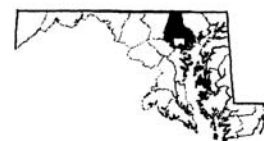


# The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



## THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 21 Number 1 (No. 105) P.O. Box 10085 – Towson, MD 21285-0085

Spring 2005

### EDITORS NOTES **Kenneth E. Zimmerman, Editor**

This Notebook has four major articles:

1. Article on “Civil War Pension Bonanza” by Charles Scott. The article is from his experience doing his own family and from information that can be obtained from National Archives in Washington, D.C.
2. “Don’t Get Hooked by a “Phishing” Scam”. This was an internal office bulletin issued from the Office of Information Systems Security to Social Security Administration employees.
3. Biographical Publications Related to Genealogy by Kenneth Zimmerman. I highly recommend using publications that have biographical sketches for genealogical research.
4. Another major article is “Baltimore County Will Index “1905-1908”, Liber J.E.B No. 14 beginning 25 Oct 1905 and ending 21 Jan 1908. The series is continued from Notebook Issue No. 20 No.4. Our member Carol Porter compiled the index. The Notebook will have succeeding indexes in the next issue

### **Civil War Pension Bonanza Author Charles Scott**

Genealogical research can be so tedious, requiring enormous amounts of time and ultimately yielding a very brief outline of an ancestor’s existence. But I got really lucky at the National Archives (NARA) in Washington this past year. The Archives has records of Civil War service and pensions. I had contacted the Archives many years ago by mail concerning an ancestor, but received only sketchy information about his service record. This time my son and I went to the Archives and were shown by the staff how to access the pension records. To approach the files, you need a war, state, name, and a military unit, all of which we had. We discovered a pension file for my ancestor and were directed to a library dealing in original documents. We were astounded to receive a folder containing about 200 pages. Those pages provide a fairly detailed description of a 40 year period in the life of my ancestor in Baltimore City and County 150 years ago. Included were several pension applications, marriage certificate, passport, and numerous affidavits attesting to work history, whereabouts, military experiences, and medical history. After some months delay I was able to get a copy of the folder’s contents from NARA and transcribed the contents into the computer, putting them in chronological order. Combined with a few other sources, the result was rich enough to write two short historical pieces, one of which is presented here.

John Ruff was born in Bavaria in 1823 and came to this country about 1846. He was 6 feet tall, blond hair, blue eyes, and had a powerful build. He spent his early days in the Canton area of Baltimore City. He was married to Mary Sophia Henn, a recent immigrant from Prussia at Trinity German Lutheran Church, located in present day Little Italy, in 1848. The church building still exists, but now houses condominiums. Church records for Trinity have recently become available through the work of Gary Ruppert, a copy of which is in the library of the Baltimore County Genealogical Society. In the 1850’s the Ruffs bought property on Falls Road in Chestnut Ridge, and moved to Baltimore County. The property was called Broadmead.

On August 25, 1862, John Ruff enlisted in the Union Army. He was a private in Company B, 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Maryland volunteers, commanded by Captain Edw. Hydes. It’s not clear why a 40 year old

immigrant with property wanted to fight in the war. We know his wife thought he was making a big mistake. Ruff's army service was neither long nor distinguished, but his and his widow's attempts to get a military pension bordered on the heroic.

His company left Baltimore by train for Hagerstown in September 1862 to join General Burnside's army. They then marched to Williamsport and camped. In October 1862, while still at Williamsport, John Ruff claimed he was soaked while crossing a river, performed guard duty that night, and became ill as a result. Army records show he was relieved of guard duty, sent to a field hospital, then on to a hospital in Patterson Park, Baltimore. He was partially blind, and he told the army surgeon that it might be related to being scalded in an industrial accident he had at the Ashland Iron Furnace 10 years prior, but that he recovered from that and was fine when he enlisted. His eyesight did not improve sufficiently at the hospital and he was honorably discharged in March 1863. He never fired a shot

In 1863 he filed for a pension based on disability. The United States has had a system of military pensions back as far as the Indian wars. Armies before 1817 were comprised mainly of volunteers, and pensions were an important tool for recruitment. When a regular army was established, pensions were offered to both volunteers and regulars. In 1862 the "general laws" provided pensions for death or disability of service origin. To receive a pension based on disability, the soldier had to prove that 1. He was permanently disabled and that 2. The disability was a direct consequence of military duty. Disability was measured in terms of loss of eyesight, loss of limbs, hernias, deafness, and many others. Monthly pension award amounts varied by severity of disability and rank. For example, a private who lost sight in one eye got \$12 a month.

Ruff's claim was denied. The permanence of his disability was not in doubt, but his wartime statement to the surgeon created doubt that his problem was connected to the service. By 1881, at age 59, he was totally blind and reapplied for the disability pension. The process involved a special examiner who took affidavits from family, friends, and co-workers. Ruff had to prove that his disability didn't originate at the Ashland Furnace. He also said that other than his eyesight and a brief period in 1865 with chills and fever, he was in otherwise good health. For the most part, those who testified substantiated his claim that he was physically sound before enlistment in the army, and was a hard worker, eventually becoming a "keeper" at one of the furnaces. They also agreed that after his army discharge, his eyes constantly bothered him and he could not hold a steady job. Each deponent's reputation was assigned a grade—"doubtful", "good", or "excellent". In his decision, the examiner recommended allowance of the claim, but expressed regret that he wasn't able to get a doctor's opinion on the subject. Eventually the doctor did testify and said that it was unlikely that Ruff picked up his eye condition in the army, and that cataracts were common among furnace workers because of the hot conditions they worked in. The claim was denied by a Review Board.

John Ruff lived out the rest of his life on Chestnut Ridge in Baltimore County and died in October 1888. The cause of his death was kidney failure and uremic poisoning from an enlarged prostate. In January 1890, his widow Mary Sophia filed an application for pension as a widow. To be successful, she had to prove that (1) She was legally married to the deceased veteran during at time of his enlistment and (2) The cause of the husband's death was war-related. The marriage part wasn't too difficult, and she was able to produce witnesses who knew her in Germany and testified that her first husband had died before she came to this country. The cause of death was a bigger problem. Since people don't die from being blind, she had to change her strategy. She claimed that since his enlistment, her husband had suffered from recurring chills and fever, which ultimately led to kidney disease. Although her application was denied in 1891, she appealed the decision. A special examiner was named in 1893 and depositions were taken to establish Ruff's recurring bouts of chills and fever. An impressive number of people testified to his back pain, and doctors even connected the kidney disease to the exposure suffered on guard duty, but Mary Sophia was never able to explain why this condition, if so important, hadn't been emphasized in Ruff's previous application in 1881. At one point, the frustrated examiner asked her "Do you honestly and

under oath state that you believe your husband's death was caused by his service to the army?" Her reply was "I believe it because he was a sound hearty man when he left and he had to be doctored ever since." Her claim was denied most emphatically in August 1893.

The irony with Mary Sophia Ruff's application was that it was simply done under the wrong law. In 1890 a new "Disability" law was created that paid a pension of \$8 per month to any widow whose husband served 90 days or more in the Civil War. This benefit was without regard to the cause of the soldier's death. The new law didn't completely replace the old one, because the monthly rates were lower under the new law. But given the amount of truth-stretching she engaged in, she almost certainly didn't know about the new law.

Finally, she found out about and applied under the new disability law in December 1893. Under this law, she had to prove that (1) Her husband was a Civil War veteran, (2) He was honorably discharged, (3) He served 90 days, (4) The widow was without means of support other than her daily labor, and (5) She was married to the veteran prior to 1890. This she was able to do and had already done on her previous application (except means of support). But an important stipulation was that no benefits could be paid for months prior to her 1893 application date. This was important to Mary Sophia, because having gone down the wrong pension path, she couldn't claim back benefits between 1890 and 1893.

So what could go wrong? She was finally set, right? Well, the application process required Mary Sophia to bounce back and forth between her Baltimore attorney's office for completion of the application document, and the notary's office, where it was sworn to. One of the legal people signed at the wrong time and the application was questioned at the Pension Bureau. Eventually it occurred to someone to allow the claim first and pursue the lawyers involved at a later date. Her pension was finally approved in August 1894, and she received \$8 a month retroactive to November 1893. She died six months later, in February 1895, at the age of 71. Altogether she got about \$40 for 30 years of effort.

In her testimonies Mary Sophia openly despised the dire financial situation she had been placed in by the war. Because of recurring doctor visits, which cost a small fortune and did her husband no good, and his inability to hold a steady job after 1862, their property was mortgaged to the hilt. And she had several outstanding loans. Maybe this would have happened anyway, but the Ruffs always blamed the military interlude that so abruptly changed their fortunes. Her only hope was that she could get a small pension and avoid the loss of her property on Chestnut Ridge.

So these pensions were important. The idea of compensating people for war loss wasn't new, but the Civil War was much bigger than previous ones and put a lot more federal money in people's hands than ever before. About 2.7 million men enlisted in the Union Army and 2.4 million survived the war. At the war's close, an economically strapped nation could afford only service-related pensions, but as the North's economy boomed and the country could afford more, the rules were relaxed and more people received benefits. The total cost of military pensions before 1861 was \$90 million. By 1918, it had become \$5 trillion. Patriotism, veterans' lobbies, and the soldier vote gave the United States the most generous pension system in the world.

And finally a brief word about Confederate pensions. Provision of pensions for Confederate soldiers was left to each state. With the South's economy in shambles, little money was readily available for veterans immediately after the war. Alabama and North Carolina started pensions to disabled veterans in 1867. In the 1870's, Georgia began to pay disabled veterans and widows. In the 1880's and 1890's, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Virginia, and South Carolina started to pay some veterans, especially those who were impoverished. Kentucky, Missouri, and Oklahoma made some payments after 1910.

The pension records for Confederates are held by the states. But if your ancestor served in the Union Army, you might consider paying a visit to National Archives in Washington. If you get lucky, like I did, you may end up with a complete account of an ancestor's life.

**Additional works consulted**

Linares, Claudia *The Civil War Pension Law* Working Paper, Center for Population Economics, Chicago; 2001

[www.blackcamisards.com](http://www.blackcamisards.com) . (This website contains Civil War art, history, and collectibles for African Americans).

Charles Scott is retired from the Federal Government, member of Baltimore County Genealogical Society and volunteer with Baltimore County Historical Society. This article shall not be reproduced in an format without permission from the author.

**DON'T GET HOOKED BY A 'PHISHING' SCAM**

An activity that has grown in volume in the last year are scams to gather personal information such as bank account numbers, finances, passwords and login credentials. These unauthorized requests are termed '**phishing**' and can appear on your work station or your computer at home.

Phishing Attacks use email or malicious web sites to solicit personal information. An example of a phishing attack would be an email message seemingly from a reputable source (a bank, charity etc.) that requests account information or other personal data, often suggesting that there is a problem. One recent attempt warned recipients that their E-Bay account would cease to work unless they verified their pay-pal information. When the email recipient responds with the requested information, attackers may use it to gain access to the account or even steal the victims' identity.

**To avoid being a phishing attack victim:**

- Be suspicious of email messages from individuals asking about internal information. If an unknown individual claims to be from a legitimate organization, before responding try to verify his or her identity directly with the company. Do not use contact information provided on a web site connected to the request; instead, check using independent sources such as the phone book or WEB search for contact information.
- Do not provide personal, claimant, organizational, or infrastructure information; including facilities, networks, systems, application information unless you are certain of a person's authority to have the information.
- Do not respond to email solicitations for sensitive/privacy information. This includes following links sent in email.
- Don't send sensitive information over the Internet unless the recipient has been validated and the information is encrypted.
- Pay attention to the URL of a web site. Malicious web sites may look identical to a legitimate site, but the URL may use a variation in spelling or a different domain (e.g., .com vs. .net).
- Information about known phishing attacks is also available online from groups such as the Anti-Phishing Working Group ([http://www.antiphishing.org/phishing\\_archive.html](http://www.antiphishing.org/phishing_archive.html)).

In short, know with whom you are sharing your information both at work, as part of your job, and at home for your personal protection.

**Office of Information Systems Security**  
**SSA Pub NO. 31-041**

### **Vital Record Guide**

Joe Beine has created several websites that genealogists should bookmark. One is the 'Online Searchable Death Indexes & Records,' online at <http://www.deathindexes.com>. Joe's website is a directory of online death indexes. He has listed them by state and by county. The information on the sites ranges from death indexes to probate indexes to cemetery and burial records to death notices. He includes free sites and subscription sites.

“A cemetery is the only place where people don't try to keep up with the Joneses.”

### **Biographical Publications Related to Genealogy Author Kenneth Zimmerman**

I consider the following publications very valuable for finding biographical sketches of people in Maryland and a variety of historical articles that provides a perspective of the past. I highly recommend to research further if your family surname is listed in an index. Keep in mind there may not be any source documentation so you will need to search further to find the validity and original source. I am finding many CD's are being reproduced that has scanned old publications that are before the copyright date.

