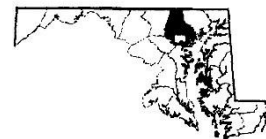


The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 32 Number 1 (No. 145) P.O. Box 10085 – Towson, MD 21285-0085 Spring 2016

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

This Notebook has Five (5) major articles:

- 1 St. Andrew Roman Catholic Church
- 2 Where Can I Buy Genealogy Reference Books?
- 3 Where to find a Professional Genealogist or Research Services?
- 4 Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter
- 5 Federation of Genealogical Societies announcement about "Preserve the Pensions Project"

Genealogical Tip of the Quarter

Why should I attend a Genealogy Conference or Seminar?

- **Learn** about new resources and techniques.
- **Buy books.** I visit the exhibit hall to find new genealogy books.
- Talk to people who **share my passion.**
- **Browse the exhibit hall.**

No matter what your interest, conferences can be fun and informative. Assuming the topic is related to your vocation or avocation, conferences often provide great networking and brainstorming opportunities.

There are three valuable resources a genealogist finds at a conference: lectures, exhibits and other genealogists. Lectures may include methodology, specific histories, or specific records. "If you get a good start you're going to be much better off than to go off on your own and try to figure it out," Naomi Luck said.

See you at the Dick Eastman Seminar on April 16, 2016 at Baltimore County Genealogy Society.

Register now and pay the fee to attend. You should stop using the "expensive excuse" anymore. I can guarantee you will have a great time and learn new ideas.

St. Andrew Church

Washington and Monument Streets. Established 1878. Closed 1974. Records and registers are available at the Chancery, The Catholic Center, 320 Cathedral Street, Baltimore 21201. Phone: 410-547-5446.

St. Andrew: GERMAN/IRISH - This parish was established at the corner of Broadway and Madison in 1878 to serve the predominately German population around Johns Hopkins Hospital, and those living as far east as Orangeville. While primarily a German parish, it quickly began serving the City's Irish population as well. This parish was one of the first territorial parishes on the East Side. As the population changed and the Catholic population declined, this parish basically served only Johns Hopkins Hospital in the late fifties. It was closed in 1974. **M1935-M1940: Maryland State Archives has some of the church records.**

Where can I Buy Genealogy Reference Books:

The following is a list of places to buy recent publications or old publications. Some places only specialize in old-used publications. Keep in mind that some genealogy publications are only being published on-demand or in limited printed copies. It is suggested one buy a book when it is printed and for sale as there most likely only a limited number of copies, maybe 100, being printed - unless you're selling a popular reference guide like Elizabeth Shown Mills "Evidence Explained".

Why should I buy genealogy books? To increase your genealogy library, to have a book for easy reference, and to document your research. If your family is mentioned in one part of book it is most likely another family member will be in the book. Authors of these genealogy books have spent many hours to transcribe data for a publication. Please support their cause. It is more a labor of love. These authors do not receive a high royalty when selling these books. If the author self-prints the publication, they sell the book to a retailer for 40% off the retail price. Most libraries and professional genealogists buy a new genealogy book.

Local authors for genealogy books in Maryland are Robert Barnes, Henry Peden, Tom Hollowak, Carol Porter, Lorrie Erdman, and Ken/Elaine Zimmerman. Plus, our Baltimore Genealogy Society.

[Abebooks - New & Used Books, Textbooks, & Rare Books](http://abebbooks.com) <abebbooks.com>

[Alibris: Used Books, Used Textbooks, Rare & Out-of-Print Books](http://alibris.com) <alibris.com>

[Amazon.com Books - Books / Reference / Genealogy](http://Amazon.com)

[Ancestry.com Online Store](http://Ancestry.com) Books, computers, maps, miscellaneous, services

Baltimore County Genealogical Society <Baltimoregenealogysociety.org>

Colonial Roots <colonialroots.com> Established in 2003, Colonial Roots is a leading publisher and retailer of genealogy books and CDs. They specialize in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, North Carolina, and South Carolina; and also carry genealogy books on surrounding areas. They have a large selection of used books—some of which are currently out of print. * EDITOR'S CHOICE

[eBay Listings: Genealogy Books](http://ebay.com) <ebay.com> Online auction service for buying & selling.

Family Threads Genealogy <www.familythreadsgenealogy.com>

Genealogical.com The online store of Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. & Clearfield Company.

Heritage Books <<http://www.heritagebooks.com/>>

HistoryK Press <www.historykpress.com> Specialize in Polish Genealogy and History and Maryland Polish History. Owned by BCGS member Tom Hollowak

Janaway Genealogy Bookstore <<http://www.janawaygenealogy.com>>

Kelmscott Bookshop rare and used books <www.kelmscottbookshop.com> visit website or visit store in Baltimore, Maryland on 25th Street

[Maia's Books & Misc.](http://www.maiasbooks.com) <<http://www.maiasbooks.com>> A store specializing in genealogy, history, social history, conversation starters for discussing and sharing family history, and other items of use and interest to genealogists and historians.

[Picton Press](#) Specializes in 17th, 18th, and 19th century material: genealogies of Mayflower passengers; books on New England towns and settlers; and books on German-speaking immigrants from Germany and Switzerland to all of North America.

[SK Publications Census Books & CDs](#) <skcensus.com>

Unicorn Bookshop Featuring a full range of secondhand books, everything from the average to the rare.
<www.unicorbookshop.com> Visit website or the shop in Trappe, MD

Wonder Books <ww.wonderbk.com> visit store on-line or visit store in Frederick, MD or Hagerstown, MD

[Ye Olde Genealogie Shoppe ©](#) <<http://www.yogs.com/>> One of the Internet's largest selection of forms, maps, books and research materials. On-line ordering for most items.

Historical & Genealogical Societies: Anne Arundel, Carroll, Frederick, Howard Counties

Where to find a Professional Genealogist or Research Services:

Some genealogist do not need or never have a reason to hire a Professional to do their research. Sometimes we do not have the time, money or expertise to pursue personally all of the sources that might be available to us. Sometimes we are at a dead end or entangled in the roots of our family tree. As a result, the time may come when you will seek the assistance of a professional genealogist.

How do you know when? You might need to hire a pro, if you:

- Do not have time to do the research yourself.
- Do not have the necessary genealogical research skills.
- Do not have access to the records in a particular locality. One cannot travel to another region to do the research. Cheaper to pay a Professional.
- Do not know what records exist that might offer a solution to your research problem.
- Cannot read the language in which the records are recorded.
- Have reached a dead-end or brick wall.
- Need specific on-site research.
- Desire consultation on how to solve a research problem or extend a line.
- Need help writing, editing, or publishing your genealogy.
- Want on-site photographs, videos and/or oral interviews with distant family members.
- Need help with adoption/birth parent research projects.
- Wish to locate living family members.
- Are not familiar with records pertaining to a particular ethnic group.

