

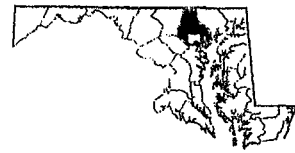
PLEASE NOTE:

Vol. XVII No. 2 coversheet is **Summer 2001**, which is correct.
But, page 3 to page 15 indicates Spring 2001, which is *incorrect*.
These pages should read **Summer 2001**

The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 17, Issue 1 (No. 89)

P. O. Box 10085 - Baltimore, MD 21285-0085

Spring 2001

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Editor's Notes

After this issue, I will have only one more "Notebook" to prepare before the end of the term. It is my desire to produce a very *special* issue and request that everyone participate by sending something to share with other members of our society. Don't wait until the last minute - - do it now! We would like to put an emphasis on cemetery records. If you have a Baltimore County or Baltimore City cemetery map, information on private cemeteries - whatever, please consider sending them for the next issue. Many thanks -

Helyn Hatton Collison

HIDDEN TREASURES

By Carol Porter, Assistant Librarian

PERIODICALS

Periodicals are probably one of the most under-used resources in any library. One look at the hundreds of volumes on the shelves is sometimes an instant turn-off to even the most dedicated researcher. For those who do enter into this world of quarterly publications, however, the rewards are almost guaranteed.

The intent of most organizations that produce periodicals is to present previously unpublished original records. This includes probate, land, court, military, church, cemetery and vital records. Newspaper abstracts are always a favorite as well as bible records, tax lists and well-written family histories. The individuals who submit material are usually experienced genealogists, and many times we can benefit from studying their research techniques as well as the text.

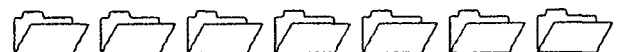
I cannot cover, in this article, all the titles that the library owns, but I will highlight some of the larger collections. Check your library catalog for a complete list. Foremost for our state is the Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin which originated in 1960. The editors always have attempted to include material for all areas of the state so that no county is left out. We have a complete set of this fine publication. The Maryland and Delaware Genealogist also covers all jurisdictions and was printed from 1959 to 1990. For individual county interest, there is the excellent Harford County Historical Bulletin as well as Anne Arundel Readings and Western Maryland Genealogy.

Our nineteen-year collection of The Second Boar will give you genealogical data on Colonial American families.

Abundant, also, is the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. North Carolina is well represented, and there are several Virginia titles to choose from including Tidewater Virginia Families and the Magazine of Virginia Genealogy. The Virginia Genealogist covers every county in that state, and we have a twenty-eight-year collection of this outstanding publication. We also have many copies of the Maryland Historical Magazine, the National Genealogical Society Quarterly, the German Genealogical Digest and over a half-dozen Pennsylvania periodicals.

For those with Irish interest, check out The Septs and North Irish Roots. None are as comprehensive, however, as the Irish Ancestor. We have only twenty issues of this impressive quarterly, but each one is crammed with useful information. A random sampling of one issue reveals cemetery inscriptions, will abstracts, a family bible record, three family histories and a church history.

The majority of these publications is indexed in some manner. There may be an index for each issue or a cumulative index for each year. Peggy Keigler has made several subject indexes to the more prominent Maryland publications, and these are available exclusively in our library. Members may borrow three years worth of periodicals at a time (twelve issues), so on your next visit, investigate our ever-expanding collection.



LEWIS CASS GORSUCH BIBLE

Submitted by Pat Czerniewski

The location of this Bible was brought to my attention by BCGS member, Diana McCann. On September 6, 2000, I visited the Timeless Treasures Antique Shop, 1857 Harford Rd., Fallston, MD 21047. With the permission of the proprietor, I transcribed the Family Record pages for publication in The Notebook. The Bible was purchased some years ago at an estate auction in Baltimore City. It has metal clasps and measures 9-1/2"x12-1/2" and is 4" thick. The Family Record pages are in the back of the Bible.

(Title Page)

The Approved Holy Catholic Bible
Published: Philadelphia
John E. Potter and Company
No. 617 Sansom Street
(no date)

(Third Page)

Certificate of Genuineness, etc.
(dated) 1873

Family Records**(Page 1)****MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that / Mr. Lewis C. Gorsuch / and / Miss Mary Teresa (Theresia written first, then erased) Geis / Were united by me in Holy Matrimony, / at St. Vincents Church on the Twenty Sixth / day of November in the Year of Our Lord / One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty Eight.

(no priest named)

In presence of (blank) _____
(blank) _____

(Page 2) MARRIAGES

Lewis Cass Gorsuch and Mary Theresa Geis was married on the 26th day of November AD. 1868 at St. Vincents Church by the Rev. Father Myers

Helen T. Gorsuch and Andrew I. Wright were married on the 1st day of March at St. Paul's Church by Rev. Father Walch [sic] 1897.

Estell [sic] Gorsuch and Anthony Parr were married on the 1st day of April in the year of 1902 at St. Pauls Church by Rev. Father Foly.

Edward H. Gorsuch and Agness [sic] A. Kearney were married on the 7th day of July 1903 at St. M_____ Church. ¹

George T. Gorsuch and Edith Desch were married on the 22nd day of November 1904 at St. Anns Parsonags [sic] by Rev. Father Graham. ²

(Page 3) BIRTHS

Lewis Cass Gorsuch was born in Baltimore City on the 16th of October AD. 1846.

Mary T. Gorsuch was born in Baltimore City on the 2nd of November AD 1869 (line drawn through the year and changed to 1843).

Edward Henning Gorsuch was born in Baltimore City on the 5th day of August AD. 1869.

Charles P. Gorsuch was born in Baltimore City on the 29th of April 1872.

Hellen [sic] T. Gorsuch was born in Baltimore City on the 10th of September, 1874.

Lewis Andrew Gorsuch was born in Baltimore City on the 24th of August 1876.

George Thomas Gorsuch was born in Baltimore City on the 15th of August 1878.

Clara Estelle Gorsuch was born in Baltimore City on the 12th day of April 1880.

Mary Genevia [sic] Gorsuch Born on the 7th of September 1882 in Balto. County.

Viola Irene Gorsuch Born on the 29th day of April 1887.

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued from page 2)

(Page 4) BIRTHS

Ann M. Gorsuch Born Sept. 13th 1813.

Peregrine Gorsuch Born _____ (blank)

Irene Viola Henning Gorsuch was born in Balto. City on the 13th day of May 1904. (?)

Edward Parr was born in Balto. City on the 5th day of August 1903. (?)

Andrew Wm. (?) Wright was born on the 25th day of Dec. in the year of 1897. (The "7" was written over an "8.")

Paul T. Wright was born on the 21st day of June in Balto. City in the year of 1900.

Stanley L. Wright was born on the 21st day of March in Balto. City in the year of 1903.

(Page 5) DEATHS

Peregrine Gorsuch Died 18 day of January 1877, at 11.55 O'clock, a.m. aged 69 years 11 months

Sarah R. Gorsuch Died Dec _____ (blank) 1878. ³

Rosa I. Geiger died 13th September 1888 at _____ (blank)

Arziona [sic] R. Brown died November _____ (blank) 1888. ⁴

Sarah R. Watson Died 28th of February 1889. ⁵

James K. P. Gorsuch Died Nov. 28th 1890 aged 41 Years.

Andrew Geis Died 30th day of January 1880 at 7 O'Clock A.M. aged 65 years.

Charles W. Bowie Died Nov. _____ (blank) 1879. ⁶

John C. Batzer Died Feb. 11th 1891 aged 47 years.

Rosalie Stevenson Died January 27 1898 46 Years

Wazhington [sic] Gorsuch Died October _____ (blank)

D. H. Gorsuch Died Jan. 1st 1901.

Note: Additional research papers, including more than twenty complete newspaper notices, are in the BCGS's vertical file with this Bible Record.

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1. Edward Henning Gorsuch and Agnes Alice Kearney were married at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Broadway and Bank Sts. The Sun, (Baltimore, MD) 09 July 1903, p. 6; Enoch Pratt Free Library
 2. George T. Gorsuch and Edith Desch were married 23 November 1904. The Sun, (Baltimore, MD) 24 November, 1904, p. 7; E.P.F.L.
 3. Sarah R. Gorsuch, wife of John T., died 14 December 1878. The Sun, (Baltimore, MD) 16 December 1878; E.P.F.L.
 4. Emma Arizona Brown, wife of the late James A., died 30 November 1888. The Sun, (Baltimore, MD) 01 December 1888; E.P.F.L.
 5. Sarah V. [sic] Watson, wife of Thomas E., died 28 February 1889. The Sun, (Baltimore, MD) 01 March 1889; E.P.F.L.
 6. Charles W. Bowie, husband of Susie, died 07 November 1879. The Sun, (Baltimore, MD) 08 November 1879; E.P.F.L.

USING POSTAGE RATES AS AN IDENTIFICATION METHOD

Submitted by Allan Hughes

If you have some old, undated family letters with blurred unreadable postmarks on the envelopes, postage rate information can help date the letter.

July 2, 1885	2 cents	Jul 6, 1932	3 cents	Jan 7, 1968	6 cents
Nov 3, 1917	3 cents	Aug 1, 1958	4 cents	May 16, 1971	8 cents
Jul 1, 1919	2 cents	Jan 7, 1963	5 cents	Mar 2, 1974	10 cents

The jump from 2 cents to 3 cents, then back to 2 cents looks odd, but is correct according to the Postal Service.

Check web site: www.usps.gov/history/his4_5.htm#DOM

Researching the Social Security Death Index

Submitted by Greg Burton

<http://ssdi.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/ssdi.cgi>

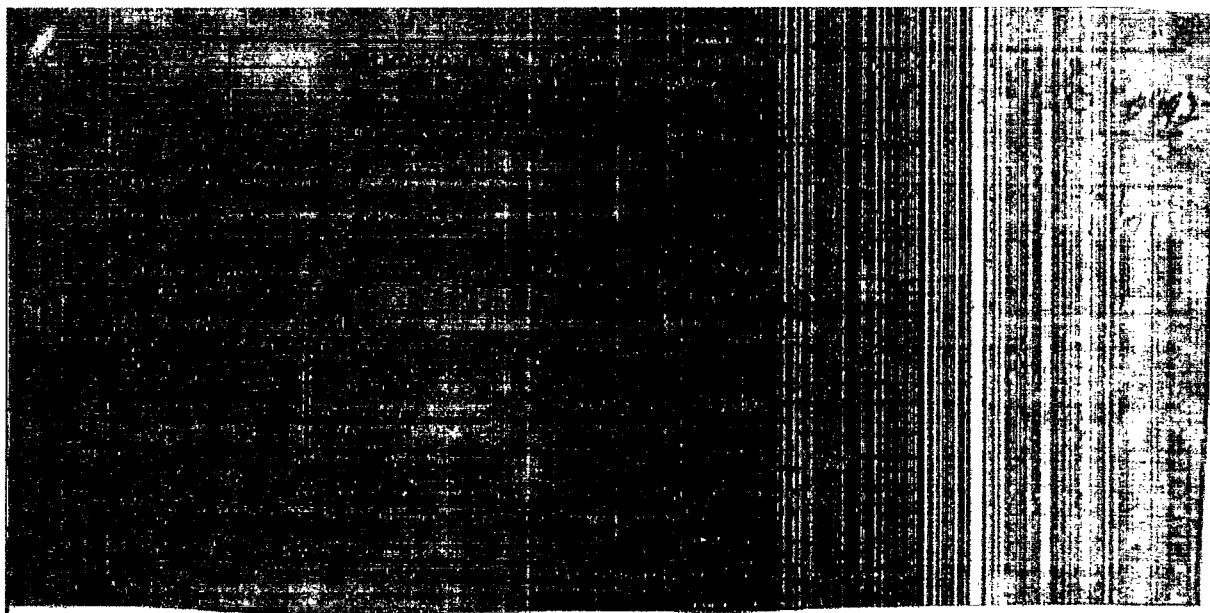
Rootsweb has an up-to-date Social Security Death Index available on-line. It is a listing of everyone who has had a death benefit paid or benefits paid to survivors after the computerization of Social Security records. People who have not had a Social Security number (or Railroad Retirement number) will not be included. People who died and were not eligible for death benefits may not be included.

Index data: Name, birth, death, last residence, last benefit, Social Security number and where issued. This site has an additional field allowing notes to be attached to the records – by any user.

Frequently, when searching for a name in the index, many matches will come up. To make the selection easier, click on the Advanced Search button. Additional fields may be filled in that can possibly supply matches for dates of birth and/or death, state in which issued, last benefit and last residence.

With the information for the SSDI, you can request a copy of the Social Security Application which will include: Name/first, middle and last; full name at birth; place of birth; date of birth; age; sex; mother's full name at birth; father's full name; mailing address, and signature. **If you know the Social Security number**, the cost for an application is \$7.

Shown below is a copy of my great-grandmother's application. I did not know who her parents were until I received it.



HOW TO FIGURE A DATE OF BIRTH

Memorize the number - 8870

Source: Platte Co, MO Historical/
Genealogical Society

When you don't have a date of birth but do have the age, this is the way you calculate your ancestor's birthday!

Example: Suppose your ancestor died May 6, 1889, age 71 years, 7 months and 9 days:

Write the year, month and day as:	18890506
Subtract the age at death:	<u>-710709</u>
This gives the figure:	18179797
Now subtract that number 8870:	<u>-8870</u>
The result is:	18170927

Translated – that means: Year 1817, 9th month, 27th day – or – 27 September, 1817

Seaman Protection Certificates

Submitted by Jane Thursby

The impressment of American seamen by the British was one of the causes of the War of 1812. The practice also resulted in the creation of extensive records about merchant seamen that are of great value to genealogists and historians. These Seamen's Protection Certificate Applications for what might well be called a merchant seaman's passport have remained virtually untouched since they were originally filed. Now they are being organized and preserved, and those from the early years are already indexed. These records are in the Old Military and Civil Branch at the National Archives.

Seamen's Protection Certificates (SPCs) were authorized by the Fourth Congress on May 28, 1796, to protect American merchant seamen from impressment. The British maintained that they had a right to use press gangs to forcibly recruit British seamen in port or on the high seas, and their attitude was "once a British subject, always a British subject." In fact, any English-speaking sailor was in danger of being impressed. During the war with Napoleon, the British stepped up impressments. The Archives' records tell many tales of impressment. John Howard appeared before a notary in Philadelphia on September 3, 1807, and described his experiences. He sailed on the ship, *Martha Washington*, out of Savannah bound for London with Certificate No. 14148 issued in June, 1806 in his pocket. The ship "sprung a leak" and put into Antigua on St. Johns Island "in distress." Here, he was "pressed" by the British and put on board the sloop of war, *Timrod*, and the "Protection was forcibly taken from him." He escaped and returned to Philadelphia. The deposition of Sarah Dickinson dated April 11, 1811, states that her son, John Dickinson, twenty-two years old and born in Philadelphia, sailed in June, 1809 for Liverpool and that she had been informed that he was impressed and detained on board one of the British ships of war. In applying for a duplicate SPC in 1817, James Francis stated that he "had a protection granted him by the Collector of this Port on or about 12 March 1806 which was torn up and destroyed by a British Captain when at sea." After about 1815, the impressment of seamen ceased, but the Seamen's Protection Certificates had proved to be a valuable form of identification and continued to be issued until just before the Civil War. The practice was resumed for a short time during the World War I era.

The application records of the Port of Philadelphia are by far the most extensive and the easiest to use. Applications through 1823, are indexed on three-by-five-inch cards; those for 1814, 1824-1830, 1834, 1844, and 1854 are also computerized. In addition, the customs collectors' "abstracts," quarterly reports of the SPCs issued, exist for about half the quarters for that port. Abstracts are filed alphabetically by first letter of the last name. The Work Projects Administration (WPA) made two indexes of abstracts, one for New York and one for "Other Ports." The abstracts, of course, are one step removed from the original and do not contain all the information on the applications, which apparently were destroyed, but they are useful genealogical sources. Few certificates appear in Archives' records; they were issued to and belonged to the seaman. Some random records exist for about fifty other ports, primarily abstracts, registers and a few applications.

Because the purpose of the Seaman's Protection Certificate was to identify the seaman clearly, the application required his name, age, place of birth, physical description "as may be," and was either attested to by a knowledgeable person or by documentation. (Very early applications tend to have documentation; later ones have attestation.) Public officials and notaries devised their own application forms to suit their fancy; some were simple, some flamboyant. The physical description usually included height; color of hair, eyes, and complexion; distinguishing marks such as tattoos, birthmarks, scars or disfigurements; and sometimes the shape of the nose, chin and face.

The applications show a wide range of ages and birthplaces. While most seamen applied for a certificate when they were in their twenties, boys in their teens and men in their thirties often applied. Boys as young as eleven and men as old as seventy-seven are on record. Geographic distribution is equally broad. The Atlantic seaboard states are well represented; most seamen coming from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware. Some gave Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida as their place of birth. A few came from the District of Columbia and as far away as Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Louisiana. A good number were foreign born. It should be noted that a Seamen Protection Certificate is also used as showing the applicant's intention to be naturalized.

