My grandchildren's ancestry includes some French Canadian families. Because of this, I have become interested in knowing about the French settlers who came to Maryland.

There were several events in the world that led to large groups of people of French birth or descent coming to Maryland.

The first of these events occurred when King Louis XIV of France revoked the Edict of Nantes, which ended freedom of religion for French Protestants (Huguenots), causing over 250,000 to leave France for England, the Netherlands, and Prussia. Many finally settled in America.

The second event occurred during the French and Indian War when England invaded what is now Eastern Canada and forced the French inhabitants to take an Oath of Allegiance to the English government. Many refused to do so, and on September 5, 1755, they were called to a church and told they were being forcibly evicted from their homes and sent to the English colonies.

Jacqueline Billard, in an article on the reception of the Acadian Exiles into Maryland, published in the Maryland and Delaware Genealogist described the brutal way these Acadian exiles were treated by the British before the deportation.

The third event leading to French migration to Maryland was the outbreak of the Revolution and the Reign of Terror in France. The bloody events of the "worst of times" saw many refugees coming to Maryland.

The fourth event was the uprising of slaves in Haiti (or Santo Domingo as it was then called).

Finally a number of Maryland families have Huguenot ancestors because their ancestors in England had intermarried with the Huguenot settlers there.

1. The Huguenot Immigration.

A number of Frenchmen and their families had settled in Maryland long before 1685. Among these were: Benois Brasseur, and wife and children, late of VA, denization, 4 Dec. 1661; Charles DeLa Roche, naturalized 8 May 1668; Anthony Demondidier, of Anne Arundel Co. and later of Baltimore County, naturalized 19 April 1671. He became a prosperous landowner and official in the County government; Stephen Beson, of DO Co., naturalized 19 April 1671; Hester Cordea, b. in Dieppe, Normandy, naturalized 6 June 1674; Lewis Blangey, naturalized 17 Sept. 1681.

Samuel Guichard, Edward Calignon, Jean Louys Patrone, and Augustine Soux, were bound apprentices to James Boullay, planter
of MD. On 19 January 1682 they appeared before a judge according to His Majesty's late order to prevent spiriting, and declared themselves willing to serve their said master according to their indenture (Ghirelli, p. 150). The others have not been traced, but in 1702 Samuel married Ann Gongo, and in 1707 he is listed in Anne Arundel County Land records as requesting that certain cattle marks of Mary Gongo be recorded. Samuel and Ann had several children, and some of their descendants settled in Baltimore County.

Joseph Peregoy, a "Frenchman, being of full age," was living in England on 21 July 1685 when he bound himself to serve Robert Burman for 5 years in Maryland. Like Guichard he served his time, married and acquired land, and established a flourishing family in Baltimore County.

In the period following the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, a number of settlers came to Maryland, evidently directly from France. Lewis Derochebrun, was naturalized 18 Oct. 1694. He married and had many descendants. Peter Bowdee, of Somerset Co., was naturalized 4 April 1698; John Debruler, of Baltimore Co., and children, naturalized 17 May 1701. Some of his descendants settled in Kent Co. James Robert, of CV Co., was naturalized 17 Dec. 1708; Benjamin Defour, of AA Co., naturalized 17 Dec. 1708.

Some Maryland families descend from Huguenots who had settled in England, and later come to Maryland. Cesar Ghiselin was probably the son of Nicholas Ghiselin who came from Rouen, France, to London, where he was naturalized in 1682. His son Cesar brought a certificate from London to Philadelphia stating he had been born "beyond the seas," and had been naturalized a subject of the Crown of England on 12 October 1698. Cesar was active in civil and church affairs in both Anne Arundel County and Philadelphia, PA.

John Risteau was the son of Jean Risteau, native of St. Foy, Province of Guyenne who had been naturalized in England on 25 March 1688 and had several children, including a son Jacques, who according to the Records published by the Huguenot Society of London, "succumbed to the persecutions in 1695 at the age of 20. John Risteau, a younger son, was naturalized by Act of Parliament in 1707 and then settled in Baltimore Co., MD, where he married and left descendants.

While checking the Huguenot Society of London Proceedings for another family, I stumbled across an account of the Savory Family of Kent County, Maryland.

1. Joseph Savory was born in 1646 in Montpelier, France. In 1685 he left for England with his sons, including a William and a Moses, and settled at Wandsworth, Surrey. His son 2. William married at Wandsworth, on 2 April 1706, Dorothy Sessions, and settled in Kent County, where he is said to have died in 1739. He died intestate but left an inventory appraised on 22 June 1739 at £301.14.1 by Samuel Groome and William Graves. Thomas Williams, Jr., signed as creditor, and Nathaniel Ricketts and Esther
Salter signed as next of kin. William Savory, admin., filed the inventory on 23 June 1739. An additional inventory worth £39.19.8 was filed by the administrator on 5 May 1741 (MINV 24:277, 25:431). Peden's Inhabitants of Kent County, show a William Savory, Sr., who was listed in the Debt Books as owning several tracts of land between 1733 and 1752: Probus, Galloway's Chance, Pope's Forest, Cornwallis Choice, Carola, and Locust Point Peden, p. 32) William had at least one son: 3. William. William was a cabinet maker who settled in Philadelphia, where he died in 1787. He may be the William Savory who patented 210 a. known as Savory's Farm, in 1743 (Peden, p. 66). He m. on 19 April 1746, Mary, dau. of Rees Peters, and had children.

Earlier research had turned up two John Savorys, father and son, and a William Savory in Baltimore County. So far I have not been able to make a connection. (Sources: "William Savory: William Savory's Visits to Ireland," Huguenot Society Proceedings, 17:380-387; see also a related article in the proceedings, 18:33-48).

II. The Acadian Arrivals.
Jacqueline Billard, in her article on the reception of the Acadian Exiles in Maryland, published in the Maryland and Delaware Genealogist, describes the inhumane treatment of the Acadians by British officials, who ordered them deported to other English colonies. They could carry nothing valuable with them, and their homes were burned before their eyes. Families were separated, the ships were overcrowded, there was not enough foodstuffs, and illness was rampant.

Marylanders were not overjoyed to greet the new arrivals. General Braddock had been defeated in the French and Indian War; Maryland settlers on the frontier believed the French would encourage the Indians to attack the English. There was a great deal of anti-Catholic feeling, and Catholic Marylanders such as Charles Carroll of Carrollton were not permitted to take any of the refugees in.

The Acadians arrived and settled in Annapolis, in Baltimore, and in Oxford, and in Somerset County on the Eastern Shore. If they met with an unfriendly attitude in Annapolis at first, they were treated better in Baltimore. Joshua Howard, grandfather of John Eager Howard, allowed them to sleep in his barnyard.

In Oxford, Henry Callister, Samuel Chamberlaine and Rev. Thomas Bacon worked to alleviate their suffering. In Feb. 1757 the electors and freeholders of Talbot County told their legislators they wanted the Acadians out of their county.

In 1763 a census was taken of the Acadians in Maryland, and Gregory A. Wood, in his recent book, reprints this census with extensive genealogical notes, tracing the Acadians back to Canada and France, and identifying those who moved on to Louisiana beginning in 1763. The last group of Acadians left Maryland for Louisiana in 1769.
The Acadians who remained in Maryland began to enter the main-stream of Maryland society. Let us trace one of these individuals, using the records of Mr. Wood's book.

Joseph Paillotet and his wife Marguerite were settled in Annapolis in 1763. After many of their fellow exiles left for Louisiana, they remained in Maryland (Wood, p. 174). In 1773 Joseph placed an advertisement in the Maryland gazette offering his services as "a master of the French tongue" (Wood, 37).

In 1782 Paillotet moved to Baltimore where he leased part of Howard's timber Neck from David Williamson. He surrendered this lease and leased land on Henrietta Street from Williamson in 1783. By 1790 he had been involved in several other real estate transactions (Wood, 199-201). From 1796 to 1810 he is listed in the Baltimore City Directories as a teacher of French, translator of languages or schoolmaster (Wood, 337).

In 1794 a Mr. Cressin advertised in the Maryland Journal that he taught tricks at his play-room at Mr. Paillotet's dwelling in Primrose Alley near Charles street (Wood, 217). Paillotet and his wife do not seem to have had any children, but he was a sponsor at the baptism of two children, in 1785 and 1787.

In 1805 Rene Pinault left all his property to Joseph Paillotet and named him executor if Paillotet would pay a legacy to Pinault's sister Radegonde in France.

Joseph died in April 1814 of dropsy. He was 78. His widow Marguerite died in August 1817, age 84. Her obituary stated she was a native of Nova Scotia (Wood, 358). Her will mentioned a sister.

Charles Dupuy Beaupre died last Tuesday (Dec. 1790) in his 98th year. He was one of the neutral French brought to this town in 1755, and was a native of Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia (BMG, 17 Dec. 1790).

III: Other French Settlers

Peter Arnaud, French merchant of Baltimore died prior to 13 Aug. 1786. Creditors were asked to present their claims at the Office of the French Consul (MJBA, 13 Aug. 1786).

Francis Belloc, planter of Hispaniola, m. last Sunday evening (Oct., 1789), Polly Barney of Baltimore Town (MJBA 20 Oct. 1789).

Charles Francis Le Paulmier, Chevalier d'Anmours in 1787 was conveyed part of Darley Hall by Abraham Ensor (BALR WG#BB:622).

John Lieutaud, gardener and florist from France, offers his foods for sale. He lives at Capt. Gould's in Charles St., where a printed catalog may be seen. He also has a collection of natural curiosities from Dauphiny (MJBA 2 April 1790).

IV. English Immigrants with Huguenot Ancestry

A number of families came from England in the 18th century
having French ancestry on the maternal side.

Samuel Stringer, son of Samuel and Mary, was bapt. 27 Oct. 1670, at St. Botolph Bishopsgate, and was an Apothecary still residing in that parish, age 22, when a license was issued on 17 April 1691 for him to marry Mrs. Ludovica Mollet, of the same parish, spinster, age c.18, with the consent of her parents at the French Church or Chapel of Soe-Hoe (Soho), Mddx (B:178).

Ludovica, or Louise, was a dau. of Daniel Molet and wife Louise, of Leadenhall St., London, Huguenot Refugees from Poitou. The couple had a son, a doctor in MD, and three daughters whose names are unknown (A).

Samuel Stringer of Epsom, Surrey, doctor of physick, died at Epsom on 24 May 1738 (Musgrave's Obituary, HSPV 49:30). He left an undated will, proved 26 July 1738, naming his wife Louisa as extx., and leaving a guinea for a ring to Mr. William Tomlin. All his manuscripts and papers relating to medicine were to go to his unnamed son in MD (AWPL: 160; AWAP: 303). Samuel and Louise (Molet) were the parents of several children including Samuel, bapt. 18 Sept. 1693 at St. Botolph Bishopsgate, London.

Samuel Stringer, son of Samuel and Louise (Molet), himself a doctor, was b. 1693, d. in AA Co. c.1747. He m. Lydia, dau. of Richard Warfield; she m. 2nd (N) Ridgely (MWB 29;332). He and his wife had five children.