1. **“Baltimore: Its History and Its People.”** Three Volumes. By various historians with Clayton Colman Hall as general editor. New York & Chicago: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1912 First Edition. 1657 pages. The first volume is all historical with volume two and volume three on family biography and genealogy. The book is on CD in Adobe format and can be purchased through Ebay.com
2. **“Side Lights on Maryland History with Sketches of Early Maryland Families”** by Hester Dorsey Richardson, Genealogical Publishing Co. 740 pages, (1913) Reprinted 1995. Volume I contains 75 chapters or articles on a variety of subjects. Volume 2 contains no source records, but genealogical sketches which are Maryland families.
3. **“History of Baltimore City and County”** By J. Thomas Scharf. With an Introduction by Edward G. Howard, Vice President, Maryland Historical Society and a Rearranged Index, Philadelphia (1881) Reprinted by Clearfield (1997) in Part I pages 1-512 and Part 2 513-948. A separate detail index was published: “Scharf's History of Baltimore City & County the Index” Bill and Martha Reamy Compilers, Pipe Creek Publications Inc. The detailed index and publication is in BCGS Library.
4. **“Men of Mark in Maryland: Johnson's Makers of American Series Biographies of Leading Men of the State”** (4 volume set) Author of Vol. 1 is Steiner, Bernard C.; Author of Volume 2 is Lynn R. Meekins; Author Volume 3 is David H. Carroll and Thomas G. Boggs; Author of Volume 4 is not given. B.J. Johnson, Inc. Baltimore, Washington, Richmond. 1907-1912. Pages 414 (v.1), 428 (v.2), 411 (v.3) and 434 (v.4). This book has a complete biographic sketches and illustrations of people along with some articles of historic value. The first volume has an article “Maryland As Proprietary Province and State/” The second volume has an article on “The Growth of Maryland.” The third volume has an article “Baltimore as Manufacturing Center”.. The last volume 4 has no articles. The 4 volume series are in the Maryland Historical Society and Maryland State Archives library collection. I did a consolidated index by surnames. The first number represents the volume number and the second number set is the page number.

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### **Queries** by Lorraine Gordon

#### **WILKINSON/BUCKLEY**

Elizabeth **WILKINSON** b abt 1680 m William **BUCKLEY** abt 1693 or Dec 23 1721

Talbot County, Maryland. Children: William, James, Richard & Robert

#### **BUCKLEY**

Richard **BUCKLEY**- birth date unknown

Children: Joseph, Rachel, Mary Ann, Isabel, Francis & Richard. Lived in Talbot & Queen Ann County, MD

#### **BUCKLEY/GIBBONS**

Joseph **BUCKLEY** - birth date unknown

Daughter Mary **BUCKLEY** m Thomas **GIBBONS** on Sept 28 1748 Baltimore Co, MD

Mary **BUCKLEY** b 1720 MD

Submitted by Charles Ferguson, 811 So. Market, Shawnee, OK 74801



**BALTIMORE COUNTY WILL INDEX**  
**1905-1908**  
**compiled by Carol Porter**  
**(series continued from Vol. 20 No.4)**  
**Liber J.E.B. No. 14**  
**Beginning 25 Oct 1905**  
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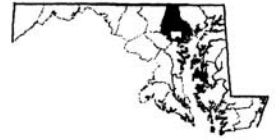
(to be continued)

Note: Wills included in this index can be found on microfilm at the Maryland State Archives in Annapolis and also on microfilm at BCGS Library. The original Will Books are at the Register of Wills Office Record Room, Towson Court House. Due to the fragile nature of the original bound volumes, photocopying is not permitted at Towson. You can, however, transcribe the information by hand. For a more detailed explanation of this series of Will Indexes See The Notebook Vol. 17 No. 4.

# The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



## THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 21 Number 2 (No. 106) P.O. Box 10085 – Towson, MD 21285-0085

Summer 2005

### EDITORS NOTES **Kenneth E. Zimmerman, Editor**

This Notebook has four major articles:

1. On February 27, 2005 Craig R. Scott owner of Willow Bend Books was the speaker on **Publishing Your Family Genealogy**. Getting your genealogical material published should be the goal of every genealogist. Knowing from the beginning of the process what tools are available and how to go about it will make a world of difference in your journey.
2. At the Baltimore County Genealogical Society Computer Users Group Meeting our member Herb Franz spoke on **Defense Against Spyware, Malware, & Adware or "The 70% Solution"**. This article is another of his computer articles; he continues to do a great job as Chairman.
3. On March 20, 2005 Kenneth Zimmerman was the speaker on **U.S. Census Records: Indexing and Finding Aids**. He spoke on how to use census records and his two CD's for using the 1910 and 1930 Maryland Census. Part of this talk was on Soundexing. Included is an article from Richard Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter "Soundex Explained".
4. Another major article is **Baltimore County Will Index 1908-1910**, Liber W.J.P. No. 15 beginning 15 Jan 1908 and ending 22 Aug 1910. The series is continued from Notebook Issue Spring 2005 Vol. 21 Number 1(No.105). Our member Carol Porter compiled the index. The Notebook will have succeeding indexes in the next issue.

### **FriendsofAllenCounty.org – Indiana and other States Databases**

Our BCGS member Bill Wilson Jr. is working with the Historical Genealogy Department at the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana. The website [www.friendsofallencounty.org](http://www.friendsofallencounty.org) lists databases for Indiana and Other States. You will see the cemeteries that he has photographed the tombstones this far. Listed are eight (8) Baltimore City and County cemeteries listed plus cemeteries in Augusta County, Bath County, Fairfax County and Rockbridge County in Virginia.

- [Falls Road United Methodist Church Cemetery](#)
- [Govans Presbyterian Cemetery](#)
- [Grace Falls Road United Methodist Church Cemetery](#)
- [Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery](#)
- [Mays Chapel United Methodist Church Cemetery](#)
- [Mount Zion United Methodist Church Cemetery](#)
- [St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery](#)
- [St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery](#)

If you want to see a complete listing of all of the names that are cataloged at any particular cemetery, just place the letter a in the search box and hit find. The complete listings should appear. He will be adding more cemeteries. This information is great to share and we really appreciate the photos.

## Publishing Your Family Genealogy

Craig Roberts Scott, CGRS  
65 E. Main Street  
Westminster, Maryland 21157-5026  
Email: WillowBend@Willowbend.net

Bringing your family genealogy into print is the final step in what is sometimes decades long search for your ancestors. It is the act that places your family and your research in the public eye. Regardless of whether it is your most critical relative or your genealogical peers every author wants their work to reflect quality research and a quality product.

### I. Research

- A. Always rely on others to review your work prior to putting it into print.
- B. Two disinterested parties making sure that your analysis of the evidence can stand scrutiny.

### II. Tools to help

- A. Elizabeth Shown Mills, *Evidence* provides guidance on how your work should be documented and to ensure that you have properly dealt with the issues of analysis of your material.
- B. Patricia Law Hatcher, *Producing a Quality Family History* focuses on the steps and considerations required in the process of assembling and printing a family history. It provides all the information you need for book production decisions like selecting type styles, grammar and punctuation, bibliography format, organization, and incorporating photos and illustrations.
- C. Joan Ferris Curran, *Numbering Your Genealogy: Sound and Simple Systems*. This is the gospel on how to number your published genealogy
- D. Patricia Law Hatcher and John V. Wylie, *Indexing Family Histories: Simple Steps for a Quality Product*. Leads the genealogist step-by-step through the planning and production of a thorough and systematic index that will enhance all types of family histories.

### III. Numbering Systems

- A. Register
- B. NGSQ
- C. There is no third possibility

### IV. Documentation and Citation

- A. An undocumented genealogy is fiction. An over-documented genealogy is boring. Strike the balance between the two.
- B. Where there is controversy, document.
- C. Where there is general public knowledge, skip it.

## V. People in a Place

- A. Tell the story of your ancestors, not just their vital records.
- B. Strike the balance between family history and the fictionalized account of your ancestors.
- C. A book of family group sheets does not tell a story.

## VI. Maps, Pictures, Illustrations

- A. Include as many pertinent items as you can afford.
- B. Establish a relationship between any artwork and your ancestor.
- C. If the artwork does not help to tell the story, it is irrelevant.

## VII. Determining the Market for your book

- A. Recognize that the market for a genealogy, for the most part, is the people who have helped you to put it together.
- B. Maintain a database of names and addresses and send out a pre-pub flyer (with a discount for prepayment) so that you will have some idea about how many you should print.
- C. Recognize that after the pre-pub sales will be very slow (a relative term, slow for me is 2-5 copies a month).

## VIII. Book Construction

- A. Hardback is nice, it's a real book. If you can generate prepub orders to the tune of 500 or more, it is feasible.
- B. Perfect binding is fine for this market when the cover is done tastefully.
- C. 100 copies is the minimum amount for perfect binding; 300 for hardcover.
- D. Covers, spines, and paper.
- E. Size

## IX. Publishers vs. Printers

- A. Always get three printers to provide you with bids.
- B. Look at the quality of a printer's bindings.
- C. Having survived sticker shock, can you afford to print the book?
- D. How to find a publisher.
- E. International Standard Book Numbers

## X. Pricing and Marketing and Distribution

- A. How to price a book.
- B. How to market a book.
- C. You and the post office.

## Personal Computers in Genealogy – BCGS - February 2005 Herb Frantz

### Episode VI – Defense against Spyware, Malware & Adware or “The 70% Solution”

Definitions:

**Spyware-** A secondary computer program (1) that is installed as a result of a person using a primary, sought-out program or Web site, or the Internet in general and (2) programming that is put in someone's computer to secretly gather information about the user and relay it to advertisers or other interested parties.

**Malware-** A secondary computer program (1) that is installed as a result of a person using a primary, sought-out program or Web site, or the Internet in general, and (2) software designed specifically to damage or disrupt a system

**Adware-** A secondary computer program (1) that is installed as a result of a person using a primary, sought-out program or Web site, or the Internet in general, and (2) that generates revenue or other benefits for the promoter of the secondary program. (Courtesy of Brian Livingston [Editor@WindowsSecrets.com]) It's the "revenue or other benefits" part that causes problems for PC users. It can only generate benefits for its promoter if the secondary program becomes installed. Such programs, therefore, have no financial incentive to tell users about potential downsides.

These programs have a powerful financial incentive to disclose only possible *benefits* — or to not say anything at all before installing — in order to run on as many machines as possible. Such programs, therefore, can never be said to have gained fully informed consent from computer users. Note that the above definition of adware doesn't cover a legitimate category of programs: "ad-supported software." This includes the free Opera browser, which displays ads within its window, or Google ads, which are also displayed within the primary window.

***Spyware, Malware & Adware are currently vexing challenge in maintaining PC health and functionality.*** They can slow, lockup or destroy the system and data on your PC. They can perform work for “Others”, act as zombie or Hijack your home page, change Internet Explorer settings, shutdown ActiveX, Java and scripting...

#### ***How did you catch it?***

**Software downloads** like Peer-to-peer file sharing programs. This source of infection would compromise even Windows XP with Service Pack 2 (SP2).

**Drive-by downloads** visiting Web locations. Drive-by downloads are now less of a problem for users who use XP SP2.

**You can't step into the same river twice.** New and changing distributions are found daily or even more often.

#### **“The 70% Solution”**

**80% of home PCs in the U.S. are infected with adware and spyware**, according to one [study](#), **it turns out that nearly every anti-adware application on the market catches less than half of the bad stuff**; from a comprehensive series of anti-adware tests conducted recently by Eric Howes, an instructor at the University of Illinois.

The following table, which was reviewed by Howes himself before its publication here, the **Adware Fixed** column represents the percentage of critical components successfully removed, not just detected, by each product (higher percentages are better). The **False Positives** column shows the number of benign Windows files that were incorrectly reported by a product as Adware (lower numbers are better):

<b>Product – October 2004</b>	<b>Adware</b>	
	<b>Fixed</b>	<b>False Positives</b>
Giant AntiSpyware (now Ms AntiSpyware)	63%	0
Webroot Spy Sweeper	48%	0
Ad-Aware SE Personal	47%	0
Pest Patrol	41%	10
SpywareStormer	35%	0
Intermute SpySubtract Pro	34%	0
PC Tools Spyware Doctor	33%	0
Spybot Search & Destroy	33%	0
McAfee AntiSpyware	33%	9



Xblock X-Cleaner Deluxe	31%	1
XoftSpy	27%	3
NoAdware	24%	0
Aluria Spyware Eliminator	23%	3
OmniQuad AntiSpy	16%	1
Spyware COP	15%	0
SpyHunter	15%	1
SpyKiller 2005	15%	2

Howes didn't test the anti-adware programs in the above list against a program called CoolWebSearch (CWS). This little bugger mutates every few days, it seems. CWS actually requires a completely separate anti-adware program (to fix use [http://www.intermute.com/spysubtract/cwshredder\\_download.html](http://www.intermute.com/spysubtract/cwshredder_download.html)).