From a genealogical perspective, the witnesses are perhaps the most significant information after age and place of birth. The name of any witness can help the researcher to expand his or her knowledge of the merchant seaman. Many times the witness has the same surname as the seaman, suggesting a relationship, and some identify that relationship as mother, father, sister, brother, aunt or uncle. Some appear to be shipmates; they witnessed each other's applications although they come from widely separated birthplaces. Evidence suggests that a female witness may be the seaman's "wife" in that port. Young seamen most often have an identified relative as witness. The witness for Isaac Philips, age twelve in 1826, was Hannah Simmons, his mother with a differ-

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

ent surname. Sarah Loftand witnessed for her twelve-year-old son, James A. Loftand, in 1824. Jacob Black/Blake, age sixteen in 1820, had as his witness his father, Levin Blake. (The notary spelled the name "Black" and "Blake" on the same page.) It seems probable that the Samuel Nicholson who witnessed for William Henry Nicholson, an eleven-year-old in 1827, was a relative. Henry Bray, who witnessed for eleven James Bray, most likely was related to him. Mary Craycroft may have been the mother of twelve-year-old Theodore Craycroft, who applied in 1827. In 1814, Mary Howell swore that she had known eleven-year-old Thomas Little "from his birth." The witness on the 1814 application of Samuel Girdon Dannaker is James Girdon. Was Girdon the maiden name of Samuel's mother?

In processing these old applications, one pattern immediately catches the eye: there is an unexpected number of men of color. (For purposes of this discussion, seamen described as black, mulatto, Sambo, yellow or colored are considered men of color.) At times, they accounted for almost a third of the applications, far in excess of their proportion of the population. Because it often is very difficult to do research in African-American families, slave or free, the Seamen's Protection Certificate Applications are a boon to these researchers. The value of a document identifying a man of color as free is easy to understand. Sometimes these valuable identity papers were borrowed by a landlubber from a bona fide seaman. Frederick Douglass, for example, borrowed a certificate in 1838 and walked away to freedom.

There are rare finds of manumission in these records. Some suggest a custom of bound servitude after slavery and before freedom. In applying for a Certificate in 1797, Charles Anderson states he was born in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, a slave of Richard Small, who freed all his slaves when he "became to be a Methodist." James Calahan, who was twenty-three in 1854, was born in Sower Town, Kent County, Delaware. His application states, "I also present a certificate from my former master George Jones." Peter Till, about twenty-nine in 1826, was born in Sussex County, Delaware. "The said Peter Till produced a certificate of his having been manumitted and set free by Benjamin Robinson a citizen of the State of Delaware to whom he had formerly been sold for a term of years by his original owner David Hopkins of said State, the proof of his freedom being duly recorded on the Orphans Court for the City and County of Philada." In 1804, Pompey Ridley, twenty years old, "a bound mulatto servant to Samuel Rhoads," a Philadelphia merchant, went to sea with Rhoads' consent. Three years later, Samuel Ridley, twenty-two, born in Long Island, New York, as was Pompey, stated that he was manumitted in 1792 by Stephen Vandyke on condition he would serve nine years with Anthony Morris, which he had done and so became a free man.

Naturalization information is equally interesting and more abundant in these records. The name of the court and the date of naturalization are often given. For example, on August 2, 1824, William Williams, a native of Wales, was naturalized "in the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia." Even when the court is given without the date, researchers should check that court's records around the date the seaman applied for his certificate. Almost without fail the seaman seems to have gone straight from the naturalization court to a notary to make application for his protection. Bernard Tobin of St. Johns, Newfoundland, is described as an "affiliated citizen," having "declared my Intention of becoming a citizen of the United States in the Circuit Court of the United States holden in Philadelphia the 27th of December 1854, a Certificate whereof I herewith present." He applied for and got his protection certificate that same day.

When using the index to the Philadelphia applications or the WPA index to abstracts, it is important to look for more than a single name. The index cards often reveal what appear to be family clusters. People who had the same surname and came from the same place can be seen in the lists.

In the ten years between 1814 and 1824, James, Jason, Levi, Samuel, and William Blanchard, ages eighteen to twenty-eight, all from North Yarmouth, Massachusetts, applied for certificates. Thaxter Prince served as witness for three of them.

Between 1803 and 1816, David, Ezekiel, Jesse, two Johns, Joseph, Joseph L., and Joshua Hand, all thirty or younger, all from Cape May, New Jersey, applied. Noah Hand witnessed for twenty-six-year-old Joshua, and Caleb Hand witnessed for twenty-year-old Joseph. In 1810, Charles and Eldridge Hand applied from neighboring Cumberland County, New Jersey.

The applications of Antoine, Antonio, and Joseph Joachim reflect the changing flags over New Orleans. They were born in New Orleans, Mississippi Territory, and renounced allegiance to the king of Spain and the French Republic.

While this article focuses on the genealogical value of the seamen's records, they contain significant data for other disciplines as well. Historians would be interested in the picture that can be drawn from Seamen's Protection Certificate Applications of certain localities. Most noteworthy, or at least the most apparent one, is Duck Creek Crossroads or Duck Creek Hundred, now Smyrna, Kent County, Delaware, where well over a hundred men, almost all of whom were men of color, applied for certificates between 1798 and 1825.

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued from page 6)

Occasionally, the applications are a source of amusement. One notary spells Maryland - "Meriland." Another is farther off the mark: he spells Louisiana - "Lucy anna."

Is it worth a researcher's time and effort to try to find an individual seaman in the Seamen's Protection Certificate Applications? As indicated earlier, many of these records are indexed. While it is a more time consuming task, the customs inspectors' quarterly reports are a usable finding aid for unindexed years. Looking for seamen in some ports is less rewarding, but the WPA indexes to New York and "Other Ports" direct the researcher to the appropriate quarterly report for those ports. If family tradition or other sources direct the researcher to a specific port and time period, it would be worth looking at the unindexed applications or quarterly reports that may exist for any port. Often forgotten, is the fact that the Great Lakes had foreign entry ports. The CPCs for those ports are small in number making them easily manageable.

In 1917, all active and new seamen were required to get a new certificate. These were the first to require a picture. The pictures could be from any source and they often showed a flair for the dramatics or fashion. It was a picture I was looking for when I requested the new certificate applications for the port of Baltimore. The port of Baltimore is not indexed, and it was a very active port. So I was not surprised to find that for 1917 there were 450 feet of applications in date order only. The archivist tried very hard to convince me that my search would be futile, but I was not dissuaded. I knew, in my heart, that I would find the picture in the first few weeks of applications—so with great anticipation, I requested the first 21 feet.

My family had produced five generations of Chesapeake Bay Pilots by 1917. My father would be the sixth and last. My grandfather was a newly-licensed pilot having just completed his six-year apprenticeship. His father, who was also a pilot, died in November, 1918 a full year after the beginning date for re-application. Also, because pilots could be taken to sea at the will of the captain instead of being let off at Cape Henry, I hoped that getting the new certificate would be a priority to them. It proved to be so. Within the first eight hundred applications, I found dozens of pilots including the president of the Maryland Pilots' Association. I found my grandfather, too. I looked through a few hundred more applications before giving up. Some people told me I was foolish for even looking and others for stopping so soon. I was only 4 feet into the files but I knew that if my great-grandfather were going to be there, he would be with his son. It turned out, he wasn't going to be there at all. A year after this search, I found that he had already been hospitalized with his terminal illness.

While finding my grandfather's CPC and not finding my great-grandfather's CPC both thrilled me and disappointed me, the time I spent reading all the other men's and women's applications, the attached pictures and supporting documentation was fascinating. I wish I had the time to copy and publish all their stories. Did I tell you my grandfather was only 5 feet 4 inches. That is the one fact his CPC told me that I didn't know. I was only three years old when he died. He seemed a giant to me. His picture—even though it was only a small black and white head shot. It was nothing fancy for John Edward Thursby because it was not his

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REPRODUCED FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

CNO. 32. 1534

SEAMAN'S CERTIFICATE OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP
(Act. 4560, Revised Statutes)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

I, J. E. Huxon, Special Deputy Collector of the District of Maryland, do hereby certify, that John E. Thursby Jr. is an American seaman, aged 26 years, or thereabouts, height 5 feet 4 inches, color of eyes blue, hair dark, complexion fair, special characteristics None.


has, this day, produced to me proof in the manner directed by law, and I do hereby certify that the said John E. Thursby Jr. is a citizen of the United States of America.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this 10 day of December, 1917.

J. E. Huxon
Special Deputy Collector of Customs.

John E. Thursby Jr.

Photograph and signature of holder to be inserted in box



Loudon Park Cemetery

Loudon Park Cemetery was founded in 1853, and more than 200,000 people are buried there. It is located in south-west Baltimore City with only a very small portion in Baltimore County. The interment records can be ordered at the Mormon Library.



Tidbits About The Lives of Ancestors

Submitted by Wanda Barnes Hall

Most people got married in June, because they took their yearly bath in May and were still smelling pretty good by June. However, they were starting to smell, so brides carried a bouquet of flowers to hide the odor.

Baths equaled a big tub filled with hot water. The man of the house had the privilege of nice clean water, then all the sons and other men, then the women and finally the children. Last of all the babies. By then, the water was so dirty you could actually lose someone in it. Hence, the saying - "Don't throw the baby out with the bath water."

Houses had thatched roofs - thick straw, piled high, with no wood underneath. It was the only place for animals to get warm, so all the dogs, cats, other small animals, mice, rats and bugs lived in the roof. When it rained it became slippery, and sometimes the animals would slip and fall off the roof. Hence the saying - "It's raining cats and dogs."

There was nothing to stop things from falling into the house. This posed real problems in the bedroom where bugs and other droppings messed up the nice clean bed. They started to make beds with big posts and hung a sheet over the top - hence, those beautiful big four-poster beds with canopies.

Floors were dirt. Only the wealthy had something other than dirt - hence, the saying "dirt poor." The wealthy had slate floors which would get slippery in the winter when wet. They spread thresh on the floor to help keep their footing. As the winter wore on, more thresh was added until when the door was opened, it would all start slipping outside. A piece of wood was placed at the entry way, hence a "threshold."

In the kitchen in a big kettle that always hung over the fire. Every day, they lit the fire and added things to the pot. They mostly ate vegetables and didn't get much meat. They would eat the stew for dinner leaving leftovers in the pot to get cold overnight and then start over the next day. Sometimes, the stew had food in it for a month - hence, "Peas porridge hot, peas porridge cold, peas porridge in the pot nine days' old."

Sometimes, they could obtain pork and would feel really special. When company came, they would bring out some bacon and hang it to show it off. It was a sign of wealth and that a man "could really bring home the bacon." They would cut off a little to share with guests and would all sit around and "chew the fat."

Those with money had pewter plates. Food with a high acid content caused some of the lead to leach onto the food which happened most often with tomatoes. They stopped eating tomatoes - for 400 years.

Most people didn't have pewter plates, but had trenchers which was a piece of wood with the middle scooped out like a bowl. Trenchers were never washed and a lot of times worms got into the wood. After eating off wormy trenchers, they would get "trench mouth."

Bread was divided according to status. Workers got the burnt bottom of the loaf, the family got the middle, and guests got the top or the "upper crust."

Lead cups were used to drink ale or whiskey. The combination would sometimes knock them out for a couple of days. Someone walking along the road would take them for dead and prepare them for burial. They were laid out on the kitchen table for a couple of days, and the family would gather around - eating, drinking and waiting to see if they would wake up - hence, the custom of holding a "wake."

Since England is old and small, they started running out of places to bury people. They would dig up coffins, take the bones to a house and reuse the grave. In reopening these coffins, one out of every twenty-five coffins was found to have scratch marks on the inside. They realized they had been burying people alive; therefore, they would tie a string on the wrist of the person in the coffin, lead it through the coffin, up through the ground and tie it to a bell. Someone would have to sit out in the graveyard all night to listen for the bell - hence, on the "graveyard shift" - "saved by the bell" - and he was a "dead ringer."



BOOK REVIEW

Submitted by Carol Porter

Free African Americans of Maryland and Delaware From the Colonial Period to 1810.

By Paul Heinegg. Clearfield Co., Inc., 200 E. Eager St., Baltimore, MD. 21202.

2000. PP. 392. Indexed. Hardcover. (#9406). \$45.00 + \$3.50 P/H (MD residents add 5% sales tax)

The author has assembled genealogical evidence on more than three hundred Maryland and Delaware black families (naming nearly 6,000 individuals), with copious documentation from the federal censuses of 1790-1810. Also consulted were colonial sources at the Maryland State Archives, county archives and other repositories.

Documentation is presented proving that most of these free black families descended from mixed-race children who were the issue of white women and African American men. While some of these families would claim Native American ancestry, evidence is offered to show that they were, instead, direct descendants of mixed-race children.

Colonial Maryland laws relating to marriages and offspring of black and white partners carried severe penalties. For example, Hannah Polson, born ca. 1725, was the servant of Edward Day. She confessed in Baltimore County Court, on 6 Nov 1745, that she had born a Negro child. The court ordered that she serve Mr. Day an additional seven years and sold her daughter, Nan, to her master until the age of thirty-one. Despite these harsh laws, however, several hundred child-bearing relationships took place in Maryland over the colonial period as evidenced directly from public records.

Mr. Heinegg is to be commended for this fine work and excellent documentation.

Researching for the future and honoring the past.

What Do Those Initials Mean?

Submitted by Wanda Barnes Hall

Initials after your ancestors' names may provide useful information that you would not expect. The following list includes initials you may come across when reading old wills or other documents.

a.a.s. - died in the year of his/her age (anno aetatis suae) (86 y/o or died in year 86 of his/her life)

d.s.p. - died without issue (decessit sine prole legitima)

d.s.p.l. - died without legitimate issue (decessit sine prole mascula supesita)

d.s.p.m.s. - died without surviving male issue (decessit sine prole mascula supersita)

d.s.p.s. - died without surviving issue (decessit sine prole supersita)

d.unm - died unmarried

d.v.p. - died in the lifetime of his father (decessit vita patris)

d.v.m. - died in the lifetime of his mother (decessit vita matris)

Et al - and others (et alia)

Et ux - wife

Inst - present month (instans)

Liber - book or volume

Nepos - grandson

Nunc - Nuncupative will, an oral will, written by a witness

Ob - he/she died (obit)

Relict - widow or widower (relicta/relictus)

Sic - so or thus, exact copy as written

Testes - witnesses

Utl - late (ultimo)

Ux or vs - wife (uxor)

Viz - namely (videlicet)

QUERIES

by Donna Powell

MATTFELT

Seeking information regarding Dr. C. L. Mattfeldt who practiced medicine in the early 1900s, in Catonsville. Contact: Julian Forrest via e-mail at: forr@innernet.net

THIS PICTURE NEEDS JUST THE RIGHT HOME

I've rescued an old photograph of Calwell YOUNG in Baltimore, MD at the Blessing & Co. Studio at 214 N. Charles St. The photo was taken in 1892, and Calwell was fourteen years of age at the time. Calwell appears to be in an altar boy's uniform – so I'm thinking the photo could have been taken during some type of religious event. On the back, it says: "For Hun." Don't know what that means, but it may mean something to the family.

My hope is to trace the family and return the photograph; however, to date, I have contacted all the YOUNG family researchers I could locate, without success.

I would appreciate any assistance you can provide.

Shelley Cardiel
familia@sprintmail.com

RESOURCES and LIBRARIES

In the Baltimore County and City Area

Submitted by Jane Thursby
janethursby@mindspring.com

No matter where I am traveling even when surfing the internet, I always have my genealogical detective hat on. Locating people with my surname began as a child when I would grab the phonebook first thing in that night's motel room and search for the Thursby surname. Recently I made a discovery, however, that was right in my own backyard so to speak.

I work for Johns Hopkins University and perform literature searches hunting out information that I can include on our new website about chronic illness in the United States. The website's URL is www.partnershipforsolutions.org by the way and I am very proud of it. I decided to try the keyword "genealogy" to see what the search engine would find. I knew the Peabody Library now part of The Johns Hopkins Library System, contained some genealogical resources but to my surprise the search returned almost 2500 entries. Upon further examination, the books were scattered all over the library system and included some rare gems.

First let me tell you how to use the library search resource for Johns Hopkins University. The easiest starting point is to go to www.jhu.edu which is Hopkins' home page. Click on **6 Libraries** found on the left side of that page. Scroll down the page and locate in the middle column the heading **General Categories**. Click on the first entry named **Libraries Catalog**. Almost there now. From this screen, click on **JHU Libraries Catalog (Combined Basic and Advance Search)**. Now you are at **The JHU Libraries Catalog** page.

Click on the button next to **Keyword Search**. In the blank box above the **Submit Search** button type the word **genealogy**. Now click on the **Submit Search** button. This is the easiest way to locate all the entries

(Continued on page 12)

(Continued from page 11)

for genealogy. Be patient. Depending on the speed of your internet access line, it will take a little while to perform its search.

You will be rewarded for your patience with about 2500 entries. They will be displayed 20 at a time in alphabetical order..yes, numbers come before letters.

Don't be surprised to find entries having nothing to do with what we think of as "genealogy". The book, *Allegory and violence / Gordon Teskey-A Genealogy of Agents: Christianity and Classical Culture*, is certainly not about what we want but the word "genealogy" is found in its description.

When you spot a book that may interest you, click on "View Full Record" to see more about the book including exactly where it is located, whether the book is available for inter-library loan (non-circ are not), and whether the book is currently on the shelf.

Also look at the other Notes and Subject categories that appear with the entry. This may provide additional information about the contents or other subjects to search. For instance here is the full view of a select title where the notes entry shows over a dozen surnames included in the book.

Author Smith, Henry Ecroyd, 1823-1889.

Title Annals of Smith of Cantley, Balby, and Doncaster, County York : embracing elaborate pedigrees of the connected families and biographical notices of their more eminent members / compiled by Henry Ecroyd Smith.

Imprint Sunderland : Hills, and Co., printers, 1878. **Description** 277, 24 p. : ill. ; 27 cm.