James Nourse was born 1731 in Hertfordshire and was the descendant of a long line of English landed gentry. When his father died he went to London to seek his fortune. He became apprenticed to one Gabriel Fouace, a French Huguenot who was carrying on business in London. Nourse married the boss's daughter and they had 14 children. The family left London for Virginia in 1769 and eventually settled in Annapolis. Descendants have settled in Virginia and Kentucky.

V. Refugees from the French Revolution

France had been our ally during the Revolutionary War, and the success of the American revolution encouraged the French to stage their own Uprising. In 1789 the French Revolution began. The Bastille was stormed, and the King and his court moved from Versailles to Paris. French royalists began to emigrate. In 1792 the first guillotine was set up in Paris. In 1793 the King and Queen were executed and the Reign of terror had begun.

Many French, fleeing from the Terror, settled in America, and of course some found their way to Baltimore.

In July 1789 Mr. Bourchette, staymaker from Paris, advertised he had opened a shop at the sign of the Indian King in Market Street (BMG 28 July, 1789).

John Claudius Joseph Gagneur de Plasne, native of Poligny, France, former officer in the Light Horse of that Kingdom, died in Baltimore, Saturday evening, in his 36th year (MJBA, 20 April 1790).

(To be Continued)
THE CEMETERY

Baltimore has followed the usual pattern of developing cities: filled or inconvenient cemeteries have been removed and new ones opened in less congested areas. Baltimore Methodists opened two cemeteries in the 1840s. Mount Olivet was founded in 1840, in time to receive most of the transfers from the Southern Burial Ground.

In December 1849, "An Act to Establish the Western Cemetery" passed both branches of the Maryland Assembly, allowing the Trustees of the Fayette St. Methodist Episcopal Church to open a "public" or nondenominational cemetery beyond the western limits of the City. Originally some 55 acres, and now about 50, Western Cemetery is administered by the Beechfield United Methodist Corporation, successor to the Fayette St. Church trustees.

The original charter, cemetery regulations, a description noting work in progress on the central avenue, and burial charges occupy the last four pages of a rare brochure published ca. 1850 and are a prospectus for Western. The cemetery is recommended for dryness, a sloping hill with an "oriental aspect seldom found" suitable for private vaults--none appear to have been constructed--and lot prices that put it "within the reach of every one." (Law of the State of Maryland Authorising the Incorporation of Christian Denominations; The Act of Incorporation of the Fayette Street Methodist Episcopal Church ...Together with the Rules, Regulations, etc. of the Western Cemetery, Baltimore. Printed by William Hoffman, 218 Baltimore St., n.d., pp. 15-18.)

When W. Baltimore St. was not extended and Edmondson Ave. became a more convenient approach, the main entrance to Western shifted to its present location--3001 Edmondson Ave. (The New Cathedral Cemetery's original entrance from Old Frederick Rd. and a newer one from Edmondson Ave. follow the same pattern.) Thus the oldest section of Western is now at the back, bounded on three sides by chain fence and a locked gate. Opaque, gray factory walls and windows run the length of one side; Gwynns Falls the other. The central avenue ascends a slight hill from the first entrance. Where the road is deep-cut approaching a brick, public mausoleum--the most prominent feature of the old section--twelve sets of carriage steps survive, six on each side.

Whether for reasons of religion, taste or economics, the old tombstones contrast with larger and more elaborate monuments in the newer sections.

THE CEMETERY RECORDS

Superintendent James P. Redifer generously shared his
knowledge of the cemetery and records, which consisted of:

(1) The deed books list original lot purchasers.

(2) Concerned about disintegrating and disappearing stones, Superintendent William A. Manger recorded names and death dates from markers surviving in 1910; as a rule, no middle names, initials, dates of birth, ages, or relationships,

(3) The card index, according to original lot owners, gives names and dates for individual graves, and often the name and address of the last person to arrange a burial. The index is missing cards, especially for lots not used after 1874—the year when cemetery records were required by law and a year before death certificates were required in Baltimore.

(4) "St. John's Ground, near the first entrance is the cemetery of St John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Road construction required transferring some graves in 1976-1977. The list of these transfers is as complete as the stones and records of St. John's allowed.

CARD SUPPLIED FOR TWO KIRBY lots
A direct descendent of Thomas R. and Lavinia Kirby, I supplied the missing card for two Kirby lots in 1994, Lot 174D was deeded to Thomas R. Kirby on 14 Feb. 1853 and lot 177D was deeded to Thomas R. Kirby and Laura Lavinia Augusta Kirby nee Cooper on 18 Nov. 1853. As one ascends the central avenue, section D is the first on the left. Lot 174 is in the second row as one ascends the first carriage steps; 177 is in the third row. There is no cemetery or family record of burials in 177D, Partially legible tombstone inscriptions and the 1910 inventory record four burials here before 1865. Manger does not mention Thomas R. Kirby who died in N.J. while visiting his daughter and son-in-law. M. Fannie Kirby married Job Scott on 6 Oct. 1854. (Sun 10/10/54-2) However, generations of the family have placed him with his wife and all but two children in the lot he bought.

Son Thomas Edward Kirby, M.D., arranged perpetual care for lot 174D on 16 May 1892 (certificate #335). He married Rosetta Virginia Reilley on 21 Mar. 1863; they are buried in lot 166E of the New Cathedral Cemetery.

INSCRIPTIONS IN 174D
Space #1 is unmarked; #2, #3, #4 have matching marble stones with a conventional shallow relief of a willow tree, church, grave and mourner—At present, they rest flat on the ground in perfect alignment. Unless Manger had other information, he miscopied: he lists two burials in #4, while the stones indicates two burials (transfers) in #3 and one in #4.

One remaining "K" boundary marker is at the front right corner of 174. Readings of warn inscriptions have been checked against Baltimore Sun obituaries and family records.

#1 Thomas R. Kirby, died ca, 24 Nov. 1858, aged 62 years 8
months and 18 days, at South Orange, Essex Co. N.J.; 
survived by his wife and two children, (Sun 11/29/58-2) 
#2 "Lavinia A- Kirby - Relict of Thos R« Kirby - died March 
12, 1865 - in the - 67nd [sic] year of her life" (Sun 3/14/65-2)
#3 "John W. Kirby - died April 25, 1843 - aged 18 years - 
James Ferdinand Kirby - died July 25, 1837 - 5 weeks and 4 
days - Sons of Thos R. and L. Lavinia A. Kirby" 
(JWK, Sun 4/27/43-2) Death dates indicate transfers,
#4 "Mrs* Ellen G, Austen - Daughter of - Thos R. and L. Lavinia 
A- Kirby - died 11 Feb* 1853 - in the - 25th year of her life". 
First wife (15 April 1852, Sun 4/17/52) of George B. Austen? 
second wife (14 June 1859 Sun 6/14/59-2) Rebecca, daughter of 
George W. Chandler.

LOCATION OF DOCUMENTS
The Maryland Historical Society has a [microfilm] copy of 
the Western Cemetery card index as it was in 1995.

The brochure containing the early Western Cemetery 
prospectus, the original Kirby deeds and certificate are in the 
possession of James B. Brooks, M.D., of Baltimore, a direct 
descendent of Thomas R. and Lavinia Kirby, 
Copies have been added to the records of Western Cemetery* 
[Copies of these brochures have been given to the Maryland State 
archives and the Baltimore County Genealogical Society-ED].

Dr. Burch can be contacted at; St, Joseph's University, 
Philadelphia PA, 19131.

QUERIES
When answering a query it is a good idea to enclose a SASE when 
you write to the person. Please send copy of your reply to the 
Society for inclusion in our vertical files,

BOYD, Mrs. KATIE, 28366 Rimrock Road, Barstow, CA 82311-4673, is 
seeking data on: Charles ROGERS, b. 1802, MA, m. Caroline (?) b. 1815 in PA. They had issue: Charles (b. 1848, m. Emma NELSON from NY)? Thomas (b. 1850, d. young); and Edward (b. 1856). Charles, Sr., in 1850 was living with Samuel and*Mary Rogers* Other fanw names: HALM, NELSON, PLUMMER, SCHULTZ. Have info., documents, and pictures to share.

HAMILTON, Dr. JAMES E., 5219 Eighth Avenue, N.E., Aberdeen, SD 57401, is seeking info on Benjamin DOWNS, m. in Baltimore in
1798, and had son Benjamin, b* 1798 in MD. About 1805 they settled in Stewart Co., TKL

PAULSON, DIANE, 20 Blueleaf Court, Cockeysville, MD 21030, is seeking parents of John LOW(E), b. c1730 in either Soldiers Delight area or PG Co.; also his wife. Flora DORSEY, b. c1740. They were nu c1758 and had issue: John, m. Hannah HEWITT; Nicholas, m. Katurash BAKER; and Davin, nw Margarett DEMMITT.

Also seeking par. of Elias S. BOWEN, b. 1807; res. in Green Spring Valley area; and of his wife Charlotte CARTER, b. 1805. They were m. 25 Nov 1829, and had issue: George, David, John, Benjamin, Thomas, Georjanna, Eliza Jane, Peter, William, and Sarah.

WOOD, WIN, 5953 Broken Arrow St., Simi Valley, CA 93063-5715, or o/o Miller, 30855 County Road 22, Vona, CO 80861, is seeking father of Stephen W. PARRISH (1835-1915), son of Rosanna (?), who by 1840 was nu to Adam Wesley WILLIS, The famw lived at Gist, Carroll Co* The 1850 census shows Stephen's surname as Willis*

WOODEN, DONALD G., 105 High St., St. Albans, VT 05478, is seeking the family of: Mary KITTING/ GITTEN/or GITTING, b. by 1780, m. Benjamin WOODEN on 18 July 1797, d. 18C0/50; lived in Woodensburg area*

Also seeking par. of Rebecca LOBACH/LAUBACH, b. 10 Aug 1789; m. by 1805, John FOWBLE, d. 28 April 1848; bur. Greenmount, Carroll Co.

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BOOK REVIEWS

When ordering a book please mention that you saw the review in The Notebook. Maryland residents must add 5% sales tax.

Addresses of Publishers
Ancestry, Inc., P. O. Dept. SRV, Box 538, Salt Lake City, UT 84110.
Clearfield Co., 200 East Eager St., Baltimore, MD 21202
Family Line Publications, Rear 63 East Main Street, Suite B, Westminster, MD 21157. Add $2.50 p/h for 1st book, and $.50 for each additional book.
Heritage Press, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716; accepts Visa/MasterCard/ Checks/Money Orders.
Pipe Creek Publications, Inc., P. O, Box 42, Finksburg, MD 21048.


After 1680 the headright system in Maryland was abolished, and land was no longer granted to new immigrants into the colony, or to those who caused others to be transported. However new grants of land could be made to those who were willing to pay the fees to lord Baltimore's Land Office.

As in his first volume (Settlers of Maryland, 1679-1700, reviewed in a prior issue of The Notebook), Coldham has listed the names of those who patented land in Maryland. Following the name of a patentee is the county, tract name, acreage, date of patent, and the libers and folios where the survey and patent were recorded.

