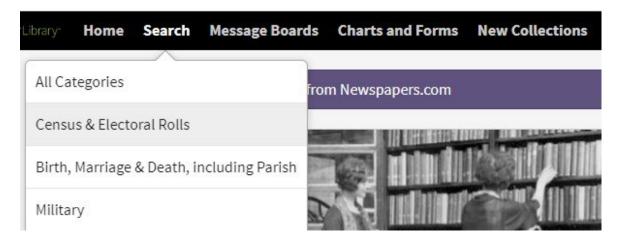


# An Introductory Guide to Ancestry Library Edition

This guide will provide an introduction to key collections from the most widely researched areas: Census collections / Births, Marriages & Deaths / Military.

#### Census collections

> Select Search (top bar) > select Census & Electoral Rolls (drop-down)



Rather than being flooded with results across the whole range of databases, it is best to target specific census collections. The first (and most basic) census undertaken in the UK was in 1841 and they have subsequently been taken every ten years. They become available for public access after 100 years; the 1921 census will be released on 1 January 2022. Note: Scotland is not included on Ancestry, but can be accessed for a charge via <a href="https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk">https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk</a>

> From the far right column 'Narrow by Category' select either 'U.K. Census Collection' or a specific year (1841-1911).



For illustration purposes we have selected the 1911 England & Wales Census Collection, currently the most detailed census return available.

> Enter the name and known details of the person you are searching for. As you type, the 'lived in' field will automatically provide locations to choose from e.g. Birmingham, Warwickshire / Birmingham, Alabama. There are further fields (not shown below) where you can enter a marriage date, family members and if required a keyword.

**Tips:** Do not be over-specific when searching e.g. entering all the family members or all the middle names; the entire household may not have been in the property on that spring date and some may be known by names other than their christened names (e.g. Bill rather than William). You can allow for some leeway in 'Year' searches by clicking on 'Exact' under the entered date and allowing +/- variations (1,2,5 and 10 years); just one or two years can prove very effective, as in some households - especially large ones - precise ages were not always known.

<u>NB</u>: For those over 15 in the 1841 census ages were rounded down to the nearest five years, hence 19 would be listed as 15. It is important to bear this in mind when searching future records; a person recorded as 15 in 1841 may not prove to be 25 in the 1851 census (unless they were truly 15). Also, until 1911 middle names were not frequently recorded in census returns. Starting in 1911 the head of the household completed the form, rather than a census taker.

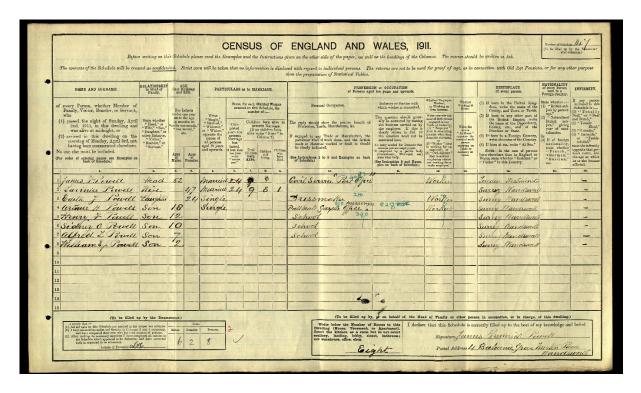


#### Viewing and interpreting results



If you hover over '1911 England Census' (left of your result) you will see an overlaid transcribed version of the census page. To view the original scanned version select 'View Image'. If you select '1911 England Census' you will see the transcribed version with 'Suggested Records' on the right. These often appear when using Ancestry and may (or may not) be further records linked to your individual - so be careful. If you need to edit your search from the results page use 'Edit Search'

(far left of the screen) to save re-entering all the information.



As completed by the head of the household, the 1911 census provides: Name, head (or relation to), age, marital status, years married, number of children (living & deceased), profession or occupation, birthplace, nationality and infirmity. The foot of the record provides total occupants, number of recognized rooms and address.

## Zooming in/out, Emailing, Saving and Printing

- > To zoom in or out select and move the bar (far right).
- > To email or save the image select 'Save' (top right).
- > To print select the crossed hammer and spanner (far right) then select 'Print' (top).

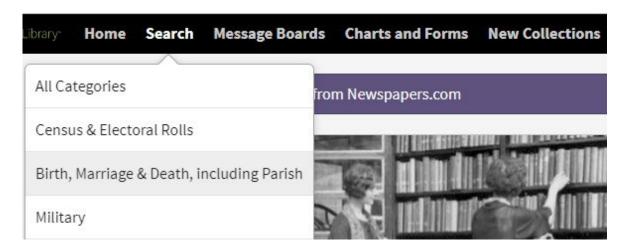
These instructions apply to all viewable images of scanned documents.