Sources to locate a Professional Genealogist:

[Association of Professional Genealogists](#)

The Association of Professional Genealogists, established in 1979, is an international organization that supports professionals in genealogy-related businesses. APG encourages genealogical excellence, ethical practice, mentoring and education. The organization also supports the preservation and accessibility of records useful in the fields of genealogy and history. Members of APG agree to abide by a code of ethics (www.apgen.org/ethics) in their profession.

Cyndi's List [Professionals, Volunteers & Other Research Services](#) » [Professionals A-Z](#) -

Links to professional researchers found on Cyndi's List are included as a courtesy. Unless otherwise stated, the existence of these links on Cyndi's List does not imply endorsement of the services or products provided by those professional researchers.

Maryland State Archives Maryland Guide to Government Records- Reference & Research
www. <http://guide.mdsa.net/pages/viewer.aspx?page=genealogists>

Genealogists & Researchers

The individuals listed on the website are independent researchers. Please understand that the Archives does not endorse or guarantee the services these individuals offer and has not charged a fee to include them on this list.

Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter <<http://blog.eogn.com>>

The Daily Online Genealogy Newsletter

Dick Eastman has been involved in genealogy for more than 30 years. He has worked in the computer industry for more than 40 years in hardware, software, and managerial positions. By the early 1970s, Dick was already using a mainframe computer to enter his family data on punch cards. He built his first home computer in 1980. The very first edition of *Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter* was sent 20 years ago, on January 15, 1996

What is the “Plus Edition”?

It's everything you've come to expect in Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter Standard Edition and more! ...*more* articles ...*more* issues ...*delivered earlier* ...with *no ads*. It is delivered to your e-mail in-box every week.

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Visit <http://blog.eogn.com/>

You can subscribe to the Plus Edition here: <http://blog.eogn.com/subscribe-to-the-plus-edition>.

Federation of Genealogical Societies Announces \$2 Million Dollar Mark Surpassed for Preserve the Pensions Project

<http://blog.eogn.com/2016/01/19/federation-of-genealogical-societies-announces-2-million-dollar-mark-surpassed-for-preserve-the-pensions-project/>

Dick Eastman

The following announcement was written by the Federation of Genealogical Societies:

Significant Milestone Reached in Landmark Project Thanks to Donors

[January 19, 2016 – Austin, TX. The Federation of Genealogical Societies \(FGS\) announces the \\$2 million](#) dollar mark has been surpassed in 2015 with the support of donors in the fundraising efforts to digitize the 7.2 million pension images for the 180,000 pensioners of the War of 1812 in the [Preserve the Pensions](#) project.

This is a landmark project. It marks the first time the genealogical community has come together to raise such a significant amount of money to preserve priceless documents. When completed, this project will save tax payers \$3.45 million dollars. FGS' previous successful efforts to index the [Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System](#) with the help of volunteers produced a \$6.3 million dollar tax savings. **Hence, these two projects will result in nearly a \$10 million dollar savings to tax payers.**

“We are deeply appreciative of so many within the family history community who continue to support the Preserve the Pensions project,” says D. Joshua Taylor, FGS President. “This important milestone is the start of the ‘homestretch’ and is evidence of the passion and commitment amongst genealogists to preserve records for the future.”

For every dollar raised, .98 cents goes directly to digitizing the documents. There are no salaries paid for this project—the project costs are primarily to print materials to publicize the project.

Additionally, in 2015 the project raised \$208,401 in total cash donations. This amount, coupled with the generous match from Ancestry.com, doubled the funds raised to \$416,802 bringing the **total amount raised for the project thus far to \$2,032,198!**

With generous donations and continued help in sharing information about the project, **significant progress can be made in 2016—possibly completing the fundraising for the project.** The images for pensioners with surnames beginning with the letters “A” through “M” have already been posted on the [Fold3 website](#) and will remain free forever thanks to donors!

Furthermore, due to record preparation and image capture issues at the archives, there is a delay in the publication of images on the site. It is anticipated that these issues will be resolved quickly and that image publication will resume within the next 60-90 days. There is always a publication preparation delay between record capture and publishing the images online. In the meantime, because of the support of donors, great fundraising progress has been made to complete the project, and **further donations can be made on the [War of 1812 Preserve the Pensions website](#)**. <https://preservethepensions.org>

About the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS)

The Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) was founded in 1976 and represents the members of hundreds of genealogical societies. FGS links the genealogical community by helping genealogical societies and family history enthusiasts strengthen and grow through online resources; through the FGS FORUM magazine; through marshaling the resources of its member organizations for preservation projects like the [Preserve the Pensions project](#); and through its annual [national conference](#) which provides four days of excellent learning opportunities for both societies and family history enthusiasts. To learn more about FGS, visit fgs.org. To learn more about the next annual conference to be held in Springfield, Illinois, visit fgsconference.org. To learn more about the Preserve the Pensions project and/or make a donation, visit [PreservethePensions.org](https://preservethepensions.org). Also, find FGS on Facebook; on Twitter @FGSgenealogy; and on the FGS Voice blog. Find Preserve the Pensions on Facebook; on Twitter @1812Pensions; and on the Preserve the Pensions blog.

Baltimore County Genealogical Society
PO Box 10085
Towson, MD 21285-0085

Library Hours:

Open 12:00 Noon to 2:00 P.M. for research before meeting

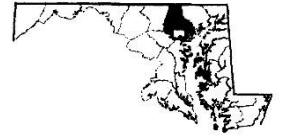
Our Research Days are:

2nd Tuesday of the Month	5:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.
2nd Thursday of the Month	10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
2nd Saturday of the Month	10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
4th Thursday of the Month	10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
4th Sunday Meeting Dates	12:00 Noon - 2:00 p.m.

The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 32 Number 2 (No. 146) P.O. Box 10085 – Towson, MD 21285-0085 Summer 2016

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

This Notebook has Six (6) major articles:

1. Scandinavian naturalizations: A list of Scandinavian naturalizations from the court records of Baltimore, Maryland.
2. PODCASTS (Article submitted by Tim Bayer, BCGS Member)
3. Baltimore Immigration Museum is now open to visitors
4. LDSGenealogy.com Web Site is Relaunched
5. Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Congregation of Baltimore Cemetery (Trinity Cemetery)
6. Zion Lutheran Church of Baltimore and their church records

Genealogical Tip of the Quarter

How many documents, photos, and certificates do you have that are too large to fit in your Genealogy Notebook in your archival sleeves? Take them to a professional Reprographics Company for them to make a digital archive of these items and print them on 8 ½ x 11” paper in color or black/white. The pages can be converted to jpeg or pdf file format then loaded on a jump drive. You can upload the files into your genealogy software as a source or record to the proper family. Then dispose of the extra-large documents. We suggest a company like Printostat.com of Catonsville, MD, as a possibility for doing this type of work.

Scandinavian naturalizations

Following is a list of Scandinavian naturalizations from the court records of Baltimore, Maryland. Data is listed in this order: immigrant name, year, place of birth. For more complete records, consult:

Eric G. Grundset. "Some Scandinavians on the Chesapeake: Naturalizations in the Baltimore City Court, 1867-1906," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Volume 90, Number 2, June 2002, pages 136-141.