These volumes help identify the patentees, some of whom were new arrivals, and some 2nd, 3rd and 4th generation Marylanders. Sometimes genealogical information was included in the patents, and Coldham has abstracted that data as well. In 1720, Elizabeth Anketill alias Evans patented 293 acres called Evans Purchase. There was a statement that she was the daughter of Lewis Evans, deceased. In 1724 Philip and Mary Lecompt patented 100 acres in Dorchester County called Camber Lake, which had been laid out for George Seward in 1675. He never patented the land, but the survey descended to his son William, and from William to his daughter, the aforesaid Mary Lecompt.

These tracts sometimes had names that might provide a clue to the county or parish or origin of the immigrant. Between 1701 and 1730, four tracts named Tower Hill (possibly from a neighborhood in the vicinity of the Tower of London) were patented. There were two tracts named Tewkesbury (city in Gloucestershire), a Soe Hoe, a St. Martin's Ludgate, a Whitechapel, and three Whitehalls (all areas of London).

The introduction contains a list of Patent Libers that were examined and abstracted. The patentees are arranged in alphabetical order, but there is an index of tract names.

These books are a must have for anyone doing serious work on the settlers of colonial Maryland.


Another wonderful volume from Mr. Skinner. His abstracts of administration accounts lists the name of the decedent, the liber and folio number, the amounts of any inventories, the date of filing, names of creditors (received payments received to the estate) and debtors (who made payments to the estate), names of
legatees, and the names of the executors or administrators.

By including the names of all persons mentioned in the administration account, Skinner has made it much easier to locate those elusive persons who lived in Maryland but didn't own land or who didn't appear in church records, but who did marry and have children whose descendants may be seeking them today.

Some of those who received payments from the estate were actually heirs of the deceased, who were receiving a share of the estate even before the final distribution.

The compiler has written and lectured on the probate records of Maryland, and has published many volumes of abstracts. His books are extremely well done, and each new volume is a welcome addition to the Family Historian's bookshelf.


As he did in his first volume, Dull has used church, tax, land, will and census records, and other secondary sources to put together concise accounts of the earliest generations of a number of York County, PA, families. Beginning with the family's arrival in the Province, the compiler has brought most of them down to the early or mid-1800's and has traced those hardy pioneers who left York County to settle in Frederick Co., MD, Rockingham Co., VA, or Fairfield, Hocking and Warren Counties, Ohio.

Families included in this work are the Arechtler, Bieri, Diehl, Ehrhardt, Friesner, Grimm, Hamann, Hildebrand, Keller, Kreoller, Kull, Oechner, Ragg, Schaeffer, Schonhaler, Seitz, Simon, Stabler, Swartz and Welk.

This reviewer must admit to some bias in favor of the book because several of his own families are included. Having said that, he recommends the book to anyone having York County ancestry.


Gregory Wood has put together an excellent study of a group of exiled French-Canadian Catholics who were forced to leave their homes in Acadia (Nova Scotia, Canada) by the colonial British government and travel to Maryland and other colonies along the eastern seaboard. They were met with unfriendly and sometimes hostile attitudes by the English colonists who feared the arrival of people who a) were poor, b) could not speak English, and c) were of a different religion. In deed, the people of Talbot County sent a petition to the colonial government, asking that the "wretched Acadians" be removed from the colony as quickly as possible. As time progressed, many of the exiles chose to leave Maryland and travel to Louisiana, where they were welcomed by the Spanish colonial officials. Some did remain in
Maryland and eventually became assimilated into Maryland society.

Chapter 1 tells the story of the exile from Canada, the journey and arrival in Maryland, and their reception here. Wood uses letters, newspaper accounts, petitions, and official documents to recreate the story. Chapter 2 is an analysis of the 1763 Census of Acadians in Maryland, and gives the names and biographical data on each member of the many families that settled in Baltimore, Annapolis, and on the Eastern Shore. Later chapters discuss individual Acadians in Maryland records, 1756-1757, excerpts from the journals of Jesuit missionaries, how the Acadians acquired land (in Baltimore from 1773 to 1790) and citizenship, and how they appeared in tax record. Some chapters deal with marriages and baptisms. Other chapters deal with participation in the War of 1812, survival of the Acadian community down to 1820, deaths and interments, and wills.

To assist the reader there is a spelling guide to names, an indices to chapters 1 and 2 (Material in the other chapters is usually arranged alphabetically). This is a well written, well documented work that illuminates a little-known aspect of local history. The reviewer highly recommends it for anyone of Acadian descent or who is interested in the history of the state.

Checks should be made out to and copies may be ordered from Maryland Acadian Studies, 11725 Kingtree Street, Wheaton, MD 20902.


The compiler has traced Alexander Massey of Accomac and his descendants whom moved from Virginia's Eastern Shore to Somerset and Worcester Counties in Maryland and Sussex County, Delaware, and from there to points south, west, east, and north.

The genealogical accounts of many of the family members are based on wills, land records and other primary sources. There are full sketches of many of the later generations as well. A table of contents listing related families included in the text, the full name index and the index of properties make the book easy to use. The related families include the Birch, Brittingham, Coffin, Fassett, Gray, Hastings, Kollock, Littleton, Powell, Rodney, Stockley, Taylor, White, Whittington and Wise families. Descendants of the Massey family will want to have this book in their libraries.

The Editor thanks all those who have submitted queries, short items, and articles for The Notebook. Unfortunately, for the rest of this year he will have to go on sabbatical so he can finish some other projects. The rest of his speech will appear in the June issue.
"Ave Atque Vale"

The last 18 years have been fun. Thanks for the memories. Good luck to the new editor!

Robert Barnes, Former Editor of The Notebook

The French in Maryland
by Robert Barnes
(Continued from Vol. 12, No. 1)

Michael Breard, an officer in the French Navy, and Miss Sophia Delor, daughter of M. Delor, late Commissary of the French Marine, were married Monday evening (December 1792) by Right Rev. Bishop Carroll (Balto. Daily Repository, 20 Dec. 1792).

VI. Refugees from St. Domingo

Walter Charlton Hartridge, in "The Refugees from the Island of St. Domingo in Maryland," MHM 38 (June 1943), 103-122, described the arrival, accomplishments, and assimilation of these newcomers.

On 10 July 1793, twenty vessels bearing refugees from the revolt of Haitian Negroes lay at anchor off of Fells Point. Five hundred white Creoles and their servants had fled the massacre and sacking of Cap Francois.

The reception given the "former Allies" was vastly different from that accorded the unfortunate Acadians who had arrived almost 40 years earlier. A committee of merchants was formed to see what could be done to alleviate the distress of these unhappy persons. The French Consul was to oversee a fund established for helping those in actual financial want. Within a few days, over $11,000 had been raised. Baltimoreans were canvassed to see who could take the refugees into their homes. Many responded to the call.

People in Annapolis, Georgetown, Frederick, and Hagerstown on the western shore also acted to provide housing and other necessities, as did people in Chester Town, Centerville, Queens Town, and Wye on the Eastern Shore.

Baltimoreans purchased food for outright gifts, and benefit plays and concerts were promoted as a means of raising funds.
By 22 July '53, ships had brought 1,000 Creoles and 500 mulattoes and Negroes to Baltimore. The people of Baltimore asked the United States government and Genet, the French minister, for assistance. Genet ignored the request. The people of Philadelphia offered to contribute some relief and the General Assembly authorized the expenditure of $500 a week for nine weeks to help out; but some members of Congress, including a group headed by James Madison, were afraid that if they spent government money to aid the refugees, "a dangerous precedent" might be set. Finally, however, Congress did pass an act to aid the needy inhabitants of Santo Domingo "currently residing in the United States."

Many refugees established businesses so they would become self-supporting. The Widow Lacombe opened a boarding school for girls, and Paul-Aime Fleury opened a school at Upper Falls. Marex and his wife opened a coffee and boarding house a la mode francaise at the house of Solomon Allen. Peter Vandenbussche, "the great Tobacco Manufacturer," set up a snuff and tobacco manufactory in Baltimore. Louis Pascault established a circulating library. Pierre Chatard (1767-1847) was one of the outstanding physicians of his day and established a medical dynasty that furnished Baltimoreans with doctors for five generations. Edme Ducatel (c. 1757-1833), a native of Auxerre, France, came from St. Domingo, and by 1795 had established himself as a druggist and chemist in Baltimore Street. Several Creole priests came to Maryland, including Father Moranville, who preached at St. Peter's Church in Baltimore.

Although Minister Genet did not support the refugees at first, French consuls and vice-consuls demanded that the St. Domingans declare their date of emigration and record the births and deaths in their families. Some refugees did return to their homes, but many others remained in Baltimore and gradually became assimilated into American culture.

Mrs. Henrietta Creuze de Cheffontaines, died yesterday in her 22nd year, consort of M. de Cheffontaines, formerly a Knight of Malta, and an officer in the Navy of France. She left St. Domingo with her husband, mother, and other connections to seek safety on this continent. (Balto. Daily Intelligencer, 13 Feb. 1794)

M. Louis Marex, and wife, among the victims of the disasters of Cap Francois, have established a coffee and boarding house, in the house of Mr. Solomon Allen, next door to Peter Frick, on Cay Street. (Balto. Daily Repository, 6 Aug. 1793)

VII. Sources

Major sources are described in the Bibliography that follows.

There are a number of local sources that tell of French origins.
1. The records of the Catholic Church contain many such references. When I compiled Maryland Marriages, 1801-1820, I was struck by the number of entries that gave detailed information on the parentage and place of origin of the settlers.

2. Baltimore County Wills (checked BAWB 7 through 270).

Charles D. Moelin made a will on 10 March 1801, being on the eve of undertaking a great voyage, and wishing to regulate the disposition of his property in America. He mentioned a cousin, "John Dele Relinayye of Paris," and other French acquaintances. He also mentioned property coming to him from his family in France (BAWB 7:24).

Etienne Moranges made his will on 25 Dec. 1803, stating he was born at Clermont, formerly the Capital of Auvergne, and now the chief place in the department of Pays de Dome in France. He gave his age as 52 years and 8 months. He mentioned his sisters now residing in Clermont, who were to have property left him by his parents, and he mentioned his godson Etienne Thompson, son of Rhoda Thompson. The rest of his property, including a large piano forte, and any property in France or Santo Domingo, he left to his daughter Anne Moranges (BAWB 7:270).

3. Newspapers contain a great deal of biographical information, not only in the marriages and deaths columns, but in the advertisements as well.

Francis Fouassier of Nantes came into Baltimore in 1781 in the ship Marquis de Lafayette and worked for some time at the cabinet making trade. He is urged to contact the printers (MJBA, 22 April 1791).

Citizen Gardy, arriving from Cap Francois, and desiring to settle in Baltimore, informed the citizens of Baltimore that he proposed to teach architecture, surveying, drawing, and geometry (Balto. Daily Repository, 26 Aug. 1793).

In closing, I have attempted to describe the several waves of French immigration to Maryland and to Baltimore, throughout the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. "The French Presence in Maryland" (as Gregory Wood named his first book) has truly been felt in many ways.