# Birth, Marriages & Deaths

Civil registration in England and Wales was introduced in 1837. For information prior to this, parish registers are the primary source - these can go back to 1538.

> Select **Search** (top bar) > Select **Birth**, **Marriage & Death**, **including Parish** (drop-down)



The search fields are virtually the same as those for the census and electoral rolls (p.1). Remember if you need to edit your search, from the results page use 'Edit Search' (far left) to save re-entering all the information.

### Obtaining certificates

Civil registration results provide a transcribed index page. With these details you can order a copy of the original certificate via <a href="https://www.gov.uk/order-copy-birth-death-marriage-certificate">https://www.gov.uk/order-copy-birth-death-marriage-certificate</a> Cost £11 (as of Sept. 2020).



<u>NB</u>: Births, marriages and deaths were registered in Quarters (see above). Do not take it as gospel that the event (except marriages) took place in the quarter it was registered. For example, a birth in December 1890 may not have been registered until the March quarter of 1891. Not all events were registered, especially before 1875 when tougher measures came in.

### What ordered certificates will tell you:

#### Birth:

Name, registration district, father and his occupation, mother's maiden name (from Sept. 1911), signature (or mark) and address of informant.

#### Marriage:

Date and place, bride and groom, marital condition, ages (often given as 'full age' or 'minor' - under 21), occupations, residence, fathers and their occupations, banns or licence, signatures of those marrying and at least two witnesses, name of clergyman.

#### Death:

Name, date and place, cause, age (from June 1969 the date of birth is given instead), occupation, name with address and signature of informant.

#### Obtaining certificates for the rest of the British Isles

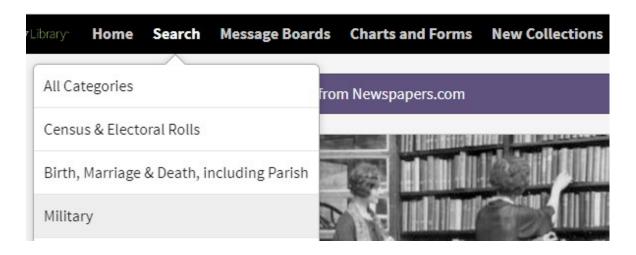
The National Archives have produced a comprehensive guide for ordering certificates for Scotland, Ireland and Northern Ireland:

https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/birth-marriage-death-scotland-and-ireland

# Military

We are going to look at three British Army World War One databases, namely Medal Rolls Index Cards, Service Records and Soldiers Died in the Great War.

> Select **Search** (top bar) > select **Military** (drop-down)



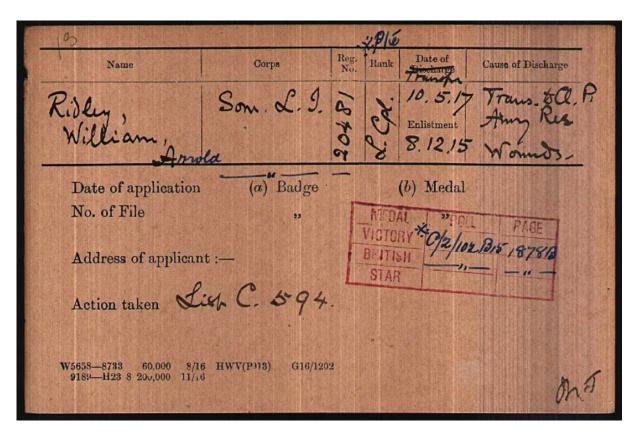
#### Medal Rolls Index Cards

- > On the next page the main UK military collections are listed under 'Featured data collections' (lower right) > Select 'UK, British Army World War I Medal Rolls Index Cards, 1914-1920'.
- > Enter your search terms; there are only five available fields.

<u>NB</u>: Regimental numbers: Not until 1920 was army numbering sorted into a 'one man one number' system. During the Great War it was even possible for the same number to be repeated within the same regiment.

#### Viewing and interpreting results

> Select 'View images' (far right of soldier's name)



Above is the Medal Roll Index Card for William Arnold Ridley, who as Arnold Ridley went on to play Private Godfrey in the classic sitcom *Dad's Army*. From this we learn his Regiment (Somerset Light Infantry), Number (20481), Rank (Lance Corporal), Date of Enlistment (8.12.1915), Date of Transfer (10.5.1917), Cause of Discharge (Wounds) and Medals awarded (Victory War Medal & British War Medal).