Albert Ahlberg, 1880, Sweden.
Christian Anderson, 1890, Norway.
Christian Anderson, 1897, Norway.
Gustav A. Anderson, 1894, Sweden.
John Anderson, 1876, Denmark.
John Anderson, 1886, Denmark.
Peter Anderson, 1876, Sweden.
Arthur F. Appeltofft, 1884, Sweden.
John W. Astrom, 1883, Sweden.
Joseph Barlen, 1895, Sweden.
Charles Barry, 1895, Sweden.
John Berg, 1893, Sweden.
John Berg, 1896, Norway.
John G.C. Berg, 1896, Sweden.
Nils C. Berg, 1894, Sweden.
O.C. Berg, 1893, Norway.
Andrew Berge, 1890, Norway.
Louis William Bergquist, 1893, Norway.
Philip Blom, 1892, Sweden.
Julius Boalth, 1880, Norway.
John Bogut, 1893, Sweden.
John Borg, 1895, Sweden.
Frederick Borresen, 1891, Norway.
August Brodin, 1888, Sweden.
Charles Brown, 1879, Denmark.
Charles Brown, 1894, Sweden.
John Brown, 1889, Norway.
Thomas Brown, 1878, Sweden.
William Brown, 1876, Denmark.
Cornelius Burk, 1885, Norway.
William Alfred Burk, 1889, Denmark.
Charles F. Burman, 1889, Norway.
Lawrence Erick Burman, 1887, Sweden.

Peter Olive Cardell, 1891, Sweden.
Ove Carlsen, 1890, Sweden.
Patrick Carlsen, 1890, Sweden.
Carl J. Carlson, 1896, Norway.
John Carlson, 1890, Sweden.
Hjalmer M. Charleton, 1897, Norway.
Bartel Cramer, 1888, Denmark.
John Daily, 1888, Norway.
Thomas Davis, 1870, Denmark.
Charles Due, 1887, Denmark.
John Eiseland, 1896, Norway.
John Erickson, 1897, Sweden.
Charles Ericson, 1885, Sweden.
Peter Erikson, 1889, Sweden.
C.E. Fenerson, 1880, Denmark.
Oliver C. Ford, 1887, Denmark.
William Frank, 1880, Denmark.
Charles Freeman, 1897, Sweden.
Shopues Fries, 1891, Denmark.
John Severin Gothje, 1892, Norway.
Peter Grandlund, 1893, Sweden.
John Groot, 1894, Sweden.
Charles O. Hall, 1891, Sweden.
Anton Halvorsen, 1895, Norway.
Peter A. Hansen, 1895, Norway.
Andrew Hanson, 1896, Norway.
Charles Hanson, 1879, Norway.
Hans Hanson, 1895, Norway.
Henry Hanson, 1892, Denmark.
Knudt Mathias Hanson, 1890, Norway.
Oscar Hanson, 1897, Sweden.
Lawrence C. Harstedt, 1890, Sweden.
Charles G. Hoffman, 1895, Sweden.

Oscar Frederick Horn, 1889, Sweden.
Anthony M.H. Houmann, 1896, Denmark.
Frederick Isaacson, 1887, Norway.
Anders G. Jacobsen, 1887, Sweden.
Carl Jacobsen, 1887, Denmark.
Peter Jacobsen, 1893, Norway.
Thomas J. Jacobson, 1889, Norway.
August Jansen, 1888, Norway.
Christ Jansen, 1891, Denmark.
Edward Jansen, 1888, Norway.
Peter Jensen, 1873, Denmark.
Creston Peder Jenson, 1894, Denmark.
Carl Johan, 1893, Sweden.
Martien Johann, 1892, Sweden.
Andrew F. Johnson, 1895, Sweden.
August J. Johnson, 1892, Sweden.
Carl Johnson, 1888, Norway.
Carl John Johnson, 1894, Sweden.
Charles Johnson, 1888, Norway.
Charles Johnson, 1894, Sweden.
Cornelius Johnson, 1892, Norway.
Edward Johnson, 1893, Norway.
Johan Johnson, 1888, Sweden.
John Johnson, 1882, Sweden.
John A. Johnson, 1890, Sweden.
John Frederick Johnson, 1885, Norway.
John Olif Johnson, 1895, Norway.
Nelson Johnson, 1897, Sweden.
Olof Johnson, 1897, Sweden.
Peter Johnson, 1879, Norway.
Peter Johnson, 1888, Denmark.
Robert Johnson, 1895, Denmark.
Theodore Johnson, 1888, Sweden.
Thomas Johnson, 1902, Norway.
William H. Johnson, 1888, Norway.
George Jorgensen, 1904, Norway.
Hans Jorgensen, 1902, Denmark.
Jans Peder Jorgensen, 1894, Denmark.
Victor Karlson, 1893, Sweden.
Frank Karlstrom, 1888, Sweden.
Anders Knudsen, 1880, Norway.
Vidar Ronne Kornbeck, 1904, Denmark.
Gustav A. Landstrom, 1895, Finland.

Alfred Larsen, 1893, Denmark.
Charles Larsen, 1893, Norway.
Charles J. Larson, 1886, Sweden.
John Larson, 1888, Sweden.
John Larssen, 1893, Sweden.
Andrew Laser, 1893, Norway.
Julius Lawson, 1896, Denmark.
Karl L. Lee, 1887, Norway.
Thervold Adolph Lee, 1888, Norway.
Herman Lemoine, 1896, Denmark.
Sibrandt Duhn List, 1899, Denmark.
Frederick Losson, 1879, Sweden.
Andrew E. Lunde, 1899, Norway.
Henry H.M. Lunne, 1890, Norway.
Charles A. Magnuson, 1891, Sweden.
Per Rudolph Malmquist, 1890, Sweden.
Frank Leonard Malstrom, 1890, Sweden.
Charles Martin, 1888, Norway.
John Matthew, 1895, Norway.
John Matson, 1893, Sweden.
Charles F. Miller, 1879, Sweden.
John Miller, 1892, Norway.
P.L. Moller, 1880, Norway.
Francis Museth, 1886, Denmark.
August Neilsen, 1892, Denmark.
Andrew Nelson, 1886, Sweden.
Andrew Nelson, 1891, Sweden.
Charles Oscar Nelson, 1894, Sweden.
Henry Nelson, 1888, Norway.
James Nelson, 1895, Norway.
Lewis Nelson, 1887, Sweden.
Nels Nelson, 1899, Norway.
Olof Nelson, 1871, Sweden.
Samuel Nelson, 1893, Sweden.
Thomas Nelson, 1871, Norway.
Louis Nilsen, 1893, Norway.
Rasmus Nielson, 1892, Norway.
Charles Niemeyer, 1893, Sweden.
Harry Nordin, 1893, Sweden.
Erick G. Obrink, 1881, Sweden.
Halvor Olsen, 1891, Norway.
Henry Olsen, 1890, Norway.
John Olsen, 1892, Sweden.

