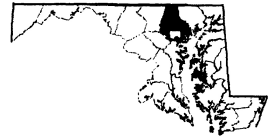


# The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



## THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 29 Number 1 (No. 135) P.O. Box 10085 – Towson, MD 21285-0085 Spring 2013

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

This Notebook has three major articles:

1. Divorce Papers for Genealogy Use- What one can find and where to find the records?
2. Army Turns Around Management of Arlington National Cemetery By Lt. Col. (Ret) Mark Overberg . Article was in the ECHOES Jan-Apr 2013
3. Baltimore County Genealogical Society Speaker Outlines

### Genealogical Tip of the Quarter

#### [Did Grandma Tell You Everything?](#)

You might have thought the world of your Grandmother and she might have thought the world of you. That does not necessarily mean that she told you the truth about your great-grandfather. She might have thought you did not need to know the truth or did not even know the truth herself. Don't let your affection for a relative cloud your perception about what they told you about a long-deceased family member.

**Posted on a web blogger by Michael John Neill**

Editor Note: There was no Winter 2012 Notebook published

### **Searching for divorce records in Baltimore City and County in the State of Maryland**

Divorce records can reveal quite a lot of information about someone's past, and the documents maintained by the authorities in Baltimore City County are no different. These kinds of personal records, along with birth, death and marriage certificates, are maintained by the County Clerk or the Registrar Recorder, though details of divorce hearings can also sometimes be found in county courthouse archives. Many divorces are not contested, so there are unlikely to be any additional legal documents to those you find at the Baltimore City County Clerk or Registrar Recorder's office, but if there was any disagreement between the two parties - about the circumstances regarding the separation, the custody of any children or even financial disputes - then there will also be papers and records relating to the court hearing for you to search through.

Divorce records are not an ideal way to search for details of your family history, as these documents were often only comprehensively kept from the early twentieth century. Before that time, individual counties either did not allow divorce or did not keep strict records of which marriages had been legally ended. If you are looking for more recent information on someone who may have lived in Baltimore City County in the state of Maryland, especially in relation to their marital status or relationship history, then a search of local divorce records could prove very useful.

Perhaps you suspect that your new partner has not been entirely truthful about how many times they have been married, or even if their last relationship is legally over; you can always search their name and details in the divorce records maintained by the County Clerk or Registrar Recorder in Baltimore City County. There are sometimes restrictions on who can see these documents in their entirety, according to the finer details of the divorce and how long ago it was, but by looking through the archives maintained by the County Clerk or even the county courthouse in Baltimore City County, you should be able to find enough information to put your mind at rest. If you are looking at older records for research purposes, you will probably find there are fewer restrictions on the information you can see in these documents. Sometimes court records concerning divorce hearings will contain information relating to the financial settlements. This can be useful if you are concerned that your new partner is only interested in marrying people for their money!

Although the Baltimore City County Clerk and Registrar Recorder have their own archives with many of the documents transferred to computer systems to make searching easier, if you live far from the state of Maryland but are interested in searching divorce records in the region, it might be a better idea to use one of the commercial sites that compile data on this kind of personal information from various sources across the country. Although you may have to pay a fee to get the full results of your search, you can be more confident by using one of these sites that the search you have carried out is as comprehensive as possible. Even if you get no results from searching divorce records in Baltimore City County or even in the state of Maryland, then you could always widen your search to the whole of the US. If someone is lying to you about their marital status or their past relationships, then there is no reason why they would not lie to you about where they have lived before; just because they say they have always lived in Baltimore

City County doesn't mean it would not be a good idea to search divorce records from the whole of the US if you are concerned about their intentions. Often, these sites will not charge you if the search returns no "hits" or if you only want to see a brief list of the results rather than the detailed information.

If it is older records that you are interested in and they seem not to be available on the computer systems you are using online, then there may be no alternative but to get your hands dirty searching through the original paper records in the archives at the offices of the Baltimore City County Clerk and Registrar Recorder. Staff at these archives will be able to help you with your search, and may even carry it out on your behalf, for a fee, if you live far away from the state of Maryland.

#### Why Divorce Records are Important?

There are several reasons behind looking for a divorce records, but the most common is definitely the background check of the concerned person. As the number of divorced men and women is high, it is safe to know whether the prospective bride or groom is legally divorced. These records also provide you details regarding the divorce which helps one know the background of a person better. Divorce Record also bears importance as this is the proof that a person is legally free to marry another person. During decision making of the custody of the children after divorce, this legal document is required. The other importance of divorce is in tracing out the family tree and complete family history. The Genealogists and other researchers search for the divorce records to study the related subjects.

Maryland Genealogical Research by George K. Schweitzer Ph.dD, Sc.D. Copyright 1991  
ISBN 0-0913857-14-9 Page 82

#### 14. Divorce Records

Prior to the Revolutionary War, there were no divorces in MD. However, the Governor and his Council did grant some separations. From the end of the Revolution to 1842 divorce could be granted only by a special act of the Assembly. In 1842, the Chancery Court and the County (Circuit) Courts were given concurrent jurisdiction. Then, in 1851, the jurisdiction went completely to the County (Circuit) Courts. From 1851 -1908, the counties kept the divorce records in with the equity records, but in 1908, it was ordered that separate divorce records be maintained. State-wide recording of divorces did not begin until 1961.

Divorces from 1842 to 1851-3 should be sought in records of both the County (Circuit) Courts and the Chancery Court, and from 1853 forward in the County (Circuit) Court records. The reason that 1851-3 is given instead of 1851 is that the Chancery Court went out slowly over these years. Beginning in 1908, the divorce data can be found in separate county record books. Many of the divorce records 1842-1961 remain in the counties, although some may be found at MSA.

<http://guide.mdsa.net/viewer.cfm?page=divorce>

*Maryland State Archives 350 Rowe Boulevard, Annapolis, MD 21401*

## **Divorce Records**

Divorce records in the possession of the Archives vary considerably by date depending on the jurisdiction. In order to locate a divorce file it is necessary to know:

- the county that granted the divorce
- case number
- names of the parties
- the approximate date

If the case number is unknown the Archives has some indexes available. For other counties you may contact the appropriate [circuit court](#) to obtain the case number or request the Archives to do the research (jurisdiction, date, and case number) for a fee. The Archives cannot check all counties for an unknown date. For divorces granted before January 1, 1992, there is no single statewide index available that will provide a date and/or the court that granted the divorce. In these cases the Archives will use its existing resources to check the county where the divorce is believed to have occurred and counties adjoining it within a five year period (two years before and after the date believed correct for the divorce) for one search fee. For divorces granted after January 1, 1992 to the present, the Division of Vital Records, Reistertown Plaza, 6550 Reistertown Road, Baltimore, MD 21215 can verify the county where and the date when a divorce occurred, but cannot issue a certified copy of the decree. See [Fee Schedule](#) for ordering information.

## **Understanding Maryland Divorce Records**

There were no divorces in Maryland during the colonial period, but there were instances where a wife was deserted or so mistreated that she was forced to leave home, and she applied to the Chancery Court for relief. In at least two cases, alimony was granted so long as she and her husband lived apart. However, a seven year separation apparently dissolved a marriage, judging by a 1706 case in which a man was charged with bigamy when he married and his former wife "was then alive in the Colony of Virginia and had not been beyond the seas seven years nor absent from him seven years together."

After the Revolutionary War, there was still the need to remedy intolerable marriages, but the power to grant relief was not conferred upon any of the courts of justice. Consequently, the General Assembly assumed the role, although there was no constitutional basis for legislative divorces. After a few unsuccessful petitions for relief, the Maryland legislature passed a special act in 1790 giving a divorce to a Talbot County man whose wife had been convicted of adultery and bearing a mulatto child. There were no criteria for grounds for divorce, but the legislature, acting with more speed than

thoroughness, continued to grant divorces until prohibited from doing so by the Maryland Constitution of 1851.

There were two distinct types of divorce. Divorce *a mensa et thoro*, or divorce from bed and board, which was the basis for actions in the colonial period, provided for a separation, but did not affect the marriage itself. Divorce *a vinculo matrimonli*, or divorce from the bonds of matrimony, severed all ties, so that each party was free to remarry and at death neither was entitled to any part of the other's estate.

An Act to give the Chancellor and the county courts, as Courts of Equity, jurisdiction in cases of divorce was finally passed on March 1, 1842 (Acts of 1841, Ch. 262). The act provided for divorces *a mensa et thoro* and divorces *a vinculo matrimonli*, the two types already in existence. Grounds for divorces *a mensa et thoro* were: (1) cruelty of treatment; (2) excessively vicious conduct; and (3) abandonment and desertion. Grounds for divorces *a vinculo matrimonli* were: (1) impotence of either party at the time of marriage; (2) any cause by the laws of Maryland rendering a marriage null and void *ab initio*; (3) adultery; and (4) abandonment and absence from the State for five years. "Void *ab initio*" means "void at its inception," such as a marriage at gunpoint or cases of bigamy.

In 1845 the time of abandonment was reduced to three years and the requirement for leaving the state was eliminated. Proof of absence and irreconcilability was required. In 1847 a fifth ground for divorce *a vinculo matrimonli* was added "when the woman before marriage had been guilty of illicit carnal intercourse with another man, the same being unknown to the husband at the time of the marriage."

[http://www.baltimorecountymd.gov/agencies/circuit/courts\\_faq/marriage\\_faq.html](http://www.baltimorecountymd.gov/agencies/circuit/courts_faq/marriage_faq.html)

### **Q. How can I get a copy of my divorce decree or annulment of marriage?**

**A.** A copy of a Divorce Decree or Annulment of Marriage is available by mail or in person at the Baltimore County Clerk of the Court. There is no fee for verification of the divorce or annulment. Copies of the Decree or Annulment are 50¢ per page and must be paid by cash, check or money order—credit and debit cards are not accepted. A certified copy is an additional \$5.

The Clerk of the Court is located on the second floor of the Courts Building, 401 Bosley Avenue, Towson, Maryland 21204. Office hours are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Call 410-887-2614 for more information.

### **Another Resource**

Reports of Divorce and Annulment of Marriage are available from the [Maryland Vital Statistics Administration](#) from January 1, 1992 to the present for \$12. The Division can verify the names of the persons divorced, the type of divorce action, the

county in which the divorce took place, and the date of the decree. It cannot provide the official divorce decree or annulment of marriage.

## **Baltimore Divorce Records**

By definition, all divorce records contain amongst others the following information: the date when the divorce was finalized, the date the marriage began, and the names of both spouses. However, most divorce records contain more information. Additional information may include the dates of birth for both spouses, property that was discussed during the settlement, names and birth dates on any children, the residence of the couple, special petitions that were filed during the divorce and even reasons for the divorce may also be found in these records. This information can either be exactly what you're looking for or at the very least lead you to other public records, which will lead you to the information you seek. The reason divorce records aren't offered in a unified format is because the content of the records vary from state to state and sometimes from county to county. The records of Baltimore City can vary from the rest of Maryland.

*Divorce records are available for order through this website for events that occurred within the State of Maryland from 1990 to present. For events that occurred prior to 1990, you will need to contact the Circuit Court Clerk in the county where the event occurred.*

## **Maryland State Archives**

The history of the current Baltimore City Circuit Court differs significantly from the other Circuit Courts because it evolved as one of six city courts in a more complex judicial system. The Circuit Court of Baltimore City was established by statute in 1853 and further mandated by the Constitution of 1864 (Chapter 122, Acts of 1853; Art. IV, secs. 31, 35). In 1888, an additional equity court, Circuit Court No. 2, was established and the two shared jurisdictions in equity cases. Together the two former Circuit Courts of Baltimore City had the same powers as county circuit courts. Initially the first circuit court shared jurisdiction with the Superior Court in equity cases until it was given exclusive jurisdiction. The second Baltimore City circuit court was assigned the same jurisdiction as the first when it was created and also had jurisdiction in juvenile cases. In 1983, the six courts that fell under the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City (Baltimore City Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore City Superior Court, Baltimore City Criminal Court, Circuit Court of Baltimore City, Baltimore City Court, and Baltimore City Circuit Court no. 2) were consolidated and became the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

**Publication: Divorces and Names Changed in Maryland by Act of the Legislature, 1634-1867** - Mary K. Meyer. (1991), 2007, 5½x8½, paper, alpha., 120 pp.  
**\$14.50** M0526 ISBN: 1585495263

BALTIMORE CITY CIRCUIT COURT NO. 2  
(Equity Papers B, Divorces and Foreclosures)  
1894-1982 T57 - (Equity Docket, Index)

**Series Information**

BALTIMORE CITY CIRCUIT COURT (Equity Docket, Index)  
1853-1982 CM1295 - (Equity Docket, Index) has been scanned to use on line

**Series Information**

BALTIMORE CITY CIRCUIT COURT NO. 2  
(Equity Docket, Index) 1888-1982 CM1296

BALTIMORE CITY CIRCUIT COURT  
(Equity Papers B, Divorces and Foreclosures, Exhibits)  
1902-1943 C2330

**Sample Divorce Case**

Divorce Case: Rosa Roeder vs. John A Roeder 1911 Baltimore City, Maryland. There were about 69 pages in the file including back and front sides. The original file is located at Maryland State Archives, Circuit Court No. 2 of Baltimore City. See next pages. Included are only page 1 and pages 2 as an example

When researching your family history, be aware that you might uncover unexpected secrets. Many of them could come as quite a shock, particularly if they involve people that are either still alive, or were well known by your parents or grandparents.