In October '04 Howes tested combinations of all the anti-Spyware programs. The best results were:

**Giant AntiSpyware (now Microsoft AntiSpyware) plus...**

	<b>Total Adware Fixed</b>
Webroot Spy Sweeper	70%
Ad-Aware SE Personal	69%
PC Tools Spyware Doctor	68%
Pest Patrol	67%
Spybot Search & Destroy	67%
Spyware Stormer	67%
Spyware COP	66%
Aluria Spyware Eliminator	65%
Intermute SpySubtract Pro	65%
NoAdware	65%
XsoftSpy	65%
McAfee AntiSpyware	64%
OmniQuad AntiSpy	64%
SpyHunter	64%
SpyKiller 2005	64%
Xblock X-Cleaner Deluxe	64%

***So, In October 2004 the best you could do is a 70% solution,*** but the software has improved some since then. Several of the programs have continually improved their signature and detection routines. They provide frequent updates on an ongoing basis, almost like competent anti-virus software. Some have quarantine capabilities. No one program is perfect yet. Besides at home, in business this is a significant and vexing challenge.

*Solutions & Recommendations*

You've heard the first three comments before:

1. Keep your Operating system fully patched using Windows Update. Use XP with SP2 if possible.
2. Use and constantly update your Anti-Virus and Firewall programs.
3. Don't say yes to install requests at Web sites unless you understand exactly what it is.
4. I've run separate detection evaluations since September starting with 6 top then recommended programs. Winnowing down poor performers both in the commercial and home environments has lead to a recommendation for the Home User. Today, use both, that's right use **two** programs:
  - a. **Microsoft AntiSpyware beta**
  - b. **Ad-Aware SE Personal**

These are both free downloads and are pretty effective today. Ms AntiSpyware is a Beta and free till July. Microsoft has announced it will continue development and it may end up free or a very low cost solution. Both update more frequently than weekly and quarantine effectively.

5. Schedule or scan your entire system with the anti-spyware using current definitions at least weekly.
6. Enable automatic update and quarantine capability in the anti-spyware software.

Additional excellent references:

[Microsoft AntiSpyware beta](#) -

<http://www.microsoft.com/athome/security/spyware/software/currentcustomers.msp>

Ad-Aware SE Personal - <http://www.lavasoft.de/>

Brian Livingston - <http://windowssecrets.com/>

[IE-SPYAD](#) - <https://netfiles.uiuc.edu/ehowes/www/resource.htm>

Symantec - <https://enterprisesecurity.symantec.com/content/displaypdf.cfm?SSL=YES&PDFID=423&offer=wiwpt>

[Spyware Blaster](#) - <http://www.javacoolsoftware.com/spywareblaster.html>

[Webroot Spy Sweeper](#) - <http://www.webroot.com/>

[list of adware angels](#) - <http://www.benedelman.org/spyware/investors/>

## **US Census Records: Index and Finding Aids**

### **BCGS Speaker: Ken Zimmerman Date: March 20, 2005**

He spoke on how to use census records that are indexed and those un-indexed. U.S. Federal Census History and Background

- Census Takers
- Watch Out for these Pitfalls
- US Federal Census Glitches
- Where US Federal Census Can be Found
- Getting Started
- What if You Cannot Find Them?
- Soundex, Census Indexes and Finding Aids
- How to Use Them
- Published Statewide Census and Indexes 1790-1930
- Census Stuff – Cool Links

Ken has created two separate CD-ROMs for using the 1910 and 1930 Maryland Census. The CD's can be reviewed using Adobe Acrobat Reader.

The Maryland Census for 1910 is not indexed. One can narrow the search by using the instructions in this CD. Cross Index Selected City Streets and Enumeration Districts, 1910 Census, RG. Baltimore City from Microfilm Publication M1283 from the National Archives Administration is on this CD.

The Maryland Census for 1930 is not indexed. One can narrow the search by using the instructions in this CD. Cross Index Selected City Streets and Enumeration Districts, 1930 Census, RG 29. Baltimore City from Microfilm Publication M1931-3 from the National Archives Administration is on this CD. The Descriptions of the Enumerations Districts for Baltimore County is on Roll 70. The images of the written descriptions for Baltimore County Enumeration Districts are on the CD-Rom.

For ordering the CD's go to his website. <http://www.familythreadsgenealogy.com>

## **Understanding the US census can bring you great success in your genealogy research**

US Census Guide: Finding treasure in the US Federal Census

<http://www.amberskyline.com/treasuremaps/uscensus.html>

## Soundex Explained

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Many genealogy records are indexed by a high-tech algorithm called the Soundex Code. Well, it was "high tech" in 1918 when Robert Russell invented it. In a nutshell, Soundex Codes provide a means of identifying words – especially names -- by the way they sound. They were used extensively by the U.S. Work Projects Administration (WPA) crews working in the 1930s to organize Federal Census data from 1880 to 1920. Soundex has also been used for many state and local census records and is very popular in genealogy software and databases.

Motor vehicle bureaus in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, and Missouri employ Soundex for generating the initial characters of the identification numbers on driver's licenses. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics uses Soundex to encode names in its crime surveys and maintain the anonymity of individuals about whom data is collected.

In the days when nearly all of the data for the Census of Population was collected by actual enumerators and individuals who walked from door to door, it was discovered that many of these people spelled surnames phonetically. Thus, one might spell Smith as "Smith" while another might spell it as "Smyth" and still another "Smythe." The census records were to be indexed by the sound of each name rather than by its spelling, and Soundex was the code system used to organize this index.

If you search many records of interest to genealogists, sooner or later you will need to use Soundex Codes. Why? Well, you can often find a person's entry by his or her Soundex Code, even when the names have been misspelled. This becomes important when you realize that many census takers did not speak the language of the people being enumerated. In fact, in the first 150 years of U.S. census records, the majority of Americans were illiterate and did not know how to write their own last names. The spelling of many family names also has changed over the years, but often the Soundex Code remains the same.

Spelling of names varies widely in early records, especially when language difficulties have intervened. For instance, I could not find my French-speaking great-grandparents listed in the U.S. Census. I searched and searched, but never found any entries for Joseph and Sophie Theriault. Then I decided to do a Soundex search. The Soundex Code for Theriault is T643. When searching for Soundex Codes, I found several entries for T643 in Ashland, Maine, including one for the family of Joseph and Sophia Tahrihult - - improperly spelled, but with the same Soundex Code.

The census taker had a Scottish name, and he was listed on another census page in the same town as a being born in Scotland. I am guessing that he did not speak French. I bet he had some difficulty when speaking with my great-grandparents, neither of whom spoke English, and neither of whom could read or write. No wonder Theriault became Tahrihult!

The Soundex Code is not difficult to learn although I still use a small reference card when I go to the archives to look at records. Every Soundex Code consists of a letter and three numbers, such as W-252. The letter is always the first letter of the surname, and the hyphen is optional. The numbers are assigned to the remaining letters of the surname according to the Soundex guide shown below. If necessary, zeroes are added at the end to produce a four-character code. Additional letters are disregarded.

Here is the ***Soundex Coding Guide***:

Each number represents letters:

1 = B, F, P and V

4 = L

2 = C, G, J, K, Q, S, X and Z

5 = M and N

3 = D and T

6 = R

Disregard the letters A, E, I, O, U, H, W, and Y.

Here are some of the simpler examples:

Washington is coded W252 (W, 2 for the S, 5 for the N, 2 for the G, remaining letters disregarded).

Lee is coded L000 (L, there is no Soundex Code for E, so the numbers 000 are added).

Now let's move on to some of the more complex rules:

Any double letters in a name are treated as one letter. For example:

Gutierrez is coded G-362 (G, 3 for the T, 6 for the first R, second R ignored, 2 for the Z).

If the surname has different letters side-by-side that have the same number in the Soundex coding guide, they are treated as one letter.

Examples:

Pfister is coded as P-236 (P, F ignored, 2 for the S, 3 for the T, 6 for the R).

Jackson is coded as J-250 (J, 2 for the C, K ignored, S ignored, 5 for the N, 0 added).

Tymczak is coded as T-522 (T, 5 for the M, 2 for the C, Z ignored, 2 for the K). Since the vowel "A" separates the Z and K, the K is coded.

### ***Names with Prefixes***

If a surname has a prefix, such as Van, Con, De, Di, La, or Le, the code should ignore these prefixes. However, coders sometimes miss this rule, so they might assign the Soundex code either with or without the prefix. Because the surname might be listed under either code, a thorough search of the Soundex index should include both forms. Note, however, that Mc and Mac are not considered prefixes, according to the National Archives and Records Administration. Once again, however, not everyone knows this particular rule, so you might want to search both with and without the Mc or Mac coded.

VanDeusen might be coded two ways: With the prefix included, V-532 (V, 5 for N, 3 for D, 2 for S) or With the prefix excluded, D-250 (D, 2 for the S, 5 for the N, 0 added).

***Consonant Separators*** If a vowel (A, E, I, O, U) separates two consonants that have the same Soundex Code, the consonant to the right of the vowel is coded.

Example: Tymczak is coded as T-522 (T, 5 for the M, 2 for the C, Z ignored (see "Side-by-Side" rule above), 2 for the K). Since the vowel "A" separates the Z and K, the K is coded.

If "H" or "W" separate two consonants that have the same Soundex Code, the consonant to the right of the vowel is not coded.

Example: Ashcraft is coded A-261 (A, 2 for the S, C ignored, 6 for the R, 1 for the F). It is not coded A-226.

The Soundex Indexing System web page on the National Archives site has been updated to include this previously "lost" rule. Not all documents use this extra rule, however. Use the National Archive's Soundex page as your definitive source. The genealogical community owes a special thanks to Tony Burroughs, who researched and rediscovered the original Soundex instructions used by the Census Bureau.

### ***American Indian and Asian Names***

A phonetically-spelled American Indian or Asian name was sometimes coded as if it were one continuous name. If a distinguishable surname was given, the name may have been coded in the normal manner. For example, Dances with Wolves might have been coded as Dances (D-522) or as Wolves (W-412), or the name Shinka-Wa-Sa may have been coded as Shinka (S-520) or Sa (S-000).

While the rules sound a bit complex, they do become easier with a bit of practice. For those of us who are too lazy to go through the coding exercise, the computer age has brought many new tools. Most modern genealogy programs will tell you the Soundex Code of any name that you enter. In addition, a number of online Soundex Machines are available, including those at: <http://www.eogn.com/soundex> and <http://resources.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/soundexconverter>. On any of these sites, you can type in a last name, and the site will display the correct Soundex Code.

Yet another Soundex Converter (YASC) at <http://www.bradandkathy.com/genealogy/vasc.html> will even convert a long list of names to their Soundex equivalents; you do not have to enter them one at a time. NOTE: You can find many more Soundex converters online, but many of them do not follow the "H & W" Rule. To test them, enter a name of Ashcraft. It should produce a Soundex code of A-261. If the software produces some other code, don't trust it.

While Soundex is a great tool and in widespread use, it certainly is not perfect. For example, it fails for names that sound the same but have different first letters. For instance, Knowles is coded as K542 while both Noles and Nolles are N420. Likewise, Cantor is C536 while the similar sound of Kantor is K536.

Soundex also has a number of shortcomings when dealing with Eastern European Jewish names. Two Jewish genealogists, Randy Daitch and Gary Mokotoff, developed a more sophisticated system, more suitable for Jewish genealogy. The Daitch-Mokotoff Soundex is becoming the de facto standard for on-line lookups on Jewish-related web sites. You can read more about the Daitch-Mokotoff Soundex in an article written by Gary Mokotoff at <http://www.avotaynu.com/soundex.html>.

Numerous other improved Soundex methods have been developed in recent years and are in widespread use on numerous computer databases. The accuracy of the newer methods is much improved. These new and improved Soundex systems typically use more than one letter and three numbers. However, they have never seen much use in genealogy databases. Now, have fun with census records!

## **Census Taker**

**The old man was setting on his porch, when a young man walked up with a pad and pencil in his hand. "What are you selling, young man," he asked. "I'm not selling anything, sir." the young man replied. "I'm the Census Taker." "A what?" the man asked. "A Census Taker. We are trying to find out how many people are in the United States." "Well," the man answered. "You're wasting your time with me, I have no idea."**

## Helpful Census Information

Don't assume a person was still living at the time of the census. The enumerator was instructed to take down the names of the family as it was composed on the official date of the census, not the day of the visit.

CENSUS YEAR	EFFECTIVE DATE
1790	Monday, August 2, 1790
1800	Monday, August 4, 1800
1810	Monday, August 6, 1810
1820	Monday, August 7, 1820
1830	Tuesday, June 1, 1830
1840	Monday, June 1, 1840
1850	Saturday, June 1, 1850
1860	Friday, June 1, 1860
1870	Wednesday, June 1, 1870
1880	Tuesday, June 1, 1880
1890	Sunday, June 1, 1890
1900	Friday, June 1, 1900
1910	Friday, April 15, 1910
1920	Thursday, January 1, 1920
1930	Tuesday, April 1, 1930

Persons who died before the effective date would not be counted nor would babies born after the effective date. Persons were supposed to have been enumerated with the family they would normally be living with on that date, so if a child was visiting relatives, that child would still be enumerated with his own family and not the relative.

Beginning in 1850 when every person's age is given, it should be noted that the age given is supposed to be the person's age on the effective date, not on the enumeration date. For children under the age of one year, age is supposed to be given in fractions of a year.