Laurits Olsen, 1897, Norway.
 Ludwig Olsen, 1890, Norway.
 Ole Johhan Olsen, 1888, Norway.
 Ole Johannes Olsen, 1885, Norway.
 Albert M. Olson, 1891, Norway.
 Hans Jacob Olson, 1885, Norway.
 Steve Olson, 1889, Norway.
 Henry Otto, 1895, Denmark.
 Victor G. Patterson, 1900, Sweden.
 Peter G. Paulsen, 1896, Denmark.
 Paul Paulson, 1892, Denmark.
 Svend Pedersen, 1890, Norway.
 Oluf Pederson, 1888, Norway.
 Peter Pederson, 1888, Norway.
 John Persson, 1895, Sweden.
 Julius Petersen, 1893, Norway.
 Bernard Peterson, 1895, Sweden.
 Elinger Peterson, 1888, Norway.
 Nicholas Peterson, 1892, Denmark.
 Pero O. Peterson, 1895, Sweden.
 Gotfried Petterson, 1893, Sweden.
 Abraham Pollack, 1890, Sweden.
 Wilhelm Poulsen, 1893, Denmark.
 John Raden, 1892, Norway.
 Anton Rasmussen, 1881, Norway.
 Carl A. Rasmussen, 1887, Norway.
 James Rasmussen, 1893, Norway.
 Rudolph Rasmussen, 1903, Denmark.
 Nels Rhinehardt, 1880, Norway.
 William Rich, 1886, Sweden.
 Ernst Ringbom, 1887, Sweden.
 Frank Rowe, 1895, Denmark.

William Sanders, 1892, Norway.
 Gottlieb Scharf, 1889, Sweden.
 John E. Scharling, 1894, Sweden.
 Neals Adolph Schmidt, 1892, Denmark.
 Soren Schroeder, 1895, Norway.
 O.J. Seiland, 1882, Norway.
 Niles Sellman, 1890, Sweden.
 Hans Simonson, 1892, Denmark.
 George Smith, 1884, Sweden.
 Emil H. Sodergren, 1895, Norway.
 Matte N. Sodring, 1889, Denmark.
 S. August Svenson, 1899, Sweden.
 Charles Swanson, 1888, Sweden.
 Christian Swensen, 1897, Norway.
 Charles J. Tallakson, 1886, Norway.
 Andrew Thistel, 1888, Norway.
 Andreas M. Thistle, 1891, Norway.
 Henry Thompson, 1894, Norway.
 Otto Martin Thompson, 1895, Sweden.
 Nels Tobiasen, 1895, Norway.
 Peder Troustad, 1895, Sweden.
 John Leonard Wahlen, 1893, Sweden.
 Charles Warner, 1892, Sweden.
 Adolph Peter Wass, 1895, Sweden.
 Charles Williams, 1889, Norway.
 Frederick Williams, 1887, Norway.
 Charles Wilson, 1888, Norway.
 Charles G. Wilson, 1879, Sweden.
 Peter Wilson, 1890, Sweden.
 Thomas H. Winters, 1896, Denmark.
 Charles Witse, 1886, Norway.

Source: http://www.werelate.org/wiki/Scandinavians_in_Baltimore

PODCASTS (Article submitted by Tim Bayer, BCGS Member)

A Podcast is defined as:

(Computer Science) an audio file similar to a radio broadcast, which can be downloaded and listened to on a computer, mp3 player, mobile phone, etc.

Extreme Genes - Family History Radio hosted by (Scott) Fisher
<http://extremegenes.com/>

This podcast is by far my favorite. It's weekly releases are about 50 minutes and packed full of great information. The first segment ensures I get the latest news in the genealogy world from Chief Genealogist for the New England Historic Genealogy Society, David Allan Lambert. After news you are treated to one or two segments of interest. I really love Fisher's personality, he is well polished, and always interviews interesting people with interesting topics. Each episode has a final segment about preservation in which "Preservation Authority" Tom Lambert gives a quick tip or answers a listener's question on preserving a piece of family history.

The Genealogy Guys Podcasts hosted by George Morgan and Drew Smith
<http://genealogyguys.com/>

This podcast touts itself as the "longest-running, regularly produced genealogy podcast in the world". One listen and you'll see why. Their first segment revolves around news and is fairly extensive; including summaries of records released from various companies. This is followed by listener e-mails. Lastly the guys discuss 1-3 select topics including developments in their own research, the world of genealogy, product reviews, book reviews, helpful hints and how-to. New episodes are released about twice a month but there's not a definitive schedule. They are typically 1 hour long.

The Genealogy Gems Podcast by Lisa Louise Cooke
<http://lisalouisecooke.com/podcasts/>

This podcast began in 2007 and continues today. In addition to news and tips, Lisa Louise Cooke interviews specialists on relevant genealogy topics as well as those sharing personal stories of their discoveries. In addition, there is a Genealogy Gems Premium Membership which offers Premium Podcasts in addition to her free podcasts and Premium Videos as well. As of this writing, the subscription for this Premium Membership is \$39.95/year. I have not tried it so I can't attest to the quality or value but I can assure you that all three podcasts that Lisa Louise Cooke has hosted have been very informative. The length of most episodes is typically 45-60 minutes but some are as short as 30 or as long as 75. Older episodes were released twice a month. Since about 2013, episodes have only been released once a month.

Family History: Genealogy Made Easy Podcast hosted by Lisa Louise Cooke
<http://lisalouisecooke.com/family-history-podcast/>

Concurrently Lisa Louise Cooke hosted and produced this podcast geared toward beginners and focused on basics. This podcast ran from 2008-2009. While no new episodes are released, it is still an excellent podcast for anyone getting started as most of the information is still quite relevant. There are definitely some golden nuggets for the more advanced genealogist as well. Episodes are between 20 & 40 minutes.

There are more podcasts produced by others based in the U.S. and abroad. Search iTunes, your preferred Android app, Google, or refer to Cyndi's List (<http://www.cyndislist.com/podcasts/general/>) to find more!

Baltimore Immigration Museum

Welcome to the Baltimore Immigration Museum where you will learn about Baltimore's immigration history in the 19th and early 20th centuries and the different nationalities and ethnic groups who came to the U.S. You will experience the environment in which many started their American journey!

After years of searching for a site, the Baltimore Immigration Memorial Inc. (BIM) and the Christ United Church of Christ partnered in 2013 to establish a museum in the church's adjacent building on Beason Street in Locust Point. This building was used from 1904 until 1914 by immigrants who needed temporary housing before moving on to their final destinations. It is one of the last immigrant houses in Baltimore still standing - several were operated by various religious and charitable organizations before 1914.

Our museum is a short walk from The Baltimore Immigration Memorial and Liberty Garden at the end of Hull Street, created and dedicated to all immigrants by the BIM organization in 2006. The plaques at water's edge, the Liberty Garden, and the new museum are very close to where the immigrant-ships' landing piers were located, just east of Hull Street.

Current open-hours are Saturdays and Sundays from 1 – 4 PM. Free admission - but donations are welcome to help with upkeep, maintenance and upcoming expansion to other rooms in the building. We are looking forward to your visit!