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Summary of House of Representatives Bill 1246
Written by Chairmain, Environmental Matters Committee
(Departmental Archives, Maryland State)

This house bill concerns vital records archived by the State of Maryland and disclosure of those records. The Act alters certain definitions in the original Act, and also alters certain disclosure provisions. It repeals, but reenacts with amendments, the State Government Article Section 9-1015 of the Annotated
Code of Maryland (1993 Replacement Volume and 1995 Supplement). This Act is to take effect on October 1, 1996. Major changes include:

- The word "recent" has been deleted from many paragraphs.
- Items deleted from RESTRICTED vital record extractions
  - Occupations of parents
  - Places of residence
  - Marriage and divorce information
  - Family relationships as stated in the record and name and relationship of informant
- RESTRICTED vital records no longer includes marriage or divorce records occurring within the last 60 years.
- UNRESTRICTED vital records paragraph reduces death occurrence date from more than 20 years prior to more than 10 years prior to the request for the record.

Testimony was given by Dr. Edward C. Papenfuse, Archivist of the State of Maryland.

Marjorie Pasini, Editor

The “8870 Formula”
from The Archivist’s Bulldog of the Maryland State Archives
Article by Heather Ravankhsh

The “8870 formula” is a method for calculating the date of birth of a person using the date of the person’s death. The age at death is subtracted from the date at death. From that result, substract 8870. As an example, if the death date is May 6, 1889, and the age at death is 71 years, 7 months, and 9 days,

\[
\begin{align*}
1889 & \quad 05 \quad 06 \\
71 & \quad 07 \quad 09 \\
1917 & \quad 97 \quad 97 \\
88 & \quad 70 \\
1817 & \quad 09 \quad 27
\end{align*}
\]

the date of birth is calculated to be September 27, 1817. The source for this formula is Genealogical Helper, vol. 30, no. 2, March 1976, pp. 80-81.

“Ancestors” Preview
from Ken Zimmerman

Ancestors, a family history and genealogy series for PBS, began shooting in September of 1995. The series is on the National PBS schedule for 1996.

The Ancestors team has brought together the best material from the world of genealogy and family history to television. The series in presenting an invitational instruction for people who have had a passing interest in starting
their family history and genealogy, but never made it past the initial hurdle of where to start and what to do.

Each episode will focus on successful strategies and tips for aspiring family historians. The hosts, Jim and Terry Willard, will interview guest experts from the world of genealogy and family history who will help shed light on some of the best ways to find clues to our ancestors. Interesting stories, shot on location, about the impact that family history and genealogy have on individuals and family relationships will be shared at the end of each episode. The award-winning graphics team of 4:2:2 from Bristol, England will provide compelling graphics for the series.

The series has the support of the Federation of Genealogical Societies and has benefited from the gracious contributions from genealogists nationwide. KBYU-TV is proud to bring Ancestors to PBS and is looking forward to helping foster genealogical events with local PBS stations and genealogical societies in communities nationwide.

Ancestors Hosts

Jim and Terry Willard never imagined when they attended the Sesquicentennial Conference of the New England Genealogical and Historical Society in the Summer of 1995 that they would soon be hosting a television series for PBS.

Executive Producer, Sterling Van Wagenen, attended the conference to look for an engaging host for Ancestors. "I was at the conference looking for the right combination for a host. I was moving through the conference to sample speakers and I came across a pleasant voice in the dark at a computer session. The lights came up at the end of the session and I sat down while the meeting broke up to eavesdrop some more. What caught my attention was the complete attention and total generosity that Jim Willard gave to every person he met and the energy and vitality that Terry brought to their presentation. The day progressed and I watched this gift unfold to us." After an initial meeting with Sterling, Jim and Terry soon found themselves flying to Utah to meet with the rest of the Ancestors team.

Jim and Terry were both born and raised in Maine where they met in high school and married. They both went on to earn Bachelor and Master degrees from the University of Maine in Orono, Maine. Jim has taught History, and Terry has taught French at the Leavitt Area High School in Turner, Maine. When they met Sterling Van Wagenen at the Genealogical conference, they had just retired from a combined teaching career of 51 years. The only plans that they had made for their future was to move to Bradenton, Florida. They moved just in time to start shooting Ancestors in September.
Jim and Terry have shared a love of genealogy since their high school days together. They have researched their genealogy back 15 generations on both sides. Jim has found ancestors who fought on opposite sides of the French and Indian War, and both found that they were 6th cousins through their French-Canadian heritage. The Willards look forward to sharing their hobby and learning more with you on the series Ancestors.

Ancestors Series Overview

Ancestors will be hosted by Jim and Terry Willard who will introduce you to different experts in the field of genealogy. The award-winning graphics team of 4:2:2 from Bristol, England will provide stunning graphics for the ten part series which will bring genealogy and family history out of the library and into the light.

Episode One: What's Your Line is a preview of what the series will deliver. The episode dispels common misconceptions about genealogy and family history and defines the pedigree chart as one of the most important tools that is used in searching for your ancestors.

Episode Two: Tales in the Attic will help you understand how to get started at home. What to look for, and how to organize these bits and pieces of your past on a family group record or pedigree chart will be explored. Interesting stories of what people have found will round out this episode.

Episode Three: Family Folklore will focus on how the novice can successfully interview and document living relatives. It is important to know basic elements of interviewing that will make this a rewarding, not a frustrating experience for everyone. One family's experience will show how fun and easy this important step in genealogy can be.

Episode Four: Documented Drama helps you understand how the records that you find about ancestors are related to significant life events that all of us share. As we look at records we review the birth, marriage and deaths of our ancestors. The episode will understand how to recognize the difference between compiled and original records and why they are important in research. Tips on important strategies are illustrated in our case study.

Episode Five: Treasured Aisles will tour the different places in the United States where you can find genealogical records after you've exhausted resources at home. We will introduce city, state and national repositories that are most commonly used in genealogical research. In our case study we will help take the fear out of finding records.

Episode Six: American Record's Greatest Hits will introduce three major American records that are commonly used in your genealogy research. Census,
military and passenger lists will be explored. Interesting tips and stories of ethnic related migration patterns in the United States will be presented.

Episode Seven: Our Ethnic Heritage focuses on two major groups of American records: Afro-American and Native American records. These challenging record groups are demystified. An engaging case study will show one family's journey through these records.

Episode Eight: Hand-Me-Down Genes will find us in the world of medicine and the fascinating and important information that you can find in your genetic genealogy. The viewer will learn that you can save and change the course of your life with a complete medical genealogy. Our case study looks at the lives of four sisters who have been saved with the information from a complete medical pedigree.

Episode Nine: Computers Don't Byte will take you into the world of technology and show how computers and the Internet can make searching for ancestors more fun and exciting than it has ever been before. The exciting world of digital imagery and photo CD technology will be introduced expanding on the exciting implications that the future of this technology holds for families.

Episode Ten: Leaving a Legacy will focus on the impact that leaving a legacy can have on your life and the lives of those to come. It includes tips on how to hold successful family reunions, publish family histories and share the photographs and images of what you have learned with others. The series will close with a montage of successful legacies including the More Family Reunion footage that was filmed in 1915.

News for Genealogical Societies

The Ancestors series provides a unique opportunity for genealogical societies and PBS stations nationwide to become involved in family history and genealogy on a community level. Producing station KBYU-TV, a PBS member station, will be creating a guide for local genealogy and historical societies and PBS member stations with ideas for family history and genealogy events.

There are a number of ways that genealogy and historic societies can be involved in the series:

- Make a direct contribution to the series production and community education fund.
- Create a partnership with local PBS member stations and genealogy societies to sponsor local genealogical activities in your community.
KBYU-TV looks forward to creating new ways to bring family history and genealogy to communities with the help of PBS member stations and local genealogy and history societies.

**Executive Producer**

Sterling Van Wagenen is the Executive Producer for *Ancestors*. He brings to the project a wealth of knowledge and experience from his successful career in films.

Van Wagenen is the co-founder of the Sundance Institute and is the Producer of the Academy Award Winning The Trip to Bountiful. His television experience includes the Emmy Award-winning, *Christmas Snows, Christmas Winds* for PBS and the upcoming *Secrets of the Pharaohs: A Quest for DNA* for NOVA.

The above text was copied from CompuServ Roots Library: TVT.TXT. The WWW page for Ancestors can be found at: http://www.kbyu.byu.edu/ancestors

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**Addresses of Publishers**

- Ancestry, Inc., P.O. Dept. SRV, Box 538, Salt Lake City, UT 84410.
- Clearfield Co., 200 East Eager Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.
- Family Line Publications, Rear 63 East Main Street, Suite B, Westminster, MD 21157. Add $2.50 for postage and handling for first book, and $.50 for each additional book.
- Heritage Press, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716; accepts Visa/Mastercard/Checks/Money Orders.
- Pipe Creek Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 42, Finksburg, MD 21048.


The *National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser* was the first newspaper printed in Washington, D.C. From its first five years, the author has abstracted all items of genealogical interest. These include marriages, deaths, legal notices, tax lists, classified ads, and much more. Many Maryland and Virginia families can be found here, as well as those of Washington. Arranged in chronological order, a surname index aids the researcher.

Carol L. Porter

Charles County, Maryland researchers will find a wealth of information here — both genealogical and historical. This time period in the county’s history brought considerable change to the residents, and these events are reflected in this book. Also included are marriages, deaths, court cases, local events, church news, politics, and more. Most impressive is the extent of detail one can find. While some entries may be one-line items, more are covered at great length. The author has done an excellent job of including all pertinent data. An every-name index includes property names.

Carol L. Porter


This excellent genealogy begins in England with a study of the family name, the village of Gawthrop, and the Skipton families from which Thomas Gawthrop descends. Chapter 5 details the fascinating 47-year career of this Quaker minister. Subsequent chapters follow the generations to Chester Co., Pennsylvania, Hampshire Co., Virginia, Taylor Co., West Virginia, and Baltimore, Maryland, just to name a few locations. Several appendices follow, including one that reproduces over three dozen of Thomas Gawthrop’s letters to various individuals in America. The sources used by the author are displayed in an easy-to-find manner. Also included are photographs, maps, charts, and an every-name index. Persons interested in this family can look forward to two more planned volumes.

Carol L. Porter


King and Queen, King William, and New Kent counties in southeastern Virginia represent areas in which various fires have occurred between colonial times and the Civil War. The frustration experienced by interested researchers can be tangible in those counties, especially in the south, where the “courthouse burned.” We have all encountered that reply when investigating a genealogical trail. How nice it is to be able to find a new book by a previously published author in which various sources, some quite interesting, have been utilized to put together in this small book of 135 pages. One has to compliment Ms. Fisher on her efforts to publish files thought to have been lost. She also states that
complete accuracy is impossible, with some records reconstructed from memory by court clerks from various sources, and sometimes at a much later date than the actual event.

The Introduction, written by the author, Therese Fisher, is well written and conveys a cautionary warning about referring back to the original sources, which she conveniently has listed after each entry. Unfortunately, the sources are cited using the initials for the source. In the front of the book are listed these initials and what they signify, but not in alphabetical order! This listing could have been streamlined and made user-friendly by the use of alphabetizing the initials.

