABULARY

WALES = CYMRU
 ENGLAND = LLOEGR
 NAME = ENUR
 DAY = DYDD
 FATHER = TAD
 MOTHER = MAM
 BORN = GANWYD
 OCCUPATION = GWAITH
 RESIDENCE = CHYFEIRIACL
 SEX = RHYW
 MAIDEN SURNAME = CHYFENWR MDRWYND
 BURIED = CLADDWYD
 DIED = BUFARW
 CHRISTENED = BEBYDDIWDYD
 MARRIED = PRIODWYD
 SON = MAB
 CHILD = plentyn
 DAU = MERCH
 WIFE = GWRAIG
 HUSBAND = GWR

JAN. IONAWR
FEB. CHWEFROR
MAR. MAWRTH
APR EBRILL
MAY MAI
JUNE MEHEFIN
JULY GARPHENAF
AUG AWST
SEPT MEDI
OCT HYDREF
NOV TACHWEDD
DEC RHAGFYR
MON DYDDLUN
TUES DYDDMAWRTH
WED DYDDMERCHER
THURS. DYDDIAU
FRID DYDDGWENER
SAT DYDDSADWRN
SUN DYDDSUL

<u>ENWAU</u>	<u>PA ALWD</u>	<u>PRES WYLFOD</u>	<u>GENEDIGAETH</u> <i>Barn</i>	<u>BEDYDDIWDYD</u>
<u>NAME</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>RESIDENCE</u>	<u>PA BRYD PABLWYF PASIR</u>	<u>BAPT</u>
			<u>WHEN PARISH COUNTY</u>	

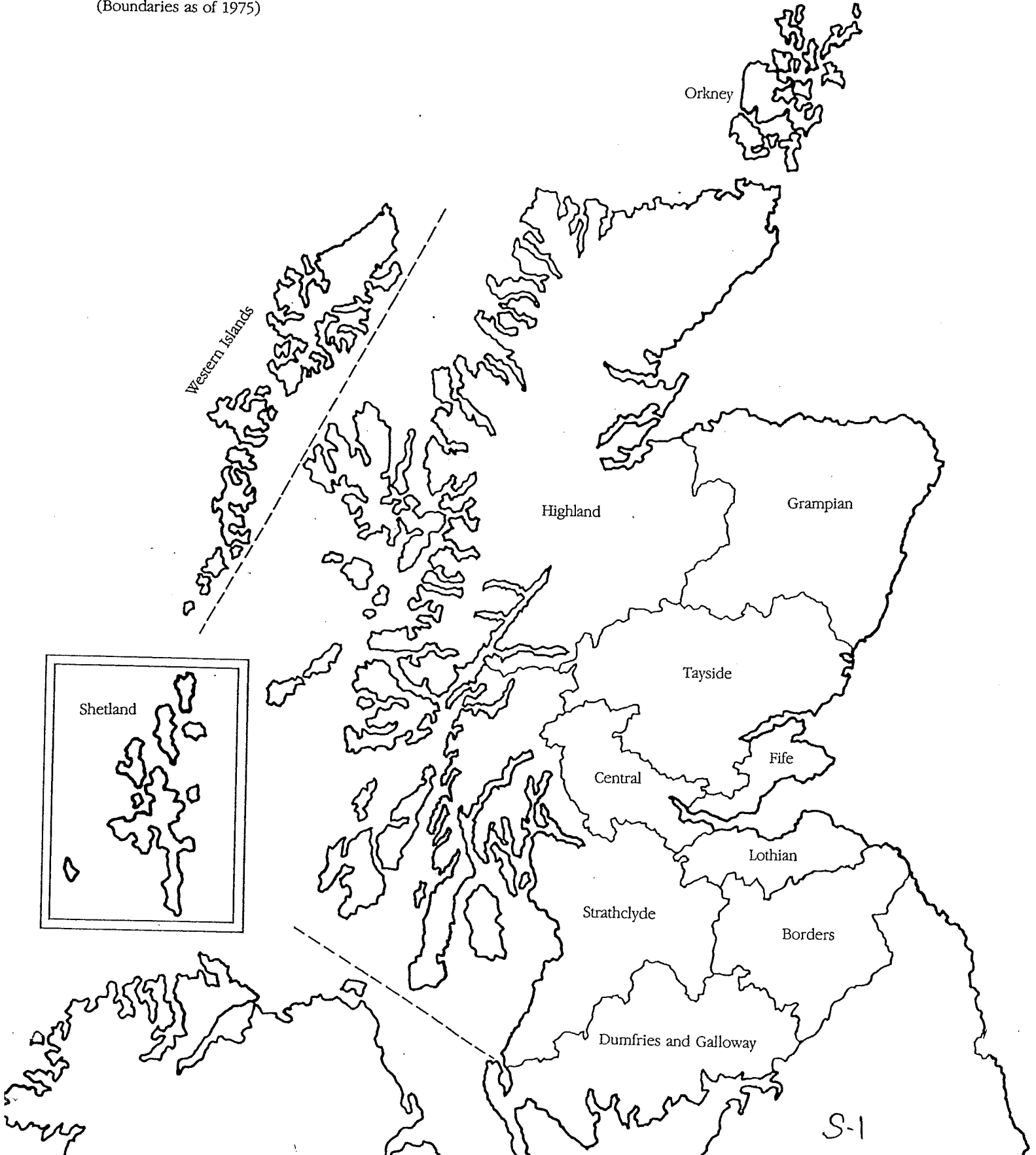
<u>CADARNHAWYD</u>	<u>DIFUDDIWO</u>	<u>ADFERWYD</u>
<u>CONFIRMED</u>	<u>SUSPENDED</u>	<u>RESTORED</u>