1308 Beason St. Locust Point
Baltimore, Maryland 21230

LDSGenealogy.com Web Site is Relaunched

The following announcement was written by the folks at LDSGenealogy.com:

LDSGenealogy.com is pleased to announce a complete site re-launch, including the addition of an extensive U.S. genealogy records directory with more than 579,000 record sources from 930 websites and archives. The directory includes detailed information from online sources such as FamilySearch, Ancestry, MyHeritage, American Ancestors, FindMyPast, Newspapers.com, Fold3, Find a Grave, US Gen Web, Genealogy Bank, Newspaper Archive, Archives.com, Chronicling America, Elephind, Distant Cousin, Billion Graves, and hundreds of smaller and local sites. Records from offline sources are also included such as the Family History Library,

the U.S. Newspaper Directory from the Library of Congress, the New York State Library, the Boston Public Library, and several others.

The records directory has been under development for several years and is now newly available all on one site. One of the challenges to doing genealogy research, particularly for the United States, is that the relevant records are scattered across many websites and archives, and it can be time consuming to locate them. The directory has detailed information down to the county and town/city level for the entire United States for both online and archival sources. So you can come to one place, find the location, and easily and quickly find the relevant records for your research. New record sources for the United States will continue to be added, and listings for other countries are under development. Submissions to the directory are welcome. Helpful articles for learning genealogy are also available on the site.

LDSGenealogy.com has been providing free helpful information for everyone interested in finding their ancestors since 2008.

Do you have comments, questions, or corrections to this article? If so, please post your words at the end of this article in the Standard Edition newsletter's web site where everyone can benefit from your words. You might also want to read comments posted by others there.

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Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Congregation of Baltimore Cemetery (Trinity Cemetery)

<http://www.wbalv.com/news/displaced-graves-cant-be-found-at-baltimore-cemetery/39454104> UPDATED 7:32 AM EDT May 10, 2016

The following is a partial transcript of a report that was on WBAL-TV by Barry Simms. Online is the complete report video.

Displaced graves can't be found at Baltimore cemetery
Graves moved in 1972 to make way for improvements to I-95

BALTIMORE —A Baltimore native began searching for the final resting place of his grandparents two years ago but discovered they were moved and can't be found.

Jack Vulgaris, 83, is searching for the graves of his grandparents buried at Trinity Cemetery in east Baltimore years ago.

"I wanted to pay my respects to my grandparents. I never knew them," Vulgaris said. "The graves were removed. They don't know what happened to the graves."

Trinity Cemetery, once owned by the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church of Baltimore, became the final resting place for Vulgaris' grandfather, John Vulgaris, in 1912. Laid to rest six months later in 1913 was his grandmother, Annie Vulgaris.

He discovered the state moved the graves in 1972 to make way for improvements to Interstate 95. Vulgaris found an old legal notice in which his grandparents' names were listed with hundreds of others. Where did the graves go? The notice said remains would be reinterred in another part of the cemetery. "The notice published in the paper said they would be handled in a dignified and reverent manner. So far, I cannot find any evidence of that," Vulgaris said.

The church sold Trinity Cemetery more than 20 years ago. John Budreski's company, Bayview Crematory Inc., owns it now.

Asked if he has any records on graves that have been moved, Budreski said, "The only records I have are what I received from the church."

But there's nothing about the missing graves, and the church no longer exists. The 11 News I-Team discovered that the church merged with two other east Baltimore churches in 1996, forming Amazing Grace Lutheran. Pastor Gary Dittman said the churches lost some records in the merger.

The state Office of Cemetery Oversight investigated but discovered nothing.

"We really could not tell him where his loved ones were buried because we did not have the appropriate records," said Marilyn Harris-Davis, executive director of the Office of Cemetery Oversight. The office only came into existence in 1998. The director said requirements to remove graves are now more stringent.

In an effort to get some answers, the 11 News I-Team contacted the State Highway Administration and several city agencies involved in the cemetery project back in 1972. A November 1972 letter found in city archives and released by the city Solicitor's Office indicates the Vulgaris graves were to be moved to Trinity Cemetery, Section B.

Budreski took the 11 News I-Team to Section B and said he couldn't locate the graves right away. He's going to probe the area for headstones that may be hidden under grass. But what if there aren't any?

"If there's no stone, is there a way of determining if there's an open grave or if a grave is being used?" 11 News I-Team reporter Barry Simms asked. "No. You have documentation saying that's where they were interred, so that's where they interred them," Budreski said. Budreski said it will take time to locate the graves.

Vulgaris remains hopeful the remains will be found and that he'll finally have a place to pay his respects to his grandparents.

The Office of Cemetery Oversight said that to move a grave now, the individual's family must be contacted and give permission, and then a record of the move must be filed with the state.

A legal notice was published in the The Sun by the Maryland State Highway Administration to acquire an additional portion of the property of Evangelical Lutheran Trinity of Baltimore Cemetery (TRINITY CEMETERY) Section II, III, IV and V which is located at 5500 O'Donnell Street within the City limits of Baltimore City. To be acquired for said improvement to Interstate 95.

The following dates published in the Baltimore Sun: March 4, 1972 page B10, March 11, 1972 page B12 and March 19, 1972 page 2M. One can find copies of the legal notices at Enoch Pratt Library or on line as part of ProQuest Historical Newspapers

The same article was in the Maryland Genealogical Bulletin Vol 1-38, Vol. 13, No. 3 August 1972 Graves "Trinity Cemetery", Baltimore Md. being moved. On Family Viewer, CD208. Pages 27-30. Copies of the Legal Notices is in the Baltimore Genealogical Society library vertical file. The Society did a cemetery survey in 1972. The records of the project are in the BCGS Library.

Maryland Genealogical Society Website <http://www.mdgensoc.org> Members Only Section-Cemetery Records for Trinity Lutheran Cemetery Removals. This is a list of graves (as published in 1972) that were removed from Trinity Lutheran Cemetery, 5500 O'Donnell Street, Baltimore, Maryland, for the construction of I-95. Relatives were reimbursed for the removal of the remains or, if not claimed, the graves were moved to another section of the cemetery. Copied by Pauline Leitner. Transcription copyright, Maryland Genealogical Society. The database is for 602 records which is searchable by Surname.

The Baltimore City Archives was contacted to obtain a copy of the letter the November 1972 letter found in city archives and released by the city Solicitor's Office that indicates the Vulgaris graves were to be moved to Trinity Cemetery, Section B. To date the letter has not been released to BCGS Editor. If the letter is received it will be published with their permission.

Findagrave.com has 768 interments that can be viewed of Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Cemetery, also known as Trinity Cemetery.

Zion Lutheran Church
City Hall Plaza
400 East Lexington St
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

ZION IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY



German Lutherans began settling in Baltimore Town shortly after it was laid out in 1730.

Some of the first Germans in Baltimore had come straight from the Old Country, others from the German settlements of Pennsylvania, especially from nearby York County. For the most part they were pious people.