**Family Reunion Joke**

<http://www.family-reunion-success.com/family-reunion-jokes.html>

**An elderly man in Phoenix calls his son Bob in New York and says, “I hate to ruin your day, but your mother and I are divorcing. Forty-five years of misery is enough! I’m sick of her, and I’m sick of talking about this, so call your sister in Boston and tell her,” and then hangs up.**

**The son frantically calls his sister, who goes nuts upon hearing the news.**

**She calls her father and yells, “You are not getting a divorce! Bob and I will be there tomorrow. Until then, don’t do a single thing, do you hear me??”**

**The father hangs up the phone, turns to his wife, and says, “It worked! The kids are coming for a visit, and they’re paying their own way!”**

ROSA ROEDER : : : IN THE  
VS. : CIRCUIT COURT NO. 2  
JOHN A. ROEDER. : OF BALTIMORE CITY  
: : : : : :

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGE OF THE SAID COURT:

YOUR ORATRIX, complaining, says:

I.

THAT she was married to the defendant in the City of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, on the thirtieth day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, as will fully appear from a certified copy of the marriage license and certificate of marriage herewith filed marked "Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 1."

THAT there have been born unto your oratrix the following children from the said marriage, namely, Elizabeth, who will be thirteen years of age on the twenty-fifth day of October, nineteen hundred and eleven; Annie, who will be eleven years of age on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and eleven; Michael, who will be nine years of age on the twenty-second day of September, nineteen hundred and eleven; Charles, who was seven years of age on the twenty-eighth day of February, nineteen hundred and eleven, and Genevieve, who will be five years of age on the twelfth day of December, nineteen hundred and eleven.



II.

THAT though the conduct of your oratrix towards the Defendant, John A. Roeder, has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, the said defendant at all times during the marriage treated your oratrix with great cruelty and brutality, using violent and abusive language toward her in the presence of her children, refusing to work and to support or even to contribute to the support of your oratrix and her children, and finally in July, nineteen hundred and seven, treated your oratrix so harshly and cruelly that she was compelled to leave the house in which your oratrix and the defendant were living, taking her children with her; that the separation of your oratrix from the defendant has continued uninterruptedly for at least three years and is deliberate and final and beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation.

TO THE END, therefore:

First. THAT your oratrix may be divorced a vinculo matrimonii from the said John A. Roeder.

Second. THAT she may have the custody of her said children.

Third. THAT your oratrix may be declared to be entitled to receive by way of alimony such allowance from her said husband as may be proportioned to his means and station in life.

Fourth. THAT in the meantime the said defendant may be required to pay unto your oratrix a reasonable sum for her support and maintenance and for the

## **Army Turns Around Management of Arlington National Cemetery** By Lt. Col. (Ret) Mark Overberg

In June 2010, Secretary of the Army John M. McHugh outlined inappropriate practices and mismanagement at Arlington National Cemetery. Then, as he appointed Kathryn Condon to the newly created role of Executive Director of the Army National Cemeteries Program, he said, "The Army owes better. I'm unable to explain the past, but I can promise this about the future. The United States Army will take every step necessary to fully ensure that every challenge, every need at Arlington is clearly understood and effectively addressed." The Army and Arlington National Cemetery will bounce back, McHugh said.

Veterans' Families and all Americans should feel better knowing that McHugh's words are coming true. Cemetery leadership has "transformed [Arlington National Cemetery and the Airmen's Home National Cemetery in Washington] into premiere institutions of excellence capable of setting the standards for federal cemeteries across the Nation," according to a Pentagon inspector general report released in September 2012.

Since the Army Inspector General released his report in June 2010 that identified 76 separate deficiencies and 101 recommendations to improve operations, the Army has taken great strides at Arlington National Cemetery. All records are now digitized; each burial plot is geospatially mapped to within three inches; a new customer service center uses a case management system to accurately track the details of each funeral and care for each Veteran's family; increased quality control and chain of custody procedures ensure accuracy and accountability; and new software tools and electric vehicles improve funeral planning and minimize distractions from other, simultaneous funerals.

The latest innovation, an interactive map available through the Cemetery's website ([www.arlingtoncemetery.mil](http://www.arlingtoncemetery.mil)) and a free smart phone app, uses geospatial technology to locate graves. Users can search for specific graves and see the Veteran's dates of birth and death plus photos of the front and back of the headstone. The smart phone app guides users right to the grave they are searching for, and can be downloaded at the Cemetery's visitor center.

While the Cemetery's database has received a lot of attention, it is not 100 percent complete yet. Cemetery staff has verified about 96 percent of the 400,000 gravesites, niches and markers, but is still verifying some of its oldest graves, dating to the 1860s.

At the Association of the United States Army (AUSA) Annual Meeting & Exposition in October 2012, AUSA unveiled a 13-minute video that explains the improvements in the words of many of the Cemetery's employees. To view the video, visit <http://vimeo.com/51439393> or the AUSA web page at <http://www.ausa.org/news/2012/PagesArlingtonNationalCemeterv.asDx>

*"Only a life lived in the service to others is worth living" —Albert Einstein*

Above Article was in the ECHOES The Newsletter for Retired Soldiers, Surviving Spouses & Families Jan-Apr 2013 page 3

### **Speaker Outlines**

23 Sept '12 Topic "Nest of Pirates on the Chesapeake! Baltimore and the War of 1812" by Wayne Schaumburg See Outline distributed at the meeting. Permission granted from Wayne Schaumburg to print for BCGS Newsletter use only.

25 Nov '12 Topic: Maryland Militia, Pension & Land Bounty for veterans of the war of 1812 Speaker: Ed Wright, Owner of the Company Colonial Roots which specializes in genealogy books and other resources for Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Washington, D.C. He has compiled an authored many books on Maryland and Delaware. See Outline distributed at the meeting. Permission granted from Ed Wright to print for BCGS Newsletter use only.

**"That Nest of Pirates on the Chesapeake!"      Baltimore and the War of 1812**  
**Selected Bibliography**

Websites: [www.starspangled200.org](http://www.starspangled200.org)      [www.starspangled200.com](http://www.starspangled200.com)

Ralph Eshelman and Burt Kummerow, *In Full Glory Reflected: Discovering the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake*, 2012.

Donald Hickey and Connie Clark, *The Rockets' Red Glare - An Illustrated History of the War of 1812*, 2011.

Ralph Eshelman, Scott Sheads and Donald Hickey, *The War of 1812 in the Chesapeake, A Reference Guide to Historic Sites in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia*, 2010.

Ralph Eshelman, *A Travel Guide to the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake*, 2011.

John Cranwell and William Crane, *Men of Marque: A History of Private Armed Vessels Out of Baltimore During the War of 1812*, 1940.

Jerome Garitee, *The Republic's Private Navy, The American Privateering Business As Practiced by Baltimore During the War of 1812*, 1977.

Fred Hopkins, Jr., Tom Boyle, *Master Privateer*, 1976.

Howard Chapelle, *The Baltimore Clipper, Its Origin and Development*, 1988.

Baltimore Operation Sail, LTD., *Pride of Baltimore, Renaissance of the Baltimore Clipper*, 1977.

Christopher George, *Terror on the Chesapeake, the War of 1812 on the Chesapeake Bay*, 2000.

David Healey, *1812, Rediscovering Chesapeake Bay's Forgotten War*, 2005.

Walter Lord, *The Dawn's Early Light*, 1972.

Society for the Preservation of Federal Hill and Fell's Point, *Fell's Point During the War of 1812 Home of the Brave, a Walking Tour*, 2011.

Irwin Molotsky, *The Flag, the Poet, and the Song, the Story of the Star-Spangled Banner*, 2001.

[www.c-spanvideo.org/program/302069-1](http://www.c-spanvideo.org/program/302069-1) *Music of the War of 1812* (an illustrated lecture by Dr. David K. Hildebrand at the Maryland Historical Society on October 6, 2011)

Norman Rukert, *Fort McHenry, Home of the Brave*, 1983.

Scott Sheads, *Fort McHenry*, 1995.

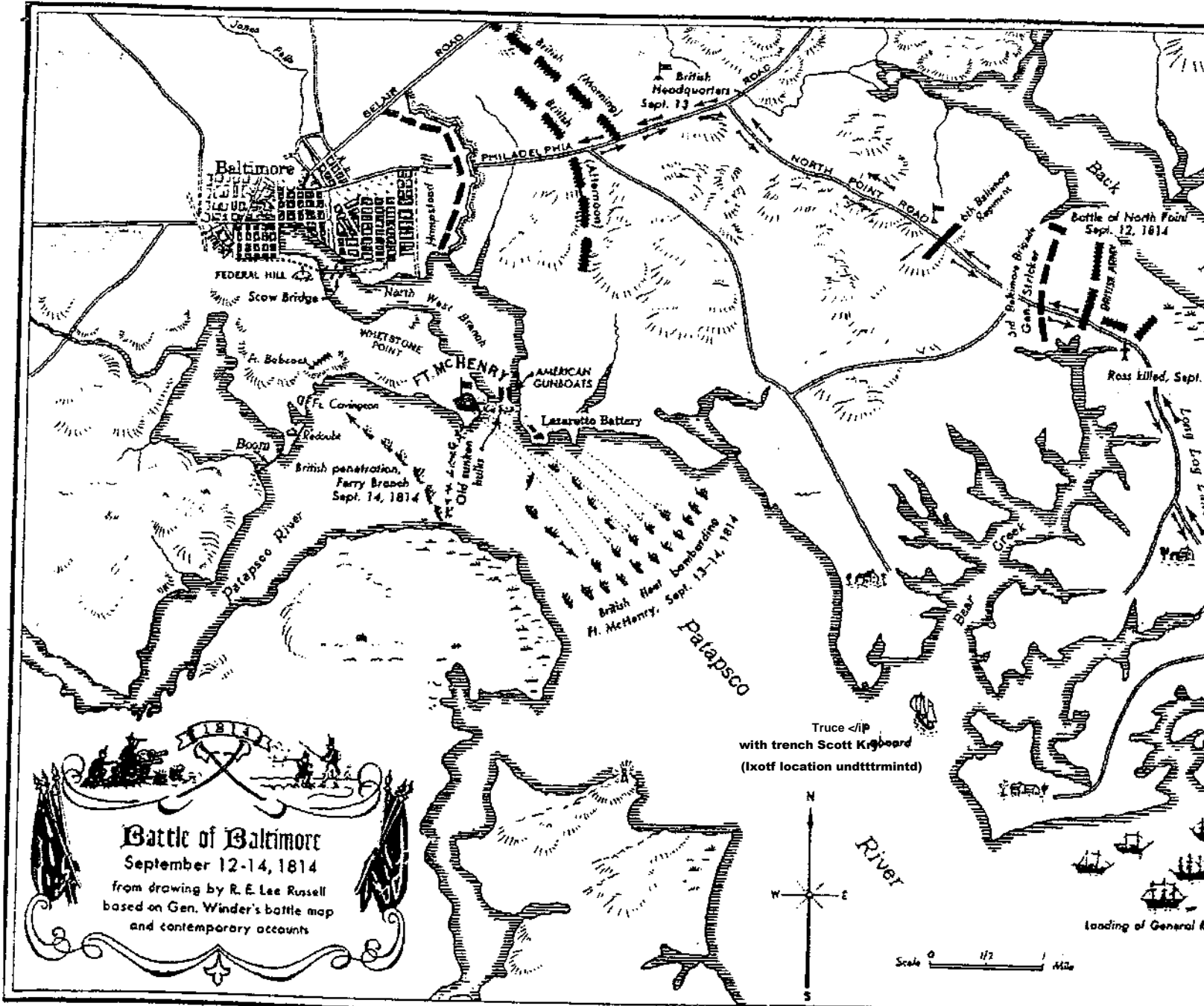
Merle Cole and Scott Sheads, *Images of America: Fort McHenry and Baltimore's Outer Defenses*, 2001.