<u>TORWYD ALLAN</u>	<u>DERBYNIWDY TRWY LYTHYR</u>	<u>TROSGLWYDDWYD</u>
<u>EXCOMMUNICATED</u>	<u>RECEIVED BY LETTER</u>	<u>REMOVED</u>
<u>AMBA BERTH</u>		
<u>REASON</u>		

YMFUDODDF BUFARW
EMIGRATED DIED

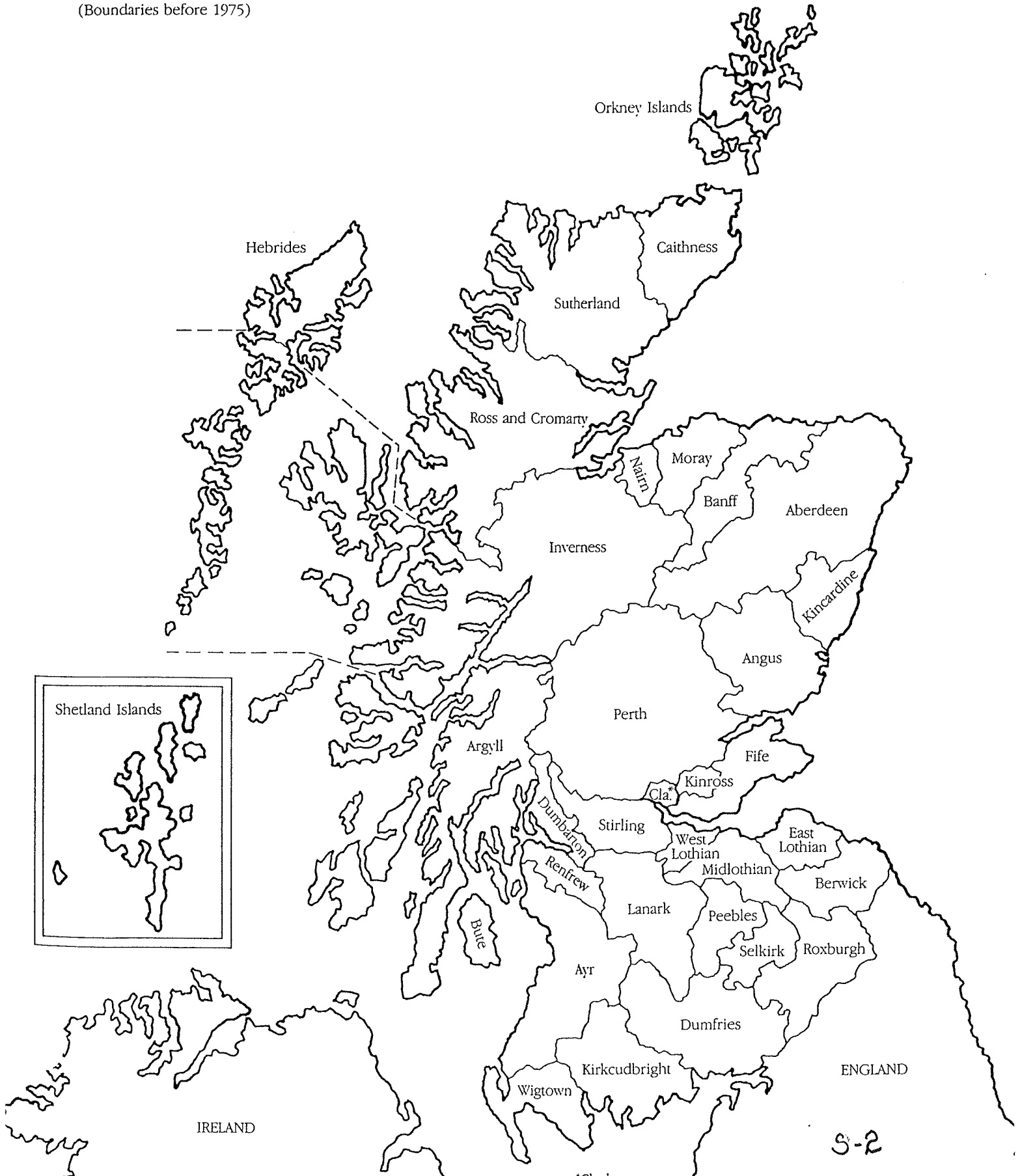
Scotland

(Boundaries as of 1975)



County Map of Scotland

(Boundaries before 1975)



SCOTLAND: CHURCH AND PROBATE RECORDS

BACKGROUND

- 1286 Roman Catholic is the religion of Scotland.
- 1553 Earliest entry in a parish register.
- 1559 John Knox returns from Geneva.
- 1560 Scottish Parliament abolishes Catholicism and establishes Calvinism.
- 1581 Presbyterian Church formally established.
- 1610 James VI established the Episcopal Church.
- 1638 Nation Covenant signed- vow loyalty to Presbyterianism. Episcopacy was abolished by the General Assembly of Presbyterians in Glasgow.
- 1642 Civil War. Scotland supported Oliver Cromwell.
- 1661 Episcopacy re-established under Charles II.
- 1662 Quakers first established in Scotland.
- 1691 Presbyterian Church permanently restored, became Church of Scotland.
- 1707 Union with England.
- 1734 Secession Church broke off from Presbyterian Church.
- 1745 Anti-Burgers Church broke off from Secession Church.
- 1752 Relief Church broke off from Presbyterian church.
- 1778 Roman Catholic Relief Bill.
- 1783 Tax imposed on christening, marriages, and burial entries recorded in church records.
- 1793 Repeal of 1783 tax.
- 1820 New Register books started in parishes. Many delayed entries are found.
- 1843 Secession and Relief Churches join to form United Presbyterian Church.
- 1855 Civil Registration began. New register books to be kept. Many delayed entries are found.