As with all the other settlements of Germans in colonial days, devotional life was, at first, centered in the homes. Many had brought their Bibles and hymn-books with them from Germany. Several of these original well-thumbed volumes remain in the library of Zion Church.

Their devotional books were read in the family circles of the first Lutherans, and as had always been the custom in German families, the father would lead the prayers. Soon several families began to gather together for devotions, and their meetings became regular. The humble dwellings of the townsfolk were the first places of worship.

Legally, the position of the Lutherans and Reformed in Baltimore was difficult. Maryland was a colony of the British crown and the Church of England alone was established by law and supported from the public treasury. There was no restriction on founding any other religious body in the Maryland colony, but the tax for the support of the Anglican Church had to be paid regardless. These laws eventually faded into non-enforcement, but created difficulties between groups of early Christians in the area.

The Lutherans in Baltimore thus belonged legally to the Anglican St. Paul's parish. In about 1750, they briefly held their worship in St. Paul's Church together with their Reformed brethren. The arrangement didn't last long.

The Baltimore Germans had almost no access to their Mother Church. Their need for ministry led to their being abused by "itinerant preachers of bad reputation and conduct" on several occasions. Reportedly, several de-frocked ministers from Europe and vagabonds

pretending to be clergy misrepresented themselves to the German Lutherans, taking advantage of their good nature and generosity before abandoning them. The Baltimore Germans needed a minister they could trust.

There were many Lutheran congregations in the country pleading for the services of a pastor. Only a few groups in Pennsylvania had consolidated to carry on a regular existence as Lutheran Churches. Untiring ministers were constantly roaming four or five counties in order to keep the congregations together until ministers should come from the Mother Church in Germany to take over these charges.

The faithful Lutherans of Baltimore could not offer much to their first pastor, the [Reverend John George Barger](#), who for three consecutive years came down from Pennsylvania six times a year, administering the spiritual functions in preaching and sacraments, for five pounds a year.

Up until the time of the first congregation, the Lutherans and Reformers had banded together. In 1755 all those among the Germans whose faith was founded on the "Augsburg Confession" formed the "Evangelical Lutheran Congregation at Baltimore Town".

http://www.zionbaltimore.org/vthistory_1700s_eighteenth_century_main.htm

To learn more about the history of Zion Lutheran Church read the following books:

- A History of Zion Church of the City of Baltimore 1755-1897 Published in Commemoration of its Sesqui-centennial October 15, 1905 by Pastor Julius Hofmann, C.W. Schneidereith & Sons, 1905. pages 81.
- Zion in Baltimore 1755-1955 The Bicentennial History of the Earliest German-American Church in Baltimore, Maryland by Klaus G. Wust, Published by Zion Church of the City of Baltimore, 1955. pages 149. A copy of this publication is in Baltimore Genealogical Society library.
- Zion in Baltimore 1755-1955, History Book Supplement 1955-2005, Celebrating 250 years of service in the Heart of the City of Baltimore, Maryland by Bernard Penner, Zion Church of the City of Baltimore, 2006 pages 178. A copy of this publication is in Baltimore Genealogical Society library

Locating Church Records

The original church registers, dating back to 1785, are stored at Zion Church. Microfilm copies of the registers (1785 to 1977) are available at the Maryland State Archives, [Collection Number MSA SC 2600](#). A [detailed description](#), which breaks down the microfilm number by year and content, is available online at MSA as a download PDF File. MdHR M-1546

Keep in mind that the records are not indexed and that names are written in the old German script, which makes legibility a problem. It is suggested getting a copy of the old German alphabet and writing out the surnames and given names you are searching, so that

those names will "jump off the page" as you skim.

Copies of the church records are also available at the Maryland Historical Society.

<p>Zion German Lutheran Church (Lutheran) Location Baltimore, BC</p> <p>SCM 1546-11785 - 1938</p> <p>Description Church register 1785-1855: baptisms 1785-1855 pp. 3-218; deaths 1785-1852 pp. 219-246, 1833-1834 pp. 271-278; marriages 1786-1832 pp. 247-270, 1833-1849 pp. 279-282; confirmations 1787-1831 pp. 283-296; communicants 1787-1832 pp. 297-389 Baptisms and Deaths 1835-1920: baptisms 1835-1867 pp. 1-307; burials 1861-1920 pp. 310-442. Marriages 1835-1938</p>
<p>SCM 1547-11842 - 1977</p> <p>Description Marriage and baptismal records 1842-1858: marriages 1843-1858 pp. 1-88; baptisms (not necessarily in chronological order) 1842, 1844-1847, 1849, 1851, 1858 pp. 89-230 Baptismal register 1866-1953 Burial register 1923-1953 Marriage register 1939-1953 Parish register 1953-1977: pastors pp. 1-2; church council pp. 3-5; child membership pp. 68-74; loose papers p. 75; baptisms pp. 76-111; confirmations pp. 112-120; marriages pp. 121-193; funerals pp. 194-222 Christenings 1966-1973 Confirmations 1869-1947 Confirmations 1923-1953 Confirmations 1941</p>

Baltimore County Genealogical
Society PO Box 10085
Towson, MD 21285-0085

Library Hours:

Open 12:00 Noon to 2:00 P.M. for research before meeting

Our Research Days are:

2nd Tuesday of the Month 5:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

2nd Thursday of the Month 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

2nd Saturday of the Month 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

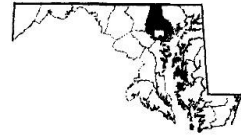
4th Thursday of the Month 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

4th Sunday Meeting Dates 12:00 Noon - 2:00 p.m.

The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 32 Number 3 (No. 147) P.O. Box 10085 – Towson, MD 21285-0085 Fall 2016

EDITORS NOTES: Kenneth E. Zimmerman, Editor

This Notebook has Four major articles:

1. Thank Heaven for Church Records! By Jim Cross, BCGS Member
2. Baltimore Blue Books and Baltimore Social Register – Useful for Research
3. Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Congregation of Baltimore Cemetery (Trinity Cemetery). New data on Baltimore Genealogical Society website
4. Using ICD Codes on Death Certificates

Genealogical Tip of the Quarter

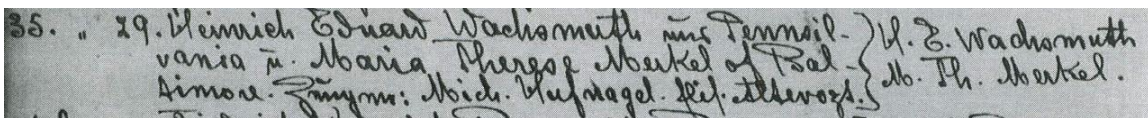
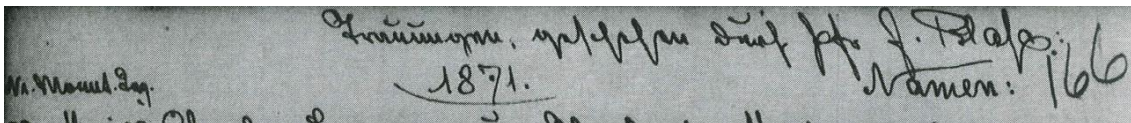
When using a database online such as Newspapers for an Obituary or marriage announcement. If you do the search and find no hits, then try to look at the Newspaper for the day the article or posting should have been published. You may find that the search not did match or the newspaper was not scanned or microfilmed. The Baltimore Sun newspaper scanned by ProQuest Historical Newspapers has some missing issues that were not scanned. The microfilm at Enoch Pratt Library has the issues that are missing.