## Maryland volunteers are documenting a county's dead

As volunteers complete a 23-year project to record pre-1950 tombstones, they search out smaller plots. After 23 years tramping through woods, fields and churchyards, volunteers with the Carroll County Genealogical Society are wrapping up a project to record every pre-1950 tombstone they could find in the county.

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**BALTIMORE COUNTY WILL INDEX****1908 - 1910****compiled by Carol Porter****[series continued from Vol. 21 No. 1 ]**

The following indexes were compiled using two sources: the **General Index to Wills Liber W.J.P. No. 2 1908-1942 Baltimore County, Md.** on microfilm at the Maryland State Archives (MSA CR-11438-2) and the individual will books 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, six pages were missed entirely. These pages comprise surnames beginning with BAM and ending with BEF. All necessary corrections have been included in the following work.

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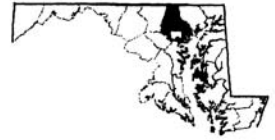
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[to be continued]

# The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



## THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 21 Number 3 (No. 107) P.O. Box 10085 – Towson, MD 21285-0085

Fall 2005

### EDITORS NOTES    **Kenneth E. Zimmerman, Editor**

Please do not hesitate to submit articles to the Editor for publication in the Notebook or Newsletter. Due to copyright laws some articles cannot be re-printed. We welcome Baltimore Maryland genealogical research material such as old records that have not been printed before. Write an article on research techniques, a genealogy book review or a genealogical experience. Sorry we cannot print your family tree, ancestral charts or family research due to limited space in the Notebook. The Editor has limited time and resources to transcribe old records and print records so our member's contributions are valuable to this publication. We are delighted that Carol Porter and Herb Franz have submitted wills and computer information to be printed. Several other members have done articles, too. Discuss with me your ideas.

This Notebook has four major articles:

1. On May 22, 2005 Charles L. Ward a member of our Society was the speaker on **Researching Your Civil War Ancestor**. He spoke about the Civil War Soldier and Sailors System. Then presented four cases studies explaining his civil war research and what you can find in the NARA records.
2. Another article is written by Curt Witcher from the Federation of Genealogical Societies FGS Forum in Winter 2004, Volume 16 Number 4 titled **The Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Systems Completed and Reborn**. This article provides a detail of information on this cooperative project.
3. Carol Porter submitted a list of Bible Records in the BCGS Library that were received from September 2004 to August 2005. The Society welcomes family bibles to copy.
4. Carol Porter has submitted the transcribed family information from the Wesley Stevenson bible. Our BCGS member Judith Reaves rescued the bible 30-years ago from the flooded basement of an antique store.

## RESEARCHING YOUR CIVIL WAR ANCESTOR

Speaker: Charles L. Ward  
Baltimore County Genealogical Society  
Sunday May 22, 2005

Have you tried to locate your Civil War Ancestor? Did you succeed?

**Men of fighting Age** --It is very likely that if your ancestor was between the ages of 16 and 50 during the 1861-1865 period that they served. Especially if one lived in the South.

What were the problems finding your ancestor in the Civil War records?

How many others know that they have a male ancestor in the United States during the Civil War but have not tried to find? Why not? Why do we want to research our Civil War ancestors? To find out about ancestors and genealogical data!

It used to be that you had to know three things before you could find your ancestor.

First, you had to know whether they served for the Union or the Confederacy!

Second, what state they enlisted from?

Third, what regiment they served in!

It is easier now that the Civil War Soldiers System project has been completed. The Internet address is <http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/> If you do not want to type the actual address, just type in Civil War Soldiers System or even National Park Service and you will be able to find CWSS on a search engine such as Yahoo or Goggle. The Civil War Soldiers System website home page have several head titles that you click on:

**Soldier; Sailors; Regiments; Prisoners; Cemeteries; Battles; Medals of Honor; Parks**

One comment about **Prisoners**, there is only information about the Andersonville (Union Soldiers) and Fort McHenry (Confederate Soldiers) Prisoners of War camps at this time. Click on "Soldiers". You then can fill in all the fields and perhaps find the ancestor that you are looking for. Or you can type just the Last name and Union or Confederate and start the search.

### Case One

Last summer, I worked on a project for Elaine and Ken Zimmerman, Professional Genealogists. They had a client in California who was researching his ancestor. The client knew that there were two brothers from the Howard county area who had served during the Civil War. One fought for the South and the other for the North. The Zimmerman's had done a lot of work on various census, obit's, land and newspaper articles, etc. but had not looked at the civil war records. They ask me to do the Civil War research.

The first brother was George Washington Mercer who served in the 29<sup>th</sup> VA INF for the Confederates. Last year, when I search the CWSS, I found 347 listings for Mercer's as confederate soldier, but no George or any possible person that served in the 29<sup>th</sup> VA.

The CWSS was not complete. The Virginia records were the last to be loaded into the system. Now the CWSS is complete, but additional names and data will be entered as found. This year, four listings, one shows as served in the 29<sup>th</sup> VA Infantry.

I clicked on the 29<sup>th</sup> VA INF and a computer screen appeared showing that he went in as a 2LT and ended the Civil War as a captain on the detailed soldier record. I also looked for his brother Virgil Mercer who served in the 1<sup>st</sup> Maryland Infantry. The detailed soldier record has the name as Virgil I. He was actually named Virgil Thomas. Always look at the data with an open mind until the data is confirmed. In this case, a family bible and other records including church records confirmed Virgil Thomas's name. Virgil also went in as a 2 LT and out as a Captain.

At the bottom of the Detailed Soldier Record for George W. Mercer is the listing for the Film Number **M382 Roll 38**. That series of Microfilm's is the microfilm for the Index for the state of Virginia that consists of 62 rolls for all the soldiers that were previously identified as serving in a Virginia regiment. . The preparation of the Confederate Compiled Military Service Records (CMSR) was a major undertaking that required the services of many clerks over a period of years. The project was started in 1903 and was not completed until the late 1920's. The project was performed by the **Record and Pension Office of the United States War Department**. That office had previously started the same system in 1887 for the Officers and enlisted men of the Union Army. There is also an overall consolidated index of CMSR'S for confederate soldiers in the eleven original states plus KY, MD, and MO. This microfilm is of the card index that was prepared by the pension clerks, **M253 535 Rolls**.

When I was unable to find George W. Mercer in the CWSS last year, I went to the National Archives and researched him in the 29<sup>th</sup> VA INF and found him listed on Roll 757 of series M324 for the Virginia CMSR's.

The Consolidated Index M818 has 26 rolls and the CMSR M258, 123 rolls, This index is for units that were formed of men from many different states. The General and Staff Officers CMSR series M331 has a total of 275 rolls.

Microfilm Indexes and CMSR for Union Army Volunteers. There are indexes for all states that volunteered for the Union Army but only original Confederate States and three Border States: Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri have microfilmed CMSR.

General Index to Pension file, 1861-1934 **T288 544 Rolls**. This index is for union soldiers only. There is also an index for Union soldiers by regiments **T289**. I do not know the number of rolls. Always look at both indexes for your ancestor, as there may be different information on the two cards.

The reason for the indexes for union soldiers from the southern and border states is because the federal government did not want any confederate soldier to receive a pension from the federal government. Former confederate soldiers, widows and children did not receive any pension money from the federal government until the 1930's when the federal government took over from former confederate states.

The above information about the indexes and the CMSR's is from "**The Confederacy**, A Guide to the Archives of the Government of the Confederate States of America." Also from "**The Union**, A Guide to the Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War."

There are many books that have information about Civil War Research, but I think one of the better books is **Tracing Your Civil War Ancestor**. I recommend reading one of these books if you are going to do very much beyond just looking at the CMSR's and pension files. .

If you find your Union ancestor and any pension record numbers, you can find the pension file at the National Archives and you may copy any and all pages at a cost of \$.20 per page. If you want the National Archives to copy the file, they will copy the entire pension file as well as the CMSR at a cost of \$40.00.

However with Confederate ancestors, you have to research by individual state. While the federal government started to give pensions for widows of union soldiers who died while the civil war was still fighting, the confederate states did not start until after the civil war was over.

Confederate Pension Records for Alabama and North Carolina started in 1867 and Georgia in 1870 for handicap veterans, the other states did not start until much later. The state economies were in shambles and those states just did not have enough money to pay pensions. Only three of the former confederate states: Florida, Georgia and South Carolina plus Kentucky plus Oklahoma ever paid pensions to the veteran himself. Oklahoma was not

even a state at the time of the Civil War. Of course by 1915, Oklahoma was doing very well from tax revenues from the oil wells and Oklahoma could afford to give pensions to the former confederate soldiers.

The rest of the states only gave pensions to indigent confederate veterans and widows.

In 1867 one half of the Mississippi state budget was to pay for artificial limbs for veterans who had lost an arm or leg during the civil war. This is per author J. H. Segars, "In Search of Confederate Ancestors."

Increasing, there is more information on the Internet about Civil War soldiers about confederate Pensions, Confederate Veteran Homes and Disability Applications.

Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Oklahoma and California plus the original eleven confederate states all had Confederate Veteran Homes for the very old and disabled former confederate soldiers. The home in Pikesville, Maryland did not close until the 1930's some 70 years after the actual fighting stopped.

### **Case Two**

My wife Barbara 2<sup>nd</sup> great grandfather Alexander Rutherford served in two Maryland units. If you enter his name in the CWSS you will see the screen showing that he was in the 10<sup>th</sup> MD INF and 11<sup>th</sup> MD INF.

Publication "History of Maryland Volunteers, War of 1861-5 Index". Page 118 has two listings for Rutherford, Alexander I-364 and I-386.

Publication "History and Roster of the Maryland Volunteers War of 1861-1865"

Vol. I p. 364 list an Alex Rutherford as 1<sup>st</sup> LT, Company F 10<sup>th</sup> MD INF. The 10<sup>th</sup> MD INF was a six (6) month regiment that was formed in June 1863 due to the scare caused by General Lee's invasion of the North that resulted in the battle of Gettysburg.

Vol. I p. 386 lists Alex Rutherford as 1<sup>st</sup> Lt, Company G 11<sup>th</sup> MD INF. The 11<sup>th</sup> MD INF was a 100-day Regiment that was formed in June 1864 in order for the Union army to obtain additional manpower to make up for the losses that had occurred during General Grant's 1864 campaign against General Lee in Virginia.

The 100-day Regiments were used to guard railroads, prisoner of war camps, etc. in order to release experienced units for service with General Grant.

The 11<sup>th</sup> MD INF was on guard duty protecting the B&O railroad in Carroll County. The 11<sup>th</sup> MD INF was at the battle of the Monocacy against General Early when his Corps came up the Shenandoah Valley and came around to attack through Rockville against Washington, DC.

For **Pension Files** submit a request form at NARA in Washington, D.C.

Alexander Rutherford, age 33 in 1863, age 34 in 1864 born in Baltimore. Occpt. Bailiff, Eyes-Blue, Hair-Dark, Compl.-Fair, and Hgt.-5ft 8 ½ in. Not all genealogical data but interesting to know about your ancestor. Marriage Information Alexander Rutherford and Ellen Keith. A license was issued on 28 March 1853. Baptismal information for "Lily B" daughter of Alexander and Ellen Rutherford born September 30, 1865. Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church, baptized by Rev. Charles A. Reid March 6, 1866. Board of Health, City of Baltimore Alexander Rutherford died Dec. 19<sup>th</sup> 1894. He had been living at 844 Edmondson Ave, died of Erysipelas, and was buried in Baltimore Cemetery.

U. S. Pension Agency, Alexander Rutherford “**Dropped**” last paid \$12.00. In the pension files was information regarding Alex and Ellen including her application for a widow’s pension, supporting paperwork and their medical exams.

### **Case Three**

Publication: Ward – A Genealogical Record of the Wards of Big Sandy.

On page 19 it states that my 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandfather and grandmother are James Ward and Elizabeth Williamson. My 2<sup>nd</sup> great grandfather James Ward, Jr. and Cynthia Young.

On page 20 it states my 2<sup>nd</sup> great uncles Nathan Ward, died of Typhoid 12 Aug 1864 and Emanuel Ward died of Wounds received at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, Union Army 23 June 1864.

This was the start of my interest in Civil War records, then I decided to go to the National Archives in Washington DC to see what I could find about the Union service of Nathan and Emanuel Ward.

I went to the National Archives and found the roll in the series **M397 CMSR** for Wards from Kentucky. The microfilm has the soldiers in alphabetically order by last names and then by first name. Found the muster roll for Emanuel Ward Company B 14<sup>th</sup> KY INF. He was under arrest for Desertion for Jan & Feb 1863.

**Comments about Desertion.** President Lincoln’s pardoned deserters that went back on their own. Remember that Emanuel died of wounds on June 23, 1864. The wounds were received the previous day June 22, 1864 during the battle of Kolb’s Farm not Kennesaw Mountain battle that was on June 26, 1864. So even if your great aunt has written the definitive history on your family, always double and triple check the data.

After making copies of all the pages on Emanuel Ward’s CMSR and looking for a pension declaration by his widow Matilda Moseley and for children James Jefferson Ward and Susannah Matilda Ward and submitting a request to see the pension file, I started to turn the microfilm to find Nathan Ward.