There are three types of Index Cards: two standard and the above (a Silver War Badge Card). The most common type can provide the theatre of war (France, Egypt etc.) date of arrival overseas.

<u>NB</u>: Every person who saw service overseas was entitled to two campaign medals: the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. In addition, men who were in France and Flanders between 5 August and 22 November 1914 were awarded the 1914 Star. Men who served overseas between 5 August and 31 December 1915 were awarded the 1914-15 Star. Two other campaign medals

were awarded - the Territorial Forces War Medal and the Silver War Badge (for those discharged due to wounds or sickness). <u>Note</u>: Not all officers applied for their campaign medals - so if an officer did not apply there will be no medal index card.

# British Army World War I Service Records

> Under 'Featured data collections' (lower right) select 'UK, British Army World War I Service Records, 1914-1920'.

When inputting information for a Service Record, minimal is often best. The example opposite has only first and last name, plus regiment.

Surviving campaign medals can speed up a search, as the regimental number can be located on the rim.

Service records infrequently recorded middle names. Proof of age was not required upon enlistment so the year of birth may not be accurate (use the year tool, see census tips (p.2) to allow for any variation).

First & Middle N	ame(s)		Last Na	me	
arthur			powell	powell	
Exact			☐ Exact		
	Day	Month	Year	Location	
Birth	1	-		e.g. London, England	
Lived In	-		_	e.g. London, England	
Marriage	•	_		e.g. London, England	
Any Event  Add family men	n <b>ber:</b> Fat	ther Spouse	Child	e.g. London, England	
		ther Spouse		ame	
Add family men					
Add family men				ame	
Add family men Father Spouse				ame	
Add family men Father Spouse Child				ame	

The results on Ancestry are for Non-Commissioned Officers and other ranks. Unfortunately, a large percentage (approximately 60%) were destroyed in 1940 when bombs fell on the Army repository. The salvaged service records are referred to as the 'burnt records'. The fire damage is often evident when viewed online - along with consequent water damage. The undamaged records, those recovered from other government departments, are referred to as the 'unburnt records'; they are 'service records derived from pension claims'. Surviving records can range from one page to sixty, consequently information can extend to some or all of the following or more: name, address, place of birth, age (not always factual), trade, place and date of enlistment, service number/s, next of kin, siblings or children, theatre/s of war and units served in, conduct sheet, medical history and treatment, pension correspondence, medal claims and enquiries from relatives.

**Tip:** If your ancestor survived the War and you have no luck with Service Records try the Pension Records as listed under 'Featured data collections'.

NB: Over 217,000 officers' records are at the National Archives in Kew. They are supplementary

files (death, pension, correspondence etc.) - as two of the original three parts were destroyed during the Blitz.

If your ancestor stayed in the Army beyond 1920 then his service record will be with the Ministry of Defence's Army Personnel Centre (£30 as of Sept. 2020). Records of Guardsmen are held at the respective regimental archives (Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish, Welsh) in London.

### Soldiers Died in the Great War

> Under 'Featured data collections' (lower right) select 'UK, Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914-1919'.

The search page allows for the addition of Decoration, Regiment, Battalion, Type of Casualty (died, died of wounds or killed in action) and Rank.

In its entirety a record can tell you birthplace, date of death, place of enlistment, rank, unit, service number, how they died and theatre of war.

Arthur Powell in the UK, Soldiers Died in the Great War			
Name:	Arthur Powell		
Birth Place:	Wandsworth, Surrey		
Death Date:	3 May 1918		
Death Place:	British Expeditionary Force		
Enlistment Place:	Hastings		
Rank:	Private		
Regiment:	Royal Sussex Regiment		
Battalion:	7th Battalion		
Regimental Number:	G/17969		
Type of Casualty:	Died of wounds		
Theatre of War:	Western European Theatre		
Other Records:	Search for 'Arthur Powell' in other WWI collections		
War Diaries (France, Belgium, Germany):	Search for 'RoyalSussex Regiment' in the WWI War Diaries (France, Belgium, Germany) collection		
War Diaries (Gallipoli):	Search for 'RoyalSussex Regiment' in the WWI War Diaries (Gallipoli) collection		

The location of a soldier's grave or memorial is available through the Commonwealth War Grave Commission: <a href="https://www.cwgc.org">https://www.cwgc.org</a>



PA 09/09/2020