Notes "Printed for subscribers only."

Contains genealogies of the Kilholm or Killam, Aldam, Stacey or Stacie, Payne, Stepney, Gulston or Gulson, Akroyd or Ecroyd, Oddie, Robson, Hedley, Pease, Dixon, Coates, Richardson, Mayson, Dearman, Waterhouse, Barton, Clough, Hagen, Tyson, Whalley, Harrison and Darby families.

Includes index.

Subjects Smith family

Yorkshire (England) --Genealogy.

There are many other rare books published prior to 1900 in the selection and some one of a kind too. Like this one that peaked my curiosity.

Author Maryland Original Research Society, Baltimore.

Title Bulletin.

Imprint Baltimore, Md., 1906- no. 1-

Description v. 26 cm.

Subjects Maryland --History--Societies, etc.

Maryland --Genealogy--Societies, etc

There is no way to list all the entries and their full views. If you don't have access to the internet than a trip to one of the Johns Hopkins libraries will also get you access to the catalog. I find new interests each time I spend a little time looking through the catalog. And it is right in our own backyard.



THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 17, Issue 2 (No.90)

P. O. Box 10085 - Baltimore, MD 21285-0085

Summer 2001

Inside this issue:

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Editor's Notes

The Spring, 2001 issue (shown as "Spring 2000") of "The Notebook" was not returned to me for proofing before it was mailed, and I sincerely apologize for the errors.

This is my last issue as Editor; therefore, I'd like to take the liberty of expressing a few personal thoughts.

For those of you who cannot utilize our fine library, attend meetings and/or workshops, "The Notebook" is your only communication with the Society, and I trust you have found many articles of interest during the past two years. In addition to the cemetery maps that were included in recent issues, you will find, herein, additional ones for cemeteries in this area. Although you might not need a specific one at the moment, you never know when you will discover a "new" ancestor and can check your handy personal cemetery library! Some of the members who answered the call for cemetery maps are - Harry C. Robertson, Sarah Jane Taylor, Jane Thursby and Wanda Hall.

I am extremely disappointed that because of vacations and illnesses, the Board has not yet approved my plans to develop "The Notebook" into a more professional style; however, I trust the new Board and the new Editor will carry the torch and produce the publication I have envisioned.

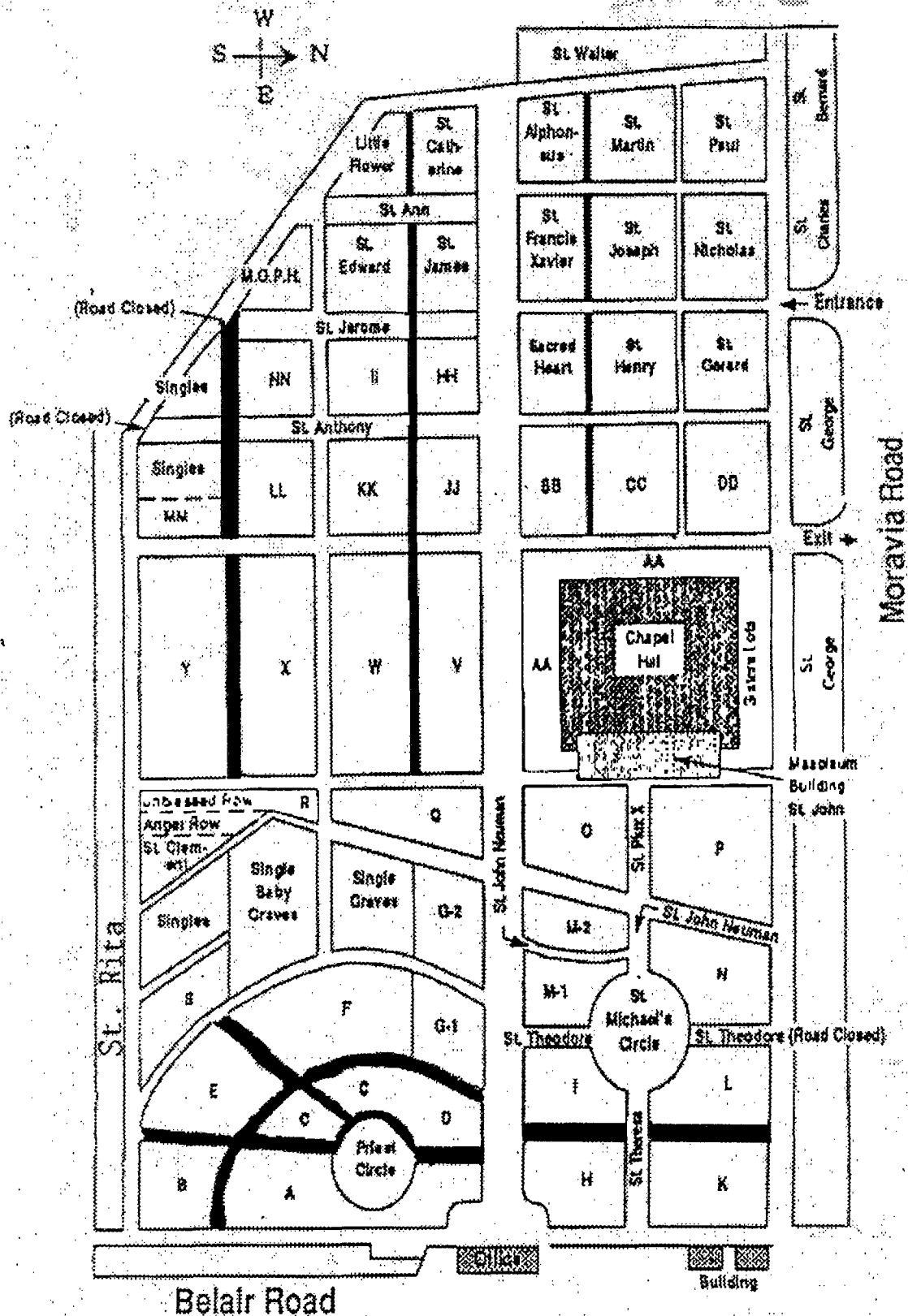
My thanks to those who have sent things to share with fellow members - and there are never enough ways to express our appreciation to Carol Porter and Pat Czerniewski for their frequent contributions. Kudos to Jane Thursby for her expertise with the Publisher Program. She has spent more hours than you could imagine - taking things that I and others had prepared, and by the push of the correct buttons and the use of her digital camera, created each publication - with a personality! My thank you list would not be complete without giving a loud shout of thanks to President Hughes who travels from Delaware - and always has the Society's best interest at heart.

For many years, I have worked with the Baltimore County Genealogical Society and the Maryland Genealogical Society. Before my unfiled papers get so high I can't see over the pile, I have advised everybody that it is time for someone else to take a turn. I am really proud of the accomplishments both organizations have made and hope I've had some small part in them. As I take my leave from the Boards of these two societies, I extend my sincere good wishes for the coming years.

Helyn

We are but the sum of our ancestors.

Ralph Waldo Emerson



Most Holy Redeemer Cemetery

Corner of Belair Road and Moravia Road in Baltimore City

410-485-4227

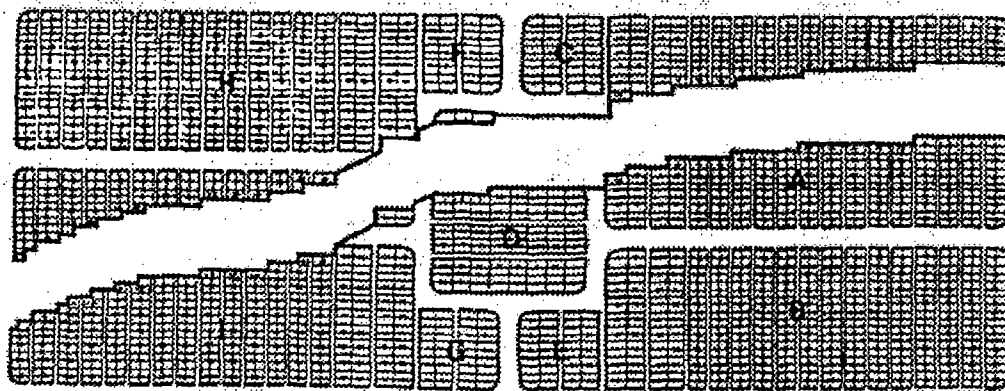
Mt. Carmel Cemetery

and Annex

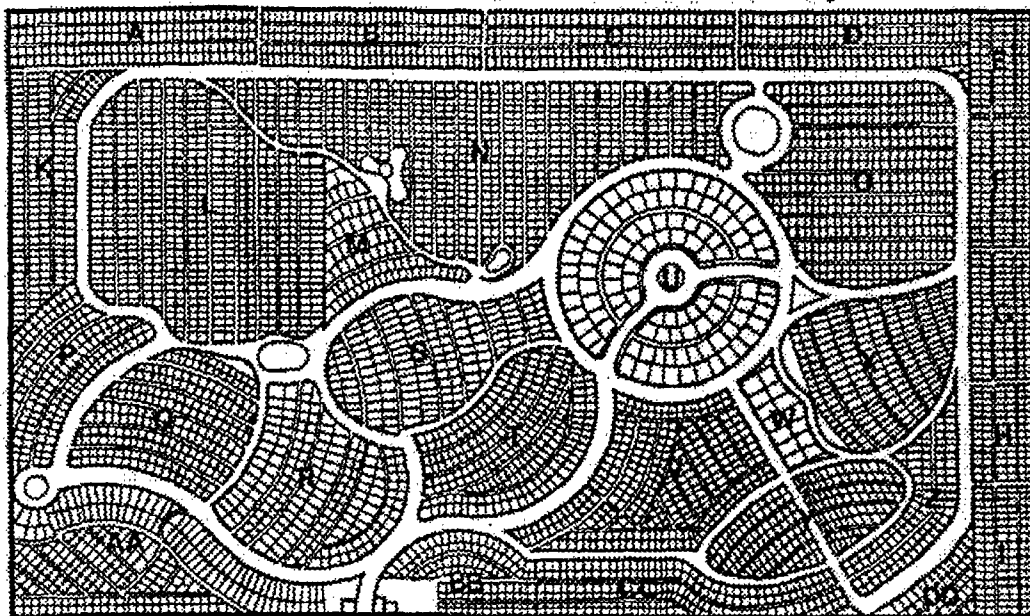
5712 O'Donnell St., Baltimore, MD 21224

(410) 633-7015

Off of I-95



annex

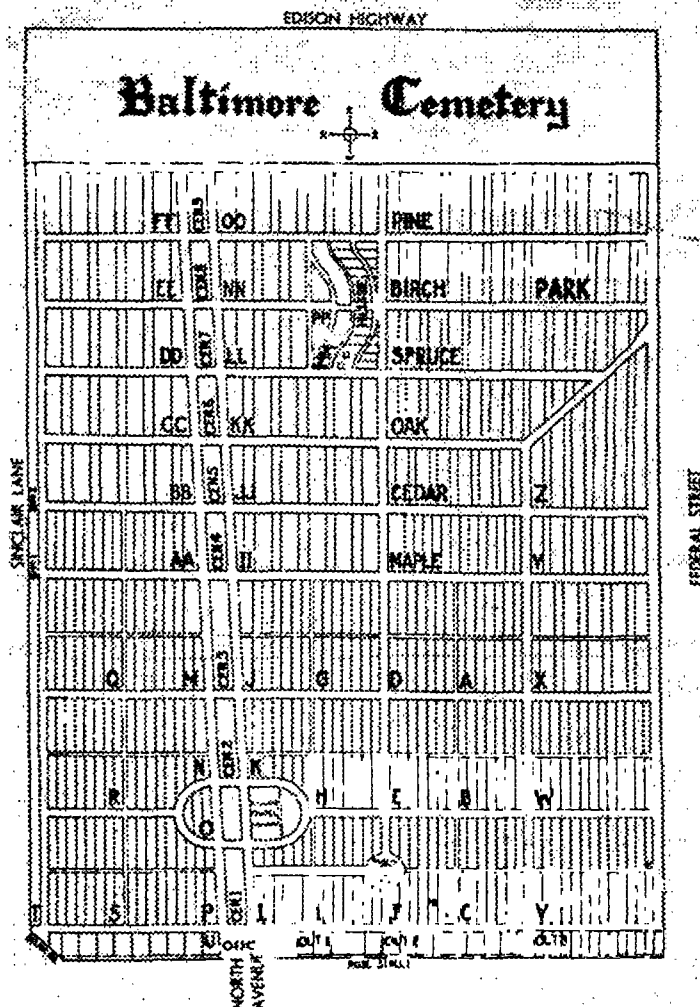


2500 E. North Ave.
Baltimore, MD
21213-1598
(410) 327-1101

Open: 8:00 a.m. 'til
4:30 p.m.

Records before
1904, destroyed in
Baltimore fire.

\$5.00 minimum for
genealogy work



TOMBSTONE RUBBINGS

Always remember that a tombstone is personal property, and every care must be taken to preserve it.

When monument dealers need to duplicate a footstone or match inscriptions, they usually use "rubbing paper," which is purple on one side and white on the other.

If you wish to do a tombstone rubbing, it is best to take someone with you - and don't attempt this on a windy day. The purple side of the rubbing paper should be held tightly against the stone and the white side can be rubbed. Many people use paper money rather than some type of cloth. The harder one rubs, the darker and clearer the result. Frequently, the rubbings will make inscriptions easier to read. When one is particularly nice, it can be framed and used as a wall hanging.

Rubbing paper comes in rolls approximately 26 inches by 100 feet - Cost: \$21.58 -

Order from:

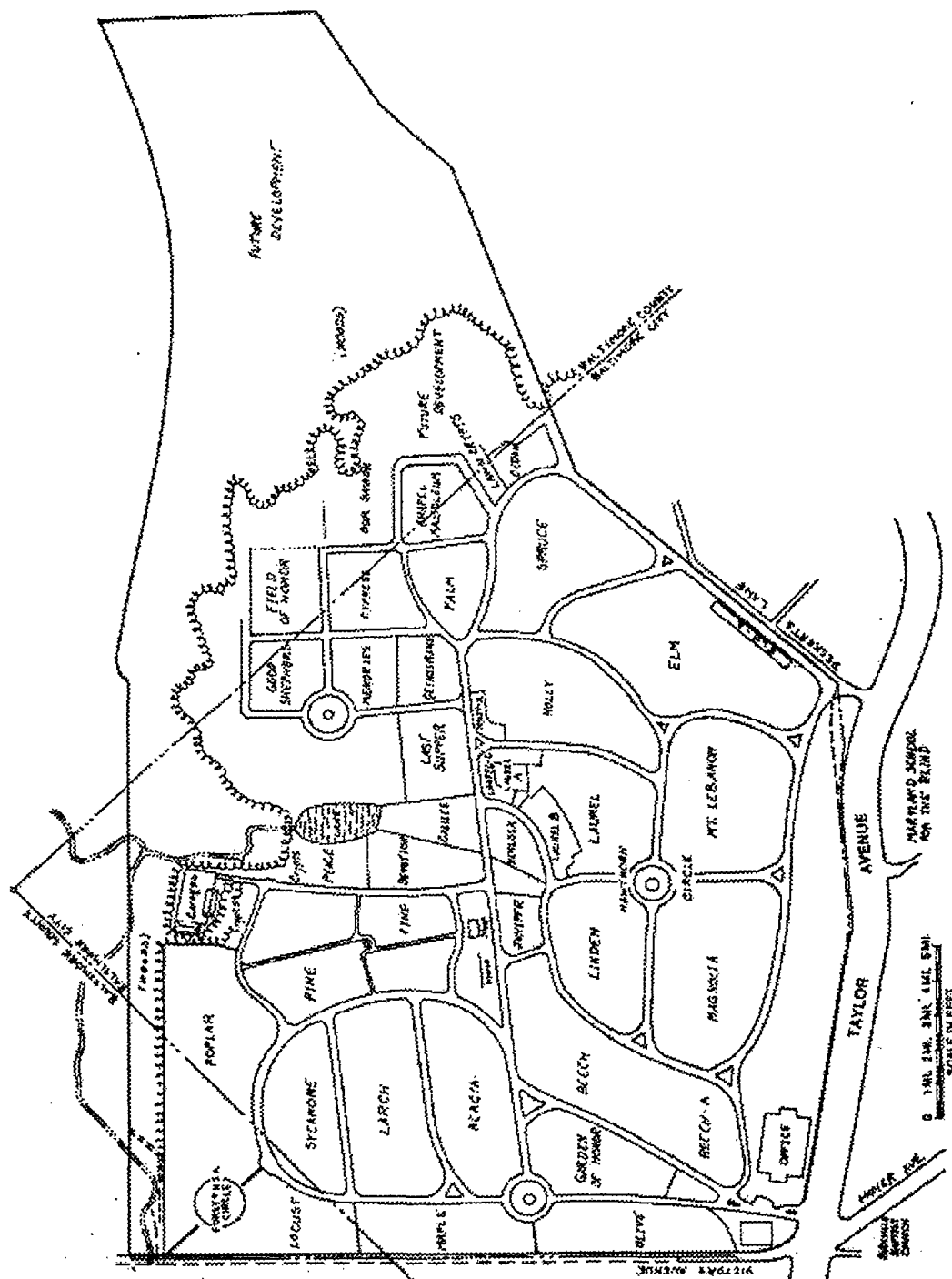
Wenzco Supplies - 2910 Schoeneck Rd. - Macungie, PA 18062-9660 Phone: 1-800-346-7805