Scott Sheads, *The Rockets' Red Glare*, 1986.

Scott Sheads, *Guardian of the Star-Spangled Banner, Lt. Colonel George Armistead And the Fort McHenry Flag*, 1999.

Mary-Paulding Martin, *The Flag House Story*.

5/12 - Wayne R. Schaumburg >[vayne.schaumburg@gmail.com](mailto:vayne.schaumburg@gmail.com)



Adapted from map prepared by the X at tona Park Service

## **Veterans of the War of 1812 and their records**

1. During the War of 1812 the militia played an active role. Nearly all white men between the ages of 18 and 45 were enrolled. In much of the country they were frequently called on to active service for fear of the British Fleet, invasions and Indian uprisings. Sometimes these threats were real and other times imagined.

A. The militia was frequently called up to protect lives and property against British incursions.

B. The militia were integrated with regulars in the defense of Washington, D. C., Baltimore, New Orleans, and with special units in attacks on Canada.

C. The militia was used to subdue Indian uprisings.

2. Following the war benefits were granted to militiamen who had been activated. In making their claims for these benefits they or their widows or orphan children were required to furnish information of genealogical value. Types of information found in these claims:

A. Approximate dates of birth of veteran or his widow

B. His participation in events

C. Date of marriage, name of minister, maiden name of his widow and previous wife/wives.

D. Names of acquaintances who verify veteran's war record, death of veteran, named of widow, etc.

E. Places of residence

F. Name of widow, her maiden name, date of marriage, minister or J.P.

3. Obtaining the records can be challenging. First get answers to the following questions:

A. Was he born between 1767 and 1796?

B. Did he or his widow live to 1850?

C. Did he or his widow live to 1871?

D. What was the name of his unit? Name of Captain who commanded his company or the name or number of his regiment.

E. Are you able to find him in the Pension index for War of 1812 Veterans?

F. Are you able to submit enough information to find his bounty land claim?

4. Sources:

A. General guides

Butler, Stuart. "Genealogical Records of the War of 1812," in the 1991 issue of Prologue Volume 23, number 24 and now on the web at

<http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue> - click on previous issues - click on index click on 1991 - click on War of 1812 Bounty land Warrants

Schweitzer, George K., War of 1812 Genealogy (1988)

Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who served During the War of 1812. The great majority of soldiers who served during the War of 1812 were volunteers, or members of state militia who were federalized during the war period. The records are arranged by state or federal volunteer unit and there under alphabetically by name of soldier. A microfilmed index to these records is available on Index to Compiled Service Records of

Volunteer Soldiers who served during the War of 1812. (M602, 234 rolls). The service records show the soldier's name, rank, regimental unit, usually showing the last name of the regimental commander), the company commander's name, dates of service and pay, whether the soldier was a substitute, date of discharge and sometimes distance to the soldier's home from place of discharge. When many with the same name appear it will be necessary to determine which unit pertains. Generally speaking the militia units were organized by sections within the county and knowing your ancestor's military region associated with regimental or company commander will aid in distinguishing one person from another. Some sources listed below will help in this regard. The service records are currently available through online subscription to Ancestry.com

#### B. Listings of veterans

White, Virgil D. *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*. Waynesboro, TN: National Historical Publishing Co., 1989.

Ancestry.com - for service record

#### B. Delaware

Peden, Henry C, Jr. *Delaware Militia in the War of 1812*. Lewes, DE: Colonial Roots.

#### C. Maryland

Wright, F. Edward. *Maryland Militia in the War of 1812* (7 volumes, also on CD). See also his listing of Maryland Veterans who moved to Ohio and Indiana. He has tracked 450 veterans, mostly from the counties of Anne Arundel, Calvert, Cecil, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George, St. Mary's to Ohio counties..

Marine, William M. *British Invasion of Maryland, 1812-1814* with Diehlman's appendix.

#### D. New Jersey

*Records of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Wars 1791-1815* compiled by the Adjutant General's Office (1909) reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co. (1970). Covers mostly the War of 1812 period.

#### E. Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Archives, 2<sup>nd</sup> series, volume 12. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co.

#### F. Virginia

Library of Virginia on line, [www.lva.lib.va.us/](http://www.lva.lib.va.us/) Click on Search Catalogs. Then click on Military Records and Resources. And finally on Index to War of 1812 Pay Rolls and Muster Rolls. Only the name and nothing else (military unit not named)

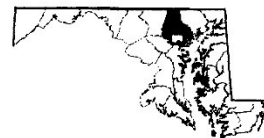
Virginia Military Records: Colonial Wars, Revolutionary War, War of 1812 (CD) published by Genealogical Publishing Co. - CD171. Gives the muster and pay rolls by Unit (company, regiment, etc.) In most cases the county is not named.

Outline by Ed Wright, Colonial Roots

# The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



## THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 29 Number 2 (No. 136) P.O. Box 10085 – Towson, MD 21285-0085 Summer 2013

### EDITORS NOTES    Kenneth E. Zimmerman, Editor

This Notebook has two major articles:

1. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
2. Historical Church Locator by Stephen A. Conner. The tutorial is on the Baltimore County Genealogical Society website. Mr. Conner is the BCGS Webmaster

### Genealogical Tip of the Quarter

The Howard County Historical Society collection contains over 38,000 ministers' returns of [marriage licenses](#), unused returned marriage license applications, and courthouse ledgers of marriages performed in Howard County, Maryland, between 1860 and 1939. There was no waiting period in Howard County and over 90 percent of the marriages were of out-of-county couples.

In addition to what is displayed on the index, a license sometimes contains state/country of birth, race, previous marriage status, occupations, name and title of [minister](#), town of marriage, and consenting parents if the groom was under age 21 or the bride was under age 18.

<http://hchsmsearch.org> Research/To Searchable Database/[Search Marriage Licenses](#)

## Civilian Conservation Corps

This article originally appeared in "Business, Institution, and Organization Records" by [Kay Haviland Freilich](#), CG, CGL, and [Ann Carter Fleming](#), CG, CGL in [\*The Source: A Guidebook to American Genealogy\*](#)

### Introduction

"There is hereby established the Civilian Conservation Corps, hereinafter called the Corps, for the purpose of providing employment, as well as vocational training, for youthful citizens of the United States who are unemployed and in need of employment, and to a limited extent as hereinafter set out, for war veterans and Indians, through the performance of development of the natural resources of the United States, its territorial and insular possessions: PROVIDED, That at least ten hours each week may be devoted to [general education](#) and vocation training: . . ."<sup>[1]</sup>

The **Civilian Conservation Corps**, or CCC, was one of several programs designed to help the country recover from the economic depression that followed the 1929 stock market crash. The CCC started in 1933 and was open to young men age seventeen to twenty-one years of age. Over 4,500 CCC camps were established throughout the United States, employing more than a half million men. Corpsmen are credited for planting three billion trees, building bridges, tending to soil conservation, and many other well-needed tasks. Men were sent to camps, often far from home, where they were assigned jobs and lodging. They were expected to send \$25 of the \$30 monthly salary home to their family.

Corpsmen restored historical structures, developed state parks, established and maintained tree nurseries, built dams, developed wildlife streams and trails, improved beaches, and stocked waterways with fish. They built drinking fountains, fences, lodges, lookout towers, museums, and wildlife shelters. The CCC came to an end when the attack on Pearl Harbor brought the United States into World War II. Funding was then directed to the war efforts. Many of the same young men went on to serve in the war.

More than likely the genealogist consulting CCC records has already found some clue that indicates participation in the program. Clues can include an original enrollment card, information from an obituary, photographs, or a family tradition. It might be necessary to research several camps before discovering the sought-after ancestor.

A discharge certificate like this one from the Civilian Conservation Corps may lead to other useful genealogical information. A variety of records survive from the camps:

- ♦ Enrollment Cards, which supply the name and address of the enrollee, their designated allottee's name and address, date service began, camp assignment, discharge date, and reason for discharge.
- ♦ Applications and discharge notifications, which may contain related correspondence.
- ♦ Narrative reports.
- ♦ Discharge certificates.
- ♦ Manuals and handbooks documenting enrollment policies, rules, and procedures.
- ♦ Correspondence, including letters to and from enrollees about camp experiences.
- ♦ Rosters indicating those enrolled at a given camp on a given date.
- ♦ Station lists, arranged by type of camp, which include camp locations and project information.
- ♦ Photographs documenting both projects and camp life.

Original CCC camp records are available at the Civilian Records Textual Archives at the [National Archives in College Park](#), Maryland. A list of states and campsites within each state can be found on the [website](#) for the [National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni](#) (NACCCA). The national headquarters for the NACCCA is located at Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis, Missouri. Formed in 1977, it currently has more than sixty chapters nationwide.

Camp personnel files are available by written request only at the NARA Civilian Personnel Records Center. Further information is available at the NACCCA headquarters and museum at National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni (NACCCA) 16 Hancock P.O. Box 16429 St. Louis, MO 63125-0429

This museum houses many artifacts donated by former CCC alumni and their families, such as camp rosters, copies of enlistment and discharge papers, and camp photos, identified by the company number, which document the camp life. The museum also has handbooks, manuals, menus, and other assorted original documents from the



camps as well as original copies of the *Happy Days* weekly newspaper, which are also on microfilm. Alumni and descendants may contact the museum for further information and copies of available documents for a nominal fee. The company number and name are the key factors to unlock the museum resources. If that information is unknown, write to the National Archives Civilian Personnel Record Center to obtain a copy of the discharge paper for your ancestor. Request all documents that are in the personnel file, not just the discharge paper. This file should include a record of service, a payment record, medical documents, and an enlistment document. An application form and instructions are available at <http://www.nara.gov>.

## References

- ♦ ↑ *An Act to Establish A Civilian Conservation Corps, and For Other Purposes, As Amended*, public no. 163, 75th cong., 1st sess. (50 Stat. 319), original act approved 28 June 1937, downloaded from <http://www.nysccmuseum.com> on 20 October 2003.  
Retrieved from [http://www.ancestry.com/wiki/index.php?title=Civilian\\_Conservation\\_Corps](http://www.ancestry.com/wiki/index.php?title=Civilian_Conservation_Corps)  
Category: [The Source: A Guidebook to American Genealogy](#)

## Civilian Conservation Corps: Records From The Great Depression Era

by Diane L. Richard | Jul 12, 2011 <http://www.archives.com/experts/richard-l-diane/civilian-conservation-corps-records.html>

### Obtaining A Personal File

Since those at CCC camps (and part of the WPA program) were federal employees, you should be able to find "service" information for anyone enrolled in the program via the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC).

Such a personnel file may include application information (which include a lot of what we genealogists consider juicy details), education, camps and duties, medical information, leave and absences, and discharge information. A packet I received for someone who served in several camps from the mid-1930s through c. 1942 was about 3 inches thick and revealed many details about family that we were not aware of never mind providing a road map for where this person lived during the documented time period.

The details for how to request a person's file can be found at [www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov), though key details are listed here.

Requests for Civilian Conservation Corps records should include:

- ♦ Full Name used at the time of the claimed service (provide exact spelling and include the middle name if known); nicknames (if known)
- ♦ Date of Birth
- ♦ Home address (city and state) at time of the claimed service
- ♦ Parents' name
- ♦ Dates of service (day, month and year)
- ♦ CCC Company numbers
- ♦ Location of employing office (city and state)
- ♦ Title(s) of position(s) held (if known)
- ♦ Rate of pay (if known)
- ♦ Name and location of school
- ♦ Name and location of sponsoring agency and bureau - if the claimed service was on a project sponsored by a Federal agency

[Death certificates](#) are no longer needed to request information on deceased CCC employees; however, if you send the [certificate](#) you are more likely to get more information.