CONTENT

A. CHRISTENING AND/OR BIRTHS

1. Name and Surname
2. Christening and/or birth date and place.
3. Parents' names, including mother's maiden name.
4. Occupation and residence of father (sometimes)
5. Witnesses (sometimes)

B. MARRIAGES

1. Names of bride and groom
2. Date and place of proclamation and/or marriage
3. Residence of parties (sometimes)

C. BURIALS AND/OR DEATHS

1. Names
2. Date and place of burial
3. Morthcloth dues in lieu of burial
4. Parent's names (seldom listed)

SCOTLAND: CHURCH AND PROBATE RECORDS -2

AVAILABILITY

A. PRESBYTERIAN (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND)

1. Originals have been gathered and are housed at New Register House, Edinburgh
2. LDS-FHL has all registers on microfilm.
3. Reference: V. Ben Bloxham KEY TO THE PAROCHIAL REGISTERS OF SCOTLAND 941 V26B ; also on microfilm at the LDS-FHL
5. Earliest entry in 1553, and end in 1854 .

B. SECEDING PRESBYTERIAN GROUPS (FREE CHURCH, UNITED PRESBYTERIAN, ETC.)

1. Most are in local custody or at Old Register House, Edinburgh
2. Reference: Donald J. Steel, NATIONAL INDEX OF PARISH REGISTER vol. 12 SOURCES FOR SCOTTISH GENEALOGY AND FAMILY HISTORY 942 V26 ste
3. A few are on film at the LDS-FHL

C. SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH (ANGLICAN)

1. Most are in local custody. See CROCKFORD'S CLERICAL DIRECTORY 942 E4C Lists addresses of ministers
2. Reference Steel's book. Vol. 12 pages 244-248 Lists known registers
3. Registers are in existence

D. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

1. Most are in local custody
2. Old Register House is in the process of gathering these records for filming
Microfilm available at LDS-FHL

E. OTHER RELIGIONS (QUAKER, BAPTISTS)

1. Most are in local custody

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. KIRK SESSION RECORDS CAN BE HELPFUL

1. Records are housed at Scottish Record Office Vol. 94 of Scottish Record Society RECORDS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND AT THE SCOTTISH REGISTER OFFICE, GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE AND THE REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH
2. LDS-FHL film #844,784 lists known Kirk Session and the time period they cover

B. NAMING CUSTOMS

1. The first son is named after the father's father
2. The second son is named after the mother's father
3. The third son is named after the father
4. The first daughter is named after the mother's mother
5. The second daughter is named after the father's mother
6. The third daughter is named after the mother

C. NICKNAMES

1. Agnes= Lilies, Nancy, Ann
2. Elizabeth=Betsy, Isabel,
3. Grace= Grizzel, Gireal
4. Jane= Jean, Janet, Jessie
5. Alexander= Alisdair, Sandy
6. Donald= Daniel
7. Peter= Patrick
8. William= Rufus

SCOTLAND: CHURCH AND PROBATE RECORDS-3

PROBATE RECORDS

A. BACKGROUND: Until the last half of the 19th century, a Scotsman was not permitted to bequeath his land by will. Therefore, the will, dealing with real property, was non-existent. The Testament, dealing with moveable property, exists as the prime probate document. Because testaments only affected moveable property, many Scottish people never bothered drawing up a document. This also means there are far more Testament Datives (intestate or similar to Letters of Administration) Than Testament Testamentars (testate or left by deceased persons before his death.

The Commissary Courts were courts of probate until 1876 when they were abolished and the Sheriff Courts assumed the right. The Principal Commissary Court at Edinburgh had local jurisdiction, as well as general jurisdiction over the entire country. It was also an appellate court over the local commissaries and handled probate matters of Scottish subjects living or residing abroad (similar to the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in England)

To determine the appropriate Commissary Court before 1823, consult WILLS AND THEIR WHEREABOUTS by Anthony J. Camp. After 1823, boundaries of courts were changed to correspond to Sheriffdoms. To determine these boundaries, consult THE SCOTTISH LAW DIRECTORY by William Hodge and Co., Glasgow. After 1876, it will not be necessary to be concerned about jurisdictions as all probates are at the Scottish Record Office and are referenced in an annual index (similar to the Principal Probate Registry in England.)