Any questions, feel free to call me: 410-560-5641 - or - e-mail - helync@home.com

Helyn

PARKWOOD CEMETERY

3310 Taylor Ave., Baltimore, MD 21234
(410) 444-5474

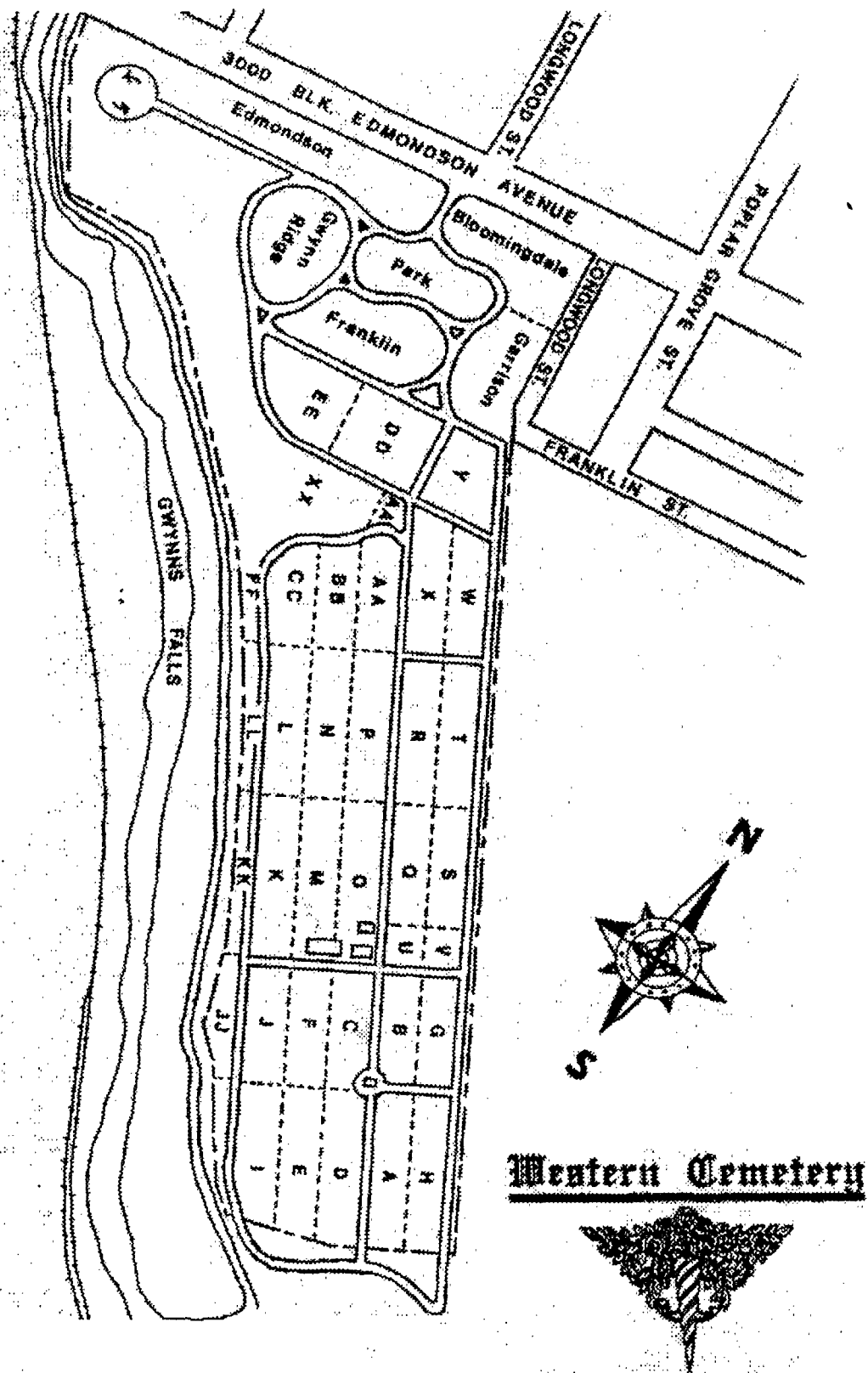


GREENMOUNT CEMETERY

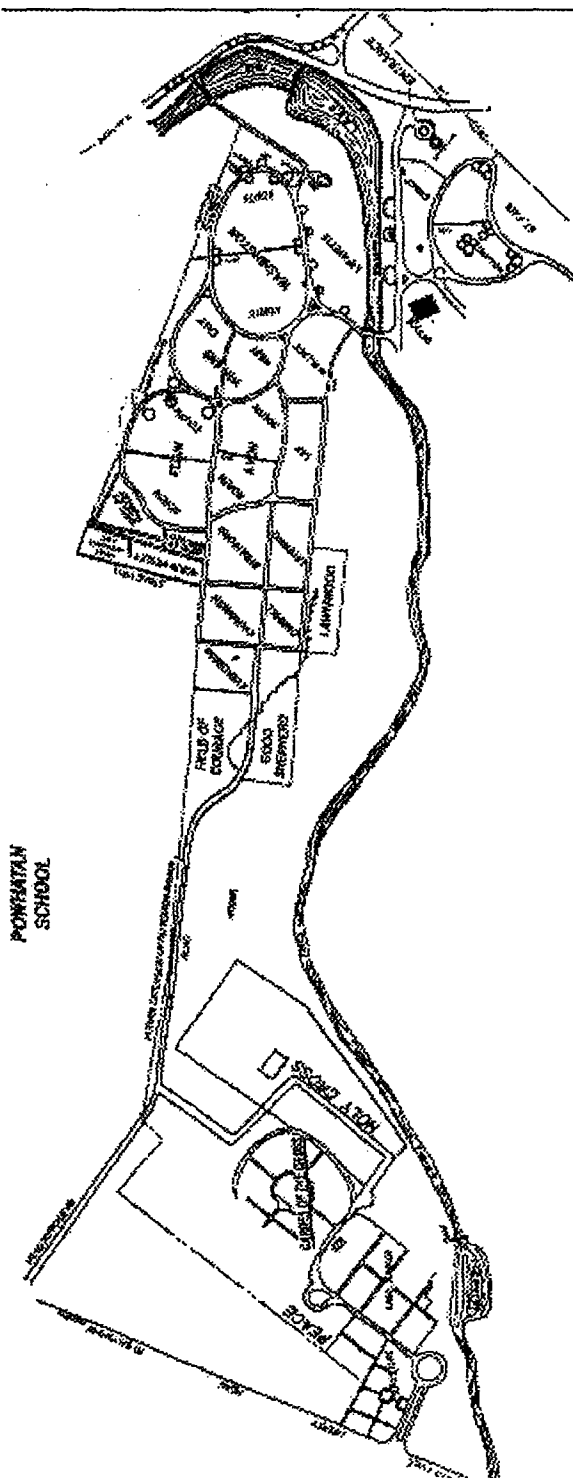
1501 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore, MD 21202

(410) 536-0641





3001 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore, MD 21223-1063
(410) 233-1121

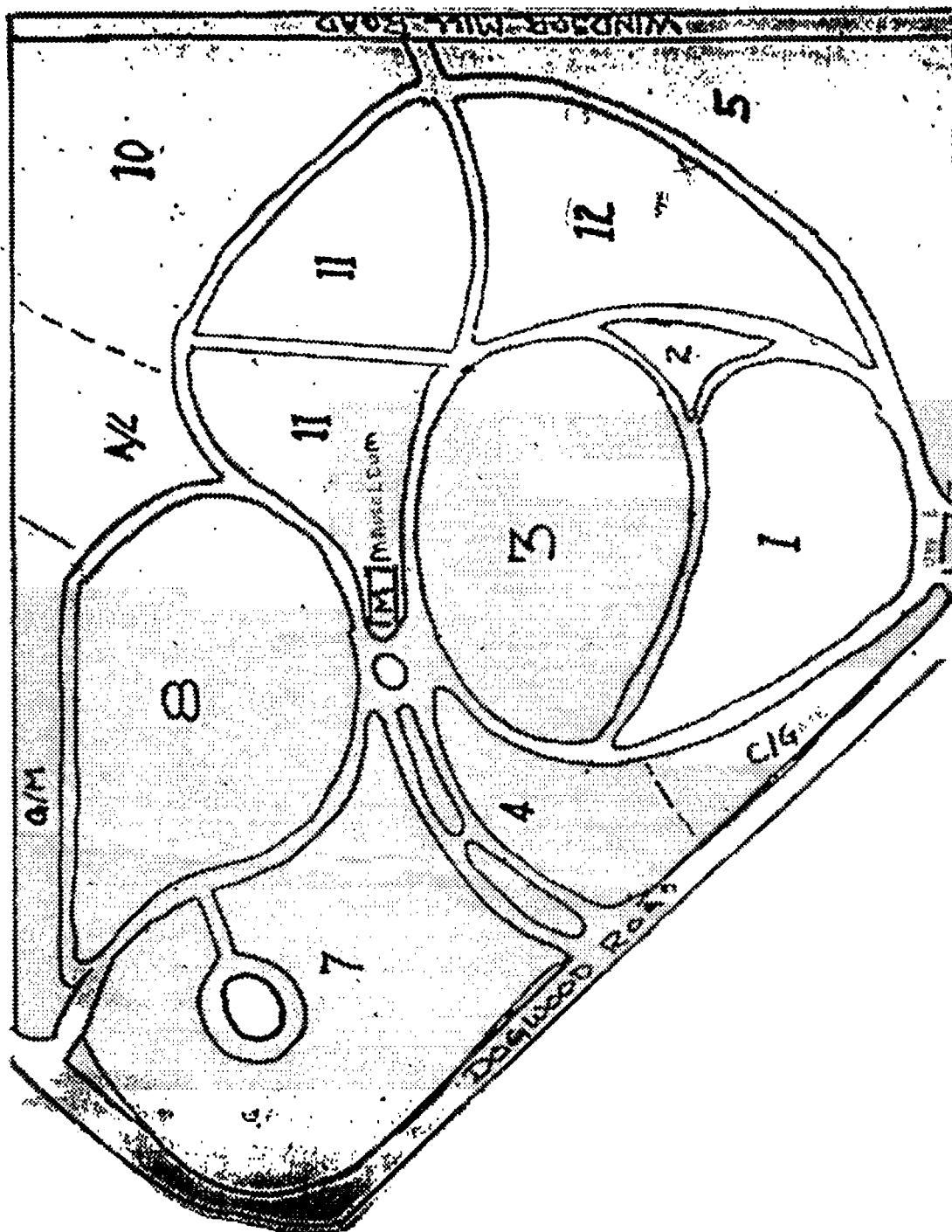


Woodlawn Cemetery

2130 Woodlawn Drive
Baltimore, MD 21207
(410) 944-2600

Lorraine Park Cemetery

5608 Dogwood Road
Baltimore, MD 21207-5984
(410) 298-8118



SAMPSON FAMILY CEMETERY

Submitted by Pat Czerniewski

The Sampson Family Cemetery is in the 7th District, northern Baltimore County. It is surrounded by the Bee Tree Mill housing development, which is on the west side of York Rd. (Rt. 45) and just south of the intersection of Old York Rd. (Rt. 439). The cemetery can be reached by using a multi-family driveway which runs alongside the house at 16 Bee Tree Ct. It is behind this house – in a grove of trees.

According to the First Amended Plat – “Bee Tree Mill” – in Plat Book 61:114 – at The Towson Courthouse – the multi-family driveway is for “private ingress, egress, maint. & utility esmt. for lots 29, 30, 31, 32 & Cemetery.” Also shown on the plat is the following statement: “Fee simple ownership of existing cemetery was reserved unto the estates [sic] of David Sampson, their heirs and assigns in Liber E.H.A. 57:441 1868.” The cemetery is shown on the plat as 80x130 feet. Within the boundaries of the cemetery, there is no lot number shown, although there is a house or address number of “18” -

In November of 1998, these tombstones were found and copied:

- In Memory of/ **ABRAHAM SAMPSON, SR.**/ Born/ June 26, 1759,/ Died Oct. 6, 1854/ aged 95 years,/ 3 months &/ 10 days. (FS) A. S. [Footstone is leaning against a nearby tree.]
- IN/ memory of/ **MATILDA**/ wife of/ **DAVID SAMPSON**/ Died/ Nov. 28, 1867./ Aged 82 years. (No footstone found)
- (The bottom part of a tombstone was found leaning against a tree. It had no inscription showing on it.)

Note: More research and photographs of the tombstones can be found in the BCGS vertical file.

HENRY STRIEWIG BIBLE

Submitted by Carol Porter

The following information was transcribed on Jan. 6, 1994 from a large family bible before it was sold at an estate sale by Richard Opfer Auctioneers, Timonium, MD.

(front cover)

HENRY STRIEWIG

(Title Page)

A Devotional Family Bible
By the Rev. Alexander Fletcher DD
Published London and New York
Virtue, Emmins & Roberts
NO DATE

(page 1)

FAMILY RECORD
MARRIAGES

Married [sic] on the 12th of November 1846 by Rev. Jno. G. Morris DD
Pastor of the First English Lutheran Church of Baltimore, Md.

Henry Striewig to Miss Louisa Shaeffer

(page 2)

BIRTHS

Henry Striewig was Born Oct. 6th 1824
Louisa Shaeffer was Born May 10th 1826

PARENTS

Annah Elizabeth Striewig was Born September 5th 1847
Emmah Louisa Striewig was Born July 31th 1849
Emelia Ziporah Striewig was Born January 23th 1852
Morris Luther Striewig was Born May 12th 1853
Melanchthon Striewig was Born July 15th 1855

(Continued on page 14)

(Continued from page 13)

George Henry Striewig was Born November 18th 1858

Laura Amanda Striewig was Born August 1st 1861

Mary Catharine Striewig was Born January 4th 1864

Maggie Jane Striewig was Born June 22th 1869

John Milton Striewig was Born Sep. 22th 1872

(page 3)

DEATHS

Emelia Ziporah Died March 5th 1852 age 6 weeks Daughter of Henry & Louisa Striewig

Morris Luther Died August 22th 1854 Age one year three month and 10 days son of Henry & Louisa Striewig

Annah Elizabeth Died July 28th 1858 Age ten years ten month and twenty-three Days Daughter of Henry & Louisa Striewig

John Milton Died April 12th 1874 Age one year six months and twenty-one days Son of Henry & Louisa Striewig

Emma Louisa Kammerer daughter of Henry & Louisa Striewig and wife of Wm. A. Kammerer died January 22nd 1883 Age 33 years 5 mos and 22 days

Henry Striewig Father died Oct 10th 1883. Age 59 years and 4 days

Louisa Striewig Mother died Aug. 20th 1896 Age 70 years 3 mos 13 days

Maggie Jane Sixth daughter and wife of Dr. A. Horn died November 1917 Age 48 years 6 months

(page 4)

MISCELLANEOUS

Melancthon son of Henry and Louisa Striewig died April 13, 1918 age 62 years 8 months 28 days

George Henry son of Henry and Louisa Striewig died May 3, 1920 age 62 years 6 months 15 days

Mary Catharine daughter of Henry and Louisa Striewig died December 29, 1921 Age 57 years 11 months 23 days

NOTES: Henry Striewig, son of George and Elizabeth Strevig [sic], was baptized 21 Nov 1824 in the Zion Reformed Church, Manchester, Baltimore County. ¹ By 1855, he was engaged as a carpenter and raising his family of 10 children at 259 Mulberry Street, Baltimore City. ² At the time of his death in 1883, he was in possession of considerable real property and left an estate in excess of \$40,000. ³ Louisa Striewig survived her husband by another 13 years until 20 Aug 1896, when she died leaving a will. ⁴ Both are buried in Baltimore Cemetery. ⁵

Additional research, including newspaper notices, probate records, tombstone inscriptions and more can be found in the BCGS Vertical File with the bible record.

¹ Carroll County Church Records, Carroll Co. Public Library, Westminster, MD

² Matchett's Baltimore Directory for 1855-56, Enoch Pratt Free Library

³ Baltimore City Administration Account Bk. RTB 116:82

⁴ Baltimore City Will Bk. TWM 76:502

⁵ Baltimore City Death Certificates #70337 and #A-89668, MD. State Archives

TIDBITS:

War Of The Rebellion –

Cornell University has placed on-line all volumes of the *War Of The Rebellion*. Included are scanned images or reports, correspondence, seizures of Southern property, etc. which were sent to the War Department during the Civil War. It includes both Union and Confederate accounts. It is in chronological order, but there is no on-line index. Many libraries have the index. Find the volumes and page number(s) for your subject in the index at a library – then, read the actual pages at:

http://moa.cit.cornell.edu/MOA/MOA_JOURNALS2/WARO/html

Protecting Photographs –

Magnetic albums and photographs don't belong together. The chemical reaction from the plastic eventually will cause deterioration and discoloration. When you wish to remove photographs, put the album in the refrigerator – overnight. When cold, the material separates more easily, and the photograph will not be damaged. Store them in albums made of Mylar and acid-free paper.

Is someone lost ?

Did you know that the Social Security Administration will attempt to forward letters to persons whose addresses are unknown? One may send an **unsealed** letter, with a cover letter explaining the relationship of the writer to the addressee and the reason you want the letter forwarded. Include: Name, Social Security Number, birthplace, birth date and names of parents, if known. Mail to: Social Security Administration – Letter Forwarding Unit – 6401 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21235

TIDBITS: *Continued*

Census Accuracy ?