Make a copy of your request for your file. Sign and date your request and mail to:

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)  
ATTN: Archival Programs  
P.O. Box 38757  
St. Louis, MO 63138 Phone: (314) 801-9250  
Fax: (314) 801-9187

Fax requests will be accepted at 314-801-9187 but a signature must be included. Notification of fees and payment methods will be sent to the requester as part of the case processing.

CCC Legacy has developed a form to help you request CCC enrollment papers, (Version 5: 11-27-12) There is a fee for this service. Though it is suggested that you provide the above, they can find service records for individuals with incomplete information. Key information are name, date of birth and parents' names.

### How Do I Know if My Ancestor Served?

To some degree, whenever we visit a National or State Park, drive along a parkway, etc, we are enjoying the labor of CCC Camp members. For the most part, that was my context about the CCC (and WPA). Mostly alphabet letters representing entities where people worked during the depression and which benefit us to this day.

I didn't really fully appreciate and explore these records further until I received the SS-5 for someone and his SS-5 (1937) gave an address of [Camp Whitnell Park](#), Hales Corner, WI. After some research, I learned that this park had been part of the CCC and WPA programs during the depression.

I also learned, that by the time of the 1942 "Old Man's Draft" that this same person was still working at a Camp as he gave his address as Post Exchange, Camp Grant, Rockford, IL. [Camp Grant](#) was a military camp. And, the obtained records suggest that for the most part, this person worked stints at various CCC Camps located in the IL and IA area between 1936 and 1942. His personnel file ultimately filled in 6 years of his life in minute detail.

Form No. 5 TREASURY DEPARTMENT INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (Revised July 1957)		U. S. SOCIAL SECURITY ACT APPLICATION FOR ACCOUNT NUMBER EACH ITEM SHOULD BE FILLED IN. IF ANY ITEM IS NOT KNOWN WRITE "UNKNOWN"	
1. FIRST NAME <b>Robert</b>		2. LAST NAME <b>Chamberlain</b>	
3. MIDDLE NAME <b>Lee</b>		4. ADDRESS <b>Camp Whitnell Park, Hales Corners, Wis.</b>	
5. BUSINESS NAME OF PRESENT EMPLOYER <b>Unemployed</b>		6. BUSINESS ADDRESS OF PRESENT EMPLOYER <b>Tecumseh, Johnson, Nebraska</b>	
7. DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR) <b>43 January 20, 1894</b>		8. PLACE OF BIRTH <b>Tecumseh, Johnson, Nebraska</b>	
9. FATHER'S FULL NAME, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER LIVING OR DEAD <b>Clarence Krum Chamberlain</b>		10. MOTHER'S FULL MAIDEN NAME, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER LIVING OR DEAD <b>Florence Bachelder</b>	
11. SEX: MALE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/> (CHECK (X) WHICH)		12. COLOR: WHITE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEGRO <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> (CHECK (X) WHICH) (SPECIFY)	
13. GIVE DATE YOU BECAME AN EMPLOYEE (IF YOU BEGAN EMPLOYMENT AFTER NOV. 24, 1936) <b>XXX</b>			
14. HAVE YOU FILLED OUT A CARD LIKE THIS BEFORE? <b>No</b> (IF ANSWER IS "YES" ENTER PLACE AND DATE OF ORIGINAL FILING AND REASON FOR FILING AGAIN)			
15. DATE SIGNED <b>October 14, 1937</b>		16. SIGNATURE <b>Robert L. Chamberlain</b> (EMPLOYEE'S SIGNATURE, AS USUALLY WRITTEN—DO NOT PRINT)	

DETACH ALONG THIS LINE

This suggests that you might find clues on an ancestor's SS-5 or 1942 draft record which might suggest, as it did for this example, that he spent time at a camp. You might also find memorabilia left behind or remember stories of dad or granddad working and living in a camp. With the information provided either

on an SS-5, you should have enough information to request that persons CCC personnel file (discussed previously).

Once you know "which" camps your ancestor worked in, it's time to see what you might learn about where he served. Even if you don't learn about your ancestor directly, I feel confident that you will enjoy your journey through the next two sets of records, particularly the Camp Newsletters - sometimes they were very serious and sometimes they were just hilarious!

### **NARA & RG 35 (Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps)**

Unfortunately, this particular record group (RG) is physically located at NARA II (College Park) and my conclusion after looking at every folder for a camp based in NC (the records are organized by state and then numerically by camp identifier) are that "lists" of those who worked at the various camps can be hard to come by, at least in these records.

Research into RG 35, Camp Inspection Reports 1933-1942, Entry 115, North Carolina, Boxes 156-161 revealed few "lists" upon a cursory glance. Though a few lists of names were found, it was more often found that the folder for each camp contained reports, menus, newspaper clippings, photographs and more - giving you a sense of the camp as a whole and its operations, diet, achievements, etc. Sometimes you are lucky and find documents that do "list" names - holiday menus which list all the camp members at the time, petitions, etc. If you know that your ancestor served in a particular CCC camp, do check out these records though only after checking out Camp Newsletters (easier to access and more informative) and only with an eye to getting a sense of what camp life was like and not so much information about your ancestor, per se.

Additionally, there are other relevant records found in the records of the various Federal agencies involved with the CCC, for example you might also find records in the Records of the Veterans Administration (RG 15), Office of the Secretary of Agriculture (RG 16), Office of the Secretary of the Interior (RG 48), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) (RG 114) and elsewhere. Consult the preliminary inventories (PIs) or other finding aids before delving into any of these large collections.

### **Maryland Historical Society Civilian Conservation Corps Veterans Project, 1980**

**<http://www.mdhs.org/civilian-conservation-corps-veterans-project-1980>**

Maryland had an average of 21 CCC camps over the nine years the program was in existence. Over 30,000 men were employed at camp sites across the state, primarily in Western Maryland. Work included reclaiming forests, fighting forest fires, restoring historic structures, and building trails, [campsites](#) and cabins.

Documentary and photographic Civilian Conservation Corps material that was part of this project was given to the Maryland Hall of Records (now the Maryland State Archives).

The Maryland Historical Society has a few other items relating to the Civilian Conservation Corp in its collection. [PP 243](#) and [MS 3083](#), the Kenneth Elsworth Stewart Photograph and Manuscript collections, contain items related to Stewart's enlistment in the Savage River CCC camp in Westernport, MD. There is also a copy of the [1937 CCC Annual for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Corp](#), which represented camps in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Washington, DC.

To make a request to view transcripts or other materials from the Civilian Conservation Corp Veterans Project, please contact the Special Collections Department at [specialcollections@mdhs.org](mailto:specialcollections@mdhs.org), or speak to the Special Collections Librarian at the desk in the library.

The [project inventory](#) provides a list of the 52 oral histories in the collection along with a summary of topics discussed for each interview, the camp where they served, and the years enrolled. Interviewees can also be located through the [guide to interviewees by camp site](#). The MHS website has list of names who were interviewed.

**Ancestry.com.** U.S., "*Happy Days*" Newspaper of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1940 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

Original data: *General Records of the Emergency Conservation Work and Civilian Conservation Corps*. Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Microfilm Publication M1783. RG 35. 6 rolls. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

### **Historical Background**

To help address the severe unemployment that accompanied the Great Depression, Congress authorized the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933. The Corps provided [employment](#) to unemployed, [single men](#) typically between the ages of 17 and 28. Most of its efforts focused on conservation projects such as building roads, planting trees, erosion control, and responding to floods, fires, and other natural disasters. By time the program ended in 1942, the CCC had established work camps in every state, and more than 3 million men had passed through its ranks.

Shortly after the Corps' organization, Melvin Ryder, Ray Hoyt, and Theodore Arter printed the first issue of *Happy Days*, a privately owned paper that aimed at serving the CCC's new enrollees. This database includes issues from 1933 through 1940.

### **What You Can Find in the Records**

NARA's description of *Happy Days* notes that the paper "was intended for the entertainment and information of the enrollees and included sections on sports, work project notes and accomplishments, firefighting reports, heroic deeds of enrollees, education in the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), safety information, success stories of former enrollees, comments on camp newspapers, changes in the CCC administration, and CCC personnel. It also includes editorials, general entertainment articles, and advertisements."

Issues can be browsed by publication date.

### **Member of BCGS Society found Individual Record –Civilian Conservation Corps**

Charles Braun member of Baltimore Genealogy Society Uncle James O'Connell from Baltimore, Maryland served in the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930's. He had a hard time finding a job during the depression. Charles requested the National Archives to send him copies of the records. They replied with him to complete and return the form with a death certificate plus a check for \$75.00 It took over two weeks to obtain 10 pages which showed where he served and physical description of him.



3106555  
No. 3106555

## INDIVIDUAL RECORD—CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

### GENERAL INFORMATION \*

(1) Name O'CONNELL, JAMES (2) Address BALTIMORE, MD.  
(3) Date of birth OCT. 24TH 1914 (4) Birthplace BALTIMORE MD  
(5) Nearest relative MR. JAMES O'CONNELL (6) Unemployed since Aug. 1934  
(Name)  
4317 ANNTANA AVE, BALTIMORE, MD  
(Address)

(7) Citizenship \*\* ☐ Native born  
☐ Naturalized  
☐ Declarant (8) Color \_\_\_\_\_

(9) Were you previously a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, furnish the following information:  
(Yes or No)

Company No. \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_ Date enrolled \_\_\_\_\_

Date discharged \_\_\_\_\_ Character of discharge \_\_\_\_\_  
(Honorable or dishonorable)

### OATH OF ENROLLMENT

I, JAMES O'CONNELL, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the information given above as to my status is correct. I agree to remain in the Civilian Conservation Corps for the period terminating at the discretion of the United States between September 30 and October 15, 1934, unless sooner released by proper authority, and that I will obey those in authority and observe all the rules and regulations thereof to the best of my ability and will accept such allowances as may be provided pursuant to law and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto. I understand and agree that any injury received or disease contracted by me while a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps cannot be made the basis of any claim against the Government, except such as I may be entitled to under the act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 742) (an act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties and for other purposes), and that I shall not be entitled to any allowances upon release from camp, except transportation in kind to the place at which I was accepted for enrollment. I understand further that any articles issued to me by the United States Government for use while a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps are, and remain, property of the United States Government and that willful destruction, loss, sale, or disposal of such property renders me financially responsible for the cost thereof and liable to trial in the civil courts. I understand further that any infraction of the rules or regulations of the Civilian Conservation Corps renders me liable to expulsion therefrom. So help me God.

(a) For enrollees eligible to serve during the entire fourth enrollment period.

\* Oath is amended to insert in this place the words October 1, 1934 and March 31, 1935.

(Signature)

James O'Connell  
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

(Place)

JAN 15 1935

I Sworn to and subscribed before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ nineteen hundred and thirty \_\_\_\_\_

Name of enrolling officer

(Title)

J. A. CROGHAN, 1ST LT. 618

1 See paragraph 4b, War Department Regulations—Relief of Unemployment, Civilian Conservation Corps.

\* Print or type.

\*\* Strike out words not applicable.

† Oath may be taken before any officer.



## Request Copies of CCC Enrollment Records

CCC personnel records are held at the National Archives in St. Louis, MO. Below is a form that will help you make your request. Try and include as much information itemized below as possible. Without the complete information, you minimize your chances of getting a positive response. When requesting, please be patient this can take several weeks.