Thank Heaven for Church Records!

When I started searching our BCGS library I didn't realize how much help searching through church records would be. For my German ancestry that lived in the Baltimore area, church records have proven to be a godsend (yes, pun intended).

I thought maybe I would find a baptismal record or two, and I have. It's exciting to see the original church marriage record of my second great grandfather and grandmother, and there is much more to be learned. With information from the Trinity German Lutheran and First United Evangelical Lutheran Church records, the German Correspondent newspaper, census data, and the Baltimore Sun Newspaper I have taken one, or possibly two, of my lines back to my fourth great grandparents and forward to mid nineteenth century cousins. The best news is that there's more to come.

Looking through the First United Evangelical Lutheran Church records I found the marriage record of Heinrich Eduard Wachsmuth and Maria Theresa Merkel dated Mai (May) 29, 1871. They are my second great grandparents.



I could make out some of it but not all, German script being a challenge. So my friend Bob Greiner from the Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society graciously gave me a translation:

"Heinrich Eduard Wachsmuth aus Pennsilvania u(nd) Maria Therese Merkel of Baltimore
Zeugen (Witness): Mich(ael) Hufnagel, Elis(abeth) Altevogt"

The Wachsmuth side is a story for another day. I did not know that the Theresa Markel that I've been researching had been given the first name Maria. In German naming patterns it was common practice to give the child a first name of a saint, hence Maria for St. Mary, although it was rarely used after that. I've also had difficulty finding her parents in the census, Louis F(rederick) Markel and Magdalena Strattner. So far I have found them in the 1870 census as Lewis Markle and Leamy Markle, and him in the 1900 census as Louis F Markel. His wife Magdalena passed away in 1897 shortly after the celebration of their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

There is a book in the BCGS library titled Trinity German Lutheran Church Records by Dr Gary Ruppert. He has gone through the records from 1853 to 1877 and translated baptisms, marriages, and burials. In the back of the book there is an index of all the names in the book. The Trinity German Lutheran Church was where Louis and Magdalena were married in 1847 according to an article in the Baltimore Sun about their fiftieth wedding anniversary. I found a hint on Ancestry that took me to the ship's record of Magdalena (b. 1825) and two of her sisters Elizabeth (b. 1830) and Margaret (b. 1824) from the town of Münchauerach in Bavaria coming into the port of Baltimore in 1846. A year later, in 1847, Louis and Magdalena were married. But, did more of the Strattner family emigrate? The Trinity German Lutheran Church Records not only had some answers but also some very exciting surprises!

The headings for the baptism pages are listed below, with M = Mother and W = Witness.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Surname</u>	<u>Given Name</u>	<u>Father</u>	<u>M Surname</u>	<u>M Given</u>	<u>W Surname</u>	<u>W Given</u>
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Looking through the index for Strattner and variations of it, I found on page 28 in 1858 child Barbara Haberhosen, with father Johann Haberhosen, mother Katharina Strattner, and drum roll please, Witness Barbara Strattner. A search of the 1860 census shows Fredrich Stratner 64, Barbet Stratner 57, and John Stratner 11. Scrolling from their number 1173 up the census page to 1170 I find John Habenhusen 33, Catherine 32, and Lewis 1. An Ancestry hint came up with a boat manifest showing Friedr. Strattner, butcher, from Münchauerach with three males, three females and five children between one and 10 arriving in Baltimore from Bremen 18 Oct 1851. The names, ages and home city are enough proof for me that Barbara and Frederick Stratner are the parents of Katharina and also Magdalena, Elisabeth, and Margaret Strattner who arrived in Baltimore from Münchauerach in 1846.

On page 39 of the Trinity Church records we find Barb. Stratner listed as the witness 26 Jun 1859 to the baptism of child Barbara Kaufman, father Conrad and mother Barb. Stratner. It appears that we now have another family to add to the Strattner tree, daughter Barbara, husband Conrad Kaufman and their new daughter Barbara.

But one of the most interesting finds is yet to come. There is an Elisabetha Schrattner (Magdalena's sister and shipmate) listed on page 26 of the baptisms. Her husband is Johann Orem. Baptized on 08 Mar 1857 is their son, Ludwig Wilhelm Orem. Skip the drum roll and bring out the brass band!!! The witness is Ludwig Wilhelm Merkle. I think that my fourth great grandfather, the father of Louis Frederic Markel, has been found. The English translation of Ludwig is Louis. Just in this article there is Markel, Markle, Merkel, and now Merkle. The church records show several variations of Strattner. Additionally, in those records is the baptism on 6 Oct 1872 of the daughter, Wilhelmine Maria Wachsmuth, whose parents are shown in the above original marriage record, Henry Eduard Wachsmuth and Maria Theresa (nee Merkel). What is also in this record and fascinating to me is the name of the Sponsor, Fraul. Wilh. Maria Merkel. Is it possible that I have now found in church records the spouse of my likely fourth great grandfather, Ludwig Wilhelm Merkel?

Here is a short summary of the information that I have gleaned from the Baltimore Sun Newspaper and the German Correspondent Newspaper about Louis F Markel. Based on articles about Louis and Magdalena's 50th wedding anniversary in 1897 and their death notices Louis was born in 1817. He came from the area of Stettin (now in Poland), Germany. His father was a ship captain. Louis' mother died when he was eight years old and he sailed on board his father's ship. He came to America in 1832, became a dairyman in the Canton area and lived at 504 Dillon St. A lease I located from 1861 gives him a ground rent there for 99 years for \$60 per year. It says that Louis Markel was also known as Louis Martin. So far I only have him in the 1870 and 1900 census. And so the search continues to find more information about him and to meet a genealogical proof standard to determine if baptismal witness Ludwig Wilhelm Merkel is, as I suspect, his father.

Thank heaven for church records! Jim Cross, BCGS Member

BALTIMORE BLUE BOOKS

For years, the directory was the main source of such information as local society marriages and deaths. It printed the winter and summer addresses of the area's gentry, a group which included such longtime Maryland families as the Carroll's, Abell's and Garretts. And it listed the new debutantes and who was holding parties for them.

Blue Book subscribers tend to have long local pedigrees, although not as much as they used to. They tend to send their children to private schools. They spend time at exclusive country clubs

and some still belong to such hereditary societies as the Huguenot Society of North Carolina and Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede. They tend to live in Roland Park, Homeland, Guilford, Ruxton and equivalent ZIP codes in Baltimore County, although many subscribers have now retired to such warmer states as Florida. They tend to patronize the florists, party planners and funeral homes who advertise in their directory.