I then found a Company Descriptive Book entry for George Washington Ward Company G 14<sup>th</sup> KY INF, age 18, Aug 5, 1863. At first I thought that this was another brother of my great great grandfather. However, my 2<sup>nd</sup> great uncle George Washington Ward was born in 1827 which would make him 36 in 1863 not 18. The George Washington Ward that served in Company G 14<sup>th</sup> KY INF was a son of the other brothers. This is another example of making sure that the person you find in the records is the person that you are trying to find.

After making copies of the CMSR for George Washington Ward and looking for and requesting his pension file, I continue to turn the microfilm seeking to find Nathan Ward.

As I am turning the microfilm handle and I see a Company Muster Roll record for a James Ward, Company G 14<sup>th</sup> KY INF age 45 mustered in on Nov. 19, 1861, born in Lawrence County KY. I say wait a minute, my 2<sup>nd</sup> great grandfather was a James Ward born in Lawrence County about 1817. 1817 to 1861 is 44 years versus 45 but close, how many James Wards from Lawrence County can there be. Great Aunt Billie did not have this in her book! Needless to say, I copied all the pages from the CMSR, looked for and requested the pension file for this James Ward.

Among other items in the pension file folder I found a Marriage record for James Ward and Cynthia Young on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of January 1840 from the County Clerk of Lawrence County dated 3<sup>rd</sup> day of January 1885. This was submitted as part of the widow’s application for a pension. Needless to say, there is a lot more of information that I have on James Ward who enlisted in 1861 as a 44 or 45 year private in the 14<sup>th</sup> KY INF and served until January 1865.

Also found his widow listed in the 1890 Special Census of Surviving (Union) Veterans and Widows of Veteran, for Martin County, Kentucky. S \_\_\_\_\_ Ward, widow of James Ward/PRIV./ 14<sup>th</sup> KY INF Rheumatism. Also looked at Arminty Ward widow of Nathaniel Ward/ Priv./ KY INF.

#### **Case Four**

Several years ago, while reading a book about Sherman's Horsemen – Union Cavalry Operations in the Atlanta Campaign, I was reading about the 8<sup>th</sup> Indiana Cavalry and a Private Williamson Ward trading his lame mount for a one-eyed Rebel Mule that promptly threw him against a tree, badly bruising his back and shoulder.

Again, I said I am a Ward and also my 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfather was a Williamson, I have to be related to Williamson Ward of the 8<sup>th</sup> IND CAV. So off I go to the National Archives, submit a request form to see the military records for Williamson Ward. Remember that except for the Border States, the northern CMSR are not on microfilm. I also looked for and submitted a request form for his pension file. While I have not found a relationship yet, I found that his mother was a Nancy Jane Lett born in Kentucky. I am still working on that family in Kentucky, however since she was born before the every name census of 1850, it is more difficult.

Regarding Williamson Ward, I have found that he and three of his brothers served during the Civil War. I have the parents names, grandparents name, a diary that he wrote covering his service, his wife, her parents, marriage date, where, the minister, name of there children and birth dates. I have found similar information for the brothers.

If you do not want to visit the National Archives, you can complete and send in a NATF Form 80 requesting either a service record or a pension file for each individual veteran. The NARA has increased the cost from \$10.00 to \$40.00 after September 1, 2000.

Again, needless to say, there are many more examples of family history that can be found in the Civil War records of your ancestors. So Research your Civil War Ancestor!

#### **Internet Addresses**

Civil War Soldiers System	Computerized Database of 6.3 million names	<a href="http://www.civilwar.nps.gov">www.civilwar.nps.gov</a>
U. S. Army History Institute	Database of Civil War era Photographs	<a href="http://www.army.mil/usamhi/PhotoDB">www.army.mil/usamhi/PhotoDB</a>
U. S. Civil War Center	Overview on Research & Links to Resources	<a href="http://www.cwc.lsu.edu">www.cwc.lsu.edu</a>
American Civil War Homepage	Civil War Research & Education	<a href="http://www.sunsite.utk.edu">www.sunsite.utk.edu</a>
American Civil War @ eHistory.com	Ohio State Univ. ehistory site	<a href="http://www.ehistory.com">www.ehistory.com</a>
Civil War Book News Website	Tracks over 100 Publishers for New Books	<a href="http://www.cw-book-news.com">www.cw-book-news.com</a>
Email Address	Request NATF Form 80 National Archives	<a href="mailto:inguire@arch2.nara.gov">inguire@arch2.nara.gov</a>



**Suggested Publications**

1. "Civil War Genealogy", George K. Schweitzer, 1982.
2. "Tracing Your Civil War Ancestor" Bertram Hawthorne Groene, John F. Blair Publisher, 1987
3. "Confederate Research Sources-A Guide to Archive Collections" James C. Neagles, Ancestry Publishing, 1986.
4. "In Search of Confederate Ancestors: The Guide", J.H. Segars, Southern Heritage Press, 1993
5. "The Confederacy- A Guide to Archives of the Government of the Confederate States of America" Henry Putney Beers, NARA, 1998.
6. "The Union- A Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War" Kenneth W. Munden, Henry Putney Beers, NARA, 1986.
7. "History and Roster of Maryland Volunteers War of 1861-1865-Volume 1" L. Allison Wilmer, J.H. Jarrett, Geo. W.F. Vernon, Press of Guggenheimer, Weil & Co. 1898. Reprinted by Family Line Publications 1987.
8. "History and Roster of Maryland Volunteers War of 1861-5 Index" Compiled by Martha and Bill Reamy, Family Line Publications, 1990.

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WHAT WE ARE ABOUT

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OUR FOCUS: the "History of the American (United States) Civil War," with by-products of laughter, and camaraderie!

OUR GOAL: to enhance your Genealogy activity, knowledge, and "wisdom" by talking about the history surrounding their lives and actions; specifically the "Civil War" that our ancestors lived through and died because of.

Captain Oliver Wendell Holmes of the 20th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment, said it so well.

"I think it is a noble and pious thing  
To do whatever we may by written  
Word or molded bronze and sculpted  
Stone to keep our memories, our  
Reverence and our love alive and  
To hand them on to new generations  
All too ready to forget."

Source: Civil War Weekly Fireside 03 July 2005 - Part 1  
<http://journals.aol.com/cweeklyfireside/CivilWarWeeklyFireside>

## The Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System: Completed and Reborn

Author Curt Witcher is the Historical Genealogy Manager of the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana. He is a former president of both of the Federation of Genealogical Societies and the National Genealogical Society. (This article was printed in the FGS Forum, Winter 2004 Volume 16 Number 4 pages 31 and 32. Permission has been granted from Curt Witcher to reprint the article in BCGS Notebook.)

No other war in the history of the United States had the impact the War Between the States had on this country. The total number of soldiers engaged in this epic event was truly staggering, and the number of casualties from virtually every state and territory touched upon the realm of the unbelievable. Dealing with the uncertainty and ravages of war are challenging enough for even the strongest of families. In this War Between the States, the anxiety level for many families was even higher as brother fought against brother and neighbor raised arms against neighbor in many areas of the country.

So significant was the War Between the States that if one has an ancestor in the country between 1860 and 1870, the chances of that person and his family being at least indirectly affected by the war are rather great. It makes the event something every genealogist must be aware of when researching that period of the 19th century. Fortunately, there are some very good tools for researching—chief among those tools being the Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System.

The Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System (CWSS) is a cooperative project of the Federation of Genealogical Societies, the Genealogical Society of Utah/ Family History Department, the National Park Service, and the National Archives. In the early 1990s, these organizations met to discuss possible ways of making basic information about the participants in the War Between the States available in national parks and to other interested researchers via the Internet. [Several articles about how this database system started can be found in earlier issues of FORUM magazine.]

From those initial sparks of interest the CWSS was born, and quickly the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Sons of Union Veterans, the American Battlefield Protection Program, and thousands of data-entry volunteers from across the country on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line were added to this initial partnership. Nearly a decade's work culminated in a Ford's Theatre celebration the final Monday of September 2004. On that day it was announced that the last two states worth of general service record index data were loaded into the online system and linked to the tremendous amounts of extant information already indexed and available on the site. At the same time, a new Web address for the site was announced: < [www.civilwar.nps.gov](http://www.civilwar.nps.gov) >.

So what's the big deal about another War Between the States Internet site? First, it was an extraordinary example of volunteerism and the power of private-public partnerships. And the Federation of Genealogical Societies demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt the powerful utility of marshaling the resources of the genealogical community. Second, the idea of building a modest but consistent and substantive core of data around which future data could be layered was proven to be a worthwhile approach to database construction. And finally, the CWSS site makes available tremendous quantities of information and opens significant research avenues to genealogists and military historians. Let's take a look.

Of the numerous search options available to visitors of the CWSS site, the one likely to be explored most often is the "Soldiers" link. Clicking on this link will open a search template in which one can key any combination of the following data: first and last name of the soldier, side in the war, state of origin, unit, and function (e.g. infantry, cavalry, engineers, etc.). The only required field is the surname field. The results are displayed so that the veteran's name and regiment are hypertext links. And this is where the magnificence of this online file begins to shine through.

Clicking on the veteran's name will reveal the specific data entered from the general service record index card. Explanatory browser windows are linked to four of the result fields so that the researcher, for example, knows what "alternative name" means in the context of this database. The National Archives microfilm and roll number are included so one can verify the keyed data.

Clicking on the link to the veteran's regiment in the results list will provide one with a history of the regiment including muster in and muster out dates, the various other units to which the particular regiment was attached during the war, a detailed account of the regiments service history including the major battles in which it was engaged,

and a listing of how many individuals from the unit were lost during the war including a breakdown of the number of officers and enlisted men, and the number who died from disease.

Embedded in the regimental histories are hypertext links to detailed descriptions of the major battles in which each unit participated. Complementing the narrative history, one also learns if the battle was known by any other name (many did have multiple names), the dates of engagement, the location and campaign, the principal commanders, the forces engaged, and the casualties on both sides. Reading these battle histories can provide a researcher with a rather vivid picture of what life was like for an ancestor involved in those harrowing events as well as what strategies were being employed by those leading the campaigns. Each history concludes with whether the engagement was a Confederate or Union victory and a source citation for the information provided.

For many, the most significant link found on a regimental history page is the link to pull together a list of all the soldiers associated with the specific unit. When researching a military ancestor, knowing all the others who served in the unit or regiment creates the research opportunity to explore for letters and diaries that may have mentioned, described, or detailed life relating an ancestor who may not have kept a diary or written letters, or whose writings are no longer extant. Those willing to take the time to explore for the writings of others in an ancestor's unit are frequently rewarded.

On the regimental history page, there is also a link to search for a specific soldier within a particular unit as well as a link to an online exhibit, "Symbols of Battle: Civil War Flags in the NPS Collections." Note that even the smallest unit that served for the shortest amount of time has a regimental history page. Certainly this part of the CWSS is worthy of thorough exploration.

To complement the link to "Soldiers" on the main CWSS page, there are seven other major links and a number of lesser or minor links to useful information. The "Sailors" link provides one with access to data on approximately eighteen thousand African Americans who served with the Union navy. The records for these individuals are much more robust than the data gleaned from the general index cards.

Typically the records for these African American sailors contain the sailor's name, birthplace, age, height, complexion, occupation, and naval service. The detailed muster records for many provide a useful insight into the locations and terms of service.

There is a significant amount of additional information and research helps associated with the "Sailors" portion of the CWSS. There is a hypertext map one can use to discern the birthplaces of Union sailors of African American descent. It is an interesting way to search for and group African Americans who served in the navy during the war. Other links include related websites and a description of the records consulted for the data file.

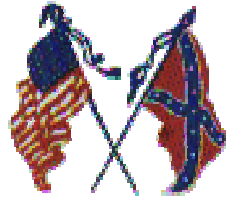
The "Regiments" and "Battles" links on the main CWSS page provide the researcher with an opportunity to both search for specific regiments and battles as well as obtain more information about both. The "Prisons" link provides a database of names and research information for Fort McHenry (a confederate prison) and Andersonville (a Union prison). Unit designation and prison dates are part of the data associated with each prisoner. Poplar Grove National Cemetery is the only cemetery currently listed under the "Cemeteries" link though the National Park Service intends to eventually have data from all fourteen of the national cemeteries it manages. The significant amount of detail available for each burial includes a picture of each veteran's grave marker. The "Medals of Honor" is the last of the researchable data files available on the CWSS site and provided brief information about those who received this honor for service in the war.

Besides the numerous data files which contain the names of 6.3 million War Between the States participants, the CWSS site also contains links to learn more about the participation of African Americans in the war, a "Researchers Toolbox" to provide information on obtaining records, "Stories of the Civil War," and materials for teachers to use in the classroom. The "Educate" link contains lesson plans, "curriculum connections," as well as CWSS and other related activities to teach young people about this important time in our country's history. The collection of related information is truly remarkable.