Frequently, errors occur in census records, because enumerators were chosen not by their literacy qualifications – but by their political connections. Remember the following note when you check the census – and **proceed with caution!**

“Ocupsyshien-census taker. I am a census taker for the city of Bufflow. Our city has groan very fast in resent years and now in 1865, it has become a hard and time consuming job to count all the peephill. There is not many that can do this work, as it is necessarie to have an ejucashun, which a lot of people still do not have. Another atribert needed for the job is good speling, for so many pephill to be counted can hardle speek inglish, let alon spel their names.”

- *Extracted from Clinton County Gateway Gen. Soc. News – Jan-Mar, 1997 via the Davis Co. Gen. Soc. – Jul-Aug, 2000, Vol. #2*

Specific Census Dates

Since the first census in 1790, a “census date” has existed. All questions were to have been answered by that date. Originally, it was the first Monday in August. Then, it was moved to June 1 –then April 15 – and finally, January 1.

These dates are important. Suppose the census taker, in 1850, visited a home in mid-August where there was a one-month-old baby. The baby would not have been counted, because it had not been born as of the first of June. However, if a person died a month before the visit, he/she would be listed in the census as “living” since he/she was living as of June 1.

<u>Census</u>	<u>Official Date</u>
1790.....	2 Aug
1800.....	4 Aug
1810.....	6 Aug
1820.....	7 Aug
1830-1900.....	1 June
1910.....	15 Apr
1920.....	1 Jan

QUERIES by Donna Powell

SHAFFER SINGREY

Seeking information concerning the documentation of all marriages between any **SHAFFER** and **SINGREY**, c. 1800. Contact: John K. Shaffer, 1104 Finbrooke Road, Rogersville, MO 65742

KENNARD

Seeking information concerning the **KENNARD** family of Baltimore City, MD. Bio on **George W. Kennard** published in 1897 indicates that his parents, **Richard and Catherine White Kennard**, were both born and lived in Baltimore City and that they had 10 children, 2 boys and 8 girls. One of their daughters, **Henrietta Kennard** married **David Thursby**. Another daughter, **Catherine**, married first a **Barnes** and then a **Riley**. **Richard and Catherine Kennard** never show up on a census record in the state of MD. They are buried in Baltimore Cemetery and both died during the 1870s. They do show up in various years of the City Directories. Any help would be appreciated. Contact Jane Thursby, 235 Bahns Mill Road, Red Lion, PA 17356. (717) 244-3635 Janethursby@mindspring.com

FOR NEW MEMBERS - There seem to be so many sources when you are just beginning your genealogy search; therefore, it might be helpful to introduce you to a two-volume publication you might not have found as yet. The title is **Directories of Ministers and the Maryland Churches They Served 1634 – 1990**, written by Edna A. Kanely. If you find a marriage certificate, for example, which is signed and dated by a minister, check this book, and you might find the church where he served. That could be just the clue you need to find where your ancestors lived and worshipped. Our society has this work in the library, and it can be purchased from Willow Bend Books, Westminster, MD –Willowbend@willowbend.net

MARTIN FAMILY CEMETERY

Submitted by Pat Czerniewski

This cemetery is located on private property on Lower Beckleysville Road in the 5th District of Baltimore County. The tombstones were photographed by Gerald Martin, BCGS member, in the summer of 2000, and he gave copies to our library for the vertical file. From these photographs, I have transcribed the following inscriptions.

- (fieldstone) R W/ 1800
- (fieldstone) R W/ 1808
- (fieldstone) W C/1846
- **MORDECAI MARTIN**, / Died/ Dec. 4, 1881./ Aged 84 years / / Our father has gone to a mansion of rest/ From a region of sorrow and pain/ To the glorious Land by the Deity blest/ Where he never can suffer again. (fs) M. M.
- **ELIZABETH**, / wife of/ Mordecai Martin/ Died Jan. 3, 1881./ Aged 74 years/ 3 m. & 8 d./ / ____? short farewell/ That we may meet again above/ ____?____ angels love to dwell/ Where trees of life bear fruits of love./ (fs) E. M.
- (footstone only) M. J. M.
NOTE: The Schultz-Martin Bible copy in the BCGS vertical file has two entries for a **MARGARET JANE MARTIN**. It states that she was the daughter of Mordecai and Elizabeth and was born March 12, 1831 and died October 27, 1838. This footstone might be hers.
- In Memory of/ **ELI. HINKLE. A.** / Son of Mordecai and/ Elizabeth Martin/ Died Sept. 3, 1859/ Aged 18 Years 6 mos/ And 18 Days./ Remember friends as/ you pass by,/ As you are now/ so once was i,/ As i am now/ so must you be,/ Prepare for Death/ And follow me./ (fs) E. H. A. M.
- (fieldstone with a date only) FEB. 26,/ 1860
- In/ memory of/ **JOHN AMOS.**/ Son(?) of (?) Mordecai & Elizabeth/ **MARTIEN**,/ who departed this life/ 11th(?) of Nov. 1866(?)/ in the 21st year/ of his age./ (4 line verse – illegible)/ (fs) J. A. M.
NOTE: This tombstone is very weathered. A second source for this death date is the Schultz-Martin Bible. It contains an entry for **JOHN AMOS MARTIN**, son of Mordecai and Elizabeth, died November 11, 1866. Aged 20 years, 10 months, 14 days.
- **MARY E.**/ daughter of Luther/ A. & Mary Martin./ born May 19, 1855,/ died Mar. 20, 1869,/ aged 13 years 10/ mo. & 1 day/ (fs) M. E. M.
- **JOHN FRANKLIN**,/ Son of/ Luther A. & Mary E./ **MARTIEN**,/ Born 18, Oct. 1863/ Died 2, Jan. 1867/ (fs) J. F. M.
- **ALBERT**/ son of/ Luther A. &/ Mary Martin./ Died Feb. 6, 1877./ aged 7 years/ & 27 days/ (fs) A. M.
- **LUTHER**/ son of/ Luther A. &/ Mary Martin./ Died Sept. 9, 1873/ aged 1 month/ & 25 days/ (no footstone found)

The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 17, Issue 3 (No. 91)

P.O.Box 10085 - Towson, MD 21285-0085

Fall 2001

ACTING EDITOR'S NOTES

To perform genealogical research today many genealogist or histories are using the Internet/World Wide Web at home and visiting libraries such as our Baltimore County Genealogical Society. The traditional methods of research using publications via paper and ink such as journals and books are still not passe. It is recommended you purchase genealogical reference material such as CD-ROMs, publications on family histories or genealogical guidebooks for your personal library in order to do quick searches, aids for education tools and to perform your preparation work prior to going to the library or Maryland State Archives. Be aware that you will find some bad information, erroneous ancestries and genealogical findings on the Internet web pages. The data on CD will remain as it is submitted forever. It is encouraged to make a research policy to obtain the full citation. What is the source for the date and place? Take time to review the primary source for verifying the accuracy of the data. Hopefully, you will not need to make the corrections. Contact the electronic site for data change.

A thanks always goes to those who have submitted articles to "The Notebook". Please do not be shy to contribute a small article for the next issue. You do not have to be a professional author or majored in English. Submit the article for review and grammatical changes with your permission to make editorial changes. This issue is not the standard publication format, but we met the deadline.

Kenneth E. Zimmerman

Genealogical Computing

One may want to subscribe to the "Genealogical Computing: A Quarterly Journal" that deals with computers as they relate to genealogy. There are articles that review CD's and software programs. It is published quarterly by MyFamily.com Inc. 360 West 4800 North, Provo, UT 84604. The subscriptions are \$25.00 annually. To order a subscription call (800) 262-3787 or 1-800-ANCESTRY. The magazine is oriented for the novice computer genealogist.

1880 U.S. Census and Index on CD-ROM

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has released the 1880 Census on CD-ROM. One can enter an ancestor's names to quickly search the 50,475,366 inhabitants of the 38 states and eight territories of the United States as they were in June 1880. The 56 CD's can be purchased for \$49 on the Internet at www.familysearch.org or call 1-800-537-5971. The price includes shipping and handling. For more information go the FamilySearch Web site The census can be used at most of the Family History Centers. The Baltimore County Genealogical Society library has a set of CD's for use on site.

Personal Ancestral File 5.1.7

The genealogy program and its associated lessons and users guides are available at the FamilySearch Web Site to download for FREE. A CD-ROM version is being sold at a nominal cost through the Salt Lake Distribution Center (800)537-5950.

Hearthstone Bookshop Alexandria, VA

After 19 years in the Genealogy and related subjects business the Hearthstone Bookshop has closed its retail operation. It is planning a redesign of their web site. During this transition period, they are limiting sales to stock on hand. You may want to browse their site www.hearthstonebooks.com. It is advisable to make note of the item numbers and titles of the merchandise you want and call their toll-free Order Desk at 1-888-960-3300 to confirm availability and to place your order.

Willow Bend Books Westminster, MD

Willow Bend Books is scheduled to be at the September meeting to sell books. If you have any special requests for Willow Bend's Sales Associate, call the store at 1-800-876-6103 a few days in advance. Visit their web site at www.willowbend.net to find genealogical publications in stock.

\$50,000 Grant for S.J. Martenet Collection

The Archives was awarded a grant from the Maryland Commission for Celebration 2000 for scanning and making accessible the S.J. Martenet Collection of survey materials. The grant award was announced by Commission Chairman, Comptroller William Donald Schaefer, on April 29, 2000 at the Maryland Preservation Conference in Frederick, Maryland. It was one of 18 preservation projects from around the state to win awards under the program, which is a partnership of the Maryland Commission for Celebration 2000, the Maryland Historical Trust and Preservation Maryland.

The finds are being used to create on-line electronic archives of over 200,000 images documenting land surveys and ownership in Baltimore City and Baltimore County since the mid-nineteenth century. The materials selected are derived from the Simon J. Martenet Collection, consisting of land surveys, field notes, land recordation, and other supporting documentation of land-ownership across the Baltimore region. This project is central to the State Archives' mission to identify, describe, appraise, preserve, and make readily accessible governmental and related records of permanent administrative, legal, historical and educational value in order to help citizens and public officials.

The Maryland State Archives is flattening and re-housing original materials in an archival neutral environment; scanning flat files and related oversize plats; and enter information to provide public access in the Archives' research room to the resulting catalog entries and scanned images in a web-based environment format. The project is still ongoing with Archives staff and S.J. Martenet & Co. When the project is complete a follow-up article will be in the Notebook.

This article appeared in The Archivists' Bulldog" Newsletter of the Maryland State Archives. Vol. 14 No. 9 dated May 8, 2000.

Nancy Bramucci, Director of Special Collections at Maryland State Archives has provided a report on the project progress on August 15, 2001.

BIBLE RECORDS IN THE BCGS LIBRARY
September 2000 to August 2001

Submitted by Pat Czerniewski.

BARNES, John Stem - Bible; pub. date: 1889; res: Carroll Co., MD; earliest birth: 1858; earliest marr: 1910; last date: 1996; other names: SEITZ, WALTZ, SHIPLEY, ALLEN, BLAUVELT, ESWORTHY, MATHIS, REDMOND, MILLER, GELVICKS, PICKETT, GAITHER.

Donor of photocopies: Wanda Barnes Hall.

BURK, George W., Sr. - Bible; pub. date: 1872; res: Baltimore Co., MD; earliest birth: 1802; earliest marr: 1834; last date: 1977; other names: UPPERCO.

Donor of photocopies: Glenn Peddicord.

CAMERON, John - Bible; pub. date: 1804; res: none shown; earliest birth: 1820; earliest marr: 1819; last date: 1836; other names: McNAUGHTAN.

Donor of photocopies: Charles Braun.

CANOLES, James H. - Bible; pub. date: 1891; res: Baltimore Co., MD; earliest birth: 1836; earliest marr: 1857; last date: 1935; other names: JACKSON, McCULLOH, PENN, BANKS, KLINE, BROOKS, STERLING, YOUNG, SAUNDERS, WILSON, ZENGEL, COONEY.

Donor of photocopies: Julie Hartley.

CHILDS Bible; pub. date: none shown; res: Baltimore Co., MD, Philadelphia, PA; earliest birth: 1800; earliest marr: 1888; last date: 1911; other names: KECK, YOUNGER.

Donor of transcript: Carleton L. Weidemeyer.

DAY, John (of Edw.) - Bible; inscribed: 1760; res: Baltimore and Harford Cos., MD; earliest birth: 1723; earliest marr: 1742; last date: 1805; other names: LYNCH, MAXWELL, HORNER, YORK, WILMER, PRESBURY, WETHERALL, NABB, BILLINGSLEA, MATHEWS, GAZAWEY, SAVORY.

Donor of transcript: Josiah L. Mason.

GORSUCH, Lewis Cass - Bible; pub. date: 1873; res: Baltimore City, MD; earliest birth: 1813; earliest marr: 1868; last date: 1904; other names: GEIS, WRIGHT, PARR, KEARNEY, DESCH, STEVENSON, GEIGER, BROWN, WATSON, BOWIE, BATZER. Donor of transcript: Patricia Czerniewski.

GRAFTON, Basil - Bible; pub. date: none shown; res: Harford Co., MD; earliest birth: 1832; earliest marr: 1857; last date: 1933; other names: HYNES, HOOKER. Bible owner and donor of photocopies: Patricia Czerniewski.

GRENINGER, John Henry - Bible; pub. date: 1892; res: Hebbville and Randallstown, Baltimore Co., MD; earliest birth: 1895; earliest marr: 1894; last date: 1952; other names: SUTCH, KELLER, MARRIOTT, KECK. Donor of photocopies: Carleton L. Weidemeyer.

- GRIMES, Lewis A. - Bible; pub. date: pages lost; res: Hampden, Fairview and Pleasant Grove, Baltimore Co., MD; earliest birth: 1848; earliest marr: 1880; last date: 1941; other names: MARSH, WHEELER, MILLER, LINKER, RAWLINGS, AKEHURST, MATHER. Donor of photocopies: Robert O. Bond.
- HARDING Bible #1; pub. date: 1803; res: Montgomery Co., MD, Russellville, KY; earliest birth: 1773; earliest marr: 1795; last date: 1848; other names: DUNSCOMB, MARSHALL, DRANE, WILLIAMS, SPRIGG, KELLY, HISE, RICE, PRICE. Donor of transcript: Janice Lee Debelius Harding.
- HARDING Bible #2; pub. date: 1857; res: Clarksville, TN, Kansas City, MO, Russellville, KY, St. Louis, MO, Chillicothe, MO, Chicago, IL, Avoca, IA, Colorado Springs, CO; earliest birth: 1801; earliest marr: 1825; last date: 1947; other names: KELLY, RYAN, BURGESS, MART, ALLEN, HALE, NORTON, HISE, McCLELLAND, FORD, HARRIS, PALLIN. Donor of transcript: Janice Lee Debelius Harding.
- KALB, John H.- Bible; pub. date: none given; res: Baltimore Co., MD, Ellicott City, MD, Portland, OR, Salem, OR; earliest birth: 1859; earliest marr: 1858; last date: 1975; other names: WEIDEMEYER, WEAVER, KLOHR, MARSHALL, SAUTER, COULSON, MARS, JELDERKS. Donor of photocopies: Sarah Jane Taylor.
- KECK Bible; pub. date: none given; res: Baltimore Co., MD; earliest birth: 1842; earliest marr: none; last date: 1911; other names: CHILDS, YOUNGER, WHITMORE. Donor of transcript: Carleton L. Weidemeyer.
- LINTHICUM - JOURNEY Bible; pub. date: 1824; res: Anne Arundel and Baltimore Cos., MD; earliest birth: 1825; earliest marr: 1824; last date: 1963; other names: LEE, RAY, WOLFE, STOCKTON, SHANE, PACKHAM. Donor of photocopies: Glenn Peddicord.
- MARLATT Bible; pub. date: 1812; res: none shown; earliest birth: 1763; earliest marr: 1790; last date: 1880; other names: SUTPHIN/SUTFIN, BOVEE, SARVICE, PORTER, VANNESS, JOHNSON, BORDIM(?), HERINGTON. Donor of photocopies: Lawrence T. Fadner.
- MARSH Bible #2; pub. date: pages lost; res: Baltimore Co., MD; earliest birth: 1797; earliest marr: 1854; last date: 1916; other names: McCONNELL, OSBORN, GRIMES, CHANEY, ALLENDER. Donor of photocopies: Robert O. Bond.
- OYEMAN, George F. C. - Bible; inscribed: 1903; res: Baltimore, MD; earliest birth: 1904; earliest marr: 1903; last date: 1913; other names: FRICKE. Donor of photocopies: Dorothy Jackson Reed.
- OYEMAN, Johann H. - Bible; pub. date: 1852; res: Baltimore, MD; earliest birth: 1815; earliest marr: 1847; last date: 1878; other names: YELLMAN, GONTRUM. Donor of photocopies: Dorothy Jackson Reed.
- SAUTER, William Webster - Bible; copyright date: 1969; res: Baltimore Co., MD; earliest birth: 1862; earliest marr: 1926; last date: 1989; other names: MAYS, GARLOCK, TAYLOR, PIERPONT, LOOS, ZIMMERMAN, PEREGOY, DIETERICH, PIEL, KELLEY, BLOWERS, SMITH. Donor of photocopies: Sarah Jane Taylor.

SCHULER, William M. - Bible; pub. date: 1877; res: Baltimore, MD; earliest birth: 1858; earliest marr: 1879; last date: 1929; other names: COURSEY, McABEE. Donor of transcript: Carol L. Porter.

SHANE, Joseph - Bible; pub. date: none shown; res: Baltimore City, MD, Vicksburg, MS; earliest birth: 1777; earliest marr: 1804; est date: 1881; other names: COFFIN, KREPS, ROBERTS. Donor of photocopies: Glenn Peddicord.