There are six pages of entries for vital records for slaves listing the owners of each individual. These records will be important for researchers in Afro-American genealogy, as that specialty takes persistent investigation from many sources that are often obscure. It would be easier going if the slave owner’s surnames were printed in bold type to stand out from the text. It would also be nice to have a cross-index listing the slaves by the surname of the owner.

The entries in this book utilize alphabetized surnames emboldened for easier reading but not consistently when she cites parents or names of spouse(s) which doesn’t facilitate “browsing” through the entries for a connection or entry that might catch your eye. I would recommend it as a good first point to start research. If an entry piques your curiosity, use the cited sources and go for it!

Robin E. Walker

Frank Burch, who compiled the article on Western Cemetery in Vol. 12, No. 1, writes to say that he has learned that Thomas R. Kirby, buried in lot 174 D, died on 25 November 1858. He obtained this date from New Jersey, which has death records from the 1830s.

When answering a query, it is a good idea to enclose a Self-Addressed Stamped Envelope (SASE) when writing to the person. Please send a copy of your reply to the Society for inclusion in our vertical files.

BENNETT, Zack D. N., P.O. Box 280941, San Francisco, CA 94128-0941. Need parents of THOMAS GARRISON, born 8 May 1745 in Baltimore, MD. Also COMFORT ROBERTS, born 14 August 1750 in Baltimore, MD; married before 1769 in Virginia, where their first child WILLIAM was born 21 July 1769.
World Wide Web Genealogy Homepages

Genealogy Home Page
http://ftp.cac.psu.edu/~saw/genealogy.html

LDS
http://ftp.cac.psu.edu/~saw/LDS.html

Everton's Genealogical Helper: Web Site
http://www.everton.com/

NetGuide: Genealogist's Guide to the Internet
http://genealogy.org/NGS/netguide/welcome.html

roots-1
gopher://ftp.cac.psu.edu/genealogy/roots-1

Genealogy Help List
http://members.gnn.com/mikerice/helplist.htm

Social Security Death Index
http://www.mtjeff.com/~bodenst/ssdi.html

Library of Congress
http://lcweb.loc.gov/homepage/lchp.html

Genealogy holdings [NARA]
http://gopher.nara.gov:70/1/genealog/holdings/

Census Records [NARA]
http://gopher.nara.gov:70/1/genealog/holdings/catalogs/census/

Genealogical Resources Elsewhere on the Internet [NARA]
http://gopher.nara.gov:70/1/servers.genealog

Baltimore County Genealogical Society
http://www.serve.com/bcgs/bcgs.html

Harford County Genealogical Society
http://www.rtis.com/reg/md/org/hcgs/

Lower Delmarva Genealogical Society
http://pages.prodigy.com/handley/ldgs.html

RAND Genealogy Club Home Page
http://www.rand.org/personal/Genea/

National Genealogical Society - Home Page
http://genealogy.org/NGS/

FEDERATION of GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES
http://www.connect.net/beau/fgs
Lower Eastern Shore Heritage Committee  
http://skipjack.net/le_shore/heritage/home.html

Allegheny Regional Family History Society's Home Page  
http://www.swcp.com/~dhickman/arfhs.html

Southwest Oklahoma Genealogical Society  
http://www.sirinet.net/~lgarris/swogs

The Kansas Heritage Server  
http://history.cc.ukans.edu/heritage/family.html

The Quaker Corner  
http://www.innerlight.com/genepool/quakers.html

Quaker Resources Page  
http://www.portal.com/~metcal/reed/quaker.html

Australian Archives Genealogical Records  

Canadian Geographic Names  
http://www-na.is.ccm.emr.ca/cgndb/english/cgndb_current.html

Federation of East European Family History Societies  
http://www.dcn.dave.ca.us/~feefhs/

Irish Census Records and Substitutes for Missing Censuses  
http://www.bess.tcd.ie/roots/census.htm

Genealogical Research in Ireland  
http://www.bess.tcd.ie/roots_ie.htm

The North of Ireland Family History Society  
http://www.os.qub.ac.uk/nifhs/

UK+Ireland Genealogy Index  
http://midas.ac.uk/genuki/mindex.html

London Genealogy  
http://midas.ac.uk/genuki/big/eng/LND/

German Genealogy Home Page  
http://www.genealogy.com/gene/

Italian Genealogy  
http://www.xs4all.nl/~tardio

The Genealogy Calendar - Home Page  
http://emcee.com/PAF/www/events/welcome.html

Selected Civil War Photographs Home Page  
http://rs6.loc.gov/cwphome.html
Putting Your Genealogy on the WWW
http://www.genealogysf.com

Deciphering Old Handwriting
http://www.firstct.com/fv/oldhand.html

Family Tree Bookshop
http://pages.bluecrab.org/famtree

Willow Bend Books
http://server.mediasoft.net/ScottC/

Handley's Eastern Shore Maryland Genealogy Home Page
http://pages.prodigy.com/handley/home.html

Janyce's ROOT DIGGIN' DEPT. (genealogy) INDEX
http://www.janyce.com/gene/rootdig.html

Carrie's Adoptee and Genealogy Homepage
http://www.mtjeff.com/~bodenst/page3.html

The Genealogy Lady
http://new-jerusalem.com/genealogy/postings.html

GenWeb Index
http://www.gendex.com

The Association of One-Name Studies
http://www.mediasoft.net/ScottC/aons.htm

Alta Vista: Main Page
http://altavista.digital.com/

Surname to Soundex Converter
http://www.rand.org/cgi-bin/Genea/soundex.sh

Switchboard
http://www.switchboard.com

Internet Address Finder
http://www.iaf.net/

Family Tree Maker [software]
http://www.familytreemaker.com

Reunion [software]
http://www.leisterpro.com/

The Editor thanks all those who have submitted queries, short items, and articles for THE NOTEBOOK. If you have any articles or other items you would like to have included, please write the Editor at the address on the front page. Copyright 1996, Baltimore County Genealogical Society.
Update to the BCGS Vertical File

- A -
Adam
Adams
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Ainsworth
Akehurst
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Algire-Allgire-
Alguire
Allen
Allen-Rhodes
Ammermon
Amos
Anderson
Acher
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- B -
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Rev. 5/22/96
(Thru item 1544)
Johns Hopkins Medical Register

by Carol Porter

The Prince George's County Genealogical Society has begun a series in their Bulletin (Vol. 28, No. 1), detailing a hospital register from Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore City. Information on 5,000 patients from May 1898 to October 1899 is included. Many residents of Baltimore City and surrounding counties will be found here. The BCGS library has this society newsletter on file.

Baltimore Bible Records

by Carol Porter

The St. Mary's County Generator, Vol. 19, No. 10 (July-Aug. 1996) has 5 pages of bible records for families who lived in Baltimore City and County. These include: the MICHAEL HUTSON bible, the ANNA D. HUTSON bible, and the READ family bible. The READ bible has much PEREGOY information also. The BCGS library has a copy of this society newsletter on file.

Publishing Your Family History

by Margie Pasini

A new homepage was created this summer by a company called Storytellers, which will publish your family history in the form of books, videotape, or CD-ROM. An email from one of the owners (Ms. Victoria Wright) told me the services they provide and a little information about their company:

"STORYTELLERS is a home-based business dedicated to the preservation of the stories and images that make up our lives. We publish these stories in book form but also on CD-ROM, which allows us to create a digital, interactive, multimedia scrapbook. These "digital photo albums" are the perfect medium for commemorating people, events, and all of the chapters in the evolving history of family life.

More than a picture album, the books and CD-ROMs we create with our clients are reminiscences placed in the larger context of history. Using the text, photographs, and other documents you provide, we create an illustrated narrative of your family's history in book form and/or on compact disc. For the CDs, we can also use audio tapes of spoken stories,"
video clips, text, slide shows of still photos, art, newspaper clippings, and voice and music soundtracks. Copies of documents as diverse as photographs, ship passenger manifests, maps, deeds, and any other ephemera important to the evolving history of the family can be included along with the narrative. We can restore old photographs, once we have scanned them, so they will look their best when published. We can also create a family tree in several formats with the information you provide.

It is difficult to estimate cost without a clear, detailed conception of the scope and complexity of the project. However, prices start at $1200 for the books, $1500 for the CD-ROMs, and $800 for videotapes. As our clients are proud of their work, we are proud of ours, and we believe that taking the time to do a truly beautiful job pays a dividend to us and to them. We use state-of-the-art computers to make the work possible, not to do the work as quickly and easily as we can, and it is important to us that each book or CD-ROM we help create is a source of pride to us as well as to the client.

We accept major credit cards. Thank you for your interest in Storytellers. Please feel free to call 800-726-1323 if we can answer any questions."

The Storytellers homepage is at: http://www.storytellers.net.

Great Migration Index Compiled by National Genealogical Society Library
from the NGS Newsletter, July/August 1996

The NGS Library has compiled an index of the immigrant sketches which comprise Robert Charles Anderson's groundbreaking work *The Great Migration Begins*. These volumes describe immigrants — mostly to Massachusetts Bay colony — for the years 1620-1633. As of July 1, 1996, the index covers the first two volumes of the work; Abbott - Onge. The alphabetical listing will be completed when Volume III becomes available. Although these books do not circulate through [the NGS'] library loan program, interested persons may request a search of up to three names per request. As always, [the NGS] will charge $1.50 plus $.25 per page of photocopies. Those individuals wishing to purchase the twelve page index may do so for $3.50, postpaid. Please write to NGS, attention “Great Migration Index.” Please note that this is not an every-name index, rather it is a table of contents listing the individual sketches.

Addresses of Publishers

- Ancestry, Inc., P.O. Dept. SRV, Box 538, Salt Lake City, UT 84410.
- Clearfield Co., 200 East Eager Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

In 1659, Baltimore County encompassed present day Baltimore City, Cecil and Harford counties, as well as parts of Carroll, Anne Arundel, Howard and Kent counties. Researchers interested in this area will find the deed abstracts from this book can prove to be of great assistance and save them valuable time.

One should not assume, however, that only land records are recorded here. Other entries found are sales of livestock and slaves, indentures, powers of attorney, depositions, recording of brand marks, debt payments, and even an occasional will and inventory.

This first volume abstracts 14 deed books and is divided into fourteen chapters. The entries are arranged chronologically, but variations can be expected since some transactions were recorded in the books at a later date. Lacking are folio numbers to the original libers — these would have been most helpful.

A typical abstract includes grantor, grantee, places of residence, acres, sales price, location of land, chain of deed, signature, and witnesses. Unfortunately, land tract names have not been included. The introduction states, "If it is not in the abstract, it can be assumed that it was not in the deed.” This reviewer has found that statement is not always correct. Nevertheless, researchers with early Baltimore County interests can certainly benefit from this book. An every-name index makes for easy reference.