The September celebration marking the completion of the soldiers data file of the CWSS also served to announce a new CWSS partner for the National Park Service—the National Geographic Society. National Geographic will be working with the National Park Service to enhance regimental histories and battle descriptions with digital mapping

systems. These systems will put the researcher right at the battlefield, trace the movements of regiments engaged in a particular area, and put one right along side one's War Between the States ancestor. This exciting partnership will exploit the extraordinary power of technology as applied to historical research.

Though one unified system, the CWSS is a number of inter-related and interlinked data files that provide tremendous amounts of contexted data and detailed information for both the casual and the expert searcher. With continuing initiatives to add related databases to the CWSS and the tremendous partnership with the National Geographic Society, this website will continue to be a must-use resource for genealogists and students of military history.



<http://civilwarclipart.com/Clipartgallery/clipart.htm> Public domain free to use.

## BIBLE RECORDS IN THE BCGS LIBRARY

Received September 2004 to August 2005

BARNETT - Bible; publication date: 1854; residence: Baltimore City, MD; earliest birth: 1822; earliest marriage: 1851; last recorded date: 1903; other surnames: MARSDEN, PARSONS, GREEN, COOPER, ROE Donor of photocopies: Glenn Peddicord

DONALDSON, Samuel Johnston - Bible; publication date: none; residence: Baltimore, MD; earliest birth: 1784; earliest marriage: 1808; last recorded date: 1909; other surnames: HAMMOND, CLAPHAM Donor of transcript: Ed Goodman

EDER - Bible; publication date: 1876; residence: Baltimore City, MD; earliest birth: 1835; earliest marriage: none; last recorded date: 1895; other surnames: SCHUBERT Donor of photocopies: Glenn Peddicord

MERCIER/MERCER - Bible; publication date: 1818; residence: Howard Co., MD; earliest birth: 1788; earliest marriage: 1815; last recorded date: 1982; other surnames: HOBBS, SAFFELL, FISHER Donor of transcript: Charles Ward

OVERMAN - Bible; publication date: 1901; residence: Baltimore Co., MD, Portsmouth, VA, Princess Anne Co., VA, Norfolk, VA; earliest birth: 1896; earliest marriage: none; last recorded date: 1916; other surnames: none Donor of original pages: Lloyd Barnard, Jr.

STEVENSON, Wesley - Bible; publication date: 1792; residences: Baltimore City & County, MD, Frederick Co., MD, Pittsburgh, PA, Danville, PA, Williamsport, PA, Covington, KY, Louisville, KY, Washington, DC, Ocean Grove, NJ, Salt Lake City, UT, McGill, NV, Dublin, Ireland, Wales, G.B.; earliest birth: 1725; earliest marriage: 1749; last recorded date: 1931; other surnames: CROMWELL, ORRICK, GLANVILL, TAYLOR, TOWNSEND, JONES, REILEY, BELL, RIDLEY, STEUART. Donor of transcript: Judith Reaves

WINTER, Gabriel - Bible; publication date: 1818; residence: Baltimore City, MD, Louisiana, Florida; earliest birth: 1822; earliest marriage: 1821; last recorded date: 1905; other surnames: CLIFFE, GILLET Donor of photocopies: Elizabeth M. Schindler

Submitted by: Carol Porter  
Library Committee

## WESLEY STEVENSON BIBLE

submitted by Carol Porter

This large family bible is badly water damaged and in very poor condition with both the front and back covers completely loose. It measures 16 inches by 10 inches by 3-1/2 inches. BCGS member, Judith Reaves, rescued the bible thirty years ago from the flooded basement of an antique store.

Within the bible are five pages of vital records as well as loose pages torn from two other Stevenson bibles resulting in over one hundred entries. In order to save space the following information has been rearranged in genealogical style.

-----  
Front cover: WESELEY STEVENSON" imprinted onto the leather covering

Title Page:

Self-Interpreting Bible containing the Sacred Text of the Old & New Testaments  
New York: Printed by Hodge & Campbell  
M.DCC.XCII. [1792]

## FAMILY RECORD OF GEORGE STEVENSON AND MARGARET CROMWELL

George Stevenson, son of John and Susanna, was born 17 Aug 1768 and died  
27 Jan 1815 aged 47 yr 5mo 14 da

Margaret Cromwell, daughter of Joseph and Ann Orrick Cromwell, was born  
20 Aug 1776 and died 7 Jul 1846 aged 69 yr 11 mo 18 da

George Stevenson and Margaret Cromwell were married 1 May 1794

## Children of George and Margaret Stevenson

Matilda was born 2 Jul 1796

Miranda was born 3 Aug 1798

Wesley was born 13 Jan 1801 Mary Ann

was born 8 Apr 1803

William Orrick was born 29 Nov 1805

Julia Ann was born 16 Jan 1808 George

W. was born 20 Apr 1810

\* \* \* \* \*

Stephen Glanvill and Sarah Stevenson were married 31 May 1798. Their children are as follows:

Susanna Glanvill was born 31 Jan 1800 and died 29 Jun 1800 aged 5 mo 29 da

William Stevenson Glanvill was born 15 Mar 1801

John Hatcheson Glanvill was born 12 Oct 1802

Joshua Glanvill was born 20 Oct 1804

\* \* \* \* \*

Susanna Stevenson died 8 Feb 1815

Mary Ann Taylor, wife of William Orrick Stevenson, died 4 Jul 1890 Washington, DC

Wesley Dorsey Townsend died 25 Dec 1841 in his 13th year

Mary Ann Stevenson died 12 Jan 1881

## FAMILY RECORD OF WESLEY STEVENSON AND MARY ANN JONES

Wesley Stevenson, son of George and Margaret, was born 13 Jan 1801 and  
died 14 Mar 1870 aged 70 yr 2 mo 1 da

Mary Ann Jones, daughter of Richard C. and Ann, was born 8 Jun 1804

Wesley Stevenson and Mary Ann Jones were married 2 Dec 1824 by Rev. Eli Henkle

## Children of Wesley and Mary Ann Stevenson

George Roberts was born 20 Feb 1825 and died 20 Oct 1825 age 8 mo

Margaret Ann Matilda was born 24 Sep 1831 and died 10 Jun 1835  
aged 3 yr 8 mo 17 da

Margaret Alcesta was born 26 Sep 1834 and died 27 Mar 1896 in her 62nd year

Rebecca Matilda born 11 Jul 1838 and died 30 Apr 1847 aged 8 yr 9 mo 19 da

Margaret Ann Waters was born 30 Sep 1841 and died 28 Jun 1862

Wesley Garretson was born 14 Jun 1843

George Fletcher was born 25 Feb 1847 and died 14 Jul 1863

\* \* \* \* \*

"Wesley Stevenson departed this life March 14th 1870 aged 70 years 2 months and 1 day. He was a man of deep and uniform piety and won the confidence and esteem of those who knew him in all the relations of life. For many years he held the position of a local preacher in the M.E. Church. His labors and success in the vineyard of the Master will long be remembered in Baltimore and elsewhere. Having lived the life of the righteous he died in peace and holy triumph - leaving a fragrant and precious memory"

Harry McKendree Stevenson MD, son of Wesley Garretson Stevenson and Agnes

Elizabeth, his wife, died in Baltimore, MD 4 Jan 1926

\* \* \* \* \*

The children of Rev. James McKendree Reiley and Margaret Alcesta Stevenson:

James Upton Slingluff Reiley was born 8 Feb 1858 in Pittsburgh, PA

Wilson Stevenson Reiley was born 3 Jul 1859 in Frederick, MD

Jennie Bradley Reiley was born 14 Dec 1860 in Frederick, MD

Matthew Simpson Reiley was born 10 Aug 1862 in Baltimore, MD and died 26 Feb 1931  
in Salt Lake City, Utah

Margaret Kramer Reiley was born [blank] Jan 1865 in Baltimore, MD

Mary Small Reiley was born 20 May 1867 in Danville, PA

Eleanor Ewing Reiley was born 22 Dec 1868 in Covington, KY

Fanny Speed Reiley was born 13 Aug 1871 in Louisville, KY and died 26 Jun 1911  
in her 40th year

Harrison Bruce Reiley was born 5 Sep 1873 in Williamsport, PA

"Rev. James McKendree Reiley, D.D. husband of Margaret Alcesta Stevenson Reiley was an itinerant Methodist Minister sent to many places because of devotion to duty"

"Margaret Alcesta Reiley, daughter of Wesley and Mary Ann Stevenson, and wife of Rev. James M Kendree Reiley D.D. departed this life March 27th, 1896 in the sixty-second year of her age"

Clinton A. Reiley, eldest son of M. Simpson and Mannah (?) Reiley died  
12 Jun 1931 in McGill, Nevada

The following record was written on a separate sheet of paper and pasted onto the last page in the Wesley Stevenson Bible

A note written on this page states "This data confirmed by a letter of Charles Orrick dated Berkeley County, 12 Dec 1830"

FAMILY RECORD OF NICHOLAS ORRICK AND HANNAH CROMWELL

Nicholas Orrick, son of Jno. and Susannah, was born 1 May 1725 [originally written as 1 Apr 1725 then lined through] Nicholas Orrick died 1 Feb 1781  
Hannah Cromwell, daughter of [blank] was born [blank] Apr 1729 and died 2 Dec 1762  
Nicholas Orrick and Hannah Cromwell were married 1 May 1749 by Thomas Chase  
Nicholas Orrick and Mary Bell, his second wife, were married 16 Mar 1769

Children of Nicholas and Hannah Orrick

Ann, daughter of Nicholas and Hannah, was born 16 Dec 1750; married Joseph Cromwell and at his death married Sater Stevenson  
John, first son of Nicholas and Hannah, was born 12 Jul 1752 and died 15 Jan 1753  
John, second son of Nicholas and Hannah, was born 30 Oct 1753  
Margaret, second daughter of Nicholas and Hannah, was born 23 Nov 1755  
Susanna, third daughter of Nicholas and Hannah, was born 24 Aug 1757  
Nicholas, third son of Nicholas and Hannah, was born 5 Apr 1759  
Sarah, fourth daughter of Nicholas and Hannah, was born 16 Apr 1761  
Charles, fourth son of Nicholas and Hannah, was born 21 Nov 1762

Children of Nicholas and Mary Bell Orrick

William, first son of Nicholas and Mary Bell, was born 25 Feb 1770  
Sydney, first daughter of Nicholas and Mary Bell, was born 13 Jul 1771

\* \* \* \* \*

William Orrick died 25 May 1804  
Mary Bell Orrick, mother of William and Snyder [sic] died 10 Nov 1806  
Sydney [sic] Orrick died 30 Nov 1828

-----  
The following record was written on a separate sheet of paper and pasted inside the back cover of the Wesley Stevenson Bible

FAMILY RECORD OF JOSEPH CROMWELL AND ANN ORRICK

Joseph Cromwell, son of Joseph and Comfort, was born 2 Sep 1741 in Baltimore County  
Ann Orrick, daughter of Nicholas and Hannah, was born 16 Dec 1750  
Joseph Cromwell and Ann Orrick were married 3 Mar 1768 by Thos. Cradock

Children of Joseph and Ann Cromwell

Philemon, first son of Joseph and Ann, was born 20 Nov 1768 Margaret, first daughter of Joseph and Ann, was born 22 Jan 1770 and  
died in the year 17[blank]  
Nicholas, second son of Joseph and Ann, was born 16 Sep 1772 and died  
in the year 17[blank]  
Charles, third son of Joseph and Ann, was born 22 Mar 1775 and died  
22 Apr 1776 age 1 yr 1 mo  
Margaret, second daughter of Joseph and Ann, was born 19 Aug 1776  
Hannah, third daughter of Joseph and Ann, was born 25 Oct 1778  
Rebecca, fourth daughter of Joseph and Ann, was born 15 Aug 1780 and  
died 12 Oct 1785 aged 5 yr 2 mo Joseph Wesley, fourth son of  
Joseph and Ann was born 12 Mar 1782 and  
died 30 Jan 1815 aged 32 yr 10 mo 18 da



The following was recorded on three family record pages torn from an unknown bible and placed inside the Wesley Stevenson Bible

#### MARRIAGES

William Orrick Stevenson and Mary Ann Taylor were married 13 Mar 1828  
Robert Taylor and Mary Ridley were married 2 Nov 1773  
Harry McKendree Stevenson and Mabel Steuart were married 30 Jun 1903 by  
Rev. J.A. Price

#### BIRTHS

William Orrick Stevenson was born 29 Nov 1805  
Mary Ann Stevenson, his wife, was born 27 Mar 1803  
George Wesley Stevenson, son of William Orrick and Mary Ann, was born 24 Jun 1829  
Rev. Wesley Stevenson was born 13 Jan 1801  
Robert Taylor was born 1 Mar 1742 at Dublin Ireland  
Mary Ridley was born 15 Apr 1749 in Wales, G.B.  
Sarah Taylor was born 1 Aug 1774 at Baltimore, MD  
Robert Taylor was born 2 Sep 1782 at Baltimore, MD  
Mary Taylor was born 14 Sep 1785 at City of Baltimore, MD  
James Taylor was born 17 Feb 1791 at Baltimore, MD

#### DEATHS

Sarah Taylor died 7 Apr 1839 Baltimore, MD (mother of Mary Ann Taylor Stevenson,  
wife of William Orrick Stevenson)  
Margaret Steuart died 12 Jul 1846 at Baltimore, MD  
William Steuart died 17 Jul 1846 at City of Baltimore, MD  
Rev. Wesley Stevenson died 14 Mar 1870 in his 70th year in City of Baltimore  
William Orrick Stevenson died at Ocean Grove, N. Jersey Thursday 17 Feb 1887  
of acute pneumonia after an illness of five days. His end was peace.  
In the 82 year of his age.