The Blue Book tells its subscribers where their peers went to college and also where they sent their children to college. It lists married women's maiden names. And it tells its readers who belongs to which clubs and who is a member of the Bachelor's Cotillon (only men are permitted to subscribe).

Above is from the Baltimore Sun: “Blue Book Bind Society: Social registry guide goes on hiatus. January 22, 2002 |By Linell Smith , SUN STAFF

Since its founding, the Blue Book has documented the whereabouts and lineages of many blue bloods of the area.

Those who wish to be admitted to the Blue Book must be recommended by one subscriber.

Since its founding in 1888, the Blue Book has documented the whereabouts and lineages of many blue bloods of the area, who have included sons of Francis Scott Key, relatives of Edgar Allan Poe and the family of John Waters.

Children were listed under their parents' names until they were married. In the 1964 edition, the names of eligible young men, at least 74 debutantes and more than 150 scheduled debutante events — brunches, cocktail and tea parties, crab feasts and swimming sessions—were showcased.

Still, the Historical Society's O'Neill said the Blue Book “doesn't have quite the same rigid hierarchy that it did in the old days.”

The 2016 edition features long-established families but omits many notable politicians, philanthropists, organization chiefs and celebrities, including Ben Carson, Carla Hayden, Rebecca Hoffberger, Joseph Meyerhoff II and Cal Ripken Jr.

Some residents say a nomination is still required. Only those who are included in the book can purchase a copy (\$75 hardcover, \$50 softbound,

When Baltimore's Blue Book launched, it followed in the footsteps of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, which had books identifying their “upper crust” as a way to stay connected, according to Francis O'Neill, a senior reference librarian at the Maryland Historical Society, where many Blue Book editions are held. The book put Maryland on the social map.

The historical society's collection of Blue Books ranges from the first edition in the late 19th century, left, to one published for 2015.

The above is from :THE BALTIMORE SUN | **LIFE&TRAVEL** | SUNDAY,
AUGUST 21, 2016 Page 1and page 8.

MHS Library has 1889-90-1896 (7th ed.) (F 184.72 .B55), 1897 (8th ed.)-1900 (2 c.), 1902-1916 (2 c.), 1918, 1920-21, 1923-24, 1926-2001, 2003-2015 (MF 203 .B6).

Baltimore Social Register -Printed by Social Register Association

<http://www.socialregisteronline.com> Information below is from their website.

The origins of the Association are to be found in 19th-century visiting lists. These were the names and addresses of the preferred social contacts of prominent families, alphabetically arranged. In 1886, Louis Keller, described in his obituary as “known to more persons here and abroad than any other one resident of New York,” had the idea of consolidating the most important of these lists. His compilation was composed primarily of descendants of the early Dutch and English settlers of his city as well as others intrinsic to the Association’s definition of Society.

Mr. Keller’s formula met with great success and by 1918 there were 18 annual volumes representing 26 cities. Individual books were published annually until 1976, when they were consolidated into a single definitive book listing the nation's foremost families.

Today, almost 25,000 entries are included in the winter edition of the Social Register, published by the Association every November. These listings, which are primarily domestic but include international references as well, record the following:

Family names and addresses of the Association's members

- Membership in clubs and societies
- Academic affiliations
- Notices of the births, marriages and deaths of those listed as they occur

“The Social Registers of each city was issued in November. They recorded the full names and address of members of prominent families grouped together, the clubs which they belong, and the marriage or death of each person as it may occur. From the Social Register Baltimore 1964.

The Editor has in his personal library the following editions:

1924; 1949; 1952; 1955; 1964; 1966;1967 and 1976

Very few copies at Maryland Historical Society and Enoch Pratt Library

Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Congregation of Baltimore Cemetery (Trinity Cemetery)

The website findagraves.com list 775 interments but this new data is not on their website.

A legal notice was published in The Sun by the Maryland State Highway Administration to acquire an additional portion of the property of Evangelical Lutheran Trinity of Baltimore Cemetery (TRINITY CEMETERY) Sections II, III, IV and V which is located at 5500 O'Donnell Street within the City limits of Baltimore City. To be acquired for said improvement to Interstate 95.

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The same article was in the Maryland Genealogical Bulletin Vol 1-38, Vol. 13, No. 3 August 1972 Graves "Trinity Cemetery", Baltimore Md. being moved. On Family Viewer, CD208. Pages 27-30.

Copies of the Legal Notices are in the Baltimore Genealogical Society library vertical file. The Society did a cemetery survey in 1972. The records of the project are in the BCGS Library.

The Baltimore City Archives provided copies of documents and letters in their files. Letters dated November 1972 were in the Baltimore City Archives were released by the City Solicitor's Office.

The data from the newspaper and documents provided was abstracted to create a full database on reinters and interns. It appears some Owners could not be contacted. Some burial persons in Trinity were not identified and the new burial site not listed. Not all reinters were listed in the newspaper for legal notice to the public.

Abstracted information was done by Kenneth E. Zimmerman and Elaine O. Zimmerman did some Editing.

Sample of Data

274 - 2

Lots 602 & 603; Sites 3, 4, 1 Garden of Faith Cemetery

Mr. Gustav Slater - Slater

Slater, Margaret 11/16/46

Slater, George A 6/23/15

Slater, Mary 1905

This information will be posted on Baltimore County Genealogical Society website.

Using ICD Codes on Death Certificates

Mortality Coding Marks 10 Years of ICD-10 by **Chris Dimick**

http://library.ahima.org/doc?oid=91930#.V92bA63O_gA

There are a thousand ways to die in this life, and the National Center for Health Statistics tracks every one of them. Using ICD-10 mortality codes, NCHS compiles death statistics to help improve the health of the living.

For every death that occurs in the US, a physician, coroner, or medical examiner completes a death certificate. The certificate lists details about the cause of death as well as any contributing conditions or injuries.

All death certificates are sent to a state agency, which varies by state but can include the department of health. Each state agency compiles the death certificates and uses a suite of automated coding software to translate the death certificate information into ICD-10 codes.

NCHS uses coded mortality data to generate national health statistics, which detail the annual leading causes of death, life expectancy, frequency of injury due to specific incidents, and several other statistics. Genealogist can use the codes to track family members cause of death or if hereditary disease or cause of death. The coding can help one standardize the cause of death throughout a family line. You may want to keep a medial pedigree chart.

Refer to article ‘The International Classification of Disease: A key for Deciphering Death Certificates’ by George G. Morgan published in the Internet Genealogy August/September 2016 issue.

The system was adopted by a number of countries in 1898. ICD uses numeric and later alpha-numeric to assigned causes of death

First revision of the ICD was published 1900 1-3 codes for 191 causes of death

Revision 2 published 1908 expanded the list and added Alpha characters

Revision 5 in 1939 defined cancer and non-cancerous tumor

Revision 6 in 1948 produced two versions of ICD

Visit Wolfbane Cybernetic Ltd’s ICD page at <http://www.wolfbane.com/icd/index.html> and select the revision of the most recent year prior to the date of death. Open the ICD and review the list of codes and /or descriptions