SHANE, Joseph, Jr. - Bible; pub. date: 1846; res: Baltimore City, MD; earliest birth: 1818; earliest marr: 1842; last date: 1963; other names: MACHER, MAULL, TAYLOR, JURNEY, PACKHAM, GALLAGER, HIPSKUSD(?). Donor of photocopies: Glenn Peddicord.

SIMS - JOHNSON Bible; copyright date: 1870; res: Baltimore City and Co., MD; earliest birth: 1847; earliest marr: 1846; last date: 1959; other names: BONE, DURHAM, AMBROSE, BROOKS, BUSH, CLOUGH. Donor of photocopies: Gregory R. Burton.

STRIEWIG, Henry - Bible; pub. date: none shown; res: Baltimore, MD; earliest birth: 1824; earliest marr: 1846; last date: 1921; other names: SHAEFFER, KAMMERER, HORN. Donor of transcript: Carol L. Porter.

SULLIVAN Bible; pub. date: none shown; res: Baltimore City, MD; earliest birth: 1883; earliest marr: 1882; last date: 1890; other names: ORR. Donor of transcript: Carol L. Porter.

SUTCH Family Register; pub. date: page lost; res: Baltimore City and County, Carroll Co. MD; earliest birth: 1840; earliest marr: 1864; last date: 1952; other names: KELLER, GRENINGER. Donor of abstract: Carleton L. Weidemeyer.

VEDDER - MARLATT Bible; copyright date: 1873; res: Scheneetady, NY, Orleans Co., NY, Adrian, Augusta and Exeter, MI, London, Monroe Co., MI, East Brady, PA; earliest birth: 1788; earliest marr: 1852; last date: 1930; other names: JOHNSON, DODGE, HERKIMER, LEWIS. Donor of photocopies: Lawrence T. Fadner.

WEIDEMEYER, John V. - Bible; pub. date: 1873; res: Baltimore Co., MD; earliest birth: 1838; earliest marr: 1874; last date: 1985; other names: SEIBEL, RITTER, REIBLICH, GRENINGER, ENGEL, ABBOTT, FIELDS, DOING, POOLE, DISHARON, DAHLSTROM, DRAPER, KUBRICHT, SMINK, ENGEL. Donor of transcript: Carleton L. Weidemeyer.

WHEELER, Andrew T. - Bible; copyright date: 1877; res: Waverly, Baltimore Co., MD; earliest birth: 1843; earliest marr: 1869; last date: 1977; other names: MacKENHAMMER/MacKENHEIMER, DAVEY, BROOKS, HIEM, SIMM, NORRIS, JONES, HARRISON, SCHULZE. Donor of transcript: Leslie Jones Amtmann.

"I think, at a child's birth, if a mother could ask a fairy godmother to endow it with the most useful gift, that gift would be curiosity."

Eleanor Roosevelt, 1884 - 1962

BOOK REVIEW

"Land Grants in the Middle Neck Hundred of Anne Arundel County, Maryland 1650-1704"

By Robert W. Hall. Willow Bend Books, 63 E. Main St., Westminster, MD 21157. 2001. PP. 304. Indexed. Softcover, 8½ x 11. \$37.50 + \$3.00 P/H (MD residents add 5% Sales Tax).

This comprehensive study of over two hundred land tracts will delight genealogists with an interest in early Anne Arundel County's Middle Neck Hundred. Boundaries include the land between the Severn and South Rivers, then westward to the Little Patuxent, northward to Rogue's Harbor Branch (Patuxent River) and eastward to Severn Run. The hundred is divided into three sections; northern, central and southern. Land tracts are then arranged in alphabetical order within these sections. Each parcel is identified by name, owner, patent or certificate date, acreage and a description of the property which many times includes adjoining tracts and owners. All names and references of historical or genealogical interest are presented in bold type as well as appearing in the index. Information was compiled from various sources including tax records, rent rolls, maps, books and a frame-by-frame search of forty rolls of microfilmed land records held by the Maryland State Archives. All sources, including the MSA film numbers with liber and folio, are cited in each synopsis for easy verification. Researchers will quickly be able to find the record in its entirety at the Archives. What a time saver this is. Additional information found from other sources, as well as the author's observations, are also included.

A case study of the tract "Norwood" shows owner John Norwood transported sons, John and Arthur, into the Province in 1650 and his servant, Elizabeth Fletcher, in 1657. His two hundred and thirty acres was located on the west side of the Chesapeake Bay on the southside of Severn River, adjoining land formerly laid out for Nicholas Wyatt and begins at a marked oak by a cove called Norwood 's Cove. Additional remarks reveal John Norwood was also granted fifty more acres in 1658 for transporting John Harrington. After you read about the land tracts, then turn to the more than two hundred pages of detailed drawings of these tracts. Several maps throughout the book show the location of each parcel within the hundred. Of course, these drawings are indexed as well as the text. Everything is easy to find in this book. Readers are always advised to study the forward of any book, but this one is a must. Here the author explains the complexities of land ownership in 17th Century Maryland and gives a concise overview of the Conditions of Plantation and succeeding amendments during the period. The compiler is to be commended for this fine work and the manner in which he presents the material.

Carol Porter

Queries Notebook

- Solomon **TYLER** and Robert **RUARKE** enlisted 2/20/ 1776 in the 6th Independent Co. of Maryland at Cambridge, Dorchester Co. Some references refer to them as in the 4th Independent Co., of Md. They served under Captain Thomas **WOOLFORD**. Need any information as to the wives, parents, children, or siblings of either man.
- Under a list of Militia officers who were enrolled to serve the American Revolution from the lower Dorchester. Co. Maryland for the

- fall of 1775 was a James **RUARK** Corporal listed. Requesting any information as to his parents, wife, or children.

Send reply to:
Marian Meara
4615 Keswick Rd.
Baltimore, Md. 21210 Phone (410) 243-8136

MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES REFERENCE SERVICES POLICY CHANGES

To help make things run more smoothly in the Search Room, a new microfilm policy went into effect on June 7. With the approval of the Reference and Research Advisory Committee, Reference Services has instituted a Yellow Block system. Patrons will be issued one wooden yellow block along with their locker key, desk tag, and debit card, all with the same number. When the patron removes a reel of microfilm from a drawer, he or she will fill the space with the yellow block. When finished with the reel (including reader printer copies, if necessary), the patron will return the film to the space occupied by the appropriately numbered yellow block. Patrons will be limited to the use of one reel of film at a time. Signs are posted in the film room notifying patrons of this new policy.

It is hoped that this new system will cut down on the considerable time and effort staff have spent in the past reshelving microfilm and leave them more time to answer patrons' questions, provide reproductions, and retrieve documents.

The next policy change for Archives' patrons involves price increases in vital records and general research and copies. These have also been approved by the Reference and Research Advisory Committee. The reasons for the increases are rising costs. The reference staff payroll has increased by 7 percent per year since the last fee increase three years ago, and, as the Archives continues to be only 60 to 70 percent funded by general funds, the need to raise special funds has grown.

The new fees will be as follows: Vital records requests will increase from \$8 to \$10 and will continue to cover research and a copy, if a record is found. Other research requests will increase from \$20 to \$25 per hour. Research requests will no longer include a copy of the document, nor will the copy charge of \$10 per document be applied. Reproduction rates will be set at \$2.00 per page, with no additional charge for certification. This new fee structure is slated to go into effect September 1, 2001.

Article reprinted from "The Archivists' Bulldog" Newsletter of the Maryland State Archives, Vol. 15, No.11, June 11, 2001. www.mdsa.net

The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Maryland

PURPOSE

The objectives of the Society are the collection and preservation of rolls, records, books, and other documents relating to the War of 1812; the encouragement of research and the preservation of historical

data, including memorials to patriots of that era in our national history; the caring for the graves of veterans of the War of 1812; the cherishing, maintenance and extension of the institutions of American freedom; the fostering of true patriotism and love of country.

In carrying out these objectives, the Maryland Society holds meetings for their members and guests at which programs relating to the War of 1812 and intelligent patriotism are presented. Over the years the membership has been fortunate in attracting gentlemen of high caliber, intelligence and gracious demeanor. The General Society and Maryland Society are sensitive to the high ideals espoused by our Founding Fathers and they feel the duty that ever vigilant defense of our nation and its Constitution entails.

HISTORY



The General Society of the War of 1812 traces its origins to the huge collection of American militia companies, which were called to meet the British thrust at Baltimore following the occupation of the National Capital. Those veterans led by General Samuel Smith, set great importance upon their record against "Wellington's Invincibles" at North Point on September 12, 1814.

A contemporary record related that on the morning of September 14, 1814, after the repulse of the British by land and by sea, exulting citizen-soldiers from the garrisons at Fort McHenry, Port Covington and Webster's six-gun battery at Fort Babcock, who had frustrated the British attempt to land troops in the rear of Fort McHenry, vowed that they would never thereafter disband. Historically this oath marks the birth of the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Maryland and through this the society, of the General Society of the War of 1812..

By September 18 the enemy withdrew several miles below the harbor's entrance, and Francis Scott Key reached a Baltimore hotel where the final touches were made to his epic poem "The Defense of Fort McHenry" to be circulated on Tuesday, the 20th. Uncertain of the next British move, the jubilant soldiers remained fairly in place and gained the sobriquet "Defenders" from the local citizenry.

On the first anniversary, Tuesday, September 12, 1815, the "Defenders" turned out from their work to witness the laying of the Battle Monument cornerstone and to view the Fort McHenry U.S. Garrison and some of Maryland's Fifth Regiment parade in the adjacent streets.

In 1841 the Defenders met to establish a more formal organization. The following year a national encampment was held, with veterans attending from Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

President John Tyler reviewed the parading veterans. On the 14th of May 1842 the veterans received their first organizational charter in Maryland recorded in the Circuit court of Baltimore as "THE ASSOCIATION OF DEFENDERS OF BALTIMORE" and had as their purposes the encouraging of love of country, and commemoration of the war.

Meanwhile Pennsylvania's veterans met at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, 9 January 1854 (anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans), and perfected the organization of the Society of the War of 1812. As the 19th century drew to a close, the ranks of the 1812 veterans grew thinner. In 1893 the Maryland group was reorganized to include the sons and male descendants of veterans; it was incorporated on October 25, 1893 as The Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland of Baltimore City.

On 14 April 1894 these societies from Maryland, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania formed the General Society of the War of 1812, with each of the constituent societies becoming a state society. In time the General Society chartered groups throughout the United States.

MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS

Any male person above the age of eighteen (18 years) of good moral character and reputation, who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812, in the Army, Navy, Revenue-Marine, or Privateer service of, and who was at all times unfailing in his allegiance to, the United States, and who shall be declared acceptable to the Society by vote of the Executive Committee.

The following service and no other shall be regarded as satisfying the requirements of the preceding paragraph:

- (1) Service as an officer or enlisted man in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Volunteers at any time between June 19, 1812, and February 18, 1815;
- (2) Service at any time between June 19, 1812, and February 18, 1815, as a member of the ship's company on any public armed vessel of the United States or any vessel sailing under letters of marque and reprisal issued by the United States;
- (3) Service in the militia of any state or territory or the District of Columbia duly called out for service against an armed enemy or for coast or border defense between June 19, 1812, and February 18, 1815;
- (4) Service in the forces of the United States at the Battle of Tippecanoe.

In case of the failure of lineal descendants of an actual participant in the War on behalf of the United States, one collateral descendant, who is deemed worthy, may be admitted to represent the said participant. However, provided, always, that such representation shall be limited to the descendant of either a brother or sister of the participant in the war, in right of whose services application for membership is made.

For Information Concerning Membership in the Maryland Society:
Robert T. Cummins, Corresponding Secretary
128 Brandon Rd.
Baltimore, MD 21212-1127
<http://www.societyofthewarof1812.org/inMaryland/>

Information regarding the General Society of the War of 1812
<http://www.societyofthewarof1812.org/1812.htm>

The General Society and Maryland Society accept only gentlemen.
Ladies may apply to the:
National Society United Daughters of 1812
1461 Rhode Island Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20005-1812
202-745-1812 <http://sites.netscape.net/sanbag/mssusd1812.htm>

Source: Maryland Society War of 1812 Membership Brochure.
Ken Zimmerman is a member of the Maryland Society War of 1812.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR -

Many genealogists look for records of ancestors who served in the "large" wars and overlook the "smaller" wars like The Spanish-American War: April, 1898 – December, 1898. This short article is not intended to be a history lesson; however, if you are aware of these dates, it might be possible that you have a family member who participated in this war.

The Maine was blown up on February 15, 1898 which precipitated the Spanish-American War. The Battle of Mobile Bay took place the first week in April, 1898, and war was declared April 24, 1898. Although hostilities ended on August 12, 1898, the war was not officially ended until December.

"ROSTER OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO SERVED IN ORGANIZATIONS FROM MARYLAND DURING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR" was originally compiled, in 1901, under the authority of The House of Delegates of Maryland. Originally published by William J.C. Dulany Company and reprinted by Family Line Publication Westminster, Maryland in 1990.

In checking with Willow Bend Books, I learned that this book is out of print and will not be available for at least four months. Check later at: Willow Bend Books - 65 E. Main St., Westminster, MD 21157-5036; phone and fax: 410-876-6101; e-mail: Willowbend@willowbend.net; or their web site on-line: <http://www.willowbend.net>

Helyn Hatton Collison

Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War With Spain (Record Groups 94 and 407)

During the Spanish-American War in 1898, volunteer soldiers served in existing State militia units accepted into Federal service, in additional units raised in States and Territories, and in units raised directly by the Federal Government.

Indexes to Compiled Service Records

General Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War With Spain. M871. 126 rolls. DP.

This microfilm publication reproduces an alphabetical card index to the compiled service records of volunteer soldiers in the war with Spain. Each index card gives the name of a soldier, his rank, and the unit in which he served. Some cards also refer to miscellaneous personal papers. There are cross-references to names that appear in the records under more than one spelling.

Except for the Florida Infantry, the compiled service records to which this index applies are not on microfilm

Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War With Spain in Organizations From the State of Louisiana. M240 1 roll, 16mm. DP.

Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War With Spain in Organizations From the State of North Carolina. M413. 2 rolls., 16mm. DP.

Compiled Service Records

Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served in the Florida Infantry During the War With Spain. M1087. 13 rolls. DP.

This microfilm publication reproduces the compiled service records of volunteer soldiers in the Florida Infantry who served during the war with Spain.

Some of the jacket-envelopes are used as cross-references for names of volunteers that appear in the records under more than one spelling. The records are arranged alphabetically by surname.

The above information was scanned from the: "Military Service Records: A Select Catalog of National Archives Publications" National Archives Trust Board, National Archives and Services Administration, Washington DC, 1985, pages 164-165.

INHABITANTS OF BALTIMORE COUNTY 1692-1763 - F. Edward Wright (1987), 1999, 51/2x81/2, paper, index, 116 pp [WB0113] \$13.50

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INHABITANTS OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, 1763-1774 - Henry C. Peden, Jr (1989), 2000, 51/2x81/2, paper, index, 179 pp [WB0379] \$17.00

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The Table of Contents for both Baltimore County, Maryland publications shown above are being reprinted with permission from the authors F. Edward Wright, Henry C. Peden Jr. and publisher Craig Scott. These books can be reviewed in more detail at the Baltimore County Genealogical Inc.'s library or maybe purchased from Willow Bend Books, Westminster, Maryland. The Table of Contents should help one determine the contents of the books instead of a book review.

Helyn Hatton Collison

MAP OF DRUID RDIGE CEMETERY

The Druid Ridge Cemetery map that was on page 10 of The Notebook Volume 17 Issue was contributed from Marcia Jackel Alberti. She has several of her family members buried in the cemetery, which includes her father, his parents along with some cousins, aunts and uncles. We like to thank her for sending the map to Helyn Hatton Collison.

WHY PEOPLE VOLUNTEER

Karen Clifford, Chair
Delegate Relations Committee

If your society recruits and trains volunteers but cannot afford to financially compensate them, you must offer other incentives and rewards. To do this, understand what motivates volunteers and how the reasons might assist you in providing job satisfaction and personal fulfillment.

Responses from FGS volunteers at the 2000 conference tell us that most people volunteer because they want to:

1. Associate with the leaders in the field.
2. Learn from others.
3. Be recognized by others.
4. Share knowledge and skills.
5. Change how something is being done or take care of what is not being done.
6. Pay back the community for what they have received.
7. Identify ways to help their personal businesses make money in the industry.

Use this list of reasons to help in your quest to find and keep the best volunteers for your group.

This article is from the "FGS Delegate Digest" Linking for the Genealogical Community, Volume 8, No.3 Fall 2001 on page 2. Baltimore County Genealogical Society, Inc. is a member of the organization Federation for Genealogical Societies. Web page: <http://www.fgs.org>.

"Do not follow where the path may lead. Go instead where there is no path and leave a trail" - Ralph Waldo Emerson

***Request Information for Future Notebook Articles
< Deadline November 1, 2001 >***

- BCGS Members, please provide a list of publications that you have self-published or have been printed by a publisher related to genealogy research or your family history. The list should include the full Title of the Publication, Author(s) –Compilers Full Names, Publisher and date. The publication listed can be currently out of print, too.
- BCGS Members, please provide your name if you do genealogy research for Free or as a Professional Genealogist. Also, include your full name, Address/Phone Number, e-mail address, web site address, your Research Specialties and your Geographic Specialties.