**Fill out the information on the bottom of this page and mail it to the address below. Requests cannot be made by telephone. There is a fee for this service. If the search is successful, you will be notified by the Archives as to the amount you must pay. For your reference, save a copy of the request and make a note of the date that it was mailed.**

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

ATTN: Archival Programs

P.O. Box 38757

St. Louis, MO 63138

Telephone: 314-801-9250

Fax: 314-801-9187

### Request for Copies of Enrollment Records CCC Enrollee Information

Enrollee Name:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Last First Middle Nickname

Enrollee Birth date: \_\_\_\_\_ Branch of Service: Civilian Conservation Corps

Hometown at time of  
enrollment: \_\_\_\_\_

Parents' name: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dates of service:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Camp information: (Company number & location-if known)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Social Security Number (if  
known) \_\_\_\_\_

### Request for Information

Your Mailing Address:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Street or P.O. Box

\_\_\_\_\_  
City State Zip

Your

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed or typed

Your Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

# Baltimore City, Maryland - Historical Church Locator

Prepared by Stephen A Conner for The Baltimore County Genealogical Society Notebook

Located at: <http://connergenealogy.com/BaltimoreChurchLocator.html>

Edit: 18 May 2013

Presented here is a tutorial about a searchable map of churches in Baltimore City, Maryland established before 1900. It lists the years of operation at different locations, notes about the congregation and links to records at the Maryland State Archives and the LDS Family History Library. It is based on the seminal work by Francis P. O'Neill, "A Geographical Guide to Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Baltimore Houses of Worship.", published in four parts in the Maryland Genealogical Society Journal.



Website QR-Code

Church records fill in the gap missing from government and vital records. For example, pre-1903 Baltimore birth certificates only needed the names of the parents. However, the certificates do not routinely include the name of the child until 1911. Baptism records would provide the name of the child and sponsors, who are probably related. Marriage records might provide the names of the bride and groom's parents and the sponsors may be relatives.

Before automobiles, people walked to the nearest church. Enter a person of interest's address and find the nearest church.

## TUTORIAL - Five Steps

### 1. ADDRESS.

This is the hardest part. You will need the address of a person of interest and the time when they lived at that address. You can get this with:

- A. 1880 – 1940 census data at <https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/list>.
- B. Baltimore City directories at <http://www.connergenealogy.com/BaltimoreCityDirectories.html>.
- C. Death / marriage notices from old newspapers. Baltimore County Public Library allows you to search the Baltimore Sun from a home computer using your library card and phone number at <http://bcplonline.org/>
- D. Death / birth certificates at the Maryland State Archives may be found at: <http://guide.mdsa.net/viewer.cfm?page=topviewed>.
- E. Other documents handed down in your family.

Make sure that the address is complete. For example “300 Bond Street” is not complete. There is a North Bond and South Bond streets. If it does not end with “Street”, then specify Avenue, Road, Place, Alley, etc.

Also, note the date associated with the address. Write down the year of the Baltimore City directory, newspaper, birth, death and marriage record.

## 2. CONVERT THE ADDRESS

There are three things to consider with an old address:

### A. Is it before 1887 ?

Baltimore streets were renumbered in the autumn of 1886. For example 277 East Biddle Street became 1313 East Biddle Street. A conversion chart for every address was published in 1887 and is available for viewing at

<http://www.connergenealogy.com/BaltimoreCityDirectories.html> .

That site has a link with the title “The 1887 Baltimore Index of Street Numbers”. It is a large file (60 MB) and it may be saved on your computer for faster viewing. If you are at a genealogy club, they may have a copy already printed. Just ask.

### B. Trouble finding an old street?

1) Starting around 1860, the city directories have a section where every street is listed along with the streets that intersect. Compare with familiar names found on a modern map and make your best guess.

2) You can try looking at an old map such as the "1887 Gray's New Map" at <https://jscholarship.library.jhu.edu/handle/1774.2/32591>. Click on the map's name or download it. See all the Sheridan Library maps at <http://old.library.jhu.edu/collections/specialcollections/maps/baltimore/baltoverview.html>

### C. Has the street name changed?

1) Try the list at <http://www.stephenmorse.com/census/changes/BaltimoreChanges.htm>.

2) Use the Thomas Bocek book *Baltimore Street Name Changes: 1730 to 2000*.

3) Use the 1900 George McCreary's *Street Index* at <http://archive.org/details/streetindexindex00mccr>

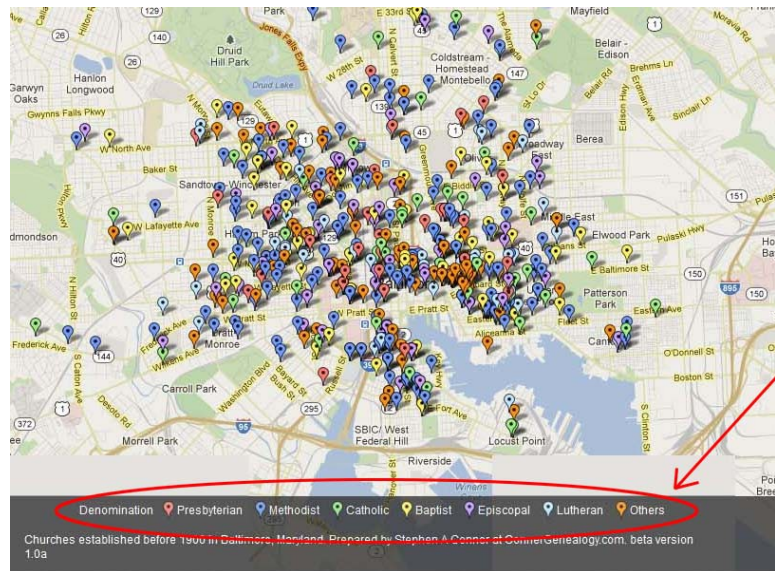
The address to be used with the map must be a modern day address.

## 3. SELECT A DENOMINATION

Proceed to the Web Site at <http://connergenealogy.com/BaltimoreChurchLocator.html>

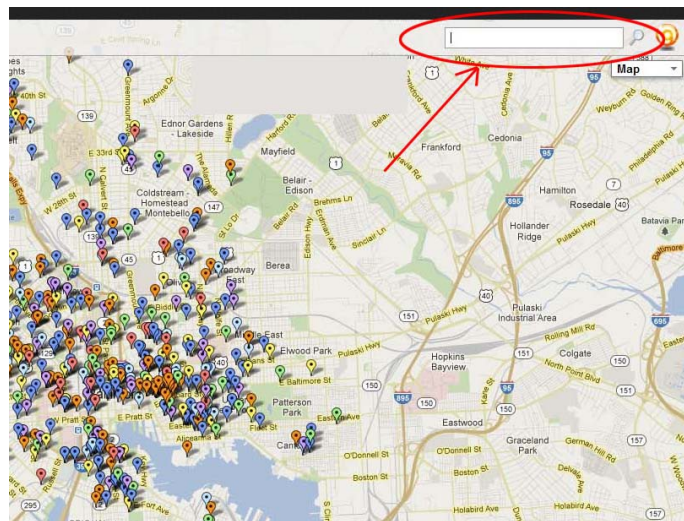


The map has hundreds of markers with 7 colors indicating denominations. Click on the desired denomination marker at the bottom of the Map. The mapping software inserts advertisements and sometimes they push the denomination markers out of the way. If that happens, Refresh / Reload the page and it should appear.



#### 4. ENTER THE ADDRESS

There is a white box in the upper right corner of the map. Click inside the box and enter the address. Be sure to include the city and state – “, Baltimore, Maryland”. Press the ENTER key or click on the “magnifying glass” symbol.

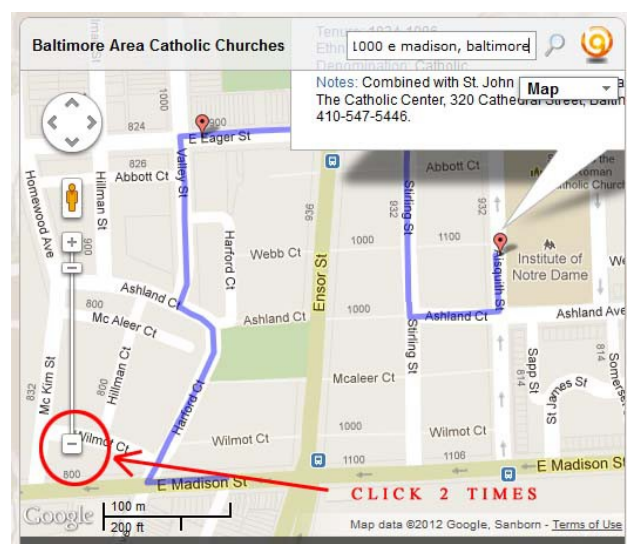


#### 5. EXPLORE THE MAP

If the address is found, it will show a colored line going from that address to the nearest church. The nearest address is determined as a point-to-point straight line. It then calculates the automobile route. Ignore the colored line route.

##### A. Click On The Minus Symbol ( - ) Two (2) Times.

On the left side of the map is a legend showing the magnification. There is a bar with a plus on the top and a minus



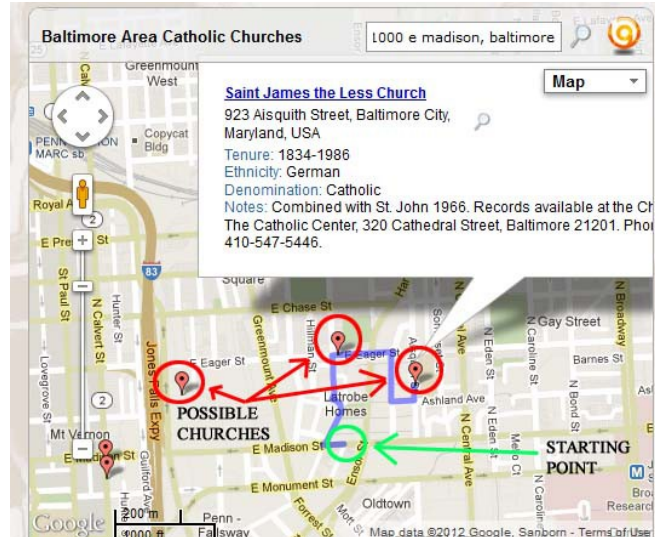
on the bottom. Click on the minus key two (2) times. This makes it easier to see other potential churches.

#### B. Move The Map.

Move the mouse to the map and while pressing the left button, move the mouse and center the map for best viewing.

#### C. Determine Likely Churches.

The Starting Point is the address that you entered. It does not have a marker. The nearest church shows a white description box above its marker. It shows the years of operation and sometimes the ethnicity of the congregation. Click on the markers for nearby churches and see if they are more suitable.



#### D. Jump to the Maryland State Archives (MSA).

If the title of the church in the description box is underlined or highlighted, you can click on it and be taken to the MSA records collection. Then click on the “microfilm inventory” to see what they have. If you mouse-over a microfilm name and it becomes highlighted, you can click on it to view online.

Note: If the MSA asks for a Username / Password, enter the following:

Username: aaco

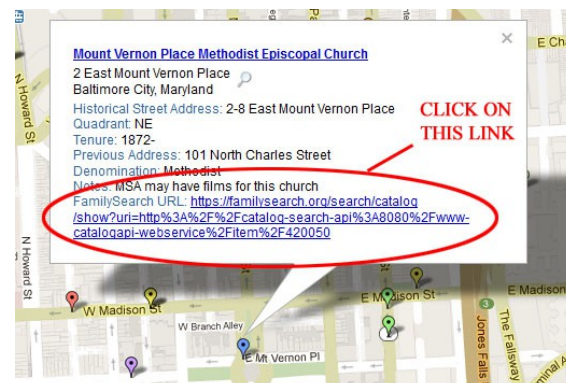
Password: aaco#



Check the MSA even if there is no link. Collections may come available later on.

#### E. Jump to the LDS Family History Library.

If the title “FamilySearch Link:” appears in the description, then you can click on the hyperlink next to it and see what the LDS Family History Library has to offer. Check for microfilms and books a genealogy club library.





- F. Same Location – More Than One Church.  
Over time more than one congregation may occupy the same location or there are so many churches near each other that only one marker displays. Look at the lower right part of the description box and see if there is an indicator showing more than one congregation (“1 – 2 >”), then click on the “next symbol” (>) to see more churches.