Carol L. Porter


In 1950, Frederick Lewis Weis compiled and published Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists Who Came to New England Between 1623 and 1650. Later editions were revised by Weis and by Walter Lee Sheppard, and expanded to include immigrants to the southern colonies. In all, seven editions were published, as
well as four editions of *Magna Carta Sureties*, 1215. The last two editions of *Ancestral Roots* were compiled by Sheppard with the assistance of David Faris.

David Faris has now brought forth a new work that traces the descent of 137 colonists from Henry III, Edward I, Edward II, and Edward III. All lines include the generations of direct ancestors from the royal ancestor to the settler, with the spouse with Plantagenet ancestry to the left. The compiler has included a great deal of biographical information on the more recent generations. There are cross references to other royal lines that marry into the line being discussed, and of course, abundant documentation.

Future volumes will cover the descent of 17th century settlers from the *Magna Carta Sureties*, the old feudal barons, and from Charlemagne.

Lines of particular interest to Marylanders include the Arundell, Asfordby, Aucher, Brent, Brooke, Calvert, Codd, Cornwallis, Digges, Fleet, Gerard, Gorsuch, Jennings, Littleton, Lovelace, Ogle, Saint Leger, Somerset, Wolseley, and Zouche families.

This book is a “must-have” for all those interested in tracing their ancestry across the ocean.

Robert Barnes


*The Register* is the oldest genealogical periodical in the United States, and the decision by Heritage to reprint makes it possible for late 20th century researchers to have at their fingertips many family lineage and source articles that have long been unavailable. Each volume contains articles, charts, book reviews, obituaries of members, news of other societies, and a surname index. Occasionally, there are articles on families outside the New England area.

Anyone with New England ancestry will want to own these volumes. Heritage is to be commended for starting to reprint this valuable series. Heritage accepts Visa, Mastercard, checks, and money orders.

Robert Barnes

Heritage has reprinted the entire series of 14 volumes, each with numerous English and Welsh pedigrees, supporting documentation and illustrations with signatures of family members, profiles, and coats of arms. Most pedigrees, which begin in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, contain five generations, and contain all the descendants that could be traced for the progenitors. Researchers will find these pedigrees of their English cousins fascinating for the wealth of biographical information that is included.

The series provides a glimpse into the families of English landed gentry and aristocracy, and the prominent families of the day.

Robert Barnes

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**Notice**

The 1996 NGS Conference syllabus is available from the National Genealogical Society for $20 (including shipping). Orders should be sent to: 1996 Conference Syllabus, National Genealogical Society, 4527 17th Street North, Arlington, VA 22207-2399.

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**Queries**

When answering a query, it is a good idea to enclose a Self-Addressed Stamped Envelope (SASE) when writing to the person. Please send a copy of your reply to the Society for inclusion in our vertical files.

**KELLEY, Bryan C., 2633 Vortex, St. Louis, MO 63129-3117. Home phone: 314-487-3265. Email address: kelleybc@ix.netcom.com.** Need information regarding MOSES KELLEY and his wife RUTH ROLLS. Trying to determine location and names of parents of MOSES. MOSES was born 27 Feb. 1754 in Baltimore Co., MD, served in the Revolutionary War in 1777-78, married RUTH ROLLS in Baltimore County (in 1778?) and died on 10 Mar. 1839. MOSES and RUTH went from MD → TN → VA → KY → IN. Other names of interest are WILLIAM ALLEN KELLEY (Moses’ son), JOSEPH KELLEY (Wm. Allen’s son), GEORGE WASHINGTON KELLEY (Joseph’s son), MARION STANLEY KELLEY (G. W.’s son), and GLENN WILLIS STANLEY (Marion’s son).

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**(More) World Wide Web Genealogy Homepages**

*Seventh-Day Adventist Obituary Index*
http://143.207.5.3:82/screens/opacmenu.html

*Surname-to-Soundex Conversion*
http://www.rand.org/cgi-bin/Genea/soundex.sh
Desktop Publishing of Personalized Books & CD-ROMS
http://www.storytellers.net/

Maryland GenWeb Project
http://www.win.net/~ehayden/states/maryland/

Lineages, Inc. (Research services & products)
http://www.lineagesnet.com/

Delaware Genealogical Society
http://www.magpage.com/~tdoherty/

New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS)
http://www.nehgs.org/

Smoky Mountain Historical Society
http://www.smokykin.com/smhs/

Update to the BCGS Vertical File

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Wheat (see Smith)
Visiting the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah
by Kenneth Zimmerman

On October 4-6, 1996, Elaine and I visited the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, and decided to pass on some pertinent information about this great genealogical resource.

The Genealogical Library collection was started in 1894 by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS), and is currently the world’s largest collection of genealogical information. The library usage is about 34 percent LDS members and 66 percent non-LDS persons. About 57 years ago, the LDS started to microfilm records. The original microfilms are stored in a granite mine, and copies are made from them. We were overwhelmed with the library setup and the large genealogical collection. The library is not the first place to begin your research because you could get lost in trying to find where to start, and you’d likely become discouraged.

The library’s hours are: Monday, 7:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m.; Tuesday through Saturday, 7:30 a.m.-10:00 p.m. If you get an early start, you’ll be tired of researching before closing time comes! There is a three-hour free parking area, or an all-day paid parking lot for $4 (currently). The Family History Library (FHL) does not charge a usage fee for the library records, but asks to share your family research and information. You can do this by contributing to the Ancestral File or donate genealogical material (such as a book) that can be microfilmed and loaned to the other family history centers around the world.

A short orientation is given on the LDS Library throughout the day. It runs about 20 minutes, and explains how to use the library, and answers such basic genealogical questions as “How do I start?”

The public has access to four floors in the FHL. Only a small part of the library collection is about the LDS members and their ancestors. The microfilm collection and book collection has open stacks where you can pull and re-file your research material. The microfilm box only has a number on it, so be careful when retrieving and re-filing your microfilm.

Basement Level 1: European and Scandinavian, Latin American, and International Microfilms/Microfiche/Books

Church and civil records on many areas in Germany, France, Luxembourg, and Spain can be found here. Also, genealogical records for the Netherlands,
Belgium, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and Finland are available. The Library has a collection for sections of Austria, Bulgaria, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, and Switzerland, with collections for Croatia, Estonia, Russia, Slovakia, and Slovenia. The Latin American collection includes Uruguay and Chile, and other parish collections for Argentina, Brazil, and Guatemala. Other collection areas include Philippines, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Pacific Islands, India, Indonesia, China, Japan, and Korea.

Basement Level 2: British Isles Microfilm/Microfiche
Records are found here for Scotland, England, Wales, and Ireland. Records are also available for Australia and New Zealand.

Main Floor: United States and Canada Information and Books.
No microforms material is on this floor. Written family histories can be found here in book form.

Second Floor: United States and Canada Information, Microfilm, and U.S. Census Microfilms
Canadian census records can be found here, in addition to U.S. census records. The microfilm collection includes books, church records, cemetery records, government records (vital records, land, probate, taxes, etc.), military records, and immigration/naturalization records. Check the microfiche catalog, or use the computer as a searching aid.

Be forewarned: Many records are handwritten in the language of the country where they were created. Therefore, it is best to understand some of the foreign language prior to using the records, at least a few key words and terms. The library sells foreign language-to-English guides for $.25 per copy (currently) for such languages as German, Dutch, and French.

All floors have computer stations with FamilySearch software, which includes files and programs such as Ancestral File, International Genealogical Index (IGI), Family History Library Catalog, U.S. Social Security Death Index (SSDI), U.S. Military Index, Scottish Church Records, TempleReady, and Personal Ancestral File. Each computer has both a printer and disk drive for printing or copying files.

There are over 1.9 million rolls of microfilmed records, and approximately 523,000 microfiche in the Library. Each floor has plenty of various types of microfilm readers to use any time during your visit. There are over 100 readers per floor. The self-help copy centers on each floor have microform copiers at $.20 per copy (currently) and photocopiers for books or computerized copies at $.05 per copy (currently). Change machines are near the copy centers.

The Library has staff on each floor to help you use the facilities, suggest sources, and answer questions. They will not do your research for you. Some of the staff
are professional genealogists who are paid by the LDS library, and many are volunteers. Information stations are on each floor to answer questions on specific topics such as U.S. or foreign genealogical research. It is easy to get frustrated with foreign research, so you may need to hire a professional genealogist, but attempt to use their records first.

The Library has a snack room on site with beverages and snack vending machines. Restaurants are nearby, and there is a mall area in Salt Lake City fast-food restaurants. Lodging is within walking distance from the Library.

The Salt Lake City area has other interesting sites to visit such as the Utah State Capitol, the Great Salt Lake, Kennecott's Bingham Canyon Mine, the Beehive House, and Trolley Square Shopping Center. The Joseph Smith Memorial Building near Temple Square shows a 53-minute film titled "Legacy" on the early movement of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints to the west, which is inspirational and historical. One sees the westward migration of our ancestors in the mid-19th century by wagon and on foot.

Elaine and I went with a genealogy research plan, and did not have enough research days due to our unexpected finds. Remember to check your local FHL (found at your local LDS church) for accessing some of the same materials that can be found in Salt Lake City. Do plan a visit to Salt Lake City, though – it is the paradise of genealogical research.

Suggested source materials:
(Handout) “Library Services and Resources: Family History and Family History Centers,” The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, page 4, 1996.


A Lutheran Record Source by Eugene Gallagher

Genealogical searches are available for a fee, and some congregation records are available on microfilm, which may be loaned or purchased. When writing for more information, send information regarding your specific congregation of interest as well as data about its location, dates of events, and ethnicity/language. Of course, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) to: Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Office of the Secretary - Archives, 8765 West Higgins Road, Chicago, IL 60631-4198. Email: archives@elca.org.
Thomas Knightsmith and His Namesakes
by Robert Barnes

The compiler first became interested in Thomas Knightsmith of early Baltimore County because of his possible connection to Thomas Knightsmith Shaw of 18th Century Baltimore County. His interest was reinforced by the discovery that Thomas Knightsmith was another indentured servant who came to Maryland, served his time, and made good. In researching the family, it was found that many transfers of property had never been recorded in the Baltimore County Land Records, but had been noted in the Baltimore County Rent Rolls. Did the purchaser forget to have the deeds recorded, or did he merely wish to avoid paying a fee?

As the research unfolded, the name Knightsmith was found to have been carried on first in the Shaw family, and secondly in the Joyce family.

1. THOMAS KNIGHTSMITH was born c. 1662 in England, possibly London, and died by January 1707/8 in Baltimore County, Maryland. He married Katherine (N), who married 2nd Dennis Newman.

On 15 Sept. 1683, Thomas “Nightsmith” [sic], age 21, of London, bound himself to James Conaway, commander of the ship Baltimore for 4 years service in Maryland [SEEA:15].

On 2 Jan. 1696, Thomas Knightsmith patented 94 acres called Knightsmith’s Folly in Baltimore County [MPL 40:513]. This tract was in Patapsco Hundred, and had been surveyed on 10 Dec. 1695, beginning at a bounded tree of Stephen White’s land [“Maryland Rent Rolls,” MHM 21:353].