The above information will be used to create a directory and related article for use in "The Notebook" only. The Society or author of the article will not distribute the list for another publication purpose without your written permission. If you do not respond to this request then your name and information will not be inserted in The Notebook. A clause will be added, "Baltimore County Genealogical Society Inc. does not endorse these publications or the genealogist. Nor the Society shall not be held responsible for the content of the material or the genealogist actions."

The information should be sent in electronic format such as e-mail, attachment to email, 3.5 inch diskette in a format such as: Microsoft WORD; WordPerfect or text. Otherwise the information must be printed clearly, so it can be OCR scanned. Handwritten lists will not be accepted or a reference to web site or other publications or catalogs.

Mailing Address: Kenneth E. Zimmerman, PO Box 276, Woodstock, MD 21163-0276. Or if questions, contact him at (410) 750-9315 voice/fax.

Mark Twain, American humorist and author, believed, "There are two times in a man's life when he should not speculate: when he can't afford it, and when he can." Samuel Clemens was joking. Those who can afford collectibles, and even those who can't, may make a good investment by framing family history.

The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 17 Number 4 (NO. 92)

THE NOTEBOOK

Winter 2001

EDITORS NOTES

This Notebook issue has two major articles: "How to Trace Titles for Preservation Work or Local Histories" by John McGrain. We appreciate when a speaker grants permission to share their handout. Many times members miss a meeting or our out of town members do not get the opportunity to receive a handout. This handout is a valuable tool for title and land searches. Be sure to save as a reference guide.

The second major article is "Baltimore County Will Index 1851-1859" compiled by our member Carol Porter. The Notebook will have the succeeding indexes in the next issues. After all the Will Indexes are printed in "The Notebook", it will be indexed to a master index by last name and first name sequence. This would be a great publication by the Society. If an individual did not have a Will then check for an Administration Accounts Index - Register of Wills and Inventories Index - Register of Wills.

Thanks to Jim Edwards for the article "Has the Internet left you behind? You can subscribe free to TheNetReporter.com E-Newsletter, by <http://www.thenetreporter.com>. I now subscribe and will be in contact with Mr. Edwards for other articles of interest to use.

Please send me your list of publications that you have published and if you provide professional genealogical research for a future article. Always looking for filler material such as quotes, poems and jokes related to genealogy. Provide the author and source, if known when submitting. Send your inquiry or missing ancestors to be printed, too. Submit articles of interest to reprint, but provide source for copying permission. The next issue will have the surname listing for BCGS members. A number will be assigned to each member's name (no mailing or e-mail addresses listed) and then cross-referenced to a surname index. If you do not want your surnames (three per individual member) listed then contact me.

Kenneth E. Zimmerman

BCGS Library BookShelf

New Edition "Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives" Third Edition, Edited by Anne Bruner Eales and Robert M. Kvasnicka, National Archives and Record Administration, Washington, DC. 2000.

"Eagerly awaited, this new version of a classic is completely revised and updated. The *Guide* helps you discover the many treasures to be found among the records of the National Archives of the United States. Whether you are looking in well-known documents of genealogical interest—census, immigration, and military service—or the lesser known—lighthouse keepers, Cherokee freedmen, or War Relocation Authority—the *Guide* will tell you how the records are organized, what information they contain about individuals, and the dates they cover. Here is an indispensable aid for researching family genealogy, local history, and social trends. Beyond its extraordinary reference value, the *Guide* will fascinate all curious readers and inspire a deep appreciation of America's rich documentary heritage." Copied from NARA's Advertisement.

The publication can be ordered for \$25 at 1-800-234-8861 or from Genealogical vendors. This publication was recently donated to BCGS Library and is available for reference use.

The article below is the handout from John McGrain as the speaker at the Baltimore County Genealogical Society, Inc. meeting on October 28, 2001.

HOW TO TRACE TITLES FOR PRESERVATION WORK OR LOCAL HISTORY

Landmarks Preservation Commission
Baltimore County Office of Planning, County Courts Building
John McGrain, Baltimore County Historian
401 Bosley Avenue, Suite 406
Towson, Maryland 21204
Telephone: 410- 887-3495

1. Select the house, building, or lot.
2. Mark it accurately on the largest map available, preferably a QUAD.
3. Go to the Record Room (No. 212), second floor of the new County Courts Building (west side) in Towson. Find which of the 100-plus tax maps your tract falls within by consulting the county index map mounted on the wall in northwest corner of Record Room. This map is ruled into 115 rectangles corresponding to the tax maps.
4. Turn to desired tax map in large book on a table in the middle of the building. The tax maps are divided into 24 grids or "blocks" for convenience.
5. Find your property on the tax map; copy name of owner, number of acres and either deed book reference (e.g. 5714/241) or parcel number (e.g. P-194). If given a parcel number, look up the P-number in the index of parcels to get the deed number (or sometimes, a "W/R" or Will Record number).
6. Only a few years ago, all the deeds were in actual loose-leaf books. In recent times, newly recorded deeds have been put into a data bank, and the entire deed can be brought up on the screen by typing in the book (liber) and page (folio) number. On-line searches will probably be expanded in the future; until then, the historian has to use a mixture of bound books and microfilms. At the moment, the older deeds are on two different sizes of microfilm; a large run of books is not on film but still on the shelves. Some of the deeds have been copied onto film too small to read. If it is totally unreadable, the deputy clerk's staff will send to Annapolis for a readable copy. Some of the title searchers can show you how to type in the liber and folio number on the courthouse computer.
 - a. If you have a computer and search capability at home or in your office, you can get the deed number, owner, acreage, and assessment from the State Department of Assessments on-line data bank with out going to the County Courts Building. You have to type in the street number and name, or the tax map and parcel number to bring up the data on the screen. There is also a map location that shows the parcel with a red square.
 - b. The assessment data also shows when the current owner acquired the property and from whom as well as the price paid.
7. Extract pertinent data from the deed:
Name of grantor (the seller)
Name of grantee (the buyer)
Date of sale, number of acres, location, and the "same as" clause.
8. Look up the previous sale mentioned in the "same as" clause. Obtain all the pertinent data, noting whether the same number of acres was conveyed as in the first deed.
9. Work backwards through time as long as the deeds continue to include a "same as" clause.
 - a. If the property splits up into separate lines of descent, follow both lines, unless the house or building is clearly identified as conveyed in one particular deed.

- b. If there is an Equity Case included in the title, note the name of the defendant and the year. Go to the far south end of the Clerk's room, and look up the case under an index to cases called the Index to Dockets (stored under a counter). There you will find a docket number.
- (1) Go to another series of index books, the Equity Dockets (stored under a counter), and look up the book and page number found in the first index. Find the case and look for the handwritten note informing you that the case is "Recorded in Judicial W. P. C. 371, f. 24." The earliest Equity Dockets (e.g., in the 1850s) are now stored in the Courts Building cellar and you have to order them up. It might take a half-hour or more. Ask one of the people in the clerk's office for help.
 - (2) The Judicial books (most now on microfilm) contain the complete recorded history of cases involving property, and are located in the southeast corner of the same room. These records often contain testimony describing the property, its owners, or supposed owners, its condition, and often the names of persons residing on the property other than the owners themselves.
 - (3) Sometimes you find a sale from a party who only owns the property for one day or one hour; that is usually a straw-man deed to convey the property back to the original owner or owners in a different arrangement; keep following the property anyway. The straw-man deeds are usually grouped together in the same liber; there is usually a "same as" clause in the earliest deed that will allow you to follow the trail. Sometimes the deed is being changed from "tenants in common" to "tenants by the entireties." Either form of titling makes little difference in a historical search.

The cases involving mortgages usually follow a simple course. The person who put up the property under mortgage either pays up before the case ends, or else the court appoints a trustee to take over and sell it out from under him.

From an historical viewpoint, one would hope that the owner loses the property, because the trustees are usually required to sell the property at public auction, after placing a sale notice in the newspapers for three weeks before the sale.

If the trustee was competent in his actions, he has usually submitted the text of the for-sale ad with his final report, and if so, the clerk in Baltimore County normally copied the entire ad, however long, into the records. This should come at the end of a case as recorded.

If the case does not include a sale ad, there is usually a clue given that the sale was advertised in the Baltimore City papers or the papers published in the county. All Baltimore City papers can be found in the Pratt Library microfilms (400 Cathedral Street, 3rd floor). Some films of the county papers exist in the Baltimore County Public Library, or Maryland Historical Society. The county papers cannot always be found for a particular date. If so, you are out of luck. (It is usually futile to look up the original equity papers.) Goucher College's Julia Rodgers Library and the Loyola-Notre Dame Library both have complete microfilms of the Sun starting May 17, 1837.

In some equity cases, earlier deeds and mortgages have been offered as exhibits, and are copied in full into the Judicial libers. These deeds may provide a "same as" clause for resuming the search. Wills and inventories are sometimes copied into the record as exhibits.

10. If the "same as" clause is not given in a deed, you have to resort to the Grantee index to find out how the earliest known owner came into possession. If looking for John Smith, for example, turn to the "S" volume in the index (in the years wherein such a transfer might be expected to have taken place); and look through the grouping of first names that begin with "J." It will soon be evident whether John Smith took title by formal deed. If he fails to show up, he may have taken title by such a case, one must resort to Register of Wills records, early tax lists, or early Chancery Cases indexed at the Hall of Records in Annapolis.

Possibly, John Smith took title before the record series at Towson was started in 1851. (You would have to try looking for him in a similar index in Baltimore City.)

In some grantor-grantee indices in Towson, last names that are frequently encountered in the records are grouped together in the same pages; an index of frequently cited names appears at the beginning of all the "S" entries in the "S" section of the index, or in some subdivision of the letter "S" such as "Sl to Sm." While the name Smith is sure to be a frequently cited name, other less common names occur with such regularity in certain counties, that there are special listings for the "first families."

Early mortgages in Towson are recorded in a separate series of books, recently put on microfilm. A mortgage may contain a much needed "same as" clause that will allow you to continue the search. If a mortgage is released, as noted by a handwritten inscription on the last page, it shows that the owner of the property managed to pay off his debts and regained a clear title to the land. Most mortgage books are now on microfilm.

Since 1983, the Maryland Journal, Baltimore County Advocate, Baltimore County Union, and Jeffersonian have been microfilmed and are available in the Towson Library, microfilm department, also at the Maryland Historical Society.

11. Towson records go back to the year 1851. Beyond that, one must go to the Hall of Records in Annapolis. Books of interest to Baltimore County searchers begin about 1800 at a volume numbered WG No. 62 and run through books with the initials TK, AWB, and EC to the year 1851, when Baltimore County and City split apart. You will need the clerk's initials (e.g. "AWB") to be sure you are in the right book in Baltimore City-County combined records.

An index from 1659 up to the present is found on some iron shelves in the corner of Room 615 of the Baltimore City Clarence Mitchell Court House -- first door to the right after stepping out of the elevator on the sixth floor. Don't knock; the room is unattended; the people in the room are almost all working for title companies rather than the public. You are entitled to use the tables there. The Mitchell Courthouse has many deeds on microfilm but the machines are usually out of order; you would do better to go to Annapolis.

12. Before leaving Towson, other resources are available:

Plats -- on the second floor of the County Courts Building (Room 215). There are over 50 plat books, sometimes showing dimensions and locations of buildings. Originally these three-foot long plats were in books on steel tables but in recent times they have been shrunk to microfiche cards and are available in a small box on the counter of the reproduction department. Copies of the plats in their original size can be run off by a blue-line machine in the reproduction room on the second floor where the clerk has the original linen tracings in a file. Useful measurements can be made from original plats or full sized copies. Cost is \$1.50 for a full sheet

State Roads Plats -- numerous buildings are shown on a series of highway design plats made for the

SHA over the last several decades, especially in planning the Baltimore Beltway. Even gardens and fences are shown. You have to go to headquarters on Preston Street for copies, however, and you will need the print number and contract number. These books were once in total disorder but the plats are now available in a cabinet on microfilm card that can be viewed in a reader.

Deed book pages can also be copied here from the microfilms on the copying machines or from the few actual books left in the collection. If you do not have a JACS card to activate the film machine, the clerk will help you print a few incidental pages.

Tax data: If the owner of a property is known by name and election district for a particular year, the description of the house and outbuildings can sometimes be found. A series of tax record books (plus Indices) was formerly preserved at the Records Management office in Rosedale, but about 1992 was deposited at the Hall of Records, Annapolis. The ledgers

cover the years 1911, 1918, 1919, and 1923, 1928-1940, and 1946. The 1918 series of Tax Ledgers is the only one that regularly gives the dimensions of buildings. Two other series of tax ledgers that carry building, acreage, vehicles, livestock, and farm machinery are also in the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis; those books cover 1876 and 1896.

Register of Wills Office: Testamentary records are consulted via the separate indices for wills on the 5th floor of the County Courts Building. As of mid-2000, the original, older will books were stored in a back room; you have to request them by book number that is obtained from an index book. Most of the inventory books were shipped to Annapolis in the 1990s. An inventory may reveal the number of rooms in a given house on a given date. An inventory would include slaves

by name from 1851 until 1864, when the new Maryland Constitution abolished slavery.

Administration Account books may reveal that a court-appointed trustee advertised and sold a property on a particular date, with further clues to newspaper ads. This office is not open at night.

Transfer Office: The Transfer Office has records of current sales of property, but is not ordinarily a step in the historical title search unless one needs a list of improvements on the property, the address of the property, or the mailing address of the current owner (who may well live somewhere else). This office is in the Jefferson Building, Towson. Tax assessment records are in bound volumes by Election District and Property Number. Find the number by owner's name in index. Computer-sorting has brought the index of buyers and sellers fairly up to date; the most recent data is in loose-leaf volumes in the record room and may be as recent as the last 30 days.

Miscellaneous: The County Courts Building, Clerk's Office, also contains books of marriage licenses and some records of the incorporation of companies and churches. The oldest incorporation books were shipped to Annapolis in the 1990s.

13. Hall of Records, Annapolis:

- a. The end of the trail for historical titles lies in the Maryland State Archives (formerly Hall of Records) at 350 Rowe Boulevard in Annapolis opposite the Court of Appeals Building and near the Naval Academy Stadium. Records reaching back to the formation of the county in 1659 are stored here. This agency has a free parking lot but if it is full you might have to pay to park on the Naval Academy stadium lot two blocks away. Lunch (desiccated sandwiches) is available in the DNR cafeteria just west of the Court of Appeals building.
- b. One has to have a shopping list ready to go to Annapolis. One should have a book reference from a deed or the name of a known owner of the tract. There is an elaborate index of Baltimore County deeds where one can search for a likely conveyance. The books usually give the name of the property sold, so it is often possible to bypass transactions that do not apply. Since you have to fill out a slip for each book desired and wait for the archivist to bring it down from the stacks, there is no point in requesting any more books than necessary. Most deeds are available on self-service microfilm reels stored in cabinets by accession number. The Archives starting in 2001 gives each reader a numbered yellow block of wood to place in the space where you took a roll of film from the drawers. The deed books are now indexed in a computer file that you can work from either your home or from the terminals in the Hall of Records. This data bank replaces the row of blue books formerly used to get the number of the roll of film needed.
- c. The Hall of Records also has a variety of plats that are indexed by tract names in a card drawer. Owners can also be searched for in the index to patents and in an index of persons and tracts involved in Chancery cases. Also in a drawer called "Tracts in Chancery" are index cards giving references to Chancery cases involving the tracts -- also listed by tract name.

- d. There are also indices to wills, inventories, and administrations. An inventory is just that, a list of every object owned by a deceased person, taken by two neighbors. An administration account may show how an executor or trustee disposed of a property.
- e. The Rent Rolls (actually bound ledgers) and Debt Books show that landowners owed an annual quit rent to the Lord Proprietor for the property they had received by patent or purchase. These books at times give clues as to the splitting up of large tracts and show who were the owners of each fragment. The actual sale could be searched for in the index to deeds.
- f. Sometimes one has to resort to Chancery Papers in hope of finding a newspaper clipping advertising the property for sale. Such a clipping should be attached by pin or paste to the trustee's report. Much of the remainder of the bundle of writs and replies in a set of Chancery Papers is of no interest -- the complaints of the parties may all be lies, or at least one-sided statements. However, sworn testimony may contain some description of the property. If the case is recorded, it is easier to read it in the bound books of Chancery Records (usually prefixed with the letter B in the index). Some of the Chancery Records are now indexed in a computer inventory that you can work at home or at the archives building.
- g. Other small papers in the Hall of Records are the Certificates of Survey, which, if they have survived for a property, show the shape of the tract as laid out by a surveyor. The patents give only a verbal description of the property lines, and if you want to know what the configuration of the property was you have to plot out the lines and angles by simple high-school geometry, using a protractor and ruler.

Old survey and deeds are measured in poles or perches, the same unit, which equals 16-1/2 feet. A handy scale for drawing a plat would be 10 or 20 perches to the inch. Try to guess which way the plat will flow from its starting point to avoid running off the paper.