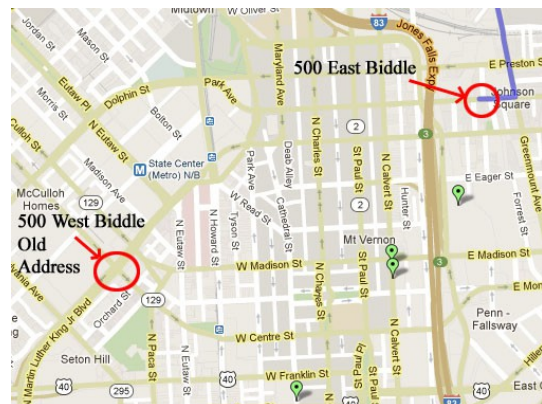


## EXAMPLES

### The address is not showing up correctly.

1. Check that the address line ends with Baltimore, Maryland.
2. The mapping software needs a valid modern address. Make sure that you are using the modern address and not one from the mid-1800s.
3. If the street name changed, use the Thomas Bocek book or use the Stephen Morse list at: <http://www.stephenmorse.com/census/changes/BaltimoreChanges.htm>.
4. It is possible that a section of a street is missing or under an institution like the Johns Hopkins Hospital complex. The mapping software may try to place it as close as possible.
5. Compare the address with an old map of Baltimore and make your best guess. One such resource is the "1887 Gray's New Map" at <https://jscholarship.library.jhu.edu/handle/1774.2/32591>. Click on the map's name or download it.

As an example, much of West Biddle Street is missing or has been replaced with Martin Luther King Blvd. If the address 500 West Biddle Street is entered, the mapping software places it at the only part of Biddle Street that has 500. That would be 500 East Biddle Street. That is off by 10 blocks. Also Biddle Street numbers increased the further from Charles Street whereas Martin Luther King Blvd is increasing north from Baltimore Street.

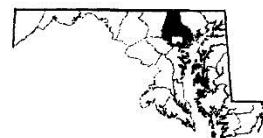




# The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



## THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 29 Number 3 (No. 137) P.O. Box 10085 – Towson, MD 21285-0085 Fall 2013

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

This Notebook has Four (4) major articles:

1. Civil War Burials in Baltimore's Loudon Park Cemetery by Anna Miller Watring and the Cemetery Locator. There is another source for additional burials.
2. The 21 Worst Tech Habits, and How to Break Them Source June 2103 PC World Magazine
3. Accessing Maryland State Archives Digitized records on-line
4. Baltimore City Wills Index, Register of Wills beginning 1883 and ending 1897. Maryland State Archives MdHR 20,486-3 and microfilm CR39,608-1. This is the Fourth of a series for the Notebook. Our member Kenneth E. Zimmerman, Donna Cater, Janet Gunther, and Michele Thompson entered the data for this Notebook and Elaine Obbink Zimmerman edited.

### Genealogical Tip of the Quarter

1. Write everything down as you find it. Information on your family tree will grow quickly and if you want to avoid errors you should write things down as you discover them.
2. Don't use your own abbreviations. Use standard ones such as **b** for **born**, **d** for **died** and **m** for **married**.
3. Always record your sources. Include the name, location and date of the source, as well as the date you discovered it.
4. Keep a copy of any letters you send out or receive. You may need to refer to them later, as well, it's a handy way of ensuring you don't write the same people twice accidentally.
5. When recording dates, use the full date such as 10 April 1645 rather than 10/4/45.

<http://www.awesomegenealogy.com/awetips.shtml>

## **Civil War Burials in Baltimore's Loudon Park Cemetery** by Anna Miller Watring

Format: Paper Pages: 81 pp. Published: 1996 Genealogical Publishing Company ISBN: 9780806346205. The volume is also available on Family Archive CD [7521](#).

Founded in 1853, Loudon Park Cemetery is one of the largest in the world and the resting place for someone from almost every family living in Baltimore today. During the Civil War, 2,300 Union soldiers and at least 650 Confederate soldiers were buried there. The nearly 3,000 Civil War burials at Loudon Park preserved in Mrs. Watring's new book are derived from the 1981 transcription of the Loudon Park interment books made by Robert W. Barnes. The soldiers are arranged alphabetically by surname, and for each soldier there is his given name, rank, military attachment, and age. Also given are the date, cause, and place of death.

Above information was copied from <http://www.genealogical.com/> Note:

The burials in this publication only list Section M which is 650 burials.

To find the remaining burials not listed in Section M site go to the National Grave Locator <http://gravelocator.cem.va.gov/>

## **Loudon Park National Cemetery**

**3445 Frederick Avenue  
Baltimore, MD 21228  
Phone: (410) 644-9696**

### **Office Hours:**

This cemetery is supervised by the Baltimore National Cemetery. Please contact the Baltimore National Cemetery at the number listed below.

**Visitation Hours:** Open daily from sunrise to sunset.

### **HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

Loudon Park National Cemetery, originally a military cemetery located within the private Loudon Park Cemetery, is located in southwest Baltimore, Md. It was one of the 14 original national cemeteries established under the National Cemetery Act of July 17, 1862.

The first inhabitants arrived in the region during the early 17th century, but the city of Baltimore was not founded until 1729. Due to an excellent harbor, Baltimore became an important port for the export and import of goods, particularly tobacco and grain. It was an important shipbuilding center, especially during the American Revolution and early 1800s when the famous Baltimore Clippers were built here. After the War of 1812, Baltimore experienced a period of dramatic growth due to the construction of the National Road and, later, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. During the Civil War, the city harbored pro-Southern sympathizers. When the 6th Massachusetts Regiment passed through Baltimore on its way south, for example, a mob attacked the Union soldiers. Despite being located less than 100 miles from the nation's capital, no major Civil War battles occurred in Baltimore. However, as a major port city and home of the B&O railroad, it was a key transportation center during the war.

Loudon Park National Cemetery was established in 1862 with most of the original interments coming from Baltimore hospitals, as well as the Relay House and Elkridge Landing. The Relay House was a popular hotel for B&O passengers in the 19th century. Located on the mainline route, Union regiments occupied the town of Relay beginning in May 1861. The Relay House became the headquarters for Union officers and enlisted men stationed in the area to protect the railroad from Confederate saboteurs. Elkridge Landing was another important Maryland transportation center at risk of enemy occupation or destruction during the war. Not only was Elkridge Landing a deep-water port in use since the Colonial period, but the Annapolis & Elkridge Railroad ran through it as a vital link to the B&O, iron mines and furnaces.

Nearby, Fort McHenry served as a prison camp for Confederate soldiers and Southern sympathizers during the war. In summer 1863, the prison became overcrowded after nearly 7,000 POWs from the Battle of Gettysburg were brought there. Although death rates at Fort McHenry were lower than at other Union prison facilities, a number of Confederate soldiers died while imprisoned there and they were buried at Loudon Park National Cemetery.

In addition, approximately 299 remains from the soldiers' lots in Laurel Cemetery, Md., were reinterred at Loudon in 1884. A report from the inspector of national cemeteries in 1871 cites 1,789 total interments; among them 139 "Rebel Soldiers, Prisoners of War" who died at Fort McHenry. The original five cemetery acres grew through a series of land acquisitions in 1874, 1875, 1882, 1883 and 1903.

The cemetery is bounded by an iron fence with formal cast-iron gates at the entrance; a two-story folk Victorian lodge was built in the 1890s. Loudon Park National Cemetery was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996.

### **Monuments and Memorials**

The Maryland Sons Monument is among the most historically significant monuments in the National Cemetery Administration. Dedicated on Memorial Day, May 30, 1885, the monument was commissioned by the Loyal Women of Maryland and paid for out of remaining funds donated by the Sanitary Commission, Union Orphan Asylum and Maryland Soldiers' Home. The monument contains a remarkable three-foot-tall terra cotta frieze with a bas relief sculpture replicated from the frieze that adorns the Pension Building (now National Building Museum) in Washington, D.C. In 1884, General Montgomery Meigs, who designed the Pension Building, permitted Colonel Alexander Bliss "to take impressions for the terra-cotta representations from the [frieze] design in the new Pension Office." Caspar Burberl, a Bohemian-born sculptor who immigrated to New York, created the Pension Building frieze. The monument frieze depicts four war scenes: "The General Taking Command of His Forces," "The Battle Scene," "The Wounded After Battle" and "Peace."

The marble Rigby Monument was erected as tribute to Captain James H. Rigby, Battery A, 1st Maryland Light Artillery, by the survivors of his battery, family members and friends in 1891. The battery was attached to the U.S. Volunteer Artillery Reserve, 6th, 12th and 5th Army Corps, which saw action at Gettysburg and other engagements in Maryland and Virginia. Of the 150 original members of the battery, only 50 survived the war.

The marble Unknown Dead Monument is a beautiful, recumbent figure that was erected by the Woman's Relief Corps of the Department of Maryland, Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). It was dedicated on November 28, 1895. The sculpture cost \$1,500 and was formed from three pieces of marble; the base marble came from Texas. The sculptor was J. M. Dibuscher.

The granite Maryland Naval Monument was commissioned by the Naval Veterans' Association to honor the 4,162 men who took part in some of the most important naval battles of the Civil War. "On its



pedestal there is representation of a captain surmounted by a ship's quartermaster on watch, with a spyglass in his hand." The monument was dedicated on Nov. 26, 1896.

The Confederate Monument, installed about 1912, is also known as the Fort McHenry Monument. It marks the burial place of Confederate soldiers who died while imprisoned in Fort McHenry during the Civil War and were re-interred at Loudon Park National Cemetery in 1895. Although 136 Confederates were buried at the cemetery, only 29 were identified and named on the monument.

The A. W. Dodge Post of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) commissioned the GAR Monument. The marble and bronze structure was dedicated on Memorial Day 1899, in memory of GAR members who died in the Civil War and Spanish-American War.

## NOTABLE PERSONS

### Medal of Honor Recipients

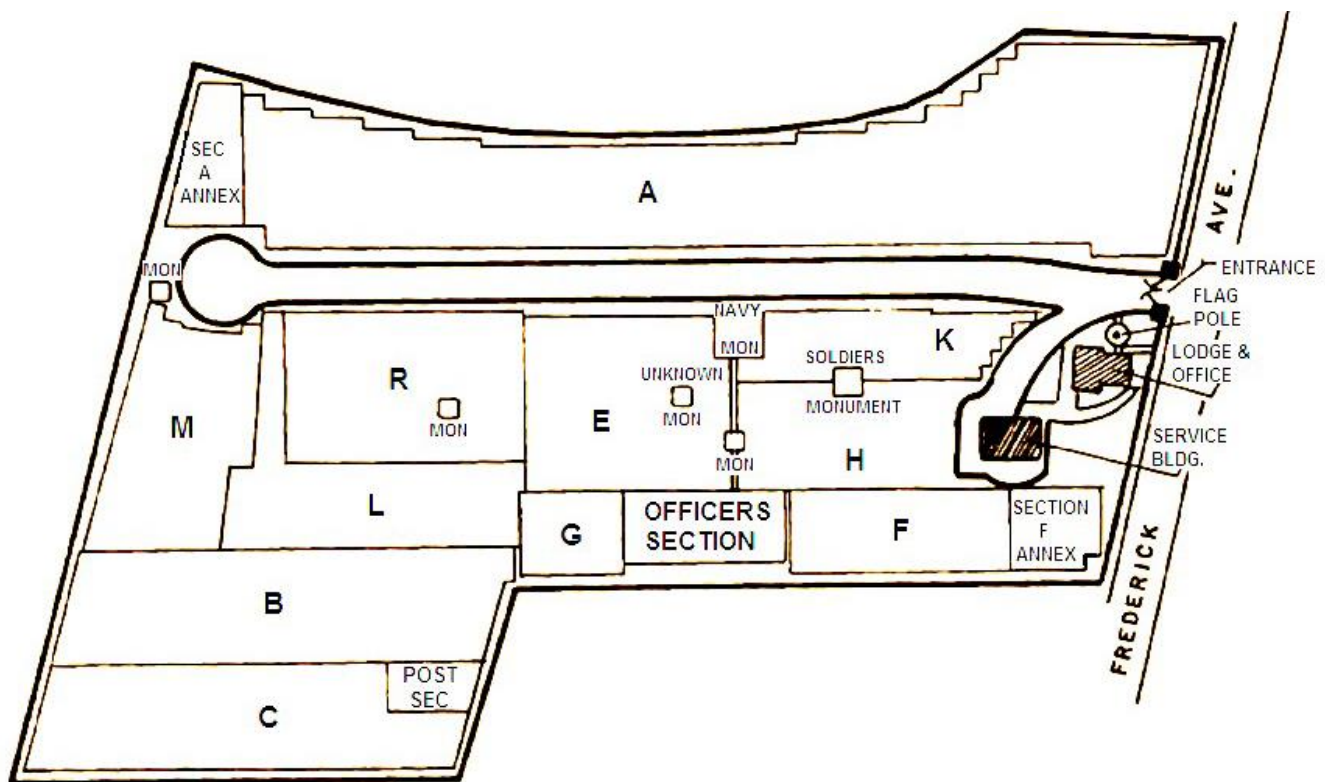
Private Henry G. Costin, (World War I) U. S. Army, Company H, 115th Infantry, 29th Division. At Bois-de-Consenvoye, France, Oct. 8, 1918 (Section B, Grave 460).