B. CONTENT: Information found in testaments generally includes name of the testor, date of death, inventory of personal goods, executors, relatives receiving goods, and places of abode. Quite often maiden names are recorded for married females. As a general rule, the Testament dative will include more information than the Testament Testamentor.

C. AVAILABILITY:

1. Previous to 1823: Testaments before 1823(1829 in Edinburgh) are available at the LDS-FHL with indexes. Before 1801, indexes were printed by the Scottish Record Society for each Commissariat, including which parishes. Between 1801 and 1823 (1829 for Edinburgh) a manuscript index is available at the LDS-FHL on microfilm #231, 259.
2. 1823-1876: These records are at the local sheriff Court or on their way to the Scottish Record Office. They may or may not be indexed depending on the Commissariat. The addresses of the Sheriff Courts may be found in THE SCOTTISH LAW DIRECTORY. The LDS-FHL has some microfilm copies of testaments and inventories from c.1824-1876 for the counties of Argyll, East Lothian, Fife, Midlothian, Perth, Renfrew, Ross & Cromarty, Stirling, and West Lothian.
3. After 1876: Testamentary documents are not available at the LDS-FHL but may be obtained at the Scottish Record Office. Annual indexes covering an entire country in one alphabet are also available but only at the Scottish Record Office.

SCOTLAND: CIVIL REGISTRATION

INTRODUCTION:

Civil registration, the registering of births, marriages and deaths, began 1 January 1855. The certificates were recorded on a parish basis then later sent to the Registrar General where they were indexed and filed. The information on the records has changed periodically over the years but remain superior to many other countries in their content. Information contained is generally as follows:

A. BIRTH CERTIFICATES

1. Name, surname, and baptismal name if different
2. When and where born
3. Sex
4. Name, surname and occupation of the father
5. Name and maiden surname of the mother
6. Signature, qualification and residence of the informant
7. When and where registered
8. When and where parents were married (1855, 1861-present)

B. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES

1. Name of bride and groom
2. When, where and how married
3. Occupation, whether single or widowed and relationship
4. Age
5. Usual residence
6. Name, surname and occupation of father
7. Name and maiden surname of mother
8. When and where registered

C. DEATH CERTIFICATES

1. Name and surname
2. Occupation and whether single, married or widowed
3. When and where died
4. Age and sex
5. Name and surname and occupation of father
6. Name and maiden name of mother
7. Cause of death
8. Signature, qualification and residence of informant
9. When and where registered

The 1855 certificates give far more information than those in other years. The birth certificates contain parents issue (living and dead) and the age and birthplace of the mother and father. The marriage certificates contain birthplaces of parties and whether second or third marriage. Death certificates contain where born and how long in the district, to whom married, issue (in order of birth) names and ages, and burial place.

SCOTLAND: CIVIL REGISTRATION -2

AVAILABILITY

Certificates can be obtained for about L10. (international money order) at this address:

The Registrar General
Search Unit
New Register House
Edinburgh EH1 3YT
Scotland

The LDS-FHL has the following on microfilm:

Birth, Marriage and Death Indexes---1855-1955
Birth, Marriages, and Death Certificates---1855-1875, 1881, 1891

PECULIARITIES

- A. Marriage indexes (1855-65) for females are arranged in alphabetical order with the husbands surname in parenthesis.
- B. Death indexes (1855-65) for females are arranged in alphabetical order under the married name with the maiden surname in parenthesis.
- C. Death indexes (1865-on) for females are arranged alphabetical once under the maiden surname and once under the married surname.
- D. A Mc or MAC surname may be found in the indexes at the end of the "m"'s.
- E. There is an additional index at the end of each yearly index called the Vide Addenda
This index is for those names missed in the regular index. A cross reference can usually be found in the regular index to the Vide Addenda.
- F. Some parishes in Scotland have been sub-divided. A list of these sub-divisions may be found on LDS-FHL microfilm #233,820. This film is also useful in obtaining parish numbers.