Before his death, Knightsmith also acquired 50 acres of Radnage, a 360-acre tract surveyed for George Yates. William Hawkins and Christopher Cox each owned 50 acres [Baltimore County Rent Roll #2, 1658-1771, folio 341].

On 13 Dec. 1698, Thomas Knightsmith witnessed the will of John North of Baltimore County [MWB 6:199]. He and William Freeman appraised North’s estate on 25 March 1699 [INACC 18:120].

Thomas Knightsmith (Jane Baldwin read the name as Thomas Knight) died in Baltimore County, leaving a will dated 10 Dec. 1707, proved 30 Jan. 1707, naming his wife Katherine as executrix, and daughter Bridget, not yet of age, to have five shillings except for 5 shillings left to an unnamed son. If Bridget died during her minority, her estate was to pass to Jos. Foreman. The will was witnessed by Thomas Jones, John Young, and Jane Beomell [MWB 12:204].

Katherine Knightsmith, executrix, filed the inventory of her husband’s estate, which had been appraised by William Hawkins and John Rattenbury at L65.7.6 and 3461 lbs. tobacco, on 4 May 1707 [INAC 28:126].
As Katherine Newman, wife of Dennis Newman, she filed an administration account on 19 Sept. 1709 [INAC 30:18]. She filed a second account on 27 Feb. 1711 [INAC 33A:79].

Dennis Newman died by 9 Feb. 1718, when his estate was administered by Katherine Newman. His estate was inventoried at L34.0.2 [MDAD 1:330].

Thomas and Katherine were the parents of [BCF:389]: BRIDGET and (N), and unnamed son.

2. BRIDGET KNIGHTSMITH, daughter of Thomas, married by 17 March 1730 John Shaw, who on that day, joined her in selling Knightsmith's Folly to Thomas Cockey. On 27 March 1730, John and Bridget sold 100 acres of Radnage to Thomas Cockey [Balto. Co. Rent Roll #2, 1658-1771, folios 335, 341].

John Shaw acquired other land as well. On 8 July 1746, John Shaw purchased 50 acres of Todd’s Range from Samuel Harryman [Balto. Co. Rent Roll #2, 1658-1771, folio 370].

On 9 Feb. 1746, Johanna Impey conveyed to her friend John Shaw all her property, provided he would maintain her all her life, and convey to her granddaughter, Elizabeth Sampson, certain property when the latter came of age [BALR TB#E:277].

John Shaw died in Baltimore County, leaving a will dated 9 Jan. 1748, proved 12 May 1749. His son William Shaw was to be executor and to manage all his estate and pay all of the debts out of it. The will mentioned Nathan Shaw, who was to have 1000 weight of tobacco. Nathan Shaw and Francis Smith were witnesses [MWB 26:57].

On 11 May 1750, the inventory of his estate was filed by William Shaw, executor. A. Eaglestone and Samuel Bowen appraised the estate. Charles Ridgely, Basil Dorsey, and Caleb Dorsey signed as creditors, and Nathan Shaw and Francis Smith signed as next of kin [MINV 42:253]. John Shaw’s estate was administered on 8 June 1750 [BAAD 5:161; 6:1].

John and Bridget were the parents of [BAAD 5:161]: WILLIAM, born c. 1725; NATHAN, born c. 1729; ELIZA, born c. 1736; FRANCES, born c. 1739; JOHN, born c. 1741; PETER, born c. 1744; and (poss.) THOMAS.

3. WILLIAM SHAW, son of John, was listed in the Index to Baltimore County Debt Books (MSA) for 1754 through 1769 as owning Shaw’s Venture and Todd’s Range.

4. THOMAS SHAW, possibly son of John and Bridget, is so placed because his son owned some of the lands that John Shaw owned, and because when he
died, William and Nathan Shaw signed his inventory as next of kin. He died before his father, which probably explains why he was not mentioned in his father’s will.

As Thomas Shaw, administrator, he filed the inventory of Henry O’Neal, which was taken on 17 Jan. 1748 [MINV 41:354].

Thomas Shaw of Baltimore County died by 5 Sept. 1749, when William Bennett filed his inventory, valued at L21.8.6. A. Eaglestone and Edward Bowen were appraisers, and William Shaw and Nathan Shaw signed as kin [MINV 40:180].

Bennett administered the estate of Thomas Shaw on 15 July 1765 [BAAD 6:174].

Thomas Shaw was the father of: THOMAS KNIGHTSMITH, born c. 1743; and (poss.) FANNEY, who married Richard Joyce; and/or (poss.) RACHEL, who married Zachariah Joyce.

5. THOMAS KNIGHTSMITH SHAW, son of Thomas, was born c. 1743/8. At the age 14 next 13 March, and as son of Thomas Shaw, deceased, in Nov. 1757, he was made a ward of William Shaw [Balto. Co. Court Proceedings; MSA]. In 1776, he gave his age as 28 [AALC 3:249].

Thomas Knightsmith Shaw married Sarah Stansbury by BAML, dated 31 Dec. 1777. She may have been a daughter of Richardson Stansbury, whose will dated 30 Jan. 1797 named a daughter Sarah Shaw [BAWB 5:505].

Thomas Knightsmith Shaw was listed in e Balto. Books for 1770 and 1771 as owning Todd’s Range in Darby.

In 1778, Shaw took the Oath of Allegiance before the Honorable James Calhoun [BARP].

In 1783, Thomas Knightsmith Shaw was appointed to replace Josias Bowen to oversee the road from the lower part of Patapsco Neck to the main road leading from Baltimore Town to Joppa, and from the fork of the road by Swan Harbour to Herring Run. He was reappointed in 1784. [Henry C. Peden; Baltimore County Road Overseers, FLP, p. 92.]

In 1785, Thomas Knightsmith Shaw was paid for 5 days’ work as tally keeper [Patricia Dockman Anderson, Calendar of The Ridgely Papers, FLP, p. 55, cites Ridgely MS #692:408].

Thomas Knightsmith Shaw died leaving a will dated 13 Nov. 1794, proved 27 Nov. 1794. He named his wife, Sarah, and nephews Thomas and Basil Joyce, nieces Ann Fennel and Rachel McCoy, and nephew Thomas Joyce’s son Thomas Knightsmith Shaw Joyce. He mentioned his sister’s eldest daughter’s child “that
she left behind her." Shaw's wife Sarah was named executrix. The will was witnessed by Thomas Todd, Edward Sweeting, and Philip Shields [BAWB 5:213].

6. RACHEL SHAW is placed as a daughter of Thomas Shaw because Zachariah Joyce married Rachel (surname unknown), and they were the parents of five children, born in St. Margaret’s Parish, Anne Arundel County. Of the five, four of the children match the names of the nephews and nieces in Thomas Knightsmith Shaw’s will.

Zachariah and Rachel were the parents of [AACR:127,128]: THOMAS, born 29 Aug. 1763; ELINOR, born 27 Oct. 1766; BASIL, born 9 Aug. 1769; ANN, born 8 Nov. 1773, who married William Fennell (or Fermel) by AAML, dated 27 Dec. 1792; and RACHEL, born 16 March 1778, possibly the Rachel Joyce who married William McCoy on 30 May 1793 [Marriage License Returns of Rev. John Hagerty].

7. THOMAS JOYCE, son of Zachariah and Rachel, was born 29 Aug. 1763. According to the will of his uncle, he was the father of Thomas Knightsmith Shaw Joyce.

Sources and Abbreviations Used:
AALC: Anne Arundel Co. Land Commissions
BAAD: Baltimore Co. Administration Accounts
BALR: Baltimore Co. Land Records
BARP: Revolutionary Patriots of Baltimore Town and Baltimore County, Maryland, 1775-1783, by Henry C. Peden, Jr., Family Line Publications, Westminster, Md.
BAWB: Baltimore Co. Will Book
FLP: Westminster: Family Line Publications
GPC: Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company
INAC: Inventories and Accounts
MDAD: Maryland Administration Accounts
MHM: Maryland Historical Magazine
MINV: Maryland Inventories
MPL: Maryland Patent Liber
MSA: Maryland State Archives
MWB: Maryland Will Book
Rielley Bible Information
by Gilbert H. Mende

[Herein is text from a letter to the editor from the author, reprinted by his request.]

Included loose within the pages [of the Rielley family bible] was the following marriage certificate:

“This is to certify that John H. F. Rielley of Baltimore City in the state of Maryland and Kate J. Sutherland of Baltimore City in the state of Maryland were joined together in Holy Matrimony by me, on the Fifteenth [sic] day of October in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and 74.

/s/ Joseph P. Wilson, Minister of the Gospel”

Photographs held in the pages ... included the following:
1. John Henry Furlong Rielley
2. “Kate J Rielley”
3. “Grandmother, died 2/24/1869” [grandmother of John H. F. Rielley, it is presumed] taken in 1865. On the reverse side — “I. Whitehills Photograph Gallery, 300 N. Gay Street, near Aisquith”
4. “Gen [possible Geo.] Sutherland
5. Unidentified man
6. “Jenkins”
7. Mary Sutherland
8. “Thomas S. Rielley” [age <6 years]
9. “John Rielley Sr.”
10. “My mother as she used to look”
11. “Joseph Riley”
12. “Yours in affection, Anna” [Whitehills photo, see #3 above]
13. A bouquet of flowers (probably a funeral spray)
14. Unidentified boy, age <6 years
15. John H. F. Rielley, taken in San José, California
16. Unidentified infant, age <18 months

On the Bible page titled “Marriages”:

“John Rielley and Mary Ann Cox were married on the 8th of October 1837”
“Thomas R. Sutherland and Margaret Murphy were married on the 3d of October, 1843”
“On December 3d, 1902, at the parsonage of the Anacostia M. E. Church [Washington, DC], by the Rev. C. O. Isaac, John Milton Rielley and Louise Burhans”

On the Bible page titled “Births” in the left column of the page:

“John Rielley, son of John and Ann Rielley, was born Feb. 15, 1811”
"Mary Ann, daughter of Elias and Mary Cox was born January 28th 1818"
"John Henry Furlong, son of John and Mary Ann Rielley was born January 22, 1839"
"Ann Rebecca — June 6, 1840
William Thomas — Sept. 16, 1844
Elias — December 10, 1845
Mary Caroline — Nov. 7, 1846
Emily — July 27, 1849
Joseph White — Nov. 10, 1850
Charles McElfresh — July 12, 1853
Mary Ann — Nov. 2, 1855
George Washington — Feb. 7, 1857"

(continued in the right column of the page):
"Thomas R. Sutherland was born in Kings County, Ireland on April 1, 1817"
"Kate Jane, daughter of Thos. R. and Margaret Sutherland, was born January 21st 1846"
"John Milton was born 8 p.m. Nov. 22, 1877"

On the Bible page titled "Deaths":
"Mary Caroline — July 2, 1849 [age 2 years]
Emily — January 22, 1850 [age 6 months]
Charles McElfresh — Aug. 7, 1962 [age 9 years]
Wm. Thomas — Dec. 20, 1864" [age 20 years, possible serving in the military during the Civil War?]
"John H. F. Rielley died Oct. 4, 1893, age 54 2:55 a.m."
"Kate J. Rielley died 3:45 p.m. June 22, 1916"
"Mary Ann Rielley, mother of John H. F. Rielley died March 13th 1979, aged 61 years"
"Margaret, wife of Thomas R. Sutherland, died February 15th 1853 [in England], aged 32 years"
"Thomas R. Sutherland departed this life at 2:30 p.m. on the 19th of February 1883, aged 66 years"

On a page of the Bible headed "Memorandum" is written the following account, written by John H. F. Rielley:
"Removed to South Carolina in April 1860. Volunteered in the 1st S.C. Cavalry (Southern Army) on the 3d [of] March 1861. Deserted from the 1st N. Ca. battalion in February 1865 and was parceled on the 19th of the following July; reached home [Baltimore] on the 11th of Sept. of the same year.
"Started for California via Nicaragua on the 7th of July 1867; reached San Francisco on the 22 of August following; went to San Jose [California] in Sept. of the same year and remained until October 1872 when I returned to San Francisco."
“Started for Baltimore in April 1873, where I arrived on the 1st day of May [the rest of the sentence is obscured and incomplete, the next word appearing to be “after” or “often”]
“Entered The American office as an Alternate on the 23 of August 1873 and received ‘cases’ on the 6th of January 1874.”