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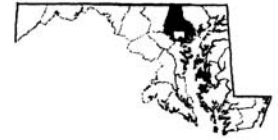
A complete transcription of all the Family Record pages can be found in the BCGS vertical file as well as digital photos taken by our member, Ron Sacker. Due to the bible's fragile condition, photocopying was not an option.

Ms. Judith Reaves, the current owner, will consider returning this bible to a family member. If you are a descendant of Wesley Stevenson and would be interested, send your line of descent for review. All inquiries should be mailed to BCGS, PO Box 10085, Towson, MD 21285-0085

# The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



## THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 21 Number 4 (No. 108) P.O. Box 10085 – Towson, MD 21285-0085

Winter 2005

### EDITORS NOTES **Kenneth E. Zimmerman, Editor**

This Notebook has three major articles:

1. Notice in newspaper Baltimore County Advocate for Saturday August 21, 1864 listing names of person exempt from draft with their reasons. Elaine and Ken Zimmerman transcribed as stated in newspaper. The article was transcribed as written to include the errors and omissions..

Nineteenth century newspapers are untapped source of genealogical information. In addition to the vital records, usually marriages and deaths, local columns, legal notices, and other materials can add to our knowledge of family activities.

2. The Baltimore County Genealogical Society Computer Users Group Meeting is led by our member Herb Franz every meeting. He presented items of interest at the September and October meetings. If anyone has suggestions or want to invite a speaker please contact Herb.

3. **Baltimore County Will Index 1910-1912**, Liber W.J.P. No. 16 beginning 01 Aug 1910 and ending 23 Dec 1912. The series is continued from Notebook Issue Summer 2005 Vol. 21 Number 2 (No.106). Our member Carol Porter compiled the index. The Notebook will have succeeding indexes in the next issue.

### Genealogical Tip of the Quarter

When performing research at a State Archives, courthouse or library always make copies of the original documents such as newspapers articles, wills, city directories, and vital records that you find. Make a copy even if you think it might not be of importance. You can always add it to the unidentifiable folder. If the document is on microfilm use the microfilm printer on site. If microfilm document is difficult to read or the printer is making poor copies then refer to the original document if it is available to review. Ask the Archivist or Librarian if their staff can copy the original document or you can duplicate it. This save times and eliminates transcribing errors. When you get home review the document again and you may find new information. Spend the money for a good copy of the document. Do not for get to write the source documentation, which should include information such as where you found the document, the date obtained, microfilm or document title and the reel number. Use a "Cite Your Sources!" sticky. Refer to the Winter 2005 Newsletter for sample and purchase information.

**NOTICE****PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE****Second (2D) Dist., Maryland****Baltimore, Aug. 18, 1864****WHEREBY CERTIFY that the following named persons, drafted in the Second District, Maryland, were exempt from draft for the reasons attached to their names respectfully.**

First	Last	Dist	County	Comment
William C.	Payne	9th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
Thomas	Cassard	9th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
B.J.	Brooks	12th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
Grafton M.	Bosley	9th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
William	Morton, Jr.	12th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
John	Kurtz	12th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
Samuel T.	Beacham	9th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
Joshua	Parlett	9th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
William	Lutz	12th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
Thomas H.	Taylor	9th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
Edward	Brown	3rd District	Harford county	commuted
Henry	Dikel	12th District	Baltimore county	commuted
John	King	4th District	Harford county	commuted
Frederick	Pipes	12th District	Baltimore county	over age
Owen	Finnan	9th District	Baltimore county	over age
Andrew J.	Huff	9th District	Baltimore county	deceased
Wm. R.	Constable	9th District	Baltimore county	erronously enroled.
Simon	Coon	6th District	Harford county	physical disability
Michael	Butner	9th District	Baltimore county	over age
Andrew	Pfeifer	12th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
John Y.	McCauley	9th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
Charles (slave)	Bond	3rd District	Harford county	physical disability
S.C.	Holmes	9th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
Julius	Rudiger	9th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
William	McDonald	9th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
Richard H.	Harris	9th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
Elisha	Hughes	12th District	Baltimore county	commuted
James	Criswell	1st District	Harford county	commuted
Henry	Eggleston	12th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
Joshua W.	Bateman	1st District	Harford county	erronously enroled.
Edward	Brown	12th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
Gotleib	Stengel	12th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
John T.	Ford	12th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
Andrew R.	Magness	3rd District	Harford county	over age
Patrick	Dunngan	12th District	Baltimore county	over age

Charles	Decker	12th District	Baltimore county	over age
Abe (colored)	Perry	12th District	Baltimore county	over age
Nathan (slave)	Harris	9th District	Baltimore county	over age
Michael	Callaghan	9th District	Baltimore county	over age
Francis W.	Prince	1st District	Harford county	furnished substitute
Thomas	Richards	12th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
William H.	Reed	12th District	Baltimore county	commuted
William (slave)	Paca	1st District	Harford county	commuted
Simon (slave)	Paca	1st District	Harford county	commuted
John (slave)	Matthews	1st District	Harford county	commuted
August	Miller	9th District	Baltimore county	commuted
Francis C.	Faucett	12th District	Baltimore county	commuted
Francis	Danvers	6th District	Baltimore county	commuted
John	Laebeck	6th District	Baltimore county	commuted
John	Walker	12th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
Uriah	Bothimer	9th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
John	Smith	12th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
Nathan	Ringgold	1st District	Harford county	deceased
Thomas	Randall	4th District	Harford county	physical disability
Ferdinand (col..)	Thomas	12th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
John	Wann	9th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
J.W.C.	Cuddy	12th District	Baltimore county	in the service
Daniel	Hindes	12th District	Baltimore county	over age
Edward	Leyh	12th District	Baltimore county	alienage
Thomas	Ganby	9th District	Baltimore county	alienage
James	Baldwin	3rd District	Harford county	physical disability
Philip (col.)	Brown	9th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
Nathaniel	Melchoir	12th District	Baltimore county	mechanic on Washington Arsenal
Edward	Rutter	9th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
Jacob	Lance	1st District	Harford county	over age
Andrew J.	Wiley	4th District	Harford county	physical disability
Carvallee	Mace	12th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
John	Mace	12th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
George (col.)	Smith	12th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
John T.	Cross	9th District	Baltimore county	under age
Daniel	Whitney	9th District	Baltimore county	over age
Samuel	Lynch	1st District	Harford county	over age
Thomas	Kirk	1st District	Harford county	over age
Thomas	Rollins	12th District	Baltimore county	under age
Thomas J.	Robinson	1st District	Harford county	physical disability
William C.	Cairnes	4th District	Harford county	commuted

Delman	Thomas	4th District	Harford county	commuted
Jacob	Gross	4th District	Harford county	commuted
Benjamin	Ledsinger	1st District	Harford county	commuted
Edward	Lynch	1st District	Harford county	commuted
John W.	Knight	1st District	Harford county	commuted
Theo.	Malling	12th District	Baltimore county	commuted
John W.	League	12th District	Baltimore county	commuted
Peter	Burlock	12th District	Baltimore county	commuted
John C.	Tucker	3rd District	Harford county	commuted
William	Limner	1st District	Harford county	physical disability
Henry	Zimmerman	12th District	Baltimore county	alien.
George	Sheeley	12th District	Baltimore county	deceased
Edward	Fortman	12th District	Baltimore county	alienage
Henry	Meal	9th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
Henry	Hammon	12th District	Baltimore county	alienage
Edward	Scott	9th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
William (col.)	Griffin	12th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
John R.	Fisher	12th District	Baltimore county	over age
Slade	Mallet	3rd District	Harford county	physical disability
Henry	Bower	3rd District	Harford county	physical disability
Samuel	Bordley	12th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
Peter	Whitner	12th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
Melchor	Stapf	9th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
George	Gilbert	6th District	Harford county	physical disability
Thomas	McAbee	1st District	Harford county	physical disability
William	Founsley	3rd District	Harford county	commutation
Robert	Gross	6th District	Harford county	commutation
Lambert	Pennington	4th District	Harford county	commutation
William	Anderson		Harford county	commutation
David C.	Vanhorn		Harford county	commutation
Lewis	King		Harford county	commutation
George	Robinson		Harford county	commutation
Richard P.	Bradenbaugh		Harford county	commutation
Samuel T.	Moore		Harford county	commutation
Franklin	Ely		Harford county	commutation
David C.	Presbury		Harford county	commutation
George	Davis	3rd District	Harford county	commutation
John C.	Hardesty	3rd District	Harford county	commutation
Robert	Harris	4th District	Harford county	commutation
Thomas	Holmes	6th District	Harford county	commutation
John	Bradfield	6th District	Harford county	commutation

James W.	Barnes	6th District	Harford county	commutation
Michael	Skelley	6th District	Harford county	commutation
Thomas	Brown	6th District	Harford county	commutation
Benjamin	French	9th District	Baltimore county	commutation
John	Bloom	9th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
Joseph	Anther	4th District	Harford county	furnished substitute
Henry	Wayne	4th District	Harford county	physical disability
Harrison	Laver	3rd District	Harford county	commuted
George G.	Jeffries	3rd District	Harford county	commuted
Henry	King	1st District	Harford county	over age
Dominick	Ragan	9th District	Baltimore county	alien
George W.	Gannon	12th District	Baltimore county	deceased
Lewis	Johnson	12th District	Baltimore county	deceased
William G.	McJilton	9th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
Alexander	Keener	6th District	Harford county	commutation
Nicholas A.	McComas	3rd District	Harford county	commutation
Jerome H.	Kidder	9th District	Harford county	commutation
Frank	Milburn	12th District	Baltimore county	commutation
N.G.	Tilghman	9th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
John A.	Waters	3rd District	Harford county	commutation
John G.	Howser	9th District	Baltimore county	physical disability
John	Kimmell	12th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
Jospeh P.	Webster	3rd District	Harford county	physical disability
R.E.	Hook	9th District	Baltimore county	commuted
Benjamin	Biddison	12th District	Baltimore county	commuted
Thomas H.	Biddison	12th District	Baltimore county	furnished substitute
Isaac (col.)	Smith	1st District	Harford county	over age
James M.	Strong	2nd District	Harford county	physical disability
Alfred	Smith	12th District	Baltimore county	commuted
Stephen (col.)	Tilden	1st District	Harford county	commuted
Edward G.	Hooper	3rd District	Harford county	commuted
Wm. D.	Harryman	3rd District	Harford county	commuted

ROBERT CATHCART,  
 Provost Marshall,  
 President of Board of Enrolment,  
 JOHN J. CHAPMAN,  
 Commissioner of Enrolment,  
 J. ROBERT WARD,  
 Surgeon of Board of Enrolment

Aug. 27-1t

Newspaper Source: Baltimore Advocate Saturday August 21, 1864

## Query

**SATTERFIELD**, James, William, Edward and Benjamin b. 1735  
came from England to Queen Anne County, Maryland abt 1749  
Submitted by: Charles N. Ferguson, 811 So. Market, Shawnee, OK 74801

## ROOTSWEB REVIEW'S BOTTOMLESS MAILBAG

Grief-stricken Give Incorrect Information By Frances Willess

With reference to Odessa Elliott's letter about her grandmother giving wrong information on a death certificate, it could probably be because of shock at the death of a family member.

My father-in-law's mother died when he was small, shortly after the birth of his youngest brother, Doyle. His father remarried two years later and their stepmother raised the seven boys. The family seldom discussed their family history.

When my father-in-law died and my husband and his uncle Doyle were giving information for the death certificate within an hour of his death, they were both still in shock. They gave the name of the stepmother as the mother. I had not been in the family very long, but knew that she was not the birth mother. None of us could remember the mother's name, and the death certificate showed the mother as "Unknown."

Almost 40 years later I insisted on my mother-in-law having the death certificate corrected to show the name of his mother. She had to furnish a copy of the old family Bible to get it corrected, which became a part of the record.