Private James T. Jennings (Civil War) U.S. Army, Company K, 56th Pennsylvania Infantry. At Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 20, 1864 (Section A, Grave 1410).

First Sergeant Henry Newman, Company F, 5th U. S. Cavalry. At Whetstone Mountains, Ariz. July 13, 1872 (Post Section, Grave 739).

Sergeant William Taylor (Civil War) Company H and 2d Lt. Company M, 1st Maryland Infantry. At Front Royal, Va., on May 23, 1862 and Weldon, Va., on Aug. 19, 1864 (Officers Section, Grave 16).

Above information from <http://www.cem.va.gov/CEM/cems/nchp/loudonpark.asp>





## The 21 Worst Tech Habits, and How to Break Them

“A bad habit can ruin your digital life just as easily as it can harm your offline one. Here are the worst offenders....,”

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Leaving Equipment in Plain Sight         | 12. Printing Anything                         |
| 2. Oblivious Gadget Usage                   | 13. Faxing, Ever                              |
| 3. Using Your Drivers with Dirty Hands      | 14. Throwing Computer Equipment in the Trash  |
| 4. Not Cleaning Your Equipment              | 15. Not Reading the FAQ's                     |
| 5. Sitting with Bad Posture at the Computer | 16. Oversharing on Social Media               |
| 6. Not Taking Breaks                        | 17. Texting at the Table                      |
| 7. Working with Your Laptop on Your Lap     | 18. Using your Phone or Tablet without a Case |
| 8. Failing to Back Up Data                  | 19. Failing to Pick up the Phone              |
| 9. Reusing Passwords Over and Over          | 20. Failing to Silence Your Phone             |
| 10. One Account, Multiple Users             | 21. Never Rebooting                           |
| 11. Failing to Update                       |   |

The above list was in the June 2013 PCWorld.com Magazine by Christopher Null

## Maryland State Archives

The MSA has digitized many records and is continuing to add records to their collection. While some can be accessed from home and others can only be viewed and printed on the computers in the MSA search room.

If the targeted record from the Guide listed “scanned” that indicates that it available only in the search room. Such as Death records. To print these documents in the search room one must have their personal User ID and password. See the receptionist in the lobby for assistance. Copies are \$1.00 per page.

But, if it indicates “link” that indicates that one can access it digitally from home or another location outside the search room. For example Death Index records. Most records are downloaded into an Adobe PDF formation and then can be printed on your printer.

Some records may ask for a Username or Password. Use ID: aaco Password: aaco#. For accessing Land Records A Digital Image Retrieval System for Land Records in Maryland (mdlandrec.net) one must set up one's own personal username and password. Go to the website for additional information.

**Baltimore City Wills Index, Register of Wills  
Beginning 1883 and ending 1897.**

**This is the Fourth of a series for the Notebook.**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>First</b>	<b>Initial</b>	<b>Folio Book</b>	
1884	Cook	Isaac	P.	389	52
1888	Cook	John	H.	498	59
1894	Cook	John		263	72
1889	Cook	Joseph	B.	23	62
1891	Cook	Joseph	M.	294	66
1893	Cooke	Euphrasia	F.	486	70
1888	Cooke	George		424	60
1895	Cooke	Margaret	A.	170	74
1884	Cooke	Mary		521	52
1893	Cooke	Theophilus		310	70
1892	Cooke	Thomas	B.	274	67
1896	Cooley	James		221	77
1893	Cooper	Bridget		35	71
1896	Cooper	Edward	H.	326	75
1895	Cooper	Eliza		109	75
1896	Cooper	Jane	C.	294	75
1892	Cooper	Maria	L.	283	67
1884	Cooper	Ruth		433	52
1892	Cooper	William	C.	376	67
1893	Coplan	Nettie		548	69
1896	Corban	Henry	F.	335	76
1891	Corbett	Eliza	B.	366	65
1895	Corcoran	Mary		25	74
1887	Core	John		228	58
1895	Corell	John		312	74
1896	Cornelius	Eliza	R.	454	76
1894	Cornelius	John	W.	458	72
1888	Corner	B.	M.	220	60
1887	Corner	Sarah	A. A.	254	58
1886	Corner	Solomon		499	56
1894	Corner	Thomas		542	72
1887	Cornish	Eliza		469	57

1892	Corrigan	Francis	M.	208	68
1887	Corrigan	Patrick		538	57
1893	Corwin	Margaret	S.	182	70
1889	Coskery	Bridget		32	62
1891	Coskery	Mary		157	65
1889	Coskery	Oscar	J.	172	62
1892	Costigan	Laurence	S.	25	69
1895	Costigan	Margaret		367	73
1888	Costigan	William		450	59
1894	Cotanch	George		267	71
1884	Cottman	Elizabeth	M.	262	52
1892	Cottrell	Jane		461	67
1888	Coulter	Evan	P.	33	60
1885	Couper	Wilhelmine		114	54
1886	Coursey	Benjamin	F.	395	55
1895	Coursey	Mary	E.	115	73
1886	Courtney	Richard		216	56
1896	Couser	Solomon	L. W.	63	76
1893	Covington	Mary	E.	188	70
1893	Cowan	Elizabeth	C.	111	71
1896	Cox	Elisha		192	76
1891	Cox	Ellania		391	65
1890	Cox	Mary		216	63
1885	Cox	Rachel		277	54
1886	Cox	William	H.	543	55
1894	Coyne	Mary		99	73
1896	Craft	William	G.	375	75
1893	Craig	Emily	J.	331	69
1892	Crain	Peter	W.	534	67
1891	Cramer	John		496	65
1894	Crampton	Benjamin	E. P.	105	72
1886	Crandall	Sarah	A.	17	56
1885	Crane	A.	Fuller	157	54
1894	Crane	Elizabeth	W.	244	72
1886	Crane	Ellin	H.	173	57
1891	Crane	Maria	V. Z.	29	67
1893	Creagh	Mary		532	70
1891	Creamer	Frances	A.	298	66
1894	Creamer	George	B.	452	72
1893	Creek	Annie		293	70
1894	Creltner	Henriette		345	71
1887	Creny	Margaret	S.	192	58
1891	Crey	Elizabeth	M.	290	66

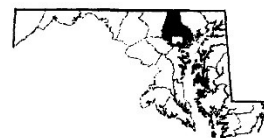
1883	Crey	Mary	E.	54	52
1887	Crise	John	L.	127	59
1891	Crisp	Joseph		292	66
1885	Crockett	Ann		111	55
1884	Cromer	Thomas	W.	532	52
1895	Cromwell	Catharine	S.	131	74
1889	Cromwell	John	W.	112	62
1885	Cromwell	Lydia		252	54
1888	Cronnelly	Mary		266	60
1892	Crook	Catherine		268	68
1894	Crook	Hannah	M.	263	71
1888	Crooke	George		424	60
1889	Cross	Andrew	B.	500	62
1892	Cross	Jane	M.	81	69
1883	Crothers	James	W.	140	52
1884	Crowe	John		519	52
1887	Crowley	Honora		224	57
1894	Crowther	Isaac		381	72
1897	Croyean	Augustin		466	77
1895	Crummer	Eliza	A.	52	74
1889	Cugle	John		266	62
1893	Cullan	Thomas		336	69
1896	Cullen	Ann		395	76
1890	Cullen	Mary		244	63
1888	Cullison	Jesse	M.	109	61
1886	Cullum	Esther		246	56
1886	Cullum	Jeremiah	W.	97	56
1896	Cullum	Mary	J. J.	462	75
1892	Cummins	Daniel	G.	337	67
1895	Cummins	James	S.	346	73
1891	Cummins	Mary	J.	385	65
1884	Cunningham	Anna		250	53
1896	Cunningham	Catharine		149	77
1890	Cunningham	John	B.	14	64
1891	Cunningham	Mary	Ann	485	66
1889	Cunningham	Susan	S.	362	61
1893	Cunningham	William	A.	199	69
1896	Cunzeman	John	A.	342	76
1896	Curlett	John		392	75
1889	Curlett	William		108	63
1893	Curley	Marcella	H.	329	69
1884	Curran	Bridget		290	53
1895	Curran	James		315	74

1884	Curran	Patrick		288	53
1887	Currey	James	H.	479	57
1887	Curry	Jane		506	57
1891	Cursey	John		41	67
1890	Curtain	Henry		209	63
1891	Curtin	Mary		270	66
1891	Curtis	John		267	65
1895	Cushing	Catharine	J.	336	73
1896	Cushing	Catharine		296	75
1896	Cushing	Henry	M.	359	76
1893	Cushing	Jane	F.	436	69
1890	Cushing	John		473	64
1894	Cushing	Rebecca	E.	107	73
1895	Custy	Ann		375	73
1896	Cuyler	Emily	Charlotte	424	76

# The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



## THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 29 Number 4 (No. 138) P.O. Box 10085 – Towson, MD 21285-0085 Winter 2013

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

This Notebook has Five (5) major articles:

1. Fact Finder for the Nation: Availability of Censuses About Individuals. Reference the website <[www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/gen-ref.html](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/gen-ref.html)>.
2. Genealogy Data: Age Search Service. Reference the website. <http://www.census.gov/genealogy/www/data/agesearch/index.html>  
Please read Maryland Genealogical Society Journal Vol. 54 No. 3 Feature Article: "Accessing United State Census of Population Records Covering 1950-2000" by James P. Burgess.
3. Colonial Immigration bibliography dated September 2013. On November 24 Robert Barnes spoke on "Immigration" at BCGS. Refer to his handout which was approved for reprint in the Notebook only.
4. Article Trace Your Family Tree Reference the website <http://www.treeremoval.com/trace-your-family-tree/>
5. Genealogy Data: Frequently Occurring Surnames from Census 2000. Reference <[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)>

### **Genealogical Tip of the Quarter**

If you find a church marriage record does not mean there will be a Government Marriage License record for the event. This was found to be true with some marriage records from Old Otterbein Methodist Church Baltimore City records for year 1850. The church microfilm records are located at Maryland State Archives and Maryland Historical Society. Plus the records have been published by Ed Wright Family Line Publications.



## Availability of Census Records About Individuals

### Introduction

The United States population census records contain a wealth of information about people. They are useful in learning about one's family and local social and economic conditions at various times in history. For more recent years especially, they are official documents for persons who need to prove their age (in the absence of a birth certificate), relationship, citizenship, residence, and other facts in order to qualify for pensions; get jobs, naturalization papers, passports, or insurance policies; establish an inheritance; or trace ancestry. There was a population census taken in 1790 and every tenth year after that. (Page 3 lists the items covered in the existing censuses for each year.) The U.S. Census Bureau publication, *Measuring America: The Decennial Censuses From 1790 to 2000* (Washington, DC, 2002) provides a history of each census and reproduces the questionnaires and instructions given to enumerators for taking each census. You can download this publication at [www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/ma.html](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/ma.html).

This Factfinder explains what census materials are available and how to obtain them and also lists the sources for some other useful records about individuals.

### Census Schedules Available to the Public

Individual records from the federal population censuses are confidential for 72 years, by law (Title 44, U.S. Code). Thus, April 2012 is the scheduled date for the National Archives to open the 1940 records to public use.

Microfilm copies of the original population schedules, from 1790 through 1930 (virtually all of the 1890 records were destroyed as a result of a 1921 fire), are available at the National Archives in Washington ([www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov))

## US CENSUS BUREAU

Economics and Statistics Administration

13 regional archives (see page 4), and many libraries in various parts of the United States. Most have facilities for making paper copies from the microfilm. The National Archives also rents and sells the microfilm rolls (see below). The Reference Branch at National Archives headquarters (see listing on page 4) will accept photocopy orders by mail or through orders online, given exact page numbers; it will not do research.