On a separate sheet with the heading “Family Record” that, based on the spellings of the name Rielley, probably predates the information entered on the actual Bible pages:

(Side “A”) “Births”
“John Riley jr., the son of John & Ann Riley was born February 15th A.D. 1811”
“Mary Ann the daughter of Elias and Mary Cox was born January 28th, 1818”
“Emiley the daughter of John and Mary Ann Riley was born on the 27th of July 1849”

All of the below give the same birth dates as shown above ... but note the different spellings of Rielley:
“Joseph W. Riley”
“Charles M. Rielley”
[continued on Side “B” as follows:]
“John Henry Furlong Reiley
“Mary Ann ... Riley”
“Ann Rebecca Rieley”
“Elias Rieley”
“William Thomas Rieley”
“Mary Caroline Rieley”

(Side “A”) “Deaths”:
“Mary Caroline ... Riley”
“Emily ... Riley”
“Charles ... Riley”
“George Washington ... Riley”

(Side “B”) “Marriages:
“John Rieley the son of Mr. John Rieley married to Mary Ann Cox, the daughter of Elias Cox, October the 8, Anno Domingo [sic] 1837”

I am not at liberty to give the address of the person who has the Bible in her possession. She is a second cousin of mine living outside Richmond, Va. The Bible is in very poor condition; her daughter, however, is very interested in its being restored somewhat, a project to which I will contribute if they ever get around to having it done.
When ordering a book, please mention that you saw the review in THE NOTEBOOK. Maryland residents must add 5% sales tax to each order.

Addresses of Publishers

- Ancestry, Inc., P.O. Dept. SRV, Box 538, Salt Lake City, UT 84410.
- Clearfield Co., 200 East Eager Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.
- Family Line Publications, Rear 63 East Main Street, Suite B, Westminster, MD 21157. U.S Mail, Book Rate: add $2.50 for postage and handling for first item or volume, and $.50 for each additional item. UPS Delivery (not available for AK or HI), first item or volume $4.50, each additional item $.50.
- Heritage Press, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716; accepts Visa/Mastercard/Checks/Money Orders. Add $4.00 for shipping and handling.
- Pipe Creek Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 42, Finksburg, MD 21048.


This volume contains, in book form, articles that originally appeared in the Genealogists' Magazine (London), Vol. 12, Nos. 1-161 and Vol. 13, Nos. 1-8. It contains over 1,000 records of indentured servants brought to the New World from England. Many of these servants came to Maryland and Virginia. Others went to Barbados. Covering the years 1683, 1684, and 1686, the work does not duplicate names found in Skordas. Among the Maryland settlers are Thomas Knightsmith, Richard Eastopp, and Joseph Honeywell. Entries usually give some descriptions and clues to the family and/or place of origin of the servant, so this is an extremely valuable work. There are three indices: one for apprentices, one for persons to whom apprentices were bound, and one for captains and ships. Highly recommended.

Robert Barnes


Once more, Henry Peden has combed through muster rolls, oaths of fidelity, pension applications, the published Archives of Maryland, and many other
sources to produce another extremely helpful volume of data about the patriots who helped to establish independence through actual military service, taking an oath of allegiance to the State of Maryland, or by rendering other patriotic service. Although there is no index, names are cross-referenced. Entries begin with the name of the patriot, the facts of his service, and one or more references. Many entries contain additional information on the patriot’s family: his marriage, children, and subsequent movements. The bibliography contains national, state, and local sources. This book is a must-have.

Robert Barnes


There is a growing interest in royal genealogy as more and more research traces the origins of colonial settlers back into England. Ms. Leese has compiled a very helpful reference book which takes each King and Queen and gives a short biographical sketch, and then traces the monarch’s descendants for four generations. Supplementary chapters discuss other relatives of William the Conqueror, the marriages of John of Gaunt, the royal connections of the poet Geoffrey Chaucer, and the ancestors of Anne Boleyn and Elizabeth I, to name but a few. There are many genealogical charts which help to make relationships clear. The bibliography covers 19 pages. This book will be useful to anyone interested in their own royal genealogy, royal genealogy in general, or in medieval history.

Robert Barnes


This book contains a wealth of information illustrated with genealogical charts that enhance the test, but in the year 1996, a book is offered to the genealogical public without an index! What were the author and publisher thinking? The text is presented without documentation, although the bibliography at the end of the book lists the sources where the compiler obtained his information. If each of those sources had been given a number, it would have been a simple matter to key statements in the text to specific sources. Information on the Weems family of Maryland is given, but it was found almost by chance. Weems descendants will want to have this book, but the reviewer regrets that a book that has so much potential should be so lacking in the tools that would have made it so much more worthwhile.

Robert Barnes


Heritage Press continues to reprint this excellent series of volumes. Family histories, source materials, Waters' Genealogical Gleanings in England, articles on historical subjects, reviews of books, proceedings of other societies, and notes and queries abound. Volume XXXIX contains a list of Barbados settlers in 1638. These books are a welcome addition to the library shelf of anyone interested in colonial America.

Robert Barnes

Descendants of Humphrey and Margaret Jackson (1562-1996), Derbyshire, England, to St. Mary's County, Maryland, by Lester L. Jackson, Jr., Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1996, 237 pages, indexed, illustrated, cloth. Price may be obtained from author.

Lester Jackson has prepared a very well done genealogy of the Jackson family. He has used parish records and parish histories to construct the English generations of the family, and has traced the descendants of Simeon Jackson, who came to Maryland as an indentured servant and settled in Baltimore County. In addition to the family history, there are sections dealing with aspects of general history, such as the establishment of the Protestant Episcopal Parishes, development of Talbot County Districts, and families living on Tilghman Island. These essays help to place the members of the Jackson family in their historical and geographical context. Person interested in obtaining a copy of the book should contact the author at 1006 Cowpens Road, Towson, MD 21286-1625. Highly recommended for family members and libraries.

Robert Barnes


This book is composed of newspaper extracts from three Colonial American newspapers for the years 1720 through 1730. The material was lifted directly from English publications of the time. There are 1,333 dated news items, as well as an everyname index of the approximately 1,120 people in this volume.

According to the author, his one purpose in mind "is to share with the readers all the entertainment the 18th century public print gives me." This reviewer found none of the stories "jolly" or "entertaining." They are replete with killings of many kinds, cannibalism, shipments of prisoners to the colonies, robberies, stock market scams, fires, prison revolts, and other gritty, depraved and depressing events. One thing that this book definitely reaffirms for today's reader is the old adage that "there is nothing new under the sun."
Lucier’s vignettes may be of some use to genealogists who have found some of their subjects living within or near that 1720-1730 English era. They could be used to add some background to family history reports, even though it be very dark, nasty and earthy. His other Heritage Books publication is entitled *1767 Chronicle*.

Eugene Gallagher


This reviewer’s first impression of this book is that it is rather pricey, considering that it is just a soft cover. By the time the $4 handling and postage fees are added, one has spent a rather large amount for a reference book that is so site-specific as to attract only a select few interested individuals.

What is good about it is this: It is easy to use, well done, and extremely interesting for a general knowledge about life in the newly emerging areas of northern California — the era of the wild frontier boomtown and the gold rush mentality of the people. The colorful entries abstracted from the local newspaper of that area and time are good reading. Names are alphabetically arranged for ease of reference and tell much of the struggle of early nineteenth century life and death. An all-name index and Introduction by the Editor and Compiler are also included.

The Introduction describes a brief but complete sketch about the North Pacific Coast of California’s Mendocino County, which was primarily unpopulated except by native peoples until 1851, when immigration began to harvest the immense stands of ancient redwood forests discovered in 1852. A map of the area is included. People rushed in from Canada, the eastern United States, and northern European countries to work in the woods, sawmills, railroads, and harbors. After the groves were all harvested, “... the population moved away and the villages vanished, leaving little of their brief existence other than overgrown foundations and graveyards.”

Robin E. Walker

When answering a query, it is a good idea to enclose a Self-Addressed Stamped Envelope (SASE) when writing to the person. Please send a copy of your reply to the Society for inclusion in our vertical files.

*QUERIES*

Causey, Cheryl A., 7936 Rolling View Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21236-3637. Phone and fax: 410-668-4710. Email: 72322.1205@compuserve.com. Need parents for William H. BELT (b. 1848 in Maryland). His wife was Elizabeth (nee ?, b. 1851) and children were Roy Denard BELT (b. 1881 in Maryland), Ida M.
BELT (b. 1887), Ettie P. BELT (b. 1889), Clarence A. BELT (b. 1891), Herbert C. BELT (b. 1985), and Earl F. BELT (b. 1898, d. 1971). In 1900, the family lived in the Hampden/Arlington section of (then) Baltimore County, but had ties to family in the Carroll and northwest Baltimore counties.

Czerniewski, Patricia, 8903 Jasper Lane, Baltimore, MD 21234-3304. Home phone: 410-665-7743. Need information regarding CASSANDOR HAMILTON (HAMBLETON?), who lived in the Middle River Lower Hundred of Baltimore County, and died there in 1794 at the age of (about) 42.

Williams, Craig H., 2761 Roanoke Way, Westlake, OH 44145. Home phone: 216-871-3073. Seeking all information on JOHNSON HENRY HAMILTON (1794-1880) and wife SUSANNAH CAREY (1806-1851). Entered U.S. through Baltimore about 1821 from Cork County, Ireland. Sons are JOHNSON Q. (b. 1822), FRANCIS (b. 1829), and COLSON (b. 1834), believed to be born in Baltimore. All are believed to have left Baltimore about 1835 to settle in Buffalo, NY area. Other name of interest is CAREY (CARY, CARRY), maiden name of Susannah.

The Editor thanks all those who have submitted queries, short items, and articles for THE NOTEBOOK. If you have any articles or other items you would like to have included, please write the Editor at the address on the front page. Copyright 1996, Baltimore County Genealogical Society.