*REPRINTS. Permission to reprint articles from RootsWeb Review is Granted unless specifically stated otherwise, provided: (1) the reprint is used for non-commercial, educational purposes; and (2) the following notice appears at the end of the article: Previously published in RootsWeb Review: 9 November 2005, Vol. 8, No. 45.*

"Note: Boy! Is this correct! Death certificates should be viewed with a fair amount of skepticism." Don Honeywell

**BCGS – Sep 2005 by Herb Frantz BCGS – Computer users Group**

## Good Web places I found (or re-discovered) this summer:

Brigham Young University - Online pdf family histories

<http://www.lib.byu.edu/fhc/> different selections from [www.heritagequestonline.com](http://www.heritagequestonline.com)

Eastern Shore of Virginia Public Library <http://www.espl.org/>

1877 Eastern Shore Atlas <http://www.rootsweb.com/~mdsomers/maps.htm>

Castlegarden - before there was Ellis Island <http://www.castlegarden.org/>

Mid-Atlantic Archives – New, just starting. Databases, maps, photos- DE, MD, NJ, PA, VA, DC, WV  
<http://www.midatlanticarchives.com/>

Maryland Genealogical Society - Surnames (lots added)

<http://www.mdgensoc.org/genealogyfortng/surnames.php>

1837 online – requires registration, has free trial (pay per view) 10 p @image but 5lb minimum. 1861 Census, Vitals, parish registers, marriages, surnames (England & Wales, some Scotland). Based in London, England  
<http://www.1837online.com/Trace2web/>

The database catalogue of Armigerous Ancestors; an extensive collection of pedigrees compiled in the 16th and 17th centuries that includes the Heralds & indexes of arms and disclaimers compiled by Cecil Humphery-Smith  
<http://www.achievements.co.uk/services/arm/index.php>

GeneaNet – lots of non-US <http://www.geneanet.org/>

GenealogyBuff.com – stuff by Bill Cribbs <http://www.genealogybuff.com/>

Google Language Tools [http://www.google.com/language\\_tools?hl=en](http://www.google.com/language_tools?hl=en)

The Online Swedish - English Dictionary translates single words at a time; it cannot translate entire sentences or web pages at once. Free. <http://lexin.nada.kth.se/swe-eng.shtml>.

<http://www.mapyourancestors.com/index.php> - online maps of where your ancestors were born or lived. To request a free MapYourAncestors.com web page, you need fill out an Excel spreadsheet that is available on the site. You then send the spreadsheet via e-mail to the owner of MapYourAncestors.com. Your personalized web site will be available within 48 hours or so.

Chester County Historical Society has an online index for all their portrait photos. Go to <http://www.chestercohistorical.org/> and click on "Photo Archives". Then click on "Photographic Portrait Inventory" and then "Every Name Index." Names are in alpha order by last name. You can then order a copy.

Thanks to the generosity of Joy Fisher the 1800 census images for Somerset & Worcester Counties (converted into image files by S-K Publications) are available to be viewed online for FREE in The USGenWeb Archives:  
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/md/somerset/census/1800/>  
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/md/worcester/census/1800/>

The LDS, the largest repository of genealogical information. What they have for each and every region/county.  
[http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/FHLC/frameset\\_fhlc.asp](http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/FHLC/frameset_fhlc.asp)

## Dear Mrytle

Now on the web at [www.DearMYRTLE.com](http://www.DearMYRTLE.com). Pre-recorded internet radio show is only a mouse click away. One may tune in to the show anytime 24/7, facilitating listeners from throughout the world. Alternately one may elect to download the radio show for playing on any .mp3 player.

## BCGS – Computer Users Group - 23 Oct 2005 by Herb Frantz

### DNA in Genealogy

#### Books

"The Seven Daughters of Eve" By Bryan Sykes

Trace Your Roots with DNA: Using Genetic Tests to Explore Your Family Tree by Megan Smolenyak, Ann Turner

### Mail Lists

DNA-NEWBIE group, please visit <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/DNA-NEWBIE> for new users

[GENEALOGY-DNA-D-request@rootsweb.com](mailto:GENEALOGY-DNA-D-request@rootsweb.com) detailed & scientific

<http://lists.rootsweb.com/index/other/DNA/GENEALOGY-DNA.html>

### Organizations

<http://www.isogg.org/>



The International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG) is a new non-profit organization devoted to promoting greater understanding of the uses of DNA within genealogy and to become a supportive network for genetic genealogists. This organization charges no dues and has no treasury; the organization subsists on donated web server space and other small donations. Publishes side-by-side comparison charts of the various Y-chromosome and mtDNA testing services.

## **National Geographic**

<https://www9.nationalgeographic.com/genographic/index.html>

### **Results (\$99)**

Samples will be analyzed for genetic "markers" found in mitochondrial DNA and on the Y chromosome. We will be performing ONE OF two tests for each public participant:

**Males:** Y-DNA test. This test allows you to identify your deep ancestral geographic origins on your direct paternal line.

**Females:** Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA). This tests the mtDNA of females to identify the ancestral migratory origins of your direct maternal line.

These tests are not conventional genealogy. Your results will not provide names for your personal family tree or tell you where your great grandparents lived. Rather, they will indicate the maternal or paternal genetic markers your deep ancestors passed on to you.

## **HUGO Gene nomenclature committee**

The authority that should manage the nomenclature issues of DNA segments is the:

<http://www.gene.ucl.ac.uk/nomenclature/> They mainly cope with gene names.

## **Web Sources**

<http://www.kerchner.com/dna-info.htm> Charles Kerchner

<http://www.ysearch.org/>

<https://www3.nationalgeographic.com/genographic/index.html?fs=www9.nationalgeographic.com>

<http://jgg-online.blogspot.com/> On-line Journal of Genetics & Genealogy

<http://blairgenealogy.com/dna/dna101.html> DNA 101 by Blair Genealogy Project

## **How Can DNA Analysis Help Genealogists?**

Genetic comparisons can determine if a person is or is not genetically closely related to another person. But we should be aware that there are limitations using current Y-DNA or mtDNA testing. One can determine that two people are related but one cannot determine the degree of the blood relationship. In addition to the typical paternity tests that most people are familiar with for use with the most recent generation, these are some of the basic DNA tests that are available and useful to the family genealogist for investigating genealogical relationships in earlier generations on the Pedigree Chart.

## **Genetic Genealogy DNA Testing Dictionary by Charles F. Kerchner, Jr., P.E.**

Definitions of words, terms, acronyms, abbreviations, and pronunciation guide for esoteric words used in the nascent field of Genetic Genealogy DNA testing to aide traditional genealogical research. Current edition contains 60+ pages of definitions and figures, hundreds of entries. A great resource for beginners in this rapidly evolving new field created by genealogists by using genetics and in particular DNA testing, to aid their traditional genealogical research.

1. Autosomal DNA (atDNA) – Nuclear DNA information which makes up our individual genetic identity which is the random combination of all genetic information passed down to us from all our blood-line ancestors

and is contained in the nuclear DNA consisting of the merged set of chromosomes found in the nucleus of cells. We get this randomly assorted merged set of chromosomes from our mother and father. Autosomal DNA is what is used for the typical paternity test.

2. Y chromosome DNA (Y-DNA) - Nuclear DNA information which is found in the Y chromosome which only exists in males. The Y chromosome is passed along from male to male via a sperm cell which contained the Y chromosome of the father. The sperm cell having a Y chromosome determines that the child will be male. Thus only males have the Y chromosome and only males can pass along the Y chromosome from father to sons.

3. Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) - Non-nuclear DNA which is a small DNA molecule contained in the Mitochondria (mtDNA) organelles which are located inside the cells of all of a mother's children, both male and female. The Mitochondria organelles are not in the nucleus of the cell but are outside the nucleus. Thus mtDNA is not nuclear DNA and is found inside the Mitochondria organelles located inside the cell but outside the nucleus of the cell. We get our Mitochondria only via the egg cell of our mother. Thus only females can pass on MtDNA to their offspring.

### **DNA Tests Commonly used by traditional genealogists to aide their traditional genealogy research.**

#### **The Y-Chromosome DNA Test (Y-DNA)**

The Y-chromosome, in the nuclear DNA of every living male, is virtually identical to that of his father, his paternal grandfather, etc., and is carried by male cousins of any degree of relationship that share the same male ancestor. It provides a clear set of genetic marker results expressed as a set of numbers, known as a haplotype, which distinguishes one male-to-male lineage from another.

The Y-chromosome Test Can Help Determine:

1. Whether two or more specific individual men share a common male ancestor and did that ancestor live in a time frame of genealogical interest, i.e., the advent surnames.
2. If a set of two or more men with the same or similar sounding or meaning surname are directly related through a common male ancestor.
3. How many different common male ancestors any given group shares.
4. Unrelated same name clans so you do not waste time trying to find a connection to same named lines you are not related to, i.e., sorting out which Millers or Smiths are yours.
5. To which broad pre-history, deep ancestry haplogroup each individual male's Y haplotype belongs.
6. An analysis of the mutations in the Y-chromosome can also be used to estimate the degree of separation between individual males in terms of number of generations since the separation occurred. Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA) is another way of expressing this separation. There is currently a debate over the 'natural' rate of mutation over time. A mutation can occur at any time. Natural mutations have been postulated to be occurring on average about once per 500 generations per marker. Also it is now acknowledged that some Y-DNA DYS markers mutate at a higher average rate than other Y-DNA DYS markers.

#### **The Mitochondria DNA Test (mtDNA)**

The mtDNA test looks at the DNA of the mitochondria, a special part of all-human cells, which is passed on, female-to-child, and inherited down the female line. It is generally used to study long-term population developments such as human migrations. It is a favorite genetic tool of Anthropologists. Your Mitochondria DNA sequence test is compared to a standard reference called the Cambridge Reference Sequence (CRS). The Mitochondria DNA (mtDNA) test can reveal detail about the distant origins and deep ancestry of your direct line maternal ancestors and could be used to link individuals via the female line. The mtDNA test will also determine your maternal Haplogroup and the area of the world where that direct female ancestor is thought to have lived. However, for genealogical purposes, even if you are tested with the enhanced/refined or so-called mtDNA Plus test, it is not as precise in resolution of time to Most Recent Common Ancestor as the male Y-DNA test, and since the female line birth/maiden names quickly get lost in history, the mtDNA test is thus generally

not as useful for genealogical purposes as the Y-DNA test. But it can be used to confirm scientifically that two people share a common female direct maternal line ancestor if one is suspected via traditional genealogical research. MtDNA has been extensively studied for over 20 years and is used quite extensively for anthropological studies. Interesting migration maps have been created to show the spread of different female lines throughout the world.

## Other Tests Available to Genealogists

### The BioGeographical Ancestry (BGA) DNA Test (atDNA)

The BioGeographical (BGA) Ancestry Test marketed under the trade name of DNAPrint is the latest DNA test available for the use of the genealogist. It examines Ancestry Informative Markers (AIMs) found in the autosomal chromosome pairs (atDNA) inherited from the father and mother, who in turn got them from their mothers and fathers, and so on back into time. Certain marker allele values occur at higher frequency in one population group as compared to another population group. By determining which AIM allele value results one has at about 71 marker locations in one's autosomal chromosomes and then running those marker data results through DNAPrint's proprietary computer algorithm, DNAPrint provides you with a report of your population group genetic mixture expressed as percentages divided by this company into 4 major population groups identified by DNAPrint: Indo-European, East Asian, Native American, and Sub-Saharan African. The sum of these four percentage allocations to each population group of course must add up to 100%. One could test out as 100,0,0,0 or 0,0,0,100, or 79,21,0,0, or 80,10,5,5, etc. One could be found to be genetically placed all in one group, or alternatively mostly in one group and with some minority percentage of one or more of the other groups, or with some content from all four groups. Which ever group result shows more than 50% content is called the dominant population group. While the test claims it can allocate your genetic material origin to various population groups, the test cannot differentiate between whether the markers are from recent (in a genealogical time frame) or from ancient times. Thus the BGA test results cannot be used in a vacuum and must be used in conjunction with other genealogical evidence when used for genealogical purposes. For example, a genealogist could use this test to help prove or disprove a rumor or family legend which is alleged to have occurred in your genealogically recent family tree that a grandparent, great-grandparent, or gg-grandparent was of a different population group than the dominant population group of one's family tree.

### SNP Test - A Deep/Ancient Ancestry Haplogroup Affiliation Determination and Confirmation Test

A DNA test to find and confirm Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNP) - /single nu•cle•o•tide poly•morph•isms (SNP is pronounced snip)/ - Common variations in the nucleotide allele at a certain nucleotide position in the human DNA genome that occurred over time. These nucleotide allele variations in the human genome DNA sequence (a base A becomes the base T, a base A becomes a G, or other similar variations) occur at a frequency of about one in every 1,000 bases in the genome. When the change occurs it is called a polymorphism. These variations can be used to track inheritance in families and the evolution of the human genome over time. SNP is pronounced "snip".

### Fun

"Famous DNA" is a section of a web site operated by the International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG). It lists mtDNA (mitochondrial) Haplogroup and mtDNA sequences for famous people in history. By comparing the numbers against your own mtDNA numbers, it is possible to see if you are closely related to these people. "Closeness" is a relative term; it might be close if the most recent common ancestor was within the past ten or twenty generations. <http://www.isogg.org/famousdna.htm>

**Baltimore County Will Index  
1910-1912  
compiled by Carol Porter  
(series continued from Vol. 21 No. 2)**

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## Note:

Wills included in this index can be found on microfilm at the Maryland State Archives in Annapolis. The original will books are at the Register of Wills Office Record Room, Towson Court House. Due to the fragile nature of the original bound volumes, photocopying is not permitted at Towson. You can, however, transcribe the information by hand. For a more detailed explanation of this series of will indexes see The Notebook Vol. 17, No.4 and Vol. 21 No. 2.