There are Soundex (that is, by the sound of the surname rather than its spelling) indexes on microfilm for the 1880, 1900, and 1920 censuses for each state, and for 1910 for 21 states, principally in the South. Ten southern states, plus a few counties in West Virginia and Kentucky were soundexed for 1930. Alphabetic indexes to the 1790–1860 and most of the 1870 censuses are available in genealogical libraries. Most states began keeping a more accurate birth registration in the early 1920s.

Researchers may find two Census Bureau publications useful; most major libraries have copies. *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790* (12 vols., Washington, DC, 1907–1908, reprinted 1965–75), contains specific names.

*A Century of Population Growth—1790–1900* (Washington, DC, 1909, reprinted 1967–1970), includes the incidence of surnames in 1790, and a variety of summary tables from colonial censuses from 1790 to 1900.

A number of state and territorial censuses were taken in the intradecennial years, particularly in the 19th century. See Henry J. Dubester, *An Annotated Bibliography of Censuses Taken After the Year 1790, by States and Territories of the United States* (Washington, DC, 1948, reprinted 1969 and 1975) and *State Census Records*, Ann S. Lainhart (Baltimore, MD, 1992). An appendix to the Dubester book tells where the existing records (some including names) were located; copies of

many can be obtained commercially on microfiche.

#### U.S. Department of Commerce

Some 19th century industrial, agricultural, and mortality census schedules have survived, mainly in state archives, although the National Archives has film for some states. These nonpopulation schedules generally are available on microfilm. These records frequently can be related to individuals listed in the population censuses.

#### Microfilm Rental and Sales

*Rental.* The National Archives rents microfilm copies of historical records to libraries and individuals. These copies are of federal population census schedules 1790–1930; Soundex indexes, 1880–1930; Revolutionary War–compiled military service records; and pension and bounty–land–warrant application files, and Freedman’s Bureau records. For details, contact the National Archives Microfilm Rental Program, P.O. Box 30, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701–0030, 301–604–3699.

*Sales.* Microfilmed copies of census schedules, 1790–1930, and Soundex indexes, 1880–1930, can be purchased from the Customer Service Center (NWCC2), College Park, MD 20740; 301–837–2000 or 1–866–272–6272. The office has catalogs, prices, and ordering information.

#### Access to Closed Records

The Census Bureau can release details from recent files in the form of official transcripts, but only to the named persons, their heirs, or legal representatives. There is a congressionally mandated fee for this service. Since by law, this census information is confidential and collected only for statistical purposes, it is exempt from the disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and the Privacy Act. This means that no one can gain access to confidential census records or avoid the search fees through these acts.

1–800–233–3308 Fax: 206–381–6310 TDD: 206–381–6318 E-mail: [seattle.regional.office@census.gov](mailto:seattle.regional.office@census.gov)

#### U.S. Census Bureau

##### Population Census Items 1790–2000

(Includes only those supplemental schedules still in existence; excludes questions asked on a sample basis only – the long–form questionnaire.)

1790

Name of family head; free white males of 16 years and up; free white males under 16; free white females; slaves; other free persons.

1800

Names of family head; if white, age and sex; race; slaves.

1810

Name of family head; if white, age and sex; race; slaves.

1820

Name of family head; age; sex; race; foreigners not naturalized; slaves; industry (agriculture, commerce, and manufactures).

1830

Name of family head; age; sex; race; foreigners not naturalized; slaves; industry.

1840

Name of family head; age; sex; race; slaves; number of deaf and dumb; number of blind; number of insane and idiotic and whether in public or private charge; number of persons in each family employed in each of six classes of industry and one of occupation; literacy; pensioners for Revolutionary or military service.

1850

Name; age; sex; race; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic; value of real estate; occupation; birthplace; whether married within the year; school attendance; literacy; whether a pauper or convict.

Supplemental schedules for slaves, and persons who died during the year.

1860

Name; age; sex; race; value of real estate; value of personal estate; occupation; birthplace; whether married within the year; school attendance; literacy; whether deaf and dumb; blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.

Supplemental schedules for slaves, and persons who died during the year.

1870

Name; age; race; occupation; value of real estate; value of personal estate; birthplace; whether parents were foreign born; month of birth if born within the year; month of marriage if married within the year; school attendance; literacy; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic; male citizens 21 and over, and number of such persons denied the right to vote for other than rebellion.

Supplemental schedule for persons who died during the year.



1880

Address; name, relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; month of birth if born within the census year; occupation; months unemployed during the year; sickness or temporary disability; whether blind, deaf and dumb, idiotic, insane, maimed, crippled, bedridden, or otherwise disabled; school attendance; literacy; birthplace of person and parents.

Supplemental schedules for persons who died during the year.

1890

General schedules– destroyed.

Supplemental schedules for Union veterans of the Civil War and their widows.

1900

Address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; number of years married; for women, number of children born and number now living; birthplace of person and parents; if foreign born, year of immigration and whether naturalized; occupation; months not employed; school attendance; literacy; ability to speak English; whether on a farm; home owned or rented and if owned, whether mortgaged.

1910

Address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; number of years of present marriage for women, number of children born and number now living; birthplace and mother tongue of person and parents; if foreign born, year of immigration, whether naturalized, and whether able to speak English, or if not, language spoken; occupation, industry, and class of worker; if an employee, whether out of work during year; literacy; school attendance; home owned or rented; if owned, whether mortgaged; whether farm or house; whether a survivor of Union or Confederate Army or Navy; whether blind or deaf and dumb.

1920

Address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; if foreign born, year of immigration to the U.S., whether naturalized, and year of naturalization; school attendance; literacy; birthplace of person and parents; mother tongue of foreign born; ability to speak English; occupation, industry, and class of worker; home owned or rented; if owned, whether free or mortgaged.

1930

Address; name; relationship to family head; home owned or rented; value or monthly rental; radio set; whether on a farm; sex; race; age; marital status; age at first marriage; school attendance; literacy; birthplace of person and parents; if foreign –born language spoken in home before coming to U.S., year of immigration, whether naturalized, and ability to speak English; occupation, industry, and class of worker; whether at work previous day (or last regular working day); veteran status; for Indians, whether of full or mixed blood, and tribal affiliation.

1940

Address; home owned or rented; value or monthly rental; whether on a farm; name; relationship to household head; sex; race; age; marital status; school attendance; educational attainment; birthplace; citizenship of foreign born; location of residence 5 years ago and whether on a farm; employment status; if at work, whether in private or non-emergency government work, or in public emergency work (WPA, CCC, NYA, etc.); if in private work, hours worked in week; if seeking work or on public emergency work, duration of unemployment; occupation, industry, and class of worker; weeks worked last year, income last year.

1950

Address; whether house is on farm; name; relationship to household head; race; sex; age; marital status; birthplace if foreign born, whether naturalized; employment status; hours worked in week; occupation, industry, and class of worker.

1960–1970

Address; name; relationship to household head; sex; race; age; marital status.

1980–1990

Address; name; household relationship; sex; race; age; marital status; Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent.

2000

Address; home owned or rented; name; household relationship; sex; age; birth date; race; Spanish/Hispanic/Latino origin or descent.

Transcripts ordinarily show age (not birth date) at the time of the census, gender, relationship to the householder, and where requested race. If obtained in the particular census, state or country of birth (but not place), citizenship, or occupation can be listed as well. “full schedule” showing all of the information collected for one individual in a given census (see above for questions) can be ordered at extra cost.

The records are organized geographically, rather than by name, so except for those censuses that have indexes (see page 1), addresses are necessary to find them. Thus, the Census Bureau’s files cannot be used to locate missing persons, obtain addresses (prohibited by law in any case), or even discover how many people have the same surname. The Census Bureau publication,

Age Search Information (Washington, DC, 2000), has details about this service and also discusses other possible sources of data about individuals. You can download this publication at <[www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/gen-ref.html](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/gen-ref.html)>.

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## Genealogy Data: Age Search Service

The Census Bureau provides an "age search" service to the public. We will search the confidential records from the Federal population censuses of 1910 to 2010 and issue an official transcript of the results (for a congressionally mandated fee).

NOTE: Information can be released only to the named person, his/her heirs, or legal representatives.

Individuals can use these transcripts, which may contain information on a person's age, sex, race, State or country of birth, and relationship to the householder, as evidence to qualify for social security and other retirement benefits, in making passport applications, to prove relationship in settling estates, in genealogy research, etc., or to satisfy other situations where a birth or other certificate may be needed but is not available.

For questions regarding the age search service, please contact the National Processing Center at (812) 218-3046. Their fax number is (812) 218-3371.

### AGE SEARCH FACT SHEET

Fee: \$65 for a search of one census for one person only. Personal checks, money orders accepted; No credit cards.

Years Searched: 1910 through 2010.

Access: Census records with individual names are not on computer. They are on microfilm, arranged according to the address at the time of the census. Most agencies require the earliest census after the date of birth.

Required: A [completed BC-600 application](#) [PDF - 142k] ([Solicitud Para Búsqueda De Registros Censales](#) [PDF - 156k] ) for Search of Census Records, signed by the person for whom the search is to be conducted. This person may authorize the results to be sent to another person/agency by also completing item 3 of the application.

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#### Minor Children

Information regarding a child who has not yet reached the legal age of 18 may be obtained by written request of either parent or guardian. A guardian must provide a copy of the court order naming them as such.

#### Mentally Incompetent Persons

Information regarding these persons may be obtained upon the written request of the legal representative, supported by a copy of the court order naming such legal representation.

#### Deceased Persons

The application must be signed by (1) a blood relative in the immediate family (parent, child, brother, sister, grandparent), (2) the surviving wife or husband, (3) the administrator or executor of the estate, or (4) a beneficiary

by will or insurance.

In all cases involving deceased persons, a copy of the death certificate MUST be provided and the relationship to the deceased MUST be stated on the application. Legal representatives MUST also furnish a copy of the court order naming such legal representatives, and beneficiaries MUST furnish legal evidence of such beneficiary evidence.

Results: An official census transcript will list the person's name, relationship to household head, age at the time of the census, and state of birth. Citizenship will be provided if the person was foreign born. Single items of data such as occupation for Black Lung cases can be provided upon request. If a person is not found, a form will be sent with that information.

Additional data on the same person (Full Schedule) - The full schedule is the complete one line entry of personal data recorded for that individual ONLY. This will be furnished in addition to the regular transcript. There is an additional charge of \$10.00 for each full schedule. They are not available for 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000. State of birth and citizenship is only available in census records from 1910 to 1950.

Time Involved: The normal processing time is 3 to 4 weeks. Cases are processed on a first in, first out basis. Passport and other priority cases can be processed in a week or less. To expedite there is an additional \$20.00 fee required. To receive results within three days, the application will need to be sent by Next-Day Air via the Post Office, Federal Express, or private carrier and enclose a prepaid express return envelope. Applications can be faxed to you.

<http://www.census.gov/genealogy/www/data/agesearch/index.html>

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#### FEATURE ARTICLE

- "Accessing United States Census of Population Records Covering 1950 to 2000," by James P. Burgess

Read this article which goes into more detail about accessing the Census Records. Membership in MGS is worth receiving these scholarly Journals

Colonial Immigration - Bibliography    September 2013  
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FTM CD#364: American Source Records in England FTM CD#367: Notable British Families.

GPC CD#7012: Coldham, Peter Wilson. British Emigrants in Bondage. 1614-1778.

GPC CD#7170: Immigrants to the New World, 1600s-1800s

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GPC CD#7352: Immigrants to America.

GPC CDC#7600: Huguenot Settlers in America.

### Genealogical Web Sites

Accessible Archives Inc.: [www.accessible.com](http://www.accessible.com). [Contains free index to eighteenth-century Pennsylvania Gazette.]

Boston Pilot "Missing Irish Friends" column: <http://infowanted.bc.edu>

English Immigrants Project, <http://immigrants.byu.edu>

Historic Jamestown, <http://www.iath.virginia.edu/vcdh/jamestown> Immigrant Servants List.

Internet Library of Early Journals, <http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/ilej>

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