- h. Other personal clues in the Hall of Records are found in indices on colonial marriages, naturalizations, oaths of fidelity, and an index of the 1783 tax list.
- i. On film at the Maryland State Archives (and also at the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore County Historical Society, and at the Office of Planning) is the 1798 tax list, which gives dimensions of the main house and the outbuildings in a second listing called "Particular List of Lands" (same roll of film) covers the remainder of the property. These lists are grouped by "Hundreds" which were the forerunners of election districts. This list has recently been published in typed form by George Horvath.
- j. Baltimore County Chattel Records from 1851 up have in recent years been sent to the Hall of Records. The first few volumes contain miscellaneous incorporations, manumissions of slaves, and mortgages made on moveable goods and livestock.
- k. Ask for the County Commissioners' Shelf List for a listing of assessment books from about 1806 to 1841. Remember, the Election District numbers we now use (year 2001) were not established until about 1840, following the creation of Carroll County. Recent acquisitions are the tax ledgers of 1911, 1918, 1919, 1923, and 1928-1940.
- l. When you run out of clues and are not satisfied that you have all the story, describe your plight to the Hall of Records archivist. These persons usually have advanced degrees in history and considerable experience. If they or the senior personnel there can't help you, the case is either closed or waiting for a fresh clue from another source.
- m. A useful resource is the Whitney Collection donated by the heirs of a famous 20th century land surveyor of Baltimore County. Many surveys of individual tracts of land are contained in this collection. You can search the titles of the plats on-line by typing in "Whitney Collection" at the MSA web site.
- n. The "McGrain" collection is indexed on the MSA web site but individual mill histories have to be looked up in the microfilm called "The Molinography of Maryland" in the MSA library.

14. Maryland Historical Society:

In addition to a wealth of history and genealogy in the form of books, manuscript records, and newspapers on film, the Maryland Historical Society has card indices to its own magazine (first published in 1906) and several different files on church records (including colonial marriages and baptisms) and the Diehlman-Hayward file (a vast collection of cards on the marriages and deaths of persons mentioned in Baltimore newspapers from the earliest days, around 1775); also biographical matter in file folders, Diehlman Room. The Passano File has many cards referencing "old house" articles, garden tours, and news items. You can access the MHS library on-line to see if they have books you need. The manuscript collection is also on line and you can get a general idea of what each manuscript contains.

15. Maryland Room Enoch Pratt Free Library:

The starting place for research here is in the Query File (thousands of facts about events and places) and the biography file. These two files often lead to the vertical files where newspaper clippings are stored on countless subjects. There are also numerous State and City directories, old telephone books (on film) locally published magazines (such as Baltimore, Maryland Farmer, American Farmer, Gardens, Houses and People), or Niles Register. The collection surprises even the librarians. Be sure to look for clippings filed under "Historic Houses." The EPFL also has many cabinets of glossy photographs that their Public Relations Department can have copied at a competent photo laboratory. You can access the EPFL catalog on-line to see if they have the book you need. Most libraries have some or all of the various vanity biography books published about local citizens; in spite of the flattering puff in these articles there are useful biographical facts. Every person who has served in the U.S. Congress has a biography in a standard book. There is also a biographical series on members of the Maryland General Assembly. There have been various 19th century nationwide biography series, the most recent being *Dictionary of American Biography* and *Who's Who in America* and its updates.

16. Baltimore City Mitchell Courthouse:

Most of the material once available at the Clarence Mitchell Courthouse is now more conveniently accessible at the Maryland State Archives. The city records still have some useful items, including the "block books," the index of grantors and grantees starting in 1659, and also a two-volume index by tract names, the "Tract Index," that begins in 1800. These records are sometimes open on Saturday morning.

[?] The city's spill-over record storage rooms in the 1930 ex-post office on Calvert Street contains wills, and inventories, also equity records for the 1800-1850 period when city and county records were kept in the same books. (These records are only open during the business day.)

17. Map Resources, General:

There is no useful map of Baltimore County until 1794-1795 when Dennis Griffith published a map of Maryland and Delaware. Before that, published maps, usually made in Europe, showed only the shoreline. Almost none of the interior was shown on Fry and Jefferson's 1751 map of Maryland and Virginia, republished in 1775. Fry and Jefferson showed the extinct Baltimore Town on Bush River and not the one that was actually flourishing on the Patapsco; none of the roads to York or Hanover, Pa., were shown either. Some of the early 19th century maps had absurd errors, such as locating Pikesville and Loveton on the wrong roads. John Henry Alexander's 1840 map was the first to show contour lines. Most of the early maps are reproduced in the *Hammond-Harwood House Atlas of Historic Maps of Maryland* by Joseph M. Coale III and Edward Papenfuse. This atlas shows portions of maps made in 1853 for various water supply projects; the water survey maps show many farmhouses and suburban villas. The Baltimore County Public Library at Towson has some good maps under glass in the Wilson Room; maps there include J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne's 1850 map of the county, Rogerson's map of about 1855 or 1856, and the 1857 map by Robert Taylor; the Taylor map has numerous vignettes of schools and villas in the county. You need to have a librarian open the Wilson

Room to see the maps. These maps of the 1850s also show the location of major estates and farm houses. Always check the *Hammond-Harwood House Atlas* before moving on to the later atlases. The 1877 G. M. Hopkins atlas is available in a shrunken facsimile edition published by the County library; unfortunately, the degree of reduction is not known. You would need an original 1877 atlas to make accurate measurements. The Bromley atlases of 1898 and 1915 are apparently expansions of the rural parts of the Hopkins atlas. These volumes are available in libraries. The Office of Planning has microfilm cards with all the Bromley atlas maps; the researcher can view the cards on a film reader or have prints made at the county's Engineering Print Room.

Some parts of the county, especially Towson and Catonsville, are covered by Sanborn Insurance Maps that show the footprint of every building and give its material by a colored code; the number of stories is also shown, sometimes an address. The Sanborn atlases are available on microfilm at the Maryland Historical Society and at the Enoch Pratt Free Library microfilm department (400 Cathedral Street); of course, in a film edition, the color code drops out. Starting about 1901, there are U. S. G. S. quadratic map sheets of small section of the county. The quads show farmhouses as small black squares. All the other geographic data is also shown, shorelines, streams, and contours. If the contour lines are 20 feet apart, one can measure how far up a hill a particular house might be sited. A complete set of old, early quads is found in the Maryland Geological

Survey library at 2300 Saint Paul Street, Baltimore. The MGS published a large, inch-to-the-mile topographic map in 1910; one of these maps can be seen in the Wilson Room of the Towson Library. The post-World War II quad sheets often show small black squares for individual houses and open, hollow squares for barns. Sometimes the modern quads are revised and reprinted with a purple overlay; any houses in purple are probably too recent to be of interest in historical work.

A set of 200-foot-to-the-inch original maps marked by hand shows the history of assigning Baltimore County house numbers. These maps are stored in the Department of Permits and Development Management in the County Office Building, 11 West Chesapeake Avenue, Towson. Go to the end of the first floor east corridor and ask to the "house number" maps. Many rural families down into the 1970s did not want street numbers but the Police and Fire departments needed an accurate system to answer calls. The house numbers sometimes come in handy for history work. The house numbers base maps are sometimes from the 1950s and show the footprint of houses and outbuildings then extant. Similar 200-foot-to-the-inch maps can be viewed in the Engineering Print Room on the second story of the County Office Building; these maps are also 1950s base maps, developed by aerial surveys, and would show the situation about 45 years ago.

Today, many maps can be found on-line: for example satellite views of the United States and on-line topographic maps. The system user can zero in on the neighborhood of interest. Equally interesting are old aerial survey maps from the 1930s and 1940s that are stored in the Baltimore County Office of Planning. These maps are easy to read because the basic (pre-expressway) radial roads were in place, exactly where they are today, as well as railroads, and shoreline. Most of the rural secondary roads are still in the same place shown on the 1850 county map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne and in the three successive atlases.

18. Architectural History:

Houses are written up almost as much as persons. Sometimes there is data about a house from garden pilgrimage booklets, newspaper feature stories, and articles in trade journals, real estate publications, and the papers of appraisers. Try some of the hardcover books on architecture listed in Richard Longstreth's on-line bibliography listed under 20. Some of the architecture books published in this region were issued in small print-runs and it may take a long time to find which library has a particular book. The web can save a lot of traveling. Some books have not yet been completed but sometimes their authors can be found: call them up just in case the writer

has an answer. The Baltimore Architectural Foundation is gradually assembling lists of what architect designed what Maryland building; some of the facts are computerized; the members can work back from a known client to a particular building.

19. Printed Sources:

Books and pamphlets occasionally come in handy for local history. There are two histories of this county, a century apart: Scharf's in 1881 and the one in 1979 by Brooks and Rockel. A county directory published in 1959 for the 300th anniversary of the county contains numerous photographs of notable houses. Three photographers have self-published books with interesting views: (1) Charles Duvall produced three books with awful poetry but interesting photographs; (2) Hugh Gwinn; and (3) William Fisher.

In recent times the Baltimore County Public Library published a pictorial history called *Baltimore County Panorama*. There are two each illustrated books about Towson and Catonsville. At least three books cover Dundalk, Patapsco Neck, and Sparrows Point. In the 1940s and through the 1960s, the *Maryland Historical Magazine* published long articles about notable houses.

A note of caution: newspapers, magazines, and garden tour pamphlets have frequently confused the date of a land patent with the house standing on that a property. Very few houses in Baltimore County survive from colonial times, as the 1798 tax list readily demonstrates. Another favorite claim is the "bricks were brought from England" story---usually nonsense---because a contractor could make bricks near the house site from abundant clay deposits and bake them in a temporary kiln. Contracts for burning bricks survive in archives to prove that the building material was made on-site even though thousands of bricks would be needed for a large house. Thus, brick houses could be built in the interior far from ship landings and before there were good roads to transport building materials. The other crazy story is the claim that a family acquired its land from "the King of England." The only royal grant in Maryland was the granting of the whole province to the Second Lord Baltimore by King Charles I. The correct title is "Lord Baltimore." The name "Lord Calvert" was merely invented as the brand name of locally produced liquor.

20. Useful Web Sites:

The internet is full of possibilities. Some of the local web sites are rich in data. The Baltimore County Historical Society has a web site as does the Baltimore County Public Library. In addition to being able to check the library's catalog on-line, there is a county legacy photo collection of strictly local photographs that can be viewed on the screen and printed out. Catalog numbers are provided if you want to order a glossy print from the collection. You can search the collection alphabetically or by typed in name. Look under towns, houses, families, or any category you can think of. Some of the interesting web sites are listed below:

<http://www.baltimorecohistsoc.org>

http://external.bcpl.lib.md.us/hcdo/lw_home.html

jhsm@charm.net

lsdiggs@mail.bcpl.lib.md.us

www.sailor.lib.md.us

www.sah.org/bibs/balbib.html

www.lib.virginia.edu

www.Topozone.com

www.boltonhill.org

<http://www.nps.gov/hamp/>

Baltimore County Historical Society

Baltimore County Public Library legacy photos

Jewish Historical Society of Maryland, Lloyd Street

Louis S. Diggs, African American local history

Catalogs of many Maryland local libraries

Richard Longstreth's bibliography of Md. Architecture

Fiske Kimball Library at U of Va., hist. of architecture

File of USGS quadratic maps

Bolton Hill neighborhood of Baltimore City

Hampton National Hist. Site; chart of slaves, 1829

<http://www.state.md.us/sadt/CICS>

Listing of deed numbers and assessment data within each county. Find by street address or tax map and parcel number.

<http://www.plats.net>

You need two passwords; top line "Plato," bottom line, Plato#." On line viewing of Baltimore County recorded plats

<http://www.neh.gov>

National Endowment for the Humanities

<http://www.victoriansociety.org>

Home page of Victorian Society of U. S.

<http://www.urban.uiuc.edu/sacrph>

Society of American City and Regional Planning History's newsletter at U. of Illinois, Urbana

www.americandrivein.com

History, etc., of drive-in cinemas

21. Architectural History Sites That Can Be Accessed By Typing In A Name:

Henry Hobson Richardson

Boston-based architect of the 1880s

Frank Lloyd Wright

With tour map of Oak Park, Illinois

Robert Mills

Architect of U.S. Capitol and Baltimore structures

Pond Lilly Mill Restorations

Basic history of milling and Oliver Evans' inventions

Albert Kahn

Data on designer of Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant and Ford and GM auto plants

John R. Niernsee

Data on Baltimore architect's work on South Carolina Statehouse at Columbia

Baltimore Travel Itinerary

Historic walking tour for Baltimore buildings

Richard Morris Hunt

Architect for base of Statue of Liberty and Newport Mansions

American Institute of Architects

Links to local chapters; how to hire an architect

Frank Furness

High Victorian architecture in Philadelphia

Archdiocese of Baltimore

List of parishes and church addresses.

Permission to reprint the above article is from John McGrain, Baltimore County Historian on November 2001.

"If you can't get rid of the skeleton in your closet, you'd better teach it to dance."

George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950)

"Even if I knew that tomorrow the world would go to pieces, I would still plant my apple tree."

Martin Luther

Quotes were submitted by Helyn Hatton Collison

Hillbilly Genealogy (submitted by Don Honeywell – source unknown)

Suzie Lee fell in love.

But after telling pappy this,
he said "There's trouble still."

She planned to marry Joe.

She was so happy about it all,
she told her pappy so.

You can't marry Will, my gal
and please don't tell yo mother,
cause Will and Joe and several mo
I know is yo half-brother."

Pappy told her, "Suzie Gal"
you'll have to find another.

I'd just as soon yo maw don't know,
but Joe is yo half-brother.

But mama knew and said "Honey child,
do what makes yo happy.
Marry Will or marry Joe,
You ain't no kin to pappy!"

So Suzie forgot about her Joe
and planned to marry Will.

Has the Internet left you behind? By Jim Edwards

Jim Edwards is an author, speaker, and ecommerce/web design consultant based in Williamsburg, VA. <http://www.thenetreport.com> This article was in The Virginia Gazette, Williamsburg 11/17/2001. Permission was received to re-print this article on November 2001.

Have you noticed the Internet hasn't disappeared? Even with all the online business failures, "dot-bomb's", high-tech stock declines and the general doom and gloom of the world's current economic outlook – the Internet grows. Most experts expect the Internet to surpass all records this year in terms of total users online and the amount of business conducted. Despite current events in the world, everyone has not traded in their email for a "Bic Banana Writer" pen and legal pad of paper. In fact, more people have logged on and are using email and the Web than at any other time in history.

So where do you stand? How do your skills measure up in the real "new economy" with a landscape where the phrase "email me" is as common as "call me"? It seems everyone has an email address and if you don't, people honestly look at you funny.

Most households have at least one computer, and virtually everyone has computer and Internet access through the local public library. The pundits all predicted a world of technology have's and have not's, but I think they should have predicted a world of people who embrace new communications technology and those who don't. Something happened most people didn't expect: technology got dirt-cheap and became widely available, even for those who still can't afford to buy a computer. Email is so widely available and flexible that with a web browser and Internet connection you can send and receive email to and from anyone in the world – from anywhere in the world.

If you want keep up - and the penalty for not keeping up isn't just getting left behind, it's getting left out of a whole lot of connection and communication with loved ones, income opportunities, and personal exploration - then you must obtain and use the necessary tools and skills.

The first step to "making it" in the electronic age means becoming totally familiar with the basic tools and information distribution equipment of the times. That means access to a computer with an Internet connection and your own email address.

Next you must learn how to use the computer by learning the basic skills of operating a computer keyboard and mouse, installing and upgrading software, and maintaining and updating anti-virus software.

The next level of proficiency represents all the fun! You must learn how to send and receive email, open and send "attachments", download programs, surf the web, make purchases online, read ebooks and make web pages. These skills enable you to thrive as an individual in the Internet age. On the other side of the coin, the inability to do these things will create more and more frustration in your life in the very near future.

In the end, be prepared to make mistakes, ask for help and make a commitment to a never-ending process of learning and discovery. Always look for new ways to use technology to make your life and the lives of others better.

RESEARCH INQUIRY

KAUFFMAN SITLER NEILSON/NELSON WHITE

Seeking information on James NELSON m April 21, 1814 @ First Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore Margaret/Mary KAUFFMAN b. abt 1790 d July 30, 1829 d/o Christian SITLER. Will administration of her father refers to her Mary NEILSON. Children: James A b. Aug 15, 1815(moved to Ohio abt 1830, Margaret Jane m Samuel WHITE. They had four children: Owen, Mary E., Margaret J. m ? King, and James. Will of James NELSON d 1817 refers to his father Joseph (wife & children not given. James NELSON s/o Valentin NELSON chr Aug 6, 1792 Zion German Lutheran Church, Baltimore City. Contact: Ms. Gretchen Blum, 311 Jefferson Ave, Apt 7C, Urbana, OH 43078-1757

If you would like to add a inquiry to the Notebook send to BCGS Inc PO Box 10085, Towson, MD 21285-0085

BALTIMORE COUNTY WILL INDEX

1851 - 1859

compiled by Carol Porter

In 1851 Baltimore City and County became two separate government units. The first Baltimore County will recorded after this judicial division was that of Abraham Elliott, probated 25 Nov 1851, and recorded in Will Book JLR No. 1. The following index was compiled using two sources: the General Index to Wills Liber J.E.B. No. 1 1851-1908 Baltimore County, Md. on microfilm at the Maryland State Archives (MSA CR-11438-1) and the individual will book at the Baltimore County Court House in Towson, Md. Upon comparison, it was found that the General Index contained errors made by the clerks who transferred the original information. It was also found that when the General Index was microfilmed, pages 1, 2, 117 and 118 were missed entirely. All necessary corrections are included here. The following index for Book No. 1 is presented in its entirety showing the testator, year of probate and beginning page number. In several cases, the clerks made references to subsequent will books and these notes are also included. Succeeding indexes will be published in future issues of The Notebook. Researchers desiring photocopies of a will are directed to the Maryland State Archives. I was told by the Register of Wills Office in Towson that they will not make copies from their bound volumes. Indexes for earlier wills can be found in Index of Baltimore County, Maryland Wills 1659-1850 by Bettie S. Carothers and Robert W. Barnes